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Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

(This book contains parts 18 to 199)

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 18.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part implement the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407), which among other things, restricts the taking, possession, transportation, selling, offering for sale, and importing of marine mammals.

§ 18.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) This part 18 applies solely to marine mammals and marine mammal products as defined in § 18.3. For regulations under the Act with respect to cetacea (whales and porpoises), pinnipedia, other than walrus (seals and sea lions), see 50 CFR part 216.

(b) The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other regulations of this subchapter B which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the importation, exportation, and interstate transportation of wildlife. (See also part 13 of this subchapter.)

§ 18.3 Definitions.

In addition to definitions contained in section 3 of the Act and in part 10 of this subchapter, and unless the context requires otherwise, in this part 18:

Act means the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 86 Stat. 1027, 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407; Pub. L. 92–522.

Alaskan Native means a person defined in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. section 1603(b) (85 Stat. 588)) as a citizen of the United States who is of one-fourth degree or more Alaska Indian (including Tsimshian Indians enrolled or not enrolled in the Metlaktla Indian Community), Eskimo, or Aleut blood, or combination thereof. The term includes any Native, as so defined, either or both of whose adoptive parents are not Natives. It also includes, in the absence of proof of a minimum blood quantum, any citizen of the United States who is regarded as an Alaska Native by the Native village or town of which he claims to be a member and whose father or mother is (or, if deceased, was) regarded as Native by any Native village or Native town. Any citizen enrolled by the Secretary pursuant to section 5 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act shall be conclusively presumed to be an Alaskan Native for purposes of this part.

Authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing means items made by an Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo that (a) are composed wholly or in some significant respect of natural materials and (b) are significantly altered from their natural form and are produced, decorated, or fashioned in the exercise of traditional native handicrafts without the use of pantographs, multiple carvers, or similar mass-copying devices. Improved methods of production utilizing modern implements such as sewing machines or modern techniques at a tannery registered pursuant to § 18.23(c) may be used so long as no large-scale mass-production industry results. Traditional native handicrafts include, but are not limited to, weaving, carving, stitching, sewing, lacing, beading, drawing, and painting. The formation of traditional native groups, such as cooperatives, is permitted so long as no large-scale mass production results.

Commercial fishing operation means the lawful harvesting of fish from the marine environment for profit as part of an on-going business enterprise. Such term shall not include sport fishing activities whether or not carried out by charter boat or otherwise, and whether or not the fish so caught are subsequently sold.

Endangered species means a species of marine mammal listed as ''endangered'' pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 884, Pub. L. 93–205 (see part 17 of this subchapter).

Incidental catch means the taking of a marine mammal (a) because it is directly interfering with commercial fishing operations, or (b) as a consequence of the steps used to secure the fish in connection with commercial fishing operations: *Provided, however*, That a marine mammal so taken must immediately be returned to the sea with a minimum of injury; and *Provided, further*, That the taking of a marine mammal which otherwise meets the requirements of this definition shall not be considered as incidental catch of that mammal if it is used subsequently to assist in commercial fishing operations.

Marine mammal means any specimen of the following species, whether alive or dead, and any part thereof, including but not limited to, any raw, dressed, or dyed fur or skin:

Scientific name	Common name	Date listed
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear	Dec. 21, 1972.
Enhydra lutris	Sea otter	Do.
Odobenus rosmarus	Walrus	Do.
Dugong dugon	Dugong	Do.
Trichechus manatus	West Indian manatee.	Do.
Trichechus inunguis	Amazonian manatee.	Do.
Trichechus senegalensis.	West African manatee.	Do.
Lutra felina	Marine otter	Mar. 29, 1978.

NOTE: Common names given may be at variance with local usage.

Native village or town means any community, association, tribe, band, clan, or group.

Pregnant means pregnant near term.

Subsistence means the use by Alaskan Natives of marine mammals taken by Alaskan Natives for food, clothing, shelter, heating, transportation, and other uses necessary to maintain the life of the taker or for those who depend upon the taker to provide them with such subsistence.

Take means to harass, hunt, capture, collect, or kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture, collect, or kill any marine mammal, including, without limitation, any of the following: The collection of dead animals or parts thereof; the restraint or detention of a marine mammal, no matter how temporary; tagging a marine mammal; or the negligent or intentional operation of an aircraft or vessel, or the doing of any other negligent or intentional act which results in the disturbing or molesting of a marine mammal.

Threatened species means a species of marine mammal listed as ''threatened'' pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 884, Pub. L. 93–205.

Wasteful manner means any taking or method of taking which is likely to result in the killing or injuring of marine mammals beyond those needed for subsistence purposes or for the making of authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing or which results in the waste of a substantial portion of the marine mammal and includes without limitation the employment of a method of taking which is not likely to assure the capture or killing of a marine mammal, or which is not immediately followed by a reasonable effort to retrieve the marine mammal.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 43 FR 13066, Mar. 29, 1978; 55 FR 14978, Apr. 20, 1990; 70 FR 48323, Aug. 17, 2005]

§ 18.4 Information collection requirements.

(a) The Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* has approved the information collection requirements contained in Subpart D and assigned clearance number 1018–0022. The Service is collecting this information to review and evaluate permit applications and make decisions according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance or denial of permits. The applicant must respond to obtain or retain a permit.

(b) The Service estimated the public reporting burden for this collection of information to vary from 15 minutes to 4 hours per response, with an average of 1.028 hours per response, including

the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to the Service Information Collection Clearance Office, Fish and Wildlife, Service Office of Management and Budget, Mail Stop 224, Arlington Square, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240 and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018–0022), Washington, DC 20503.

[62 FR 7329, Feb. 18, 1997]

Subpart B—Prohibitions

§ 18.11 Prohibited taking.

Except as otherwise provided in subpart C, D, or H of this part 18, or part 403, it is unlawful for:

(a) Any person, vessel, or conveyance subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take any marine mammal on the high seas, or

(b) Any person, vessel, or conveyance to take any marine mammal in waters or on lands under the jurisdiction of the United States.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986]

§ 18.12 Prohibited importation.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subparts C and D of this part 18, it is unlawful for any person to import any marine mammal or marine mammal product into the United States.

(b) Regardless of whether an importation is otherwise authorized pursuant to subparts C and D of this part 18, it is unlawful for any person to import into the United States any:

(1) Marine mammal: (i) Taken in violation of the Act, or

(ii) Taken in another country in violation of the laws of that country;

(2) Any marine mammal product if: (i) The importation into the United States of the marine mammal from which such product is made would be unlawful under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, or

(ii) The sale in commerce of such product in the country of origin of the product is illegal.

(c) Except in accordance with an exception referred to in subpart C and §§ 18.31 and 18.32 of this part, it is unlawful to import into the United States any:

(1) Marine mammal which was pregnant at the time of taking;

(2) Marine mammal which was nursing at the time of taking, or less than 8 months old, whichever occurs later;

(3) Specimen of an endangered or threatened species of marine mammals;

(4) Specimen taken from a depleted species or stock of marine mammals; or

(5) Marine mammal taken in an inhumane manner.

(d) It is unlawful to import into the United States any fish, whether fresh, frozen, or otherwise prepared, if such fish was caught in a manner proscribed by the Secretary of Commerce for persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not any marine mammals were in fact taken incident to the catching of the fish.

§ 18.13 Prohibited uses, possession, transportation, and sales.

Except as otherwise provided in the Act or these regulations, it is unlawful for:

(a) Any person to use any port, harbor, or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States for any purpose in any way connected with a prohibited taking or any unlawful importation of any marine mammal or marine mammal products;

(b) Any person to possess any marine mammal, or product therefrom, taken in violation of the Act or these regulations;

(c) Any person to transport, purchase, sell, or offer to purchase or sell any marine mammal or marine mammal product; or

(d) Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to use in a commercial fishery, any means or method of fishing in contravention of regulations and limitations issued by the Secretary of Commerce for that

fishery to achieve the purposes of this Act.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986]

§ 18.14 Marine mammals taken before the Act.

(a) Section 102(e) of the Act provides in effect that the Act shall not apply to any marine mammal taken prior to December 21, 1972, or to any marine mammal product consisting of, or composed in whole or in part of, any marine mammal taken before such date. Such status may be established by submitting to the Director prior to, or at the time of importation, an affidavit containing the following:

(1) The Affiant's name and address;

(2) Identification of the Affiant;

(3) A description of the marine mammals or marine mammal products which the Affiant desires to import;

(4) A statement by the Affiant that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the marine mammals involved in the application were taken prior to December 21, 1972;

(5) A statement by the Affiant in the following language:

The foregoing is principally based on the attached exhibits which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, are complete, true and correct. I understand that this affidavit is being submitted for the purpose of inducing the Federal Government to permit the importation of _____ under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407) and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statements may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(b) Either one of two exhibits shall be attached to such affidavit, and will contain either:

(1) Records or other available evidence showing that the product consists of or is composed in whole or in part of marine mammals taken prior to December 21, 1972. Such records or other evidentiary material must include information on how, when, where, and by whom the animals were taken, what processing has taken place since taking, and the date and location of such processing; or

(2) A statement from a government agency of the country of origin exercising jurisdiction over marine mammals that any and all such mammals from which the products sought to be imported were derived were taken prior to December 21, 1972.

(c) Service agents, or Customs officers, may refuse to clear marine mammals or marine mammal products for importation into the United States, pursuant to § 14.53 of this subchapter, until the importer can demonstrate, by production of the affidavit referred in above or otherwise, that section 102(e) of the Act applies to all affected items.

(d) This section has no application to any marine mammal or marine mammal product intended to be imported pursuant to § 18.21, § 18.31 or § 18.32 of this part.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986]

Subpart C—General Exceptions

§ 18.21 Actions permitted by international treaty, convention, or agreement.

The Act and these regulations shall not apply to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of any international treaty, convention or agreement, or any statute implementing the same, relating to the taking or importation of marine mammals or marine mammal products, which was existent and in force prior to December 21, 1972, and to which the United States was a party. Specifically, the regulations in subpart B of this part and the provisions of the Act shall not apply to activities carried out pursuant to the Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals signed in Washington on February 9, 1957, and the Fur Seal Act of 1966, 16 U.S.C. 1151–1187, as, in each case, from time to time amended.

§ 18.22 Taking by Federal, State or local government officials.

(a) A Federal, State or local government official or employee may take a marine mammal in the course of his duties as an official or employee and no permit shall be required, if such taking:

(1) Is accomplished in a humane manner;

(2) Is for the protection or welfare of such mammal or from the protection of the public health or welfare; and

(3) Includes steps designed to insure return of such mammal, if not killed in the course of such taking, to its natural habitat. In addition, any such official or employee may, incidental to such taking, possess and transport, but not sell or offer for sale, such mammal and use any port, harbor or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States. All steps reasonably practicable under the circumstances shall be taken by any such employee or official to prevent injury or death to the marine mammal as the result of such taking.

(b) Each taking permitted under this section should be included in a written report, to be submitted to the Director every six months, beginning December 31, 1973. Unless otherwise permitted by the Director, the report shall contain a description of:

(1) The animal involved;

(2) The circumstances requiring the taking;

(3) The method of taking;

(4) The name and official position of the State official or employee involved;

(5) The disposition of the animal, including in cases where the animal has been retained in captivity, a description of the place and means of confinement and the measures taken for its maintenance and care; and

(6) Such other information as the Director may require.

The reports shall be mailed to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986]

§ 18.23 Native exemptions.

(a) *Taking*. Except as otherwise provided in part 403 of this title, any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo who resides in Alaska and who dwells on the coast of the North Pacific Ocean or the Arctic Ocean may take any marine mammal without a permit, subject to the restrictions contained in this section, if such taking is:

(1) For subsistence purposes, or

(2) For purposes of creating and selling authentic native articles of handicraft and clothing, and

(3) In each case, not accomplished in a wasteful manner.

(b) *Restrictions*. (1) ''Except for a transfer to a duly authorized representative of the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for scientific research purposes, no marine mammal taken for subsistence may be sold or otherwise transferred to any person other than an Alaskan Native or delivered, carried, transported, or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, unless:

(i) It is being sent by an Alaskan Native directly or through a registered agent to a tannery registered under paragraph (c) of this section for the purpose of processing, and will be returned directly or through a registered agent to the Alaskan Native; or

(ii) It is sold or transferred to a registered agent in Alaska for resale or transfer to an Alaskan Native; or

(iii) It is an edible portion and it is sold in an Alaskan Native village or town.

(2) ''Except for a transfer to a duly authorized representative of the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for scientific research purposes, no marine mammal taken for purposes of creating and selling authentic Native articles of handicraft and clothing may be sold or otherwise transferred to any person other than an Indian, Aleut or Eskimo, or delivered, carried, transported or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, unless:

(i) It is being sent by an Indian, Aleut or Eskimo directly or through a registered agent to a tannery registered under paragraph (c) of this section for the purpose of processing, and will be returned directly or through a registered agent to the Indian, Aleut or Eskimo; or

(ii) It is sold or transferred to a registered agent for resale or transfer to an Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo; or

(iii) It has been first transformed into an authentic Native article of handicraft or clothing; or

(iv) It is an edible portion and it is sold (A) in an Alaskan Native village or town or (B) to an Alaskan Native for his consumption.

(c) The restriction in paragraph (b) shall not apply to parts or products of the Pacific walrus (*Odobenis rosmarus*) to the extent that the waiver of the moratorium and the approved State/Federal regulations relating to the taking and importation of walrus permits the delivery, sale, transportation or shipment of parts or products of the Pacific walrus in interstate or foreign commerce.

(d) Any tannery, or person who wishes to act as an agent, within the jurisdiction of the United States may apply to the Director for registration as a tannery or an agent which may possess and process marine mammal products for Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos. The application shall include the following information:

(1) The name and address of the applicant;

(2) A description of the applicant's procedures for receiving, storing, processing, and shipping materials;

(3) A proposal for a system of bookkeeping and/or inventory segregation by which the applicant could maintain accurate records of marine mammals received from Indians, Aleuts, or Eskimos, pursuant to this section;

(4) Such other information as the Director may request;

(5) A certification in the following language:

I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of an exception under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407) and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statement may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(6) The signature of the applicant.

The sufficiency of the application shall be determined by the Director, and in that connection, he may waive any requirement for information, or require any elaboration or further information deemed necessary. The registration of a tannery or other agent shall be subject to the conditions as the Director prescribes, which may include, but are not limited to provisions regarding records, inventory segregation, reports, and inspection. The Director may charge a reasonable fee for such applications, including an appropriate apportionment of overhead and administrative expenses of the Department of Interior.

(e) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, whenever, under the Act, the Secretary determines any species or stock of marine mammals to be depleted, he may prescribe regulations pursuant to section 103 of the Act upon the taking of such marine mammals by any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo and, after promulgation of such regulations, all takings of such marine mammals by such person shall conform to such regulations.

(f) *Marking, tagging, and reporting.* (1) In addition to definitions contained in the Act, 50 CFR 18.3, and 50 CFR 18.27, in this paragraph (f):

(i) The term ''marking and tagging'' of marine mammals as specified in section 109(i) of the Act refers to the actual physical attachment of an approved band or other such marking device or technique to the raw or unhandicrafted (including unmarked tanned skins) skin and skull of polar bears, the tusks of walruses, and the skin and skull of sea otters; and

(ii) The term ''reporting'' means the collection by Service personnel or the Service's authorized local representatives of biological data, harvest data, and other information regarding the effect of taking of marine mammals on populations, the collection of which the Service determines to be necessary for management purposes. Reporting will be done on forms provided by the Service upon presentation for marking, tagging, and reporting purposes of the marine mammal(s) or specified raw or unhandicrafted parts thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, but subject to the provisions and conditions contained in this paragraph, no polar bear, walrus, or sea otter, or any parts thereof, taken or collected by an Alaskan Native for subsistence purposes or for purposes of creating and selling authentic Native articles of handicrafts and clothing may be possessed, transported within, or exported from Alaska unless the animal(s), or specified parts thereof, have been reported to, and

properly marked and tagged by, Service personnel or the Service's authorized local representative; except:

(i) An Alaskan Native that harvested or participated in the harvest of a polar bear, sea otter, or walrus and who possesses the animal, or any parts thereof, may possess the unmarked, untagged, and unreported animal(s), or parts thereof, for a period of time not to exceed 30 days from the time of taking for the purpose of transporting the specified parts to Service personnel or the Service's local authorized representative for marking, tagging, and reporting;

(ii) Alaskan Natives and registered agents/tanneries may possess the specified unmarked or untagged raw, unhandicrafted, or tanned parts thereof for a period of time not to exceed 180 days from the effective date of this rulemaking for the purpose of transporting to Service personnel or the Service's local authorized representative for marking and tagging if the specified parts thereof were taken or possessed between December 21, 1972, and the effective date of this regulation. There is no reporting requirement for marine mammals, or specified parts thereof, covered by this paragraph.

(3) Those unmarked, untagged, and unreported specified parts of polar bear, walrus, and sea otter, that must be presented to Service personnel or an authorized Service representative for marking, tagging, and reporting are as follows:

(i) Polar bear—skin and skull.

(ii) Walrus—tusks.

(iii) Sea otter—skin and skull.

(4) The locations where Service personnel or the Service's authorized local representative will be available for marking, tagging, and reporting purposes will be announced annually by the Alaska Regional Director. Local persons authorized to act as representatives for marking, tagging, and reporting purposes in the absence of Service personnel will also be announced annually by the Alaska Regional Director.

(5) Marks and tags will be attached or applied to the skins, skulls, and tusks of the marine mammal(s) in such a manner as to maximize their longevity and minimize their adverse effects to the appearance of the specified parts that might result due to hindering the tanning or handicrafting of skins, or the handicrafting of tusks or skulls. If the tag or mark comes off of the specified part the person in possession of the part shall have 30 days to present the part and broken tag or other marking device to the Service or the Service's authorized local representative for remarking or retagging purposes.

(6) Marks and tags for skins, skulls, and tusks will be provided by the Service. They will be numbered for accountability and of such design, construction, and material so as to maximize their durability and longevity on the specified parts.

(7) Data collected pursuant to this paragraph will be reported on forms provided by the Service and maintained in the Service's Regional Office, Anchorage, Alaska. The Service will summarize the data annually and make it publicly available. The data will also be included in the Service's annual report to Congress as set forth in section 103(f) of the Act.

(8) All items of research (e.g., radio collars, satellite transmitters, tags, etc.) that were attached to animals taken by Alaskan Natives must be returned to Service personnel or an authorized Service representative at the time the animal, or specified unhandicrafted parts thereof, are presented for marking, tagging, and reporting. No penalty will be imposed under the Act for a violation of this paragraph. However, penalties may be sought by the Service under other applicable Federal laws governing the possession and use of Federal property.

(9) Pursuant to this paragraph (f), the following specific conditions and provisions apply:

(i) Marking, tagging, and reporting of polar bears or specified parts thereof.

(A) The skin and skull of an animal must accompany each other when presented for marking, tagging, and reporting except that the skin and skull of an animal need not be presented together for marking and tagging purposes if taken between December 21, 1972, and the effective date of this regulation.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section, the following information must be reported by Alaskan Natives when presenting polar bears, or specified parts thereof, for marking and tagging: sex of animal, date of kill, and location of kill.

(C) Both the skin and the skull will be marked and tagged and a rudimentary pre-molar tooth may be removed from the skull and retained by the Service. The skin must have the sex identifiers, such as vaginal orifice, teats, or penal sheath or baculum, either attached to, or accompanying the skin.

(D) The skull must be skinned out and the skin may be frozen or unfrozen when presented for marking, tagging, and reporting. If the skin is frozen, the sex identifiers, such as vaginal orifice, teats, penal sheath or baculum, must be visible.

(E) Marks and tags must remain affixed to the skin through the tanning process and until the skin has been severed into parts for crafting into handicrafts or for as long as is practical during the handicrafting process.

(ii) Marking, tagging, and reporting of walrus or specified parts thereof.

(A) The paired tusks of the animal(s) must, to the maximum extent practical, accompany each other when presented for marking, tagging, and reporting purposes, except that paired tusks need not be presented together for marking and tagging purposes if taken between December 21, 1972, and the effective date of this regulation.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section, the following information must be reported by Alaskan Natives when presenting walrus, or specified parts thereof, for marking and tagging: date of take, sex of animal, whether live-killed, floating-dead, or beach-found, and location of the take or location of animal if found floating and dead or beach-found.

(C) Marks and/or tags must remain affixed to the tusks until they have been crafted into a handicraft or for as long as is practical during the handicrafting process.

(iii) Marking, tagging, and reporting of sea otter or specified parts thereof.

(A) The skin and skull of an animal must accompany each other when presented for marking, tagging, and reporting, except that the skin and skull of an animal need not be presented together if taken between December 21, 1972, and the effective date of this regulation.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section, the following information must be reported by Alaskan Natives when presenting sea otters, or specified parts thereof, for marking and tagging: date of kill, sex of animal, and location of kill.

(C) Both the skin and skull will be marked and tagged and a rudimentary pre-molar tooth may be removed from the skull and retained by the Service. The skin must have the sex identifiers, such as vaginal orifice, teats, or penal sheath or baculum, either attached to, or accompanying the skin.

(D) The skull must be skinned out and the skin may be frozen or unfrozen when presented for marking, tagging, and reporting. If the skin is frozen, the sex identifiers, such as vaginal orifice, teats, or penal sheath or baculum, must be visible.

(E) Marks and tags must remain affixed to the skin through the tanning process and until the skin has been severed into parts for crafting into handicrafts or for as long as is practical during the handicrafting process.

(10) No person may falsify any information required to be set forth on the reporting form when the marine mammal(s), or specified parts thereof, are presented as required by these regulations.

(11) Possession by any person of marine mammal(s), or any parts thereof, in violation of the provisions and conditions of this §18.23(f) is subject to punishment under the penalties provided for in section 105(a)(1) of the Act.

(12) The information collection requirements contained in this §18.23(f) have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1018–0066. The information is mandatory in order to have the marine mammal parts ''marked and tagged,'' and thereby made eligible for

continued lawful possession. Non-response may result in the Service determining the wildlife to be illegally possessed and subject the individual to penalties under this title.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 40 FR 59444, Dec. 24, 1975; 45 FR 54057, Aug. 14, 1980; 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986; 53 FR 24283, June 28, 1988]

§ 18.24 Taking incidental to commercial fishing operations.

Persons may take marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing operations until October 21, 1974: *Provided*, That such taking is by means of equipment and techniques prescribed in regulations issued by the Secretary of Commerce. However, any marine mammal taken as an incidental catch may not be retained. It shall be the immediate goal that the incidental kill or incidental serious injury of marine mammals permitted in the course of commercial fishing operations be reduced to insignificant levels approaching a zero mortality and serious injury rate.

§ 18.25 Exempted marine mammals or marine mammal products.

(a) The provisions of the Act and these regulations shall not apply:

(1) To any marine mammal taken before December 21, 1972, or

(2) To any marine mammal product if the marine mammal portion of such product consists solely of a marine mammal taken before such date.

(b) The prohibitions contained in § 18.12(c) (3) and (4) shall not apply to marine mammals or marine mammal products imported into the United States before the date on which notice is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of the proposed rulemaking with respect to the designation of the species of stock concerned as depleted or endangered:

(c) Section 18.12(b) shall not apply to articles imported into the United States before the effective date of the foreign law making the taking or sale, as the case may be, of such marine mammals or marine mammal products unlawful.

§ 18.26 Collection of certain dead marine mammal parts.

(a) Any bones, teeth or ivory of any dead marine mammal may be collected from a beach or from land within ¼ of a mile of the ocean. The term ''ocean'' includes bays and estuaries.

(b) Marine mammal parts so collected may be retained if registered within 30 days with an agent of the National Marine Fisheries Service, or an agent of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(c) Registration shall include (1) the name of the owner, (2) a description of the article to be registered and (3) the date and location of collection.

(d) Title to any marine mammal parts collected under this section is not transferable, unless consented to in writing by the agent referred to in paragraph (b) of this section.

[39 FR 7262, Feb. 25, 1974, as amended at 51 FR 17981, May 16, 1986]

§ 18.27 Regulations governing small takes of marine mammals incidental to specified activities.

(a) *Purpose of regulations.* The regulations in this section implement Section 101(a)(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(5), which provides a mechanism for allowing, upon request, during periods of not more than five consecutive years each, the incidental, but not intentional, taking of small numbers of marine mammals by U.S. citizens who engage in a specified activity (other than commercial fishing) within a specified geographical region.

(b) *Scope of regulations.* The taking of small numbers of marine mammals under section 101(a)(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act may be allowed only if the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service (1) finds, based on the best scientific evidence available, that the total taking during the specified time period will have a negligible impact on the species or stock and will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock for subsistence uses; (2) prescribes regulations setting forth permissible methods of taking and other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the species and its habitat and on the availability of the

species for subsistence uses, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance; and (3) prescribes regulations pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of such taking.

NOTE: The information collection requirement contained in this § 18.27 has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance No. 1018–0070. The information is being collected to describe the activity proposed and estimate the cumulative impacts of potential takings by all persons conducting the activity. The information will be used to evaluate the application and determine whether to issue Specific Regulations and, subsequently, Letters of Authorization. Response is required to obtain a benefit.

The public reporting burden from this requirement is estimated to vary from 2 to 200 hours per response with an average of 10 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing applications for specific regulations and Letters of Authorization. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this requirement to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Mail Stop—220 ARLSQ, 18th and C Streets NW., Washington, DC 20240, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (Clearance No. 1018–0070), Washington, DC 20503.

(c) *Definitions*. In addition to definitions contained in the Act and in 50 CFR 18.3 and unless the context otherwise requires, in this section:

Citizens of the United States and *U.S. citizens* mean individual U.S. citizens or any corporation or similar entity if it is organized under the laws of the United States or any governmental unit defined in 16 U.S.C. 1362(13). U.S. Federal, State and local government agencies shall also constitute citizens of the United States for purposes of this section.

Incidental, but not intentional, taking means takings which are infrequent, unavoidable, or accidental. It does not mean that the taking must be unexpected. (Complete definition of take is contained in 50 CFR 18.3.)

Negligible impact is an impact resulting from the specified activity that cannot be reasonably expected to, and is not reasonably likely to, adversely affect the species or stock through effects on annual rates of recruitment or survival.

Small numbers means a portion of a marine mammal species or stock whose taking would have a negligible impact on that species or stock.

Specified activity means any activity, other than commercial fishing, which takes place in a specified geographical region and potentially involves the taking of small numbers of marine mammals. The specified activity and specified geographical region should be identified so that the anticipated effects on marine mammals will be substantially similar.

Specified geographical region means an area within which a specified activity is conducted and which has similar biogeographic characteristics.

Unmitigable adverse impact means an impact resulting from the specified activity (1) that is likely to reduce the availability of the species to a level insufficient for a harvest to meet subsistence needs by (i) causing the marine mammals to abandon or avoid hunting areas, (ii) directly displacing subsistence users, or (iii) placing physical barriers between the marine mammals and the subsistence hunters; and (2) that cannot be sufficiently mitigated by other measures to increase the availability of marine mammals to allow subsistence needs to be met.

(d) *Submission of requests*. (1) In order for the Fish and Wildlife Service to consider allowing the taking by U.S citizens of small numbers of marine mammals incidental to a specified activity, a written request must be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Requests shall include the following information on the activity as a whole, which includes, but is not limited to, an assessment of total impacts by all persons conducting the activity:

(i) A description of the specific activity or class of activities that can be expected to result in incidental taking of marine mammals;

(ii) The dates and duration of such activity and the specific geographical region where it will occur;

(iii) Based upon the best available scientific information;

(A) An estimate of the species and numbers of marine mammals likely to be taken by age, sex, and reproductive conditions, and the type of taking (e.g., disturbance by sound, injury or death resulting from collision, etc.) and the number of times such taking is likely to occur;

(B) A description of the status, distribution, and seasonal distribution (when applicable) of the affected species or stocks likely to be affected by such activities;

(C) The anticipated impact of the activity upon the species or stocks;

(D) The anticipated impact of the activity on the availability of the species or stocks for subsistence uses;

(iv) The anticipated impact of the activity upon the habitat of the marine mammal populations and the likelihood of restoration of the affected habitat;

(v) The anticipated impact of the loss or modification of the habitat on the marine mammal population involved;

(vi) The availability and feasibility (economic and technological) of equipment, methods, and manner of conducting such activity or other means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact upon the affected species or stocks, their habitat, and, where relevant, on their availability for subsistence uses, paying particular attention to rookeries, mating grounds, and areas of similar significance. (The applicant and those conducting the specified activity and the affected subsistence users are encouraged to develop mutually agreeable mitigating measures that will meet the needs of subsistence users.);

(vii) Suggested means of accomplishing the necessary monitoring and reporting which will result in increased knowledge of the species through an analysis of the level of taking or impacts and suggested means of minimizing burdens by coordinating such reporting requirements with other schemes already applicable to persons conducting such activity; and

(viii) Suggested means of learning of, encouraging, and coordinating research opportunities, plans and activities relating to reducing such incidental taking from such specified activities, and evaluating its effects.

(2) The Director shall determine the adequacy and completeness of a request, and if found to be adequate, will invite information, suggestions, and comments on the preliminary finding of negligible impact and on the proposed specific regulations through notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, newspapers of general circulation, and appropriate electronic media in the coastal areas that may be affected by such activity. All information and suggestions will be considered by the Fish and Wildlife Service in developing final findings and effective specific regulations.

(3) The Director shall evaluate each request to determine, based on the best available scientific evidence, whether the total taking will have a negligible impact on the species or stock and, where appropriate, will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of such species or stock for subsistence uses. If the Director finds that mitigating measures would render the impact of the specified activity negligible when it would not otherwise satisfy that requirement, the Director may make a finding of negligible impact subject to such mitigating measures being successfully implemented. Any preliminary findings of ''negligible impact'' and ''no unmitigable adverse impact'' shall be proposed for public comment along with the proposed specific regulations.

(4) If the Director cannot make a finding that the total taking will have a negligible impact in the species or stock or will not have an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of such species or stock for subsistence uses, the Director shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER the negative finding along with the basis for denying the request.

(e) *Specific regulations.* (1) Specific regulations will be established for each allowed activity which set forth (i) permissible methods of taking, (ii) means of effecting the least practicable adverse impact on the species and its habitat and on the availability of the species for subsistence uses, and (iii) requirements for monitoring and reporting.

(2) Regulations will be established based on the best available scientific

information. As new information is developed, through monitoring, reporting, or research, the regulations may be modified, in whole or part, after notice and opportunity for public review.

(f) *Letters of Authorization.* (1) A Letter of Authorization, which may be issued only to U.S. citizens, is required to conduct activities pursuant to any specific regulations established. Requests for Letters of Authorization shall be submitted to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. The information to be submitted in a request may be obtained by writing the Director. Once specific regulations are effective, the Service will to the maximum extent possible, process subsequent applications for Letters of Authorization within 30 days after receipt of the application by the Service.

(2) Issuance of a Letter of Authorization will be based on a determination that the level of taking will be consistent with the findings made for the total taking allowable under the specific regulations.

(3) Notice of issuance of all Letters of Authorization will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER within 30 days of issuance.

(4) Letters of Authorization will specify the period of validity and any additional terms and conditions appropriate for the specific request.

(5) Letters of Authorization shall be withdrawn or suspended, either on an individual or class basis, as appropriate, if, after notice and opportunity for public comment, the Director determines: (i) The regulations prescribed are not being substantially complied with, or (ii) the taking allowed is having, or may have, more than a negligible impact on the species or stock, or where relevant, an unmitigable adverse impact on the availability of the species or stock for subsistence uses.

(6) The requirement for notice and opportunity for public review in paragraph (f)(5) of this section shall not apply if the Director determines that an emergency exists which poses a significant risk to the well-being of the species or stocks of marine mammals concerned.

(7) A violation of any of the terms and conditions of a Letter of Authorization or of the specific regulations may subject the Holder and/or any individual who is operating under the authority of the Holder's Letter of Authorization to penalties provided in the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407).

[48 FR 31225, July 7, 1983, as amended at 54 FR 40348, Sept. 29, 1989; 55 FR 28765, July 13, 1990; 56 FR 27463, June 14, 1991]

Subpart D—Special Exceptions

§ 18.30 Polar bear sport-hunted trophy import permits.

(a) *Application procedure.* You, as the hunter or heir of the hunter's estate, must submit an application for a permit to import a trophy of a polar bear taken in Canada to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Management Authority, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22203. You must use an official application (Form 3–200) provided by the Service and must include as an attachment all of the following additional information:

(1) Certification that:

(i) You or the deceased hunter took the polar bear as a personal sport-hunted trophy;

(ii) You will use the trophy only for personal display purposes;

(iii) The polar bear was not a pregnant female, a female with dependent nursing cub(s) or a nursing cub (such as in a family group), or a bear in a den or constructing a den when you took it; and

(iv) For a polar bear taken after April 30, 1994, you made sure the gall bladder and its contents were destroyed;

(2) Name and address of the person in the United States receiving the polar bear trophy if other than yourself;

(3) For a polar bear received as an inheritance, documentation to show that you are the legal heir of the decedent who took the trophy;

(4) Proof that you or the decedent legally harvested the polar bear in Canada as shown by one of the following:

(i) A copy of the Northwest Territories (NWT) or Nunavut Territory 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 or Nunavut Territory export permit; or

(iv) A certification from the Department of Resources, Wildlife, and Economic Development, Northwest Territories, or the Department of Sustainable Development, Nunavut Territory, 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 the base of the tail) that was taken prior to the 1996/97 NWT polar bear harvest season, available documentation to show that the bear was not nursing, including, but not limited to, documentation, such as a certification from the NWT, that the bear was not taken while part of a family group.

(b) *Definitions*. In addition to the definitions in this paragraph, the definitions in 50 CFR 10.12, 18.3, and 23.3 apply to this section.

(1) *Sport-hunted trophy* means a mount, rug or other display item composed of the hide, hair, skull, teeth, baculum, bones, and claws of the specimen which was taken by the applicant or decedent during a sport hunt for personal, noncommercial use and does not include any internal organ of the animal, including the gall bladder. Articles made from the specimen, such as finished or unfinished, worked, manufactured, or handicraft items for use as clothing, curio, ornamentation, jewelry, or as a utilitarian item are not considered trophy items.

(2) *Management agreement* means a written agreement between parties that share management responsibilities for a polar bear population which describes what portion of the harvestable quota will be allocated to each party and other measures which may be taken for the conservation of the population, such as harvest seasons, sex ratio of the harvest, and protection of females and cubs.

(c) *Procedures for issuance of permits and modification, suspension or revocation of permits*. We, the Service, shall suspend, modify or revoke permits issued under this section:

(1) In accordance with regulations contained in § 18.33; and

(2) If, in consultation with the appropriate authority in Canada, we determine that the sustainability of Canada's polar bear populations is being adversely affected or that sport hunting may be having a detrimental effect on maintaining polar bear populations throughout their range.

(d) *Issuance criteria*. In deciding whether to issue an import permit for a sport-hunted trophy, we must determine in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter whether:

(1) You previously imported the specimen into the United States without a permit;

(2) The specimen meets the definition of a sport-hunted trophy in paragraph (b) of this section;

(3) You legally harvested the polar bear in Canada;

(4) Canada has a monitored and enforced sport-hunting program consistent with the purposes of the 1973 International Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears;

(5) Canada has a sport-hunting program, based on scientifically sound quotas, ensuring the maintenance of the affected population at a sustainable level; and

(6) The export and subsequent import:

(i) Are consistent with the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and other international agreements and conventions; and

(ii) Are not likely to contribute to illegal trade in bear parts, including for bears taken after April 30, 1994, that the gall bladder and its contents were destroyed.

(e) *Additional permit conditions.* Your permit to import a sport-hunted trophy of a polar bear taken in Canada is subject to the permit conditions outlined in §18.31(d) and the following additional permit conditions:

(1) You, the permittee, may not import internal organs of the polar bear, including the gall bladder;

(2) After import you may not alter or use the trophy in a manner inconsistent with the definition of a sport-hunted polar bear trophy as given in §18.30(b);

(3) You may not import a sport-hunted trophy if the polar bear at the time you or the decedent took it was:

(i) A nursing bear or a female with nursing young (*i.e.*, part of a family group);

(ii) A pregnant female; or

(iii) A bear moving into a den or in a den;

(4) You must present to Service personnel at the time of import a valid CITES document from the country of export or re-export;

(5) You must comply with the following import procedures:

(i) Import the sport-hunted trophy through a designated port for wildlife imports (see §14.12 of this subchapter) during regular business hours, except for full mount trophies that have been granted an exception to designated port permit requirements under §14.32 of this subchapter;

(ii) Not send the trophy through the international mail; and

(iii) Notify Service personnel at the port at least 48 hours before the import (see §14.54 of this subchapter) and make arrangements for Service personnel to affix a tag in accordance with paragraph (e)(7) of this section prior to being cleared (see §14.52 of this subchapter);

(6) You must import all parts of a single trophy at the same time;

(7) The following tagging/marking procedures apply:

(i) Service personnel must affix a permanently locking tag that contains a unique serial number and the common name ''polar bear'' to the hide which must remain fixed indefinitely to the hide as proof of legal import; and

(ii) Service personnel must permanently mark upon import the parts of the trophy other than the hide, such as the skull and bones, with the hide tag number; and

(8) If the tag comes off the hide, you must within 30 days:

(i) Contact the nearest Service office at a designated port or a Law Enforcement office as given in §10.22 of this subchapter to schedule a time to present the trophy for retagging;

(ii) Provide as proof that the trophy had been tagged and legally imported a copy of the:

(A) Canceled CITES export permit or re-export certificate;

(B) 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 and Nunavut Territory, Canada, have 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 (only for polar bears lawfully taken on or before May 31, 2000), 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.

[62 FR 7329, Feb. 18, 1997, as amended at 64 FR 1539, Jan. 11, 1999; 66 FR 1907, Jan. 10, 2001; 66 FR 50851, Oct. 5, 2001]

§ 18.31 Scientific research permits and public display permits.

The Director may, upon receipt of an application and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing the taking and importation of marine mammals for scientific research purposes or for public display.

(a) *Application procedure.* Applications for permits to take and import marine mammals for scientific research purposes or for public display shall be submitted to the Director. Each such application must contain the general information and certification required by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) A statement of the purpose, date, location and manner of the taking or importation;

(2) A description of the marine mammal or the marine mammal products to be taken or imported, including the species or subspecies involved; the population stock, when known, the number of specimens or products (or the weight thereof, where appropriate); and the anticipated age, size, sex, and condition (*i.e.*, whether pregnant or nursing) of the animals involved;

(3) If the marine mammal is to be taken and transported alive, a complete description of the manner of transportation, care and maintenance, including the type, size, and construction of the container or artificial environment; arrangements for feeding and sanitation; a statement of the applicant's qualifications and previous experience in caring for and handling captive marine mammals and a like statement as to the qualifications of any common carrier or agent to be employed to transport the animal; and a written certification of a licensed veterinarian knowledgeable in the field of marine mammals that he has personally reviewed the arrangements for transporting and maintaining the animals and that in his opinion they are

adequate to provide for the well-being of the animal;

(4) If the application is for a scientific research permit, a detailed description of the scientific research project or program in which the marine mammal or marine mammal product is to be used including a copy of the research proposal relating to such program or project and the names and addresses of the sponsor or cooperating institution and the scientists involved;

(5) If the application is for a scientific research permit, and if the marine mammal proposed to be taken or imported is listed as an endangered or threatened species or has been designated by the Secretary as depleted, a detailed justification of the need for such a marine mammal, including a discussion of possible alternatives, whether or not under the control of the applicant; and

(6) If the application is for a public display permit, a detailed description of the proposed use to which the marine mammal or marine mammal product is to be put, including the manner, location, and times of display, whether such display is for profit, an estimate of the numbers and types of persons who it is anticipated will benefit for such display, and whether and to what extent the display is connected with educational or scientific programs. There shall also be included a complete description of the enterprise seeking the display permit and its educational, and scientific qualifications, if any.

(b) *Review by Marine Mammal Commission.* Upon receipt of an application the Director shall forward the application to the Marine Mammal Commission together with a request for the recommendations of the Commission and the Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals. In order to comply with the time limits provided in these regulations, the Director shall request that such recommendation be submitted within 30 days of receipt of the application by the Commission. If the Commission or the Committee, as the case may be, does not respond within 30 days from the receipt of such application by the Commission, the Director shall advise the Commission in writing that failure to respond within 45 days from original receipt of the application (or such longer time as the Director may establish) shall be considered as a recommendation from the Commission and the Committee that the permit be issued. The Director may also consult with any other person, institution or agency concerning the application.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* Permits applied for under this section shall be issued, suspended, modified and revoked pursuant to regulations contained in § 18.33. In determining whether to issue a scientific research permit, the Director shall consider whether the proposed taking or importation will be consistent with the policies and purposes of the Act; and whether the granting of the permit is required to further a bona fide and necessary or desirable scientific purpose, taking into account the benefits anticipated to be derived from the scientific research contemplated and the effect of the purposed taking or importation on the population stock and the marine ecosystem. In determining whether to issue a public display permit, the Director shall consider whether the proposed taking or importation will be consistent with the policies and purposes of the Act; whether a substantial public benefit will be gained from the display contemplated, taking into account the manner of the display and the anticipated audience on the one hand, and the effect of the proposed taking or importation on the population stocks of the marine mammal in question and the marine ecosystem on the other; and the applicant's qualifications for the proper care and maintenance of the marine mammal or the marine mammal product, and the adequacy of his facilities.

(d) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits issued under this section shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Any permit issued under these regulations must be in the possession of the person to whom it is issued (or an agent of such person) during:

(i) The time of the authorized taking or importation;

(ii) The period of any transit of such person or agent which is incidental to such taking or importation; and

(iii) Any other time while any marine mammal taken or imported under such permit is in the possession of such person or agent.

(2) A duplicate copy of the issued permit must be physically attached to the container, package, enclosure, or other means of containment, in which the marine mammal is placed for purposes of storage, transit, supervision, or care.

(e) *Tenure of permits.* The tenure of permits for scientific research or public display shall be designated on the face of the permit.

§ 18.32 Waiver of the moratorium.

See subpart F (Waiver of the moratorium; State laws and regulations) and subpart G (Notice and Hearing on section 103 Regulations) for procedures regarding waivers of the moratorium in those circumstances where a state provides an acceptable management program for a species or population stock within its jurisdiction.

[40 FR 59442, Dec. 24, 1975]

§ 18.33 Procedures for issuance of permits and modification, suspension, or revocation thereof.

(a) Whenever application for a permit is received by the director which the director deems sufficient, he shall, as soon as practicable, publish a notice thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such notice shall set forth a summary of the information contained in such application. Any interested party may, within 30 days after the date of publication of such notice, submit to the director his written data or views with respect to the taking or importation proposed in such application and may request a hearing in connection with the action to be taken thereon.

(b) If the request for a hearing is made within the 30-day period referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, or if the director determines that a hearing would otherwise be advisable, the director may, within 60 days after the date of publication of the notice referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, afford to such requesting party or parties an opportunity for a hearing. Such hearing shall also be open to participation by any interested members of the public. Notice of the date, time, and place of such hearing shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER not less than 15 days in advance of such hearing. Any interested person may appear in person or through representatives at the hearing and may submit any relevant material, data, views, comments, arguments, or exhibits. A summary record of the hearing shall be kept.

(c) As soon as practicable but not later than 30 days after the close of the hearing (or if no hearing is held, as soon as practicable after the end of the 30 days succeeding publication of the notice referred to in paragraph (a) of this section the director shall issue or deny issuance of the permit. Notice of the decision of the director shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER within 10 days after the date of such issuance or denial. Such notice shall include the date of the issuance or denial and indicate where copies of the permit, if issued, may be obtained.

(d) Any permit shall be subject to modification, suspension, or revocation by the director in whole or in part in accordance with these regulations and the terms of such permits. The permittee shall be given written notice by registered mail, return receipt requested, of any proposed modification, suspension, or revocation. Such notice shall specify:

(1) The action proposed to be taken along with a summary of the reasons therefor;

(2) In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 558, the steps which the permittee may take to demonstrate or achieve compliance with all lawful requirements; and

(3) That the permittee is entitled to a hearing thereon if a written request for such a hearing is received by the Director within 10 days after receipt of the aforesaid notice or such other later date as may be specified in the notice to the permittee. The time and place of the hearing, if requested by the permittee, shall be determined by the director and a written notice thereof given to the permittee by registered mail, return receipt requested, not less than 15 days prior to the date of hearing specified. The director may, in his discretion, allow participation at the hearing by interested members of the public. The permittee and other parties participating may submit all relevant

material, data, views, comments, arguments, and exhibits at the hearing. A summary record shall be kept of any such hearing.

(e) The Director shall make a decision regarding the proposed modification, suspension, or revocation, as soon as practicable after the close of the hearing, or if no hearing is held, as soon as practicable after the close of the 10 day period during which a hearing could have been requested. Notice of the modification, suspension, or revocation shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER within 10 days from the date of the Director's decision. In no event shall the proposed action take effect until notice of the Director's decision is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 18.34 Guidelines for use in safely deterring polar bears.

(a) These guidelines are intended for use in safely deterring polar bears in the wild. They provide acceptable types of deterrence actions that any person, or their employee, or their agent, can use to deter a polar bear from damaging private property; or that any person can use to deter a polar bear from endangering personal safety; or that a government employee can use to deter a polar bear from damaging public property, and not cause the serious injury or death of a polar bear. Anyone acting in such a manner and conducting activities that comply with the guidelines in this subpart does not need authorization under the MMPA to conduct such deterrence. Furthermore, actions consistent with these guidelines do not violate the take prohibitions of the MMPA or this part. A Federal, State or local government official or employee may take a polar bear in the course of his duties as an official or employee, as long as such taking is accomplished in accordance with § 18.22 of this part.

(b) There are two types of deterrence measures that a person, or their employee, or their agent could follow to nonlethally deter a polar bear. Each type of measure includes a suite of appropriate actions that the public may use.

(1) *Passive deterrence measures.* Passive deterrence measures are those that prevent polar bears from gaining access to property or people. These measures provide for human safety and do not increase the risk of serious injury or death of a polar bear. They include:

(i) *Rigid fencing.* Rigid fencing and other fixed barriers such as gates and fence skirting can be used around buildings or areas to limit bears from accessing community or industrial sites and buildings. Fencing areas 5 acres (~2 ha) and smaller can be used to limit human–bear interactions. Industry standard chain-link fencing material can be used. Chain-link fencing can be placed around buildings on pilings as fence skirting to limit access of bears underneath the buildings.

(ii) *Bear exclusion cages.* Bear exclusion cages provide a protective shelter for people in areas frequented by bears. Cages erected at building entry and exit points exclude polar bears from the immediate area and allow safe entry and exit for persons gaining access to, or leaving, a building should a polar bear be in the vicinity. Additionally, they provide an opportunity for people exiting a building to conduct a visual scan upon exit. Such a scan is especially important in areas where buildings are constructed above ground level due to permafrost because bears may be resting underneath. These cages can be used at homes or industrial facilities to deter bears as well. Cages can be used in remote areas where bear use is not known, and along bear travel corridors, e.g., within 0.5 mile from coastline, to deter bears from facilities. Cages must be no smaller than 4 ft (width) by 4 ft (length) by 8 ft (height). Bars must be no smaller than 1 inch wide. Distance between bars must be no more than 4 inches clear on stairways and landings or when otherwise attached to a habitable structure; they may be no more than 5 inches clear for use in cages not attached to any habitable structure. A 4-inch distance between the bars would be sufficient to prevent a bear from reaching through, while providing visible space between bars. The ceiling of the cage must be enclosed.

(iii) *Bear-resistant garbage containers.* Bear-resistant garbage containers prevent bears from accessing garbage as a

food source and limit polar bears from becoming food-conditioned or habituated to people and facilities. The absence of habituation further reduces the potential for bear–human interactions. Bear-resistant garbage cans and garbage bins are manufactured by various companies and in various sizes. Commercially designed residential bear-resistant containers (32–130 gallons) can be used. Two- to 6-cubic yard containers can be specifically designed by commercial vendors as bear-proof containers or have industry-standard lid locks to prohibit bear entry, depending on the need and location. For remote seasonal camps, garbage can be temporarily stored in steel drums secured with locking rings and a gasket, and removed from the site when transportation is available. Larger garbage containers, such as dumpsters or ''roll-offs'' (20 to 40 cubic yards), can limit bear–human interactions when the containers have bear-proof lids. Lids must be constructed of heavy steel tubing or similarly constructed with heavy expanded metal.

(2) *Preventive deterrence measures.* Preventive deterrence measures are those that can dissuade a polar bear from initiating an interaction with property or people. These measures provide for safe human use and do not increase the risk of serious injury or death of a polar bear. These are:

(i) *Acoustic devices.* Acoustic deterrent devices may be used to create an auditory disturbance causing polar bears to move away from the affected area. The reasonable use of loud noises, e.g., vehicle engines, automobile sirens or horns, and air-horns, where such auditory stimuli could startle a bear and disrupt its approach to property or people, is authorized. This authorization is limited to deterrent devices with a sound strength of no greater than 140 dB SPL to be deployed for no more than a 30-second continuous time interval. The use of commercially available air horns or other audible products used as perimeter alarms, which create sounds that fall below this upper limit, is acceptable.

(ii) *Vehicle or boat deterrence.* Patrolling the periphery of a compound or encampment using a vehicle, such as a truck or all-terrain vehicle (e.g., a snowmobile or a four wheeler), and deterring, but not chasing, polar bears with engine noise, or by blocking their approach without making a physical contact with the animal, is an acceptable preventive deterrence. Similarly patrolling an area in a small boat using similar methods is acceptable.

(c) The deterrence guidelines are passive or preventive in nature. Any action to deter polar bears that goes beyond these specific measures could result in a taking and, unless otherwise exempted under the MMPA, would require separate authorization. The Service acknowledges that there will be numerous new techniques developed, or new applications of existing techniques, for deterring bears. The Service will work to establish a system for evaluating new bear deterrence applications and techniques and will update this set of guidelines with examples of future approved methods. Deterrence actions (other than the measures described in these guidelines) that do not result in serious injury or death to a polar bear remain permissible for persons identified in section 101(a)(4)(A) of the MMPA. Prior to conducting activities beyond those specifically described in these guidelines, persons should contact the Service's Alaska Regional Office's Marine Mammal Program for further guidance (for the location of the Alaska Regional Office see 50 CFR 2.2(g)).

[75 FR 61637, Oct. 6, 2010]

Subpart E—Depleted Species or Stocks [Reserved]

Subpart F—Transfer of Management Authority to States

NOTE: Regulations governing the transfer of management authority to States pursuant to section 109 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act for marine mammal species under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior are found at part 403 of this title.

[48 FR 22456, May 18, 1983]

Subpart G—Notice and Hearing on Section 103 Regulations

SOURCE: 41 FR 5396, Feb. 6, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 18.70 Basis and purpose.

(a) Sections 101(a)(2), 101(a)(3)(A), and 101(b) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(2), 1371(a)(3)(A), and 1371(b)) and these regulations authorize the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to: (1) Impose regulations governing the taking of marine mammals incidental to commercial fishing operations; (2) waive the moratorium and adopt regulations with respect to the taking and importing of animals from each species of marine mammals under his jurisdiction; and (3) prescribe regulations governing the taking of depleted marine mammals by any Indian, Aleut or Eskimo, respectively. In prescribing regulations to carry out the provisions of said sections, the act refers the Director to section 103 (16 U.S.C. 1373). In accordance with section 103(d), regulations must be made on the record after opportunity for an agency hearing on such regulations and, in the case of a waiver, on the determination by the Director to waive the moratorium pursuant to section 101(a)(3)(A) (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(3)(A)).

(b) [Reserved]

§ 18.71 Definitions.

Definitions shall be the same as in subpart A of this part except as follows:

(a) *Party* means for the purposes of this subpart:

(1) The Director or his representative; or

(2) A person who has notified the Director by specified dates of his or her intent to participate in the hearing pursuant to §§ 18.75 and 18.84(b).

(b) *Presiding officer* means, for the purposes of this subpart, an administrative law judge of the Office of Hearings and Appeals appointed in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3105.

(c) *Witness* means, for the purposes of this subpart, any person who provides direct testimony on the proposed regulations and waiver. A person may be both a party and a witness.

§ 18.72 Scope of regulations.

The procedural regulations in this subpart govern the practice and procedure in hearings held under section 103(d) of the Act. These hearings will be governed by the provisions of sections 556 and 557 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 556 and 557). The regulations shall be construed to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of all issues raised with respect to any waiver and/or regulation proposed pursuant to section 103(d) of the act in a manner which gives full protection to the rights of all persons affected thereby.

§ 18.73 Burden of proof.

The proponents of the proposed regulations and waiver must demonstrate that any taking or importation of any marine mammal under such proposed regulations and waiver would be consistent with the act.

§ 18.74 Notice of hearing.

(a) A notice of hearing on any proposed regulations shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, together with the Director's proposed determination to waive the moratorium pursuant to section 101(a)(3)(A) (16 U.S.C. 1371(a)(3)(A)), where applicable.

(b) The notice shall state:

(1) The nature of the hearing;

(2) The place and date of the hearing. The date shall not be less than 60 days after publication of notice of the hearing;

(3) The legal authority under which the hearing is to be held;

(4) The proposed regulations and waiver, where applicable, and a summary of the statements required by section 103(d) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 1373(d));

(5) Issues of fact which may be involved in the hearing;

(6) If an Environmental Impact Statement is required, the date of publication of the Statement and the times and place(s) where the Statement and comments thereon may be viewed and copied;

(7) Any written advice received from the Marine Mammal Commission;

(8) The times and place(s) where records and submitted direct testimony will be kept for public inspection, along with appropriate references to any other documents;

(9) The final date for filing with the Director a notice of intent to participate in the hearing pursuant to § 18.75;

(10) The final date for submission of direct testimony on the proposed regulations and waiver, if applicable, and the number of copies required;

(11) The docket number assigned to the case which shall be used in all subsequent proceedings; and

(12) The place and date of the prehearing conference.

§ 18.75 Notification by interested persons.

Any person desiring to participate as a party shall notify the Director, by certified mail, on or before the date specified in the notice of hearing.

§ 18.76 Presiding officer.

(a) Upon publication of the notice of hearing pursuant to § 18.74, the Office of Hearings and Appeals shall appoint a presiding officer pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3105. No individual who has any conflict of interest, financial or otherwise, shall serve as presiding officer in such proceeding.

(b) The presiding officer, in any proceeding under this subpart, shall have power to:

(1) Change the time and place of the hearing and adjourn the hearing;

(2) Evaluate direct testimony submitted pursuant to these regulations, make a preliminary determination of the issues, conduct a prehearing conference to determine the issues for the hearing agenda, and cause to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER a final hearing agenda;

(3) Rule upon motions, requests and admissibility of direct testimony;

(4) Administer oaths and affirmations, question witnesses and direct witnesses to testify;

(5) Modify or waive any rule (after notice) when determining no party will be prejudiced;

(6) Receive written comments and hear oral arguments;

(7) Render a recommended decision; and

(8) Do all acts and take all measures, including regulation of media coverage, for the maintenance of order at and the efficient conduct of the proceeding.

(c) In case of the absence of the original presiding officer or his inability to act, the powers and duties to be performed by the original presiding officer under this part in connection with a proceeding may, without abatement of the proceeding, be assigned to any other presiding officer by the Office of Hearings and Appeals unless otherwise ordered by the Director.

(d) The presiding officer shall withdraw from the proceeding upon his own motion or upon the filing of a motion by a party under § 18.76(e) if he deems himself disqualified under recognized canons of judicial ethics.

(e) A presiding officer may be requested to withdraw at any time prior to the recommended decision. If there is filed by a party in good faith a timely and sufficient affidavit alleging the presiding officer's personal bias, malice, conflict of interest or other basis which might result in prejudice to a party, the hearing shall recess. The Director of the Office of Hearings and Appeals shall immediately determine the matter as a part of the record and decision in the proceeding, after making such investigation or holding such hearings, or both, as he may deem appropriate in the circumstances.

§ 18.77 Direct testimony submitted as written documents.

(a) Unless otherwise specified, all direct testimony, including accompanying exhibits, must be submitted to the presiding officer in writing no later than the dates specified in the notice of the hearing (§ 18.74), the prehearing order (§ 18.82), or within 15 days after the conclusion of the prehearing conference (§ 18.84) as the case may be. All direct testimony, referred to in the affidavit and made a part thereof, must be attached to the affidavit. Direct testimony submitted with exhibits must state the issue to which the exhibit relates; if no such statement is made, the presiding officer shall determine the relevance of the exhibit to the issues published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) The direct testimony submitted shall contain:

(1) A concise statement of the witness' interest in the proceeding and his position regarding the issues presented. If the direct testimony is presented by a witness who is not a party, the witness shall state his relationship to the party; and

(2) Facts that are relevant and material.

(c) The direct testimony may propose issues of fact not defined in the notice of the hearing and the reason(s) why such issues should be considered at the hearing.

(d) Ten copies of all direct testimony must be submitted unless the notice of the hearing otherwise specifies.

(e) Upon receipt, direct testimony shall be assigned a number and stamped with that number and the docket number.

(f) Contemporaneous with the publication of the notice of hearing, the Director's direct testimony in support of the proposed regulations and waiver, where applicable, shall be available for public inspection as specified in the notice of hearing. The Director may submit additional direct testimony during the time periods allowed for submission of such testimony by witnesses.

§ 18.78 Mailing address.

Unless otherwise specified in the notice of hearing, all direct testimony shall be addressed to the Presiding Officer, c/o Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240. All affidavits and exhibits shall be clearly marked with the docket number of the proceedings.

§ 18.79 Inspection and copying of documents.

Any document in a file pertaining to any hearing authorized by this subpart or any document forming part of the record of such a hearing may be inspected and/or copied in the Office of the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, unless the file is in the care and custody of the presiding officer, in which case he shall notify the parties as to where and when the record may be inspected.

§ 18.80 Ex parte communications.

(a) After notice of a hearing is published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, all communications, whether oral or written, involving any substantive or procedural issue and directed either to the presiding officer or to the Director, Deputy Director or Marine Mammal Coordinator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, without reference to these rules of procedure, shall be deemed ex parte communications and are not to be considered part of the record for decision.

(b) A record of oral conversations shall be made by the above persons who are contacted. All communications shall be available for public viewing at times and place(s) specified in the notice of hearing.

(c) The presiding officer shall not communicate with any party on any fact in issue or on the merits of the matter unless notice and opportunity is given for all parties to participate.

§ 18.81 Prehearing conference.

(a) After an examination of all the direct testimony submitted pursuant to § 18.77, the presiding officer shall make a preliminary determination of issues of fact which may be addressed at the hearing.

(b) The presiding officer's preliminary determination shall be made available at the place or places provided in the notice of the hearing (§ 18.74(b)(8)) at least five days before the prehearing conference is held.

(c) The purpose of the prehearing conference shall be to enable the presiding officer to determine, on the basis of the direct testimony submitted and prehearing discussions:

(1) Whether the presiding officer's preliminary determination of issues of fact for the hearing has omitted any significant issues;

(2) What facts are not in dispute;

(3) Which witnesses may appear at the hearing; and

(4) The nature of the interest of each party and which parties' interests are adverse.

(d) Only parties may participate in the prehearing conference, and a party may appear in person or be represented by counsel.

§ 18.82 Prehearing order.

(a) After the prehearing conference, the presiding officer shall prepare a prehearing order which shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER within ten days after the conclusion of the conference. A copy of the prehearing order shall be mailed to all Parties.

(b) The prehearing order shall list: (1) All the issues which the hearing shall

address, the order in which those issues shall be presented, and the direct testimony submitted which bears on the issues; and (2) a final date for submission of direct testimony on issues of fact not included in the notice of hearing if such issues are presented. The prehearing order may also specify a final date for submission of direct testimony to rebut testimony previously submitted during the time specified in the notice of the hearing.

(c) The presiding officer shall publish with the prehearing order a list of witnesses who may appear at the hearing, a list of parties, the nature of the interest of each party, and which parties interests are adverse on the issues presented.

(d) All parties shall be bound by the prehearing order.

§ 18.83 Determination to cancel the hearing.

(a) If the presiding officer determines that no issues of material fact are presented by the direct testimony submitted prior to the date of the hearing, he may publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER such determination and that on issues of material fact a hearing shall not be held. The presiding officer may provide an opportunity for argument on any issues of law presented by the direct testimony.

(b) Promptly after oral argument, if any, the presiding officer shall make a recommended decision based on the record, which in this case shall consist of the direct testimony and any oral argument presented. He shall transmit to the Director his recommended decision, the record and a certificate stating that the record contains all the written direct testimony. The Director shall then make a final decision in accordance with these regulations (§ 18.91).

§ 18.84 Rebuttal testimony and new issues of fact in prehearing order.

(a) Direct testimony to rebut testimony offered during the time period specified in the notice of hearing may be submitted pursuant to these regulations within fifteen days after the conclusion of the prehearing conference unless the presiding officer otherwise specifies in the prehearing order.

(b) If the prehearing order presents issues not included in the notice of the hearing published pursuant to § 18.74:

(1) Any person interested in participating at the hearing on such issues presented shall notify the Director by certified mail of an intent to participate not later than ten days after publication of the prehearing order. Such person may present direct testimony or cross-examine witnesses only on such issues presented unless he previously notified the Director pursuant to § 18.75; and

(2) Additional written direct testimony concerning such issues may be submitted within the time provided in the prehearing order. Such direct testimony will comply with the requirements of § 18.77.

§ 18.85 Waiver of right to participate.

Any person who fails to notify the Director of his intent to participate pursuant to § 18.75 or § 18.84 shall be deemed to have waived his right to participate as a party.

§ 18.86 Conduct of the hearing.

(a) The hearing shall be held at the time and place fixed in the notice of hearing, unless the presiding officer changes the time or place. If a change occurs, the presiding officer shall publish the change in the FEDERAL REGISTER and shall expeditiously notify all parties by telephone or by mail. If the change in time or place of hearing is made less than five days before the date previously fixed for the hearing, the presiding officer shall also announce, or cause to be announced, the change at the time and place previously fixed for the hearing.

(b) The presiding officer shall, at the commencement of the hearing, introduce into the record the notice of hearing as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, all subsequent notices published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, the Environmental Impact Statement if it is required and the comments thereon and agency responses to the comments, and a list of all parties. Direct testimony shall then be received with respect to the matters specified in the prehearing order in such order as the presiding officer shall announce. With respect to direct testimony submitted as rebuttal

testimony or in response to new issues presented by the prehearing conference, the presiding officer shall determine the relevancy of such testimony.

(c) The hearing shall be publicly conducted and reported verbatim by an official reporter.

(d) If a party objects to the admission or rejection of any direct testimony or to any other ruling of the presiding officer during the hearing, he shall state briefly the grounds of such objection, whereupon an automatic exception will follow if the objection is overruled by the presiding officer. The transcript shall not include argument or debate thereon except as ordered by the presiding officer. The ruling of the presiding officer on any objection shall be a part of the transcript and shall be subject to review at the same time and in the same manner as the Director's final decision. Only objections made before the presiding officer may subsequently be relied upon in the proceedings.

(e) All motions and requests shall be addressed to, and ruled on by, the presiding officer if made prior to his certification of the transcript, or by the Director if made thereafter.

§ 18.87 Direct testimony.

(a) Only direct testimony submitted as provided in these regulations and introduced at the hearing by a witness shall be considered part of the record. Such direct testimony, when written, shall not be read into evidence but shall become a part of the record subject to exclusion of irrelevant and immaterial parts thereof.

(b) The witness introducing direct testimony shall:

(1) State his name, address and occupation;

(2) State qualifications for introducing the direct testimony. If an expert, the witness shall briefly state the scientific or technical training which qualifies him as an expert;

(3) Identify the direct testimony previously submitted in accordance with these regulations; and

(4) Submit to appropriate cross- and direct-examination. Cross-examination shall be by a party whose interests are adverse on the issue presented to the witness if the witness is a party, or to the interests of the party who presented the witness.

(c) A party shall be deemed to have waived the right to introduce direct-testimony if such party fails to present a witness to introduce the direct-testimony.

(d) Official notice may be taken of such matters as are judicially noticed by the courts of the United States. Parties shall be given adequate notice, by the presiding officer, at the hearing, of matters so noticed and shall be given adequate opportunity to show that such facts are inaccurate or are erroneously noticed.

§ 18.88 Cross-examination.

(a) The presiding officer may:

(1) Require the cross-examiner to outline the intended scope of the examination; and

(2) Exclude cross-examination questions that are immaterial, irrelevant or unduly repetitious.

(b) Any party shall be given an opportunity to appear, either in person or through an authorized counsel or representative, to cross-examine witnesses. Before cross-examining a witness, the party or counsel shall state his name, address and occupation. If counsel cross-examines the witness, counsel shall state for the record the authority to act as counsel. Cross-examiners shall be assumed to be familiar with the direct testimony.

(c) Any party or party's counsel who fails to appear at the hearing to cross-examine an ''adverse'' witness shall be deemed to have waived the right to cross-examine that witness.

(d) Scientific, technical or commercial publications may only be utilized for the limited purposes of impeaching witnesses under cross-examination unless previously submitted and introduced in accordance with these regulations.

§ 18.89 Oral and written arguments.

(a) The presiding officer may, in his discretion, provide for oral argument by parties at the end of the hearing. Such argument, when permitted, may be limited by the presiding officer to the extent necessary for the expeditious disposition of the proceeding.

(b) The presiding officer shall announce at the hearing a reasonable period of time within which any party may file with the presiding officer proposed findings and conclusions and written arguments or briefs, which are based upon the record and citing where practicable the relevant page or pages of the transcript. If a party filing a brief desires the presiding officer to reconsider any objection made by such party to a ruling of the presiding officer, he shall specifically identify such rulings by reference to the pertinent pages of the transcript and shall state his arguments thereon as a part of the brief.

(c) Oral or written arguments shall be limited to issues arising from direct testimony on the record.

§ 18.90 Recommended decision, certification of the transcript and submission of comments on the recommended decision.

(a) Promptly after expiration of the period for receiving written briefs, the presiding officer shall make a recommended decision based on the record and transmit the decision to the Director. The recommended decision shall include:

(1) A statement containing a description of the history of the proceedings;

(2) Findings on the issues of fact with the reasons therefor; and

(3) Rulings on issues of law.

(b) The presiding officer shall also transmit to the Director the transcript of the hearing, the original and all copies of the direct testimony, and written comments. The presiding officer shall attach to the original transcript of the hearing a certificate stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the transcript is a true transcript of the testimony given at the hearing except in such particulars as are specified.

(c) Upon receipt of the recommended decision, the Director shall send a copy thereof to each party by certified mail and shall publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of the receipt of the recommended decision by the Director. The notice shall include:

(1) A summary of the recommended decision;

(2) A statement that any interested person may file written comments on the recommended decision with the Director by a specified date;

(3) The time(s) and place(s) where the record of the hearing transmitted to the Director pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section may be inspected by interested persons; and

(4) The time(s) and place(s) where the recommended decision may be inspected and/or copied by interested persons.

(d) Within thirty days after the notice of receipt of the recommended decision has been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, any interested person may file with the Director any written comments on the recommended decision. All comments, including recommendations from or consultation with the Marine Mammal Commission, must be submitted during the thirty-day period to the Director at the above address.

§ 18.91 Director's decision.

(a) Upon receipt of the recommended decision and transcript and after the thirty-day period for receiving written comments on the recommended decision has passed, the Director shall make a final decision on the proposed regulations and waiver, where applicable. The Director's decision may affirm, modify, or set aside, in whole or in part, the recommended findings, conclusions and decision of the presiding officer. The Director may also remand the hearing record to the presiding officer for a fuller development of the record.

(b) The Director's decision shall include:

(1) A statement containing a description of the history of the proceeding;

(2) Findings on the issues of fact with the reasons therefor;

(3) Rulings on issues of law; and

(4) Any other relevant information which the Director deems appropriate.

(c) The Director's decision shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If the waiver is approved, the final adopted regulations shall be promulgated with the decision, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Subpart H—Waiver of Moratorium on Taking and Importation of Individual Marine Mammal Species

SOURCE: 41 FR 14373, Apr. 5, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

§ 18.92 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this subpart fulfill the requirements of section 103 of the Act for regulations to govern the taking and importation of each species of marine mammal for which the moratorium imposed by section 101 has been waived.

§ 18.93 Scope of regulations.

(a) The provisions in this subpart apply only after (1) the Director has made a decision to waive a moratorium pursuant to section 101(a)(3)(A) of the Act, (2) the opportunity for a hearing required by section 103(d) of the Act has been provided, and (3) the Director has made a determination, in the case of State laws and regulations, to approve such State laws and regulations pursuant to section 109(a)(2) of the Act and subpart F of this part.

(b) The provisions of this subpart, unless specifically stated, apply to all taking and/or importation of each species of marine mammal for which the moratorium has been waived other than takings for scientific research or public display, which are governed by § 18.31 of this part, or takings incidental to commercial fishing operations which are governed by § 18.24.

§ 18.94 Pacific walrus (Alaska).

(a) Pursuant to sections 101(a)(3)(A) 103, and 109 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, the moratorium on the hunting and killing of Pacific walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) in waters or on lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska, the United States, or on the high seas by any person, vessel, or conveyance subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Alaska or the United States, is waived, provided that beginning August 2, 1979 this waiver shall not be effective, and no taking or importation under the waiver shall be allowed, until this section is amended to establish regulations to effectively control taking and otherwise implement the waiver.

(b) [Reserved]

[41 FR 14373, Apr. 5, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 45566, Aug. 2, 1979]

Subpart I—Nonlethal Taking of Pacific Walruses and Polar Bears Incidental to Oil and Gas Exploration Activities in the Chukchi Sea and Adjacent Coast of Alaska

SOURCE: 73 FR 33250, June 11, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 73 FR 33250, June 11, 2008, Subpart I was added, effective through June 11, 2013.

§ 18.111 What specified activities does this subpart cover?

Regulations in this subpart apply to the nonlethal incidental, but not intentional, take of small numbers of Pacific walruses and polar bears by you (U.S. citizens as defined in § 18.27(c)) while engaged in oil and gas exploration activities in the Chukchi Sea and adjacent western coast of Alaska.

§ 18.112 In what specified geographic region does this subpart apply?

This subpart applies to the specified geographic region defined as the continental shelf of the Arctic Ocean adjacent to western Alaska. This area includes the waters (State of Alaska and Outer Continental Shelf waters) and seabed of the Chukchi Sea, which encompasses all waters north and west of Point Hope (68°20′20″ N, −166°50′40″ W, BGN 1947) to the U.S.-Russia Convention Line of 1867, west of a north-south line through Point Barrow (71°23′29″ N, −156° 28′30″ W, BGN 1944), and up to 200 miles north of Point Barrow. The region also includes the terrestrial coastal land 25 miles inland between the western boundary of the south National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR–A) near Icy Cape (70°20′00″ N, −148°12′00″ W) and the north-south line from Point Barrow. This terrestrial region encompasses a portion of the Northwest and South Planning Areas of the NPR–A. Figure 1 shows the area where this subpart applies.

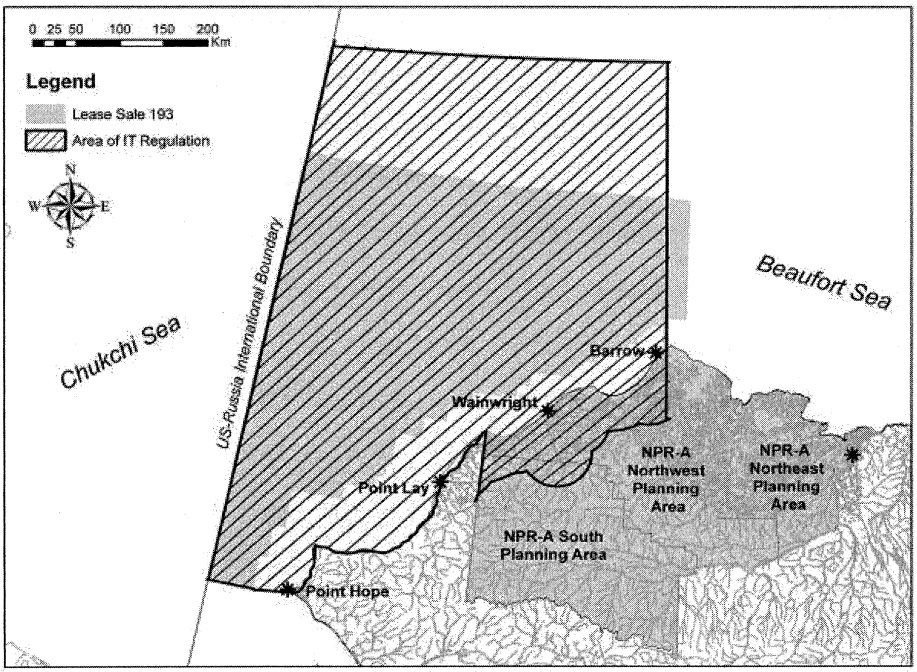

Figure 1: The geographic area of the Chukchi Sea and onshore coastal areas covered by the incidental take regulations.

§ 18.113 When is this subpart effective?

Regulations in this subpart are effective from June 11, 2008 through June 11, 2013 for year-round oil and gas exploration activities.

§ 18.114 How do I obtain a Letter of Authorization?

(a) You must be a U.S. citizen as defined in § 18.27(c).

(b) If you are conducting an oil and gas exploration activity in the specified geographic region described in § 18.112 that may cause the taking of Pacific walruses (walruses) or polar bears and you want nonlethal incidental take authorization under this rule, you must apply for a Letter of Authorization for each exploration activity. 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, *i.e.*, a plan of operation.

(2) A site-specific plan to monitor and mitigate the effects of the proposed activity on walruses and polar bears encountered during the ongoing activities, *i.e.*, a marine mammal monitoring and mitigation plan. Your monitoring program must document the effects on 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 site-specific polar bear awareness and interaction plan, *i.e.*, a polar bear interaction plan.

(4) A record of community consultation. Applicants must consult with potentially affected subsistence communities along the Chukchi Sea coast (Point Hope, Point Lay, Wainwright, and Barrow) and appropriate subsistence user organizations (the Eskimo Walrus Commission and the Alaska Nanuuq (polar bear) Commission) to discuss the location, timing, and methods of proposed operations and support activities and identify any potential conflicts with subsistence walrus and polar bear hunting activities in the communities. Applications for Letters of Authorization must include documentation of all consultations with potentially affected user groups. Documentation must include a summary of any concerns identified by community members and hunter organizations, and the applicant's responses to identified concerns. Mitigation measures are described in § 18.118.

§ 18.115 What criteria does the Service use to evaluate Letter of Authorization requests?

(a) 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 analyzed by us in considering the number of animals likely to be taken and evaluating whether there will be a negligible impact on the species or adverse impact on the availability of the species for subsistence uses. If the level of activity is greater, we will reevaluate 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 grant the authorization, add further conditions, or deny the authorization.

(b) In accordance with § 18.27(f)(5), 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 paragraph (b) of this section will not apply if we determine that an emergency exists that poses a significant risk to the well-being of species or stocks of walruses or polar bears.

§ 18.116 What does a Letter of Authorization allow?

(a) Your Letter of Authorization may allow the nonlethal incidental, but not intentional, take of walruses and polar bears 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; or

(3) Conducting environmental monitoring activities associated with exploration activities to determine specific impacts of each activity.

(b) Each Letter of Authorization will identify conditions or methods that are specific to the activity and location.

§ 18.117 What activities are prohibited?

(a) Intentional take and lethal incidental take of walruses or polar bears; and

(b) Any take that fails to comply with this part or with the terms and conditions of your Letter of Authorization.

§ 18.118 What are the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements?

(a) *Mitigation*. Holders of a Letter of Authorization must use methods and conduct activities in a manner that minimizes to the greatest extent practicable adverse impacts on walruses and polar bears, their habitat, and on the availability of these marine mammals for subsistence uses. Dynamic management approaches, such as temporal or spatial limitations in response to the presence of marine mammals in a particular place or time or the occurrence of marine mammals engaged in a particularly sensitive activity (such as feeding), must be used to avoid or minimize interactions with polar bears, walruses, and subsistence users of these resources.

(1) *Operating conditions for operational and support vessels*.

(i) Operational and support vessels must be staffed with dedicated marine mammal observers to alert crew of the presence of walruses and polar bears

and initiate adaptive mitigation responses.

(ii) At all times, vessels must maintain the maximum distance possible from concentrations of walruses or polar bears. Under no circumstances, other than an emergency, should any vessel approach within a 805-m (0.5-mi) radius of walruses or polar bears observed on land or ice.

(iii) Vessel operators must take every precaution to avoid harassment of concentrations of feeding walruses when a vessel is operating near these animals. Vessels should reduce speed and maintain a minimum 805-m (0.5-mi) operational exclusion zone around feeding walrus groups. Vessels may not be operated in such a way as to separate members of a group of walruses from other members of the group. When weather conditions require, such as when visibility drops, vessels should adjust speed accordingly to avoid the likelihood of injury to walruses.

(iv) The transit of operational and support vessels through the specified geographic region is not authorized prior to July 1. This operating condition is intended to allow walruses the opportunity to disperse from the confines of the spring lead system and minimize interactions with subsistence walrus hunters. Exemption waivers to this operating condition may be issued by the Service on a case-by-case basis, based upon a review of seasonal ice conditions and available information on walrus and polar bear distributions in the area of interest.

(v) All vessels must avoid areas of active or anticipated subsistence hunting for walrus or polar bear as determined through community consultations.

(2) *Operating conditions for aircraft.*

(i) Operators of support aircraft should, at all times, conduct their activities at the maximum distance possible from concentrations of walruses or polar bears.

(ii) Under no circumstances, other than an emergency, should aircraft operate at an altitude lower than 305 m (1,000 ft) within 805 m (0.5 mi) of walruses or polar bears observed on ice or land. Helicopters may not hover or circle above such areas or within 805 m (0.5 mile) of such areas. When weather conditions do not allow a 305-m (1,000-ft) flying altitude, such as during severe storms or when cloud cover is low, aircraft may be operated below the 305-m (1,000-ft) altitude stipulated above. However, when aircraft are operated at altitudes below 305 m (1,000 ft) because of weather conditions, the operator must avoid areas of known walrus and polar bear concentrations and should take precautions to avoid flying directly over or within 805 m (0.5 mile) of these areas.

(iii) Plan all aircraft routes to minimize any potential conflict with active or anticipated walrus or polar bear hunting activity as determined through community consultations.

(3) *Additional mitigation measures for offshore exploration activities.*

(i) Offshore exploration activities will be authorized only during the open-water season, defined as the period July 1 to November 30. Exemption waivers to the specified open-water season may be issued by the Service on a case-by-case basis, based upon a review of seasonal ice conditions and available information on walrus and polar bear distributions in the area of interest.

(ii) To avoid significant additive and synergistic effects from multiple oil and gas exploration activities on foraging or migrating walruses, operators must maintain a minimum spacing of 24 km (15 mi) between all active seismic-source vessels and/or exploratory drilling operations. No more than four simultaneous seismic operations will be authorized in the Chukchi Sea region at any time.

(iii) No offshore exploration activities will be authorized within a 64-km (40-mi) radius of the communities of Barrow, Wainwright, Point Lay, or Point Hope, unless provided for in a Service-approved, site-specific Plan of Cooperation as described in paragraph (a)(6) of this section.

(iv) Aerial monitoring surveys or an equivalent monitoring program acceptable to the Service will be required to estimate the number of walruses and polar bears in a proposed project area.

(4) *Additional mitigation measures for offshore seismic surveys.* Any offshore exploration activity expected to include the production of pulsed underwater sounds with sound source levels

≥160 dB re 1 μPa will be required to establish and monitor acoustic exclusion and disturbance zones and implement adaptive mitigation measures as follows:

(i) *Monitor zones.* Establish and monitor with trained marine mammal observers an acoustically verified exclusion zone for walruses surrounding seismic airgun arrays where the received level would be ≥180 dB re 1 μPa; an acoustically verified exclusion zone for polar bear surrounding seismic airgun arrays where the received level would be ≥190 dB re 1 μPa; and an acoustically verified walrus disturbance zone ahead of and perpendicular to the seismic vessel track where the received level would be ≥160 dB re 1 μPa.

(ii) *Ramp-up procedures.* For all seismic surveys, including airgun testing, use the following ramp-up procedures to allow marine mammals to depart the exclusion zone before seismic surveying begins:

(A) Visually monitor the exclusion zone and adjacent waters for the absence of polar bears and walruses for at least 30 minutes before initiating ramp-up procedures. If no polar bears or walruses are detected, you may initiate ramp-up procedures. Do not initiate ramp-up procedures at night or when you cannot visually monitor the exclusion zone for marine mammals.

(B) Initiate ramp-up procedures by firing a single airgun. The preferred airgun to begin with should be the smallest airgun, in terms of energy output (dB) and volume (in^3).

(C) Continue ramp-up by gradually activating additional airguns over a period of at least 20 minutes, but no longer than 40 minutes, until the desired operating level of the airgun array is obtained.

(iii) *Power down/Shut down.* Immediately power down or shut down the seismic airgun array and/or other acoustic sources whenever any walruses are sighted approaching close to or within the area delineated by the 180–dB re 1 μPa walrus exclusion zone, or polar bears are sighted approaching close to or within the area delineated by the 190–dB re 1 μPa polar bear exclusion zone. If the power down operation cannot reduce the received sound pressure level to 180–dB re 1 μPa (walrus) or 190–dB re 1 μPa (polar bears), the operator must immediately shut down the seismic airgun array and/or other acoustic sources.

(iv) *Emergency shut down.* If observations are made or credible reports are received that one or more walruses and/or polar bears are within the area of the seismic survey and are in an injured or mortal state, or are indicating acute distress due to seismic noise, the seismic airgun array will be immediately shut down and the Service contacted. The airgun array will not be restarted until review and approval has been given by the Service. The ramp-up procedures provided in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section must be followed when restarting.

(v) *Adaptive response for walrus aggregations.* Whenever an aggregation of 12 or more walruses are detected within an acoustically verified 160–dB re 1 μPa disturbance zone ahead of or perpendicular to the seismic vessel track, the holder of this Authorization must:

(A) Immediately power down or shut down the seismic airgun array and/or other acoustic sources to ensure sound pressure levels at the shortest distance to the aggregation do not exceed 160–dB re 1 μPa; and

(B) Not proceed with powering up the seismic airgun array until it can be established that there are no walrus aggregations within the 160–dB zone based upon ship course, direction, and distance from last sighting. If shut down was required, the ramp-up procedures provided in paragraph (a)(4)(ii) of this section must be followed when restarting.

(5) *Additional mitigation measures for onshore exploration activities.*

(i) *Polar bear interaction plan.* Holders of Letters of Authorization will be required to develop and implement a Service-approved, site-specific polar bear interaction plan. Polar bear awareness training will also be required of certain personnel. Polar bear interaction plans will include:

(A) A description of the locations and types of activities to be conducted *i.e.*, a plan of operation;

(B) A food and waste management plan;

(C) Personnel training materials and procedures;

(D) Site at-risk locations and situations;

(E) A snow management plan;

(F) Polar bear observation and reporting procedures; and

(G) Polar bear avoidance and encounter procedures.

(ii) *Polar bear monitors.* If deemed appropriate by the Service, holders of a Letter of Authorization will be required to hire and train polar bear monitors to alert crew of the presence of polar bears and initiate adaptive mitigation responses.

(iii) *Efforts to minimize disturbance around known polar bear dens.* Holders of a Letter of Authorization must take efforts to limit disturbance around known polar bear dens.

(A) *Efforts to locate polar bear dens.* Holders of a Letter of Authorization seeking to carry out onshore exploration activities in known or suspected polar bear denning habitat during the denning season (November–April) must make efforts to locate occupied polar bear dens within and near proposed areas of operation, utilizing appropriate tools, such as forward looking infrared (FLIR) imagery and/or polar bear scent-trained dogs. All observed or suspected polar bear dens must be reported to the Service prior to the initiation of exploration activities.

(B) *Exclusion zone around known polar bear dens.* Operators must observe a 1-mile operational exclusion zone around all known polar bear dens during the denning season (November–April, or until the female and cubs leave the areas). Should previously unknown occupied dens be discovered within 1 mile of activities, work in the immediate area must cease and the Service contacted for guidance. The Service will evaluate these instances on a case-by-case basis to determine the appropriate action. Potential actions may range from cessation or modification of work to conducting additional monitoring, and the holder of the authorization must comply with any additional measures specified.

(6) *Mitigation measures for the subsistence use of walruses and polar bears.* Holders of Letters of Authorization must conduct their activities in a manner that, to the greatest extent practicable, minimizes adverse impacts on the availability of Pacific walruses and polar bears for subsistence uses.

(i) *Community Consultation.* Prior to receipt of a Letter of Authorization, applicants must consult with potentially affected communities and appropriate subsistence user organizations to discuss potential conflicts with subsistence hunting of walrus and polar bear caused by the location, timing, and methods of proposed operations and support activities (see §18.114(c)(4) for details). If community concerns suggest that the proposed activities may have an adverse impact on the subsistence uses of these species, the applicant must address conflict avoidance issues through a Plan of Cooperation as described below.

(ii) *Plan of Cooperation (POC).* Where prescribed, holders of Letters of Authorization will be required to develop and implement a Service-approved POC. The POC must include:

(A) A description of the procedures by which the holder of the Letter of Authorization will work and consult with potentially affected subsistence hunters; and

(B) A description of specific measures that have been or will be taken to avoid or minimize interference with subsistence hunting of walruses and polar bears and to ensure continued availability of the species for subsistence use.

(C) The Service will review the POC to ensure that any potential adverse effects on the availability of the animals are minimized. The Service will reject POCs if they do not provide adequate safeguards to ensure the least practicable adverse impact on the availability of walruses and polar bears for subsistence use.

(b) *Monitoring.* Depending on the siting, timing, and nature of proposed activities, holders of Letters of Authorization will be required to:

(1) Maintain trained, Service-approved, on-site observers to carry out monitoring programs for polar bears and walruses necessary for initiating adaptive mitigation responses.

(i) Marine Mammal Observers (MMOs) will be required on board all operational and support vessels to alert

crew of the presence of walruses and polar bears and initiate adaptive mitigation responses identified in paragraph (a) of this section, and to carry out specified monitoring activities identified in the marine mammal monitoring and mitigation plan (see paragraph (b)(2) of this section) necessary to evaluate the impact of authorized activities on walruses, polar bears, and the subsistence use of these subsistence resources. The MMOs must have completed a marine mammal observer training course approved by the Service.

(ii) Polar bear monitors.—Polar bear monitors will be required under the monitoring plan if polar bears are known to frequent the area or known polar bear dens are present in the area. Monitors will act as an early detection system in regard to proximate bear activity to Industry facilities.

(2) Develop and implement a site-specific, Service-approved marine mammal monitoring and mitigation plan to monitor and evaluate the effects of authorized activities on polar bears, walruses, and the subsistence use of these resources.

(i) The marine mammal monitoring and mitigation plan must enumerate the number of walruses and polar bears encountered during specified exploration activities, estimate the number of incidental takes that occurred during specified exploration activities, and evaluate the effectiveness of prescribed mitigation measures.

(ii) Applicants must fund an independent peer review of proposed monitoring plans and draft reports of monitoring results. This peer review will consist of independent reviewers who have knowledge and experience in statistics, marine mammal behavior, and the type and extent of the proposed operations. The applicant will provide the results of these peer reviews to the Service for consideration in final approval of monitoring plans and final reports. The Service will distribute copies of monitoring reports to appropriate resource management agencies and co-management organizations.

(3) Cooperate with the Service and other designated Federal, State, and local agencies to monitor the impacts of oil and gas exploration activities in the Chukchi Sea on walruses or polar bears. Where insufficient information exists to evaluate the potential effects of proposed activities on walruses, polar bears, and the subsistence use of these resources, holders of Letters of Authorization may be required to participate in joint monitoring and/or research efforts to address these information needs and insure the least practicable impact to these resources. Information needs in the Chukchi Sea include, but are not limited to:

(i) Distribution, abundance, and habitat use patterns of walruses and polar bears in offshore environments; and

(ii) Cumulative effects of multiple simultaneous operations on walruses and polar bears.

(c) *Reporting requirements*. Holders of Letters of Authorization must report the results of specified monitoring activities to the Service's Alaska Regional Director (see 50 CFR 2.2 for address).

(1) *In-season monitoring reports*—(i) *Activity progress reports*. Operators must keep the Service informed on the progress of authorized activities by:

(A) Notifying the Service at least 48 hours prior to the onset of activities;

(B) Providing weekly progress reports of authorized activities noting any significant changes in operating state and or location; and

(C) Notifying the Service within 48 hours of ending activity.

(ii) *Walrus observation reports*. The operator must report, on a weekly basis, all observations of walruses during any Industry operation. Information within the observation report will include, but is not limited to:

(A) Date, time, and location of each walrus sighting;

(B) Number of walruses: sex and age;

(C) Observer name and contact information;

(D) Weather, visibility, and ice conditions at the time of observation;

(E) Estimated range at closest approach;

(F) Industry activity at time of sighting;

(G) Behavior of animals sighted;

(H) Description of the encounter;

(I) Duration of the encounter; and

(J) Actions taken.

(iii) *Polar bear observation reports.* The operator must report, within 24 hours, all observations of polar bears during any Industry operation. Information within the observation report will include, but is not limited to:

(A) Date, time, and location of observation;

(B) Number of bears: sex and age;

(C) Observer name and contact information;

(D) Weather, visibility, and ice conditions at the time of observation;

(E) Estimated closest point of approach for bears from personnel and facilities;

(F) Industry activity at time of sighting, possible attractants present;

(G) Bear behavior;

(H) Description of the encounter;

(I) Duration of the encounter; and

(J) Actions taken.

(iv) *Notification of incident report.* Reports should include all information specified under the species observation report, as well as a full written description of the encounter and actions taken by the operator. The operator must report to the Service within 24 hours:

(A) Any incidental lethal take or injury of a polar bear or walrus; and

(B) Observations of walruses or polar bears within prescribed mitigation-monitoring zones.

(2) *After-action monitoring reports.* The results of monitoring efforts identified in the marine mammal monitoring and mitigation plan must be submitted to the Service for review within 90 days of completing the year's activities. Results must include, but are not limited to, the following information:

(i) A summary of monitoring effort including: total hours, total distances, and distribution through study period;

(ii) Analysis of factors affecting the visibility and detectability of walruses and polar bears by specified monitoring;

(iii) Analysis of the distribution, abundance, and behavior of walrus and polar bear sightings in relation to date, location, ice conditions, and operational state; and

(iv) Estimates of take based on density estimates derived from monitoring and survey efforts.

§ 18.119 What are the information collection requirements?

(a) We 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 Office of Management and Budget has approved the collection of information contained in this subpart and assigned control number 1018–0139. You must respond to this information collection request to obtain a benefit pursuant to section 101(a)(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. We will use the information to:

(1) Evaluate the application and determine whether or not to issue specific Letters of Authorization and;

(2) Monitor impacts of activities conducted under the Letters of Authorization.

(b) 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, DC 20240.

Subpart J—Nonlethal Taking of Marine Mammals Incidental to Oil and Gas Exploration, Development, and Production Activities in the Beaufort Sea and Adjacent Northern Coast of Alaska

SOURCE: 76 FR 47049, Aug. 3, 2011, unless otherwise noted.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 76 FR 47079, Aug. 3, 2011, Subpart J was added, effective Aug. 3, 2011 through Aug. 3, 2016.

§ 18.121 What specified activities does this subpart cover?

Regulations in this subpart apply to the nonlethal incidental, but not intentional, take of small numbers of polar bears and Pacific walruses by you (U.S. citizens as defined in § 18.27(c)) while engaged in oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities in the Beaufort Sea and adjacent northern coast of Alaska.

§ 18.122 In what specified geographic region does this subpart apply?

This subpart applies to the specified geographic region defined by all Beaufort Sea waters east of a north-south line through Point Barrow (71°23′29″ N, −156 °28″30 W, BGN 1944), and up to 200 miles north of Point Barrow, including all Alaska coastal areas, State waters, and Outer Continental Shelf waters east of that line to the Canadian border. The onshore region is the same north/south line at Barrow, 25 miles inland and east to the Canning River. The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge is not included in the area covered by this subpart. Figure 1 shows the area where this subpart applies.

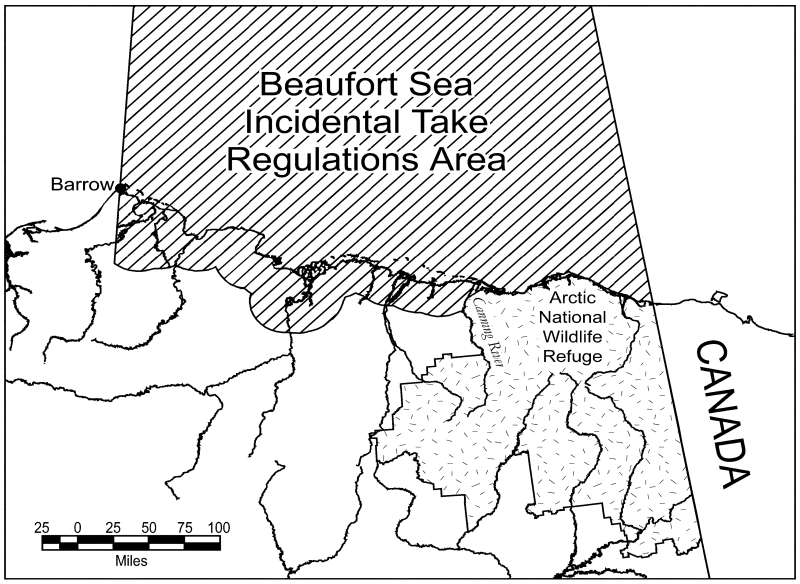

Figure 1. Specific geographic area covered by the Beaufort Sea incidental take regulations.

§ 18.123 When is this subpart effective?

Regulations in this subpart are effective from August 3, 2011, through August 3, 2016, for year-round oil and gas exploration, development, and production activities.

§ 18.124 How do I obtain a Letter of Authorization?

(a) You must be a U.S. citizen as defined in § 18.27(c).

(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 cause the taking of polar bears or Pacific walruses in execution of those activities and you want nonlethal incidental take authorization under this rule, you must apply for a Letter of Authorization for each exploration activity or a Letter of Authorization for activities in each development or 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, *i.e.*, a plan of operation.

(2) A site-specific plan to monitor the effects of the activity on the behavior of polar bears and Pacific walruses that may be present during the ongoing activities (*i.e.*, marine mammal monitoring and mitigation plan). Your monitoring program must document the effects to these marine mammals and estimate the actual level and type of take. The monitoring requirements provided by the Service will vary depending on the activity, the location, and the time of year.

(3) A site-specific polar bear and/or walrus awareness and interaction plan. A polar bear interaction plan for each operation will outline the steps the applicant will take to limit human–bear interactions, increase site safety, and minimize impacts to bears.

(4) A Plan of Cooperation (POC) to mitigate potential conflicts between the proposed activity and subsistence hunting, where relevant. Applicants must consult with potentially affected subsistence communities along the Beaufort Sea coast (Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, and Barrow) and appropriate subsistence user organizations (the Eskimo Walrus Commission and the Alaska Nanuuq (polar bear) Commission) to discuss the location, timing, and methods of proposed operations and support activities and identify any potential conflicts with subsistence walrus and polar bear hunting activities in the communities. Applications for Letters of Authorization must include documentation of all consultations with potentially affected user groups. Documentation must include a summary of any concerns identified by community members and hunter organizations, and the applicant's responses to identified concerns. Some of these measures may include, but are not limited to, mitigation measures described in § 18.128.

§ 18.125 What criteria does the Service use to evaluate Letter of Authorization requests?

(a) 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 analyzed by us in considering the number of animals likely to be taken and evaluating whether there will be a negligible impact on the species or an adverse impact on the availability of the species for subsistence uses. If the level of activity is greater, we will reevaluate 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 grant the authorization, add further conditions, or deny the authorization.

(b) In accordance with § 18.27(f)(5) of subpart C 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 paragraph (b) of this section will not apply should we determine that an emergency exists that poses a significant risk to the well-being of the species or stocks of polar bears or Pacific walruses.

§ 18.126 What does a Letter of Authorization allow?

(a) Your Letter of Authorization may allow the nonlethal incidental, but not intentional, take of polar bears and Pacific walruses 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;

(5) Conducting environmental monitoring activities associated with exploration, development, and production activities to determine specific impacts of each activity;

(6) Conducting restoration, remediation, demobilization programs, and associated activities.

(b) Each Letter of Authorization will identify conditions or methods that are specific to the activity and location.

§ 18.127 What activities are prohibited?

(a) Intentional take and lethal incidental take of polar bears or Pacific walruses; and

(b) Any take that fails to comply with this part or with the terms and conditions of your Letter of Authorization.

§ 18.128 What are the mitigation, monitoring, and reporting requirements?

(a) *Mitigation.* Holders of a Letter of Authorization must use methods and conduct activities in a manner that minimizes to the greatest extent practicable adverse impacts on walruses and polar bears, their habitat, and on the availability of these marine mammals for subsistence uses. Dynamic management approaches, such as temporal or spatial limitations in response to the presence of marine mammals in a particular place or time or the occurrence of marine mammals engaged in a particularly sensitive activity (such as feeding), must be used to avoid or minimize interactions with polar bears, walruses, and subsistence users of these resources.

(1) *All applicants.* (i) 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 bears and Pacific walruses.

(ii) Holders of Letters of Authorization must designate a qualified individual or individuals to observe, record, and report on the effects of their activities on polar bears and Pacific walruses.

(iii) Holders of Letters of Authorization must have an approved polar bear and/or walrus interaction plan on file with the Service and onsite, and polar bear awareness training will also be required of certain personnel. Interaction plans must include:

(A) The type of activity and, where and when the activity will occur, *i.e.*, a plan of operation;

(B) A food and waste management plan;

(C) Personnel training materials and procedures;

(D) Site at-risk locations and situations;

(E) Walrus and bear observation and reporting procedures; and

(F) Bear and walrus avoidance and encounter procedures.

(iv) All applicants for a Letter of Authorization must contact affected subsistence communities to discuss potential conflicts caused by location, timing, and methods of proposed operations and submit to us a record of communication that documents these discussions. If appropriate, the applicant for a Letter of Authorization must also submit to us a POC that ensures that activities will not interfere with subsistence hunting and that adverse effects on the availability of polar bear or Pacific walruses are minimized (see § 18.124(c)(4)).

(v) If deemed appropriate by the Service, holders of a Letter of Authorization will be required to hire and train polar bear monitors to alert crew of the presence of polar bears and initiate adaptive mitigation responses.

(2) *Onshore activities.* (i) *Efforts to minimize disturbance around known polar bear dens.*—Holders of a Letter of Authorization must take efforts to limit disturbance around known polar bear dens.

(ii) *Efforts to locate polar bear dens.*—Holders of a Letter of Authorization seeking to carry out onshore exploration activities in known or suspected polar bear denning habitat during the denning season (November–April) must make efforts to locate occupied polar bear dens within and near proposed areas of operation, utilizing appropriate tools, such as, forward-looking infrared (FLIR) imagery and/or polar bear scent-trained dogs. All observed or suspected polar bear dens must be reported to the Service prior to the initiation of activities.

(iii) *Exclusion zone around known polar bear dens.*—Operators must observe a 1.6-km (1-mi) operational exclusion zone around all known polar bear dens during the denning season (November–April, or until the female and cubs leave the areas). Should previously unknown occupied dens be discovered within 1.6 km (1 mi) of activities, work must cease and the Service contacted for guidance. The Service

will evaluate these instances on a case-by-case basis to determine the appropriate action. Potential actions may range from cessation or modification of work to conducting additional monitoring, and the holder of the authorization must comply with any additional measures specified.

(iv) *Use of a den habitat map developed by the USGS.*—A map of potential coastal polar bear denning habitat can be found at: *http://alaska.usgs.gov/science/biology/polar_bears/pubs.html.* This measure ensures that the location of potential polar bear dens is considered when conducting activities in the coastal areas of the Beaufort Sea.

(v) *Timing restrictions.*—Operators must restrict the timing of their activity to limit disturbance around dens.

(3) *Operating conditions for operational and support vessels.* (i) Operational and support vessels must be staffed with dedicated marine mammal observers to alert crew of the presence of walruses and polar bears and initiate adaptive mitigation responses.

(ii) At all times, vessels must maintain the maximum distance possible from concentrations of walruses or polar bears. Under no circumstances, other than an emergency, should any vessel approach within an 805-m (0.5-mi) radius of walruses or polar bears observed on land or ice.

(iii) Vessel operators must take every precaution to avoid harassment of concentrations of feeding walruses when a vessel is operating near these animals. Vessels should reduce speed and maintain a minimum 805-m (0.5-mi) operational exclusion zone around feeding walrus groups. Vessels may not be operated in such a way as to separate members of a group of walruses from other members of the group. When weather conditions require, such as when visibility drops, vessels should adjust speed accordingly to avoid the likelihood of injury to walruses.

(iv) All vessels shall avoid areas of active or anticipated walrus or polar bear hunting activity as determined through community consultations.

(v) We may require the use of trained marine mammal monitors on the site of the activity or on board drill ships, drill rigs, aircraft, icebreakers, or other support vessels or vehicles to monitor the impacts of Industry's activity on polar bear and Pacific walruses.

(4) *Operating conditions for aircraft.* (i) Operators of support aircraft should, at all times, conduct their activities at the maximum distance possible from concentrations of walruses or polar bears.

(ii) Under no circumstances, other than an emergency, should aircraft operate at an altitude lower than 457 m (1,500 ft) within 805 m (0.5 mi) of walruses or polar bears observed on ice or land. Helicopters may not hover or circle above such areas or within 805 m (0.5 mile) of such areas. When weather conditions do not allow a 457-m (1,500-ft) flying altitude, such as during severe storms or when cloud cover is low, aircraft may be operated below the 457-m (1,500-ft) altitude stipulated above. However, when aircraft are operated at altitudes below 457 m (1,500 ft) because of weather conditions, the operator must avoid areas of known walrus and polar bear concentrations and should take precautions to avoid flying directly over or within 805 m (0.5 mile) of these areas.

(iii) Plan all aircraft routes to minimize any potential conflict with active or anticipated walrus or polar bear hunting activity as determined through community consultations.

(5) *Additional mitigation measures for offshore seismic surveys.* Any offshore exploration activity expected to include the production of pulsed underwater sounds with sound source levels ≥ 160 dB re 1 μPa will be required to establish and monitor acoustic exclusion and disturbance zones and implement adaptive mitigation measures as follows:

(i) *Monitor zones.* Establish and monitor with trained marine mammal observers an acoustically verified exclusion zone for walruses surrounding seismic airgun arrays where the received level would be ≥ 180 dB re 1 μPa; an acoustically verified exclusion zone for polar bear surrounding seismic airgun arrays where the received level would be ≥ 190 dB re 1 μPa; and an acoustically verified walrus disturbance zone ahead of and perpendicular to the seismic vessel track where the

received level would be ≥ 160 dB re 1 μPa.

(ii) *Ramp-up procedures.* For all seismic surveys, including airgun testing, use the following ramp-up procedures to allow marine mammals to depart the exclusion zone before seismic surveying begins:

(A) Visually monitor the exclusion zone and adjacent waters for the absence of polar bears and walruses for at least 30 minutes before initiating ramp-up procedures. If no polar bears or walruses are detected, you may initiate ramp-up procedures. Do not initiate ramp-up procedures at night or when you cannot visually monitor the exclusion zone for marine mammals.

(B) Initiate ramp-up procedures by firing a single airgun. The preferred airgun to begin with should be the smallest airgun, in terms of energy output (dB) and volume (in^3).

(C) Continue ramp-up by gradually activating additional airguns over a period of at least 20 minutes, but no longer than 40 minutes, until the desired operating level of the airgun array is obtained.

(iii) *Power down/Shut down.* Immediately power down or shut down the seismic airgun array and/or other acoustic sources whenever any walruses are sighted approaching close to or within the area delineated by the 180–dB re 1 μPa walrus exclusion zone, or polar bears are sighted approaching close to or within the area delineated by the 190-dB re 1 μPa polar bear exclusion zone. If the power-down operation cannot reduce the received sound pressure level to 180-dB re 1 μPa (walrus) or 190-dB re 1 μPa (polar bears), the operator must immediately shut down the seismic airgun array and/or other acoustic sources.

(iv) *Emergency shut down.* If observations are made or credible reports are received that one or more walruses and/or polar bears are within the area of the seismic survey and are in an injured or mortal state, or are indicating acute distress due to seismic noise, the seismic airgun array will be immediately shut down and the Service contacted. The airgun array will not be restarted until review and approval has been given by the Service. The ramp-up procedures provided in paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section must be followed when restarting.

(v) *Adaptive response for walrus aggregations.* Whenever an aggregation of 12 or more walruses are detected within an acoustically verified 160-dB re 1 μPa disturbance zone ahead of or perpendicular to the seismic vessel track, the holder of this Authorization must:

(A) Immediately power down or shutdown the seismic airgun array and/or other acoustic sources to ensure sound pressure levels at the shortest distance to the aggregation do not exceed 160-dB re 1 μPa; and

(B) Not proceed with powering up the seismic airgun array until it can be established that there are no walrus aggregations within the 160-dB zone based upon ship course, direction, and distance from last sighting. If shutdown was required, the ramp-up procedures provided in paragraph (a)(5)(ii) of this section must be followed when restarting.

(6) *Mitigation measures for the subsistence use of walruses and polar bears.* Holders of Letters of Authorization must conduct their activities in a manner that, to the greatest extent practicable, minimizes adverse impacts on the availability of Pacific walruses and polar bears for subsistence uses.

(i) *Community Consultation.* Prior to receipt of a Letter of Authorization, applicants must consult with potentially affected communities and appropriate subsistence user organizations to discuss potential conflicts with subsistence walrus and polar bear hunting caused by the location, timing, and methods of proposed operations and support activities (see §18.124(c)(4) for details). If community concerns suggest that the proposed activities may have an adverse impact on the subsistence uses of these species, the applicant must address conflict avoidance issues through a POC as described below.

(ii) *Plan of Cooperation (POC).* Where prescribed, holders of Letters of Authorization will be required to develop and implement a Service-approved POC. The POC must include:

(A) A description of the procedures by which the holder of the Letter of Authorization will work and consult

with potentially affected subsistence hunters; and

(B) A description of specific measures that have been or will be taken to avoid or minimize interference with subsistence hunting of walruses and polar bears and to ensure continued availability of the species for subsistence use.

(C) The Service will review the POC to ensure that any potential adverse effects on the availability of the animals are minimized. The Service will reject POCs if they do not provide adequate safeguards to ensure the least practicable adverse impact on the availability of walruses and polar bears for subsistence use.

(b) *Monitoring*. Depending on the location, timing, and nature of proposed activities, holders of Letters of Authorization will be required to:

(1) Maintain trained, Service-approved, onsite observers to carry out monitoring programs for polar bears and walruses necessary for initiating adaptive mitigation responses.

(i) For offshore activities, Marine Mammal Observers (MMOs) will be required on board all operational and support vessels to alert crew of the presence of walruses and polar bears and initiate adaptive mitigation responses identified in paragraph (a) of this section, and to carry out specified monitoring activities identified in the marine mammal monitoring and mitigation plan (see paragraph (b)(2) of this section) necessary to evaluate the impact of authorized activities on walruses, polar bears, and the subsistence use of these subsistence resources. The MMOs must have completed a marine mammal observer training course approved by the Service.

(ii) Polar bear monitors—Polar bear monitors will be required under the monitoring plan if polar bears are known to frequent the area or known polar bear dens are present in the area. Monitors will act as an early detection system in regard to proximate bear activity to Industry facilities.

(2) Develop and implement a site-specific, Service-approved, marine mammal monitoring and mitigation plan to monitor and evaluate the effects of authorized activities on polar bears, walruses, and the subsistence use of these resources. The marine mammal monitoring and mitigation plan must enumerate the number of walruses and polar bears encountered during specified activities, estimate the number of incidental takes that occurred during specified exploration activities, and evaluate the effectiveness of prescribed mitigation measures.

(3) Cooperate with the Service and other designated Federal, State, and local agencies to monitor the impacts of oil and gas activities in the Beaufort Sea on walruses or polar bears. Where insufficient information exists to evaluate the potential effects of proposed activities on walruses, polar bears, and the subsistence use of these resources, holders of Letters of Authorization may be required to participate in joint monitoring and/or research efforts to address these information needs and insure the least practicable impact to these resources. Information needs in the Beaufort Sea include, but are not limited to:

(i) Distribution, abundance, and habitat use patterns of polar bears, and to a lesser extent walruses in offshore environments; and

(ii) Cumulative effects of multiple simultaneous operations on polar bears and to a lesser extent walruses.

(c) *Reporting requirements*. Holders of Letters of Authorization must report the results of specified monitoring activities to the Service's Alaska Regional director (see 50 CFR 2.2 for address).

(1) For exploratory and development activities, holders of a Letter of Authorization must submit a report to our Alaska Regional Director (*Attn:* Marine Mammals Management Office) within 90 days after completion of activities. For production activities, holders of a Letter of Authorization must submit a report to our Alaska Regional Director (Attn: Marine Mammals Management Office) by January 15 for the preceding year's activities. Reports must include, at a minimum, the following information:

(i) Dates and times of activity;

(ii) Dates and locations of polar bear or Pacific walrus activity as related to the monitoring activity; and

(iii) Results of the monitoring activities required under paragraph (c)(1)(iv)

of this section, including an estimated level of take.

(iv) Monitoring requirements include, but are not limited to:

(A) For all activities, all sightings of polar bears must be recorded. Information within the sighting report will include, but is not limited to:

(*1*) Date, time, and location of observation;

(*2*) Number of bears: sex and age;

(*3*) Observer name and contact information;

(*4*) Weather, visibility, and ice conditions at the time of observation;

(*5*) Estimated closest point of approach for bears from personnel and facilities;

(*6*) Industry activity at time of sighting, possible attractants present;

(*7*) Bear behavior;

(*8*) Description of the encounter;

(*9*) Duration of the encounter; and

(*10*) Actions taken.

(B) [Reserved]

(v) Activities within the coast of the geographic region may incorporate daily polar bear watch logs.

(2) *In-season monitoring reports for offshore exploration activities*—(i) *Activity progress reports*. Operators must keep the Service informed on the progress of authorized activities by:

(A) Notifying the Service at least 48 hours prior to the onset of activities;

(B) Providing weekly progress reports of authorized activities noting any significant changes in operating state and or location; and

(C) Notifying the Service within 48 hours of ending activity.

(ii) *Walrus observation reports*. The operator must report, on a weekly basis, all observations of walruses during any Industry operation. Information within the observation report will include, but is not limited to:

(A) Date, time, and location of each walrus sighting;

(B) Number of walruses: sex and age;

(C) Observer name and contact information;

(D) Weather, visibility, and ice conditions at the time of observation;

(E) Estimated range at closest approach;

(F) Industry activity at time of sighting;

(G) Behavior of animals sighted;

(H) Description of the encounter;

(I) Duration of the encounter; and

(J) Actions taken.

(iii) *Polar bear observation reports*. The operator must report, within 24 hours, all observations of polar bears during any Industry operation. Information within the observation report will include, but is not limited to:

(A) Date, time, and location of observation;

(B) Number of bears: sex and age;

(C) Observer name and contact information;

(D) Weather, visibility, and ice conditions at the time of observation;

(E) Estimated closest point of approach for bears from personnel and facilities;

(F) Industry activity at time of sighting, possible attractants present;

(G) Bear behavior;

(H) Description of the encounter;

(I) Duration of the encounter; and

(J) Actions taken.

(iv) *Notification of incident report*. Reports should include all information specified under the species observation report, as well as a full written description of the encounter and actions taken by the operator. The operator must report:

(A) Any incidental lethal take or injury of a polar bear or walrus immediately; and

(B) Observations of walruses or polar bears within prescribed mitigation-monitoring zones to the Service within 24 hours.

(3) *After-action monitoring reports*. The results of monitoring efforts identified in the marine mammal monitoring and mitigation plan must be submitted to the Service for review within 90 days of completing the year's activities. Results must include, but are not limited to, the following information:

(i) A summary of monitoring effort including: total hours, total distances, and distribution through study period;

(ii) Analysis of factors affecting the visibility and detectability of polar bears and walruses by specified monitoring;

(iii) Analysis of the distribution, abundance, and behavior of polar bear and walrus sightings in relation to date, location, ice conditions and operational state; and

(iv) Estimates of take based on density estimates derived from monitoring and survey efforts.

§ 18.129 What are the information collection requirements?

(a) We 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 Office of Management and Budget has approved the collection of information contained in this subpart and assigned control number 1018–0070. You must respond to this information collection request to obtain a benefit pursuant to section 101(a)(5) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. We will use the information to:

(1) Evaluate the application and determine whether or not to issue specific Letters of Authorization; and

(2) Monitor impacts of activities conducted under the Letters of Authorization.

(b) 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 2042–PDM, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

PART 19—AIRBORNE HUNTING

Subpart A—Introduction

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19.3 Relation to other laws.
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19.32 Annual reporting requirements.

AUTHORITY: Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 85 Stat. 480, as amended, 86 Stat. 905 (16 U.S.C. 742a—j–1).

SOURCE: 39 FR 1177, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 19.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part provide rules relative to the prohibition against shooting or harassing of wildlife from any aircraft, provide the requirements for the contents and filing of annual reports by the States regarding permits issued for such shooting or harassing, and provide regulations necessary for effective enforcement of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 as amended (16 U.S.C. 742a—j–1).

§ 19.2 Scope of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part apply to all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, to all United States citizens whether within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas or on board aircraft in flight over the high seas, and to all persons on board aircraft belonging in whole or in part to any United States citizen, firm, or partnership, or corporation created by or under the laws of the United States, or any State, territory or possession thereof.

§ 19.3 Relation to other laws.

The exemptions to general prohibitions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, that permit airborne hunting in certain circumstances (See subpart B of this part) do not supersede, or authorize the violation of, other laws designed for the conservation or protection of wildlife, including those laws prohibiting the shooting or harassing of bald and golden eagles, polar bears and other marine mammals, migratory birds, and other wildlife, *except* to the extent that airborne hunting is authorized by regulations or permits issued under authority of those laws. (See e.g., § 21.41 of this subchapter.)

§ 19.4 Definitions.

In addition to definitions contained in part 10 of this subchapter, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this part 19:

Harass means to disturb, worry, molest, rally, concentrate, harry, chase, drive, herd or torment.

Subpart B—Prohibitions

§ 19.11 General prohibitions.

(a) Except as otherwise authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 as amended, no person shall:

(1) While airborne in any aircraft shoot or attempt to shoot for the purpose of capturing or killing any wildlife;

(2) Use an aircraft to harass any wildlife; or

(3) Knowingly participate in using an aircraft whether in the aircraft or on the ground for any purpose referred to in paragraph (a) (1) or (2) of this section.

(b) The acts prohibited in this section include, but are not limited to, any person who:

(1) Pilots or assists in the operation of an aircraft from which another person shoots or shoots at wildlife while airborne, or

(2) While on the ground takes or attempts to take any wildlife by means, aid, or use of an aircraft.

§ 19.12 Exceptions to general prohibitions.

The prohibitions of the preceding section shall not apply to any person who:

(1) Is acting within the scope of his official duties as an employee or authorized agent of a State or the United States to administer or protect or aid in the administration or protection of land, water, wildlife, livestock, domesticated animals, human life or crops; or

(2) Is acting within the limitations of a permit referred to in § 19.21 or § 19.31 of this part.

Subpart C—Federal Permits

§ 19.21 Limitation on Federal permits.

No Federal permits will be issued to authorize any person to hunt, shoot, or harass any wildlife from an aircraft, except for Federal permits to scare or herd migratory birds referred to in § 21.41 of this subchapter.

Subpart D—State Permits and Annual Report Requirements

§ 19.31 State permits.

(a) Except as provided in § 19.3, States may issue permits to persons to engage in airborne hunting or harassing of wildlife for purposes of administering or protecting land, water, wildlife, livestock, domestic animals, human life or crops. States may not issue permits for the purpose of sport hunting.

(b) Upon issuance of a permit by a State to a person pursuant to this section, the issuing authority will provide immediate notification to the Special Agent in Charge having jurisdiction according to § 10.22.

§ 19.32 Annual reporting requirements.

(a) Any State issuing permits to persons to engage in airborne hunting or harassing of wildlife or any State whose employees or agents participate in airborne hunting or harassing of wildlife for purposes of administering or protecting land, water, wildlife, livestock, domestic animals, human life or crops, shall file with the Director, an annual report on or before July 1 for the preceding calendar year ending December 31.

(b) The annual report required by this section shall contain the following information as to each such permit issued:

(1) The name and address of each person to whom a permit was issued.

(2) Permit number and inclusive dates during which permit was valid.

(3) The aircraft number of the aircraft used and the location where such aircraft was based.

(4) Common name and number of the wildlife for which authorization to take was given and a description of the area from which the wildlife were authorized to be taken.

(5) The purpose for which the permit was issued, specifically identifying whether the permit was issued to protect land, water, wildlife, livestock, domestic animals, crops, or human life.

(6) The common name and number of wildlife taken by permittees and State employees or agents.

(c) A compilation of all annual reports required by this section shall be

made by the Director and furnished to any State filing such annual report.

PART 20—MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING

Subpart A—Introduction

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20.155 Public file.

AUTHORITY: Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 40 Stat. 755, 16 U.S.C. 703–712; Fish and Wildlife

Act of 1956, 16 U.S.C. 742a–j; Public Law 106–108, 113 Stat. 1491, Note Following 16 U.S.C. 703.

SOURCE: 38 FR 22021, Aug. 15, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 20.1 Scope of regulations.

(a) *In general*. The regulations contained in this part relate only to the hunting of migratory game birds, and crows.

(b) *Procedural and substantive requirements*. Migratory game birds may be taken, possessed, transported, shipped, exported, or imported only in accordance with the restrictions, conditions, and requirements contained in this part. Crows may be taken, possessed, transported, exported, or imported only in accordance with subpart H of this part and the restrictions, conditions, and requirements prescribed in § 20.133.

§ 20.2 Relation to other provisions.

(a) *Migratory bird permits*. The provisions of this part shall not be construed to alter the terms of any permit or other authorization issued pursuant to part 21 of this subchapter.

(b) *Migratory bird hunting stamps*. The provisions of this part are in addition to the provisions of the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 451, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 718a).

(c) *National wildlife refuges*. The provisions of this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, any other provision of law respecting migratory game birds under the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 927, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 668dd) or any regulation made pursuant thereto.

(d) *State Laws for the protection of migratory birds*. No statute or regulation of any State shall be construed to relieve a person from the restrictions, conditions, and requirements contained in this part, however, nothing in this part shall be construed to prevent the several States from making and enforcing laws or regulations not inconsistent with these regulations and the conventions between the United States and any foreign country for the protection of migratory birds or with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or which shall give further protection to migratory game birds.

(e) *Migratory bird subsistence harvest in Alaska*. The provisions of this part, except for paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, are not applicable to the regulations governing the migratory bird subsistence harvest in Alaska (part 92 of this subchapter) unless specifically referenced in part 92 of subchapter G of this chapter.

[38 FR 22021, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 68 FR 43027, July 21, 2003]

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 precribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

(2) *Closed season* means the days on which migratory game birds shall not be taken.

(c) *Bag limits*—(1) *Aggregate bag limit* means a condition of taking in which two or more usually similar species may be bagged (reduced to possession) by the hunter in predetermined or unpredetermined quantities to satisfy a maximum take limit.

(2) *Daily bag limit* means the maximum number of migratory game birds of single species or combination (aggregate) of species permitted to be taken by one person in any one day during the open season in any one specified geographic area for which a daily bag limit is prescribed.

(3) *Aggregate daily bag limit* means the maximum number of migratory game birds permitted to be taken by one person in any one day during the open season when such person hunts in more than one specified geographic area and/or for more than one species for which a combined daily bag limit is prescribed. The aggregate daily bag limit is equal to, but shall not exceed, the largest daily bag limit prescribed for any one species or for any one specified geographic area in which taking occurs.

(4) *Possession limit* means the maximum number of migratory game birds of a single species or a combination of species permitted to be possessed by any one person when lawfully taken in the United States in any one specified geographic area for which a possession limit is prescribed.

(5) *Aggregate possession limit* means the maximum number of migratory game birds of a single species or combination of species taken in the United States permitted to be possessed by any one person when taking and possession occurs in more than one specified geographic area for which a possession limit is prescribed. The aggegate possession limit is equal to, but shall not exceed, the largest possession limit prescribed for any one of the species or specified geographic areas in which taking and possession occurs.

(d) *Personal abode* means one's principal or ordinary home or dwelling place, as distinguished from one's temporary or transient place of abode or dwelling such as a hunting club, or any club house, cabin, tent or trailer house used as a hunting club, or any hotel, motel or rooming house used during a hunting, pleasure or business trip.

(e) *Migratory bird preservation facility* means:

(1) Any person who, at their residence or place of business and for hire or other consideration; or

(2) Any taxidermist, cold-storage facility or locker plant which, for hire or other consideration; or

(3) Any hunting club which, in the normal course of operations; receives, possesses, or has in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person for purposes of picking, cleaning, freezing, processing, storage or shipment.

(f) *Paraplegic* means an individual afflicted with paralysis of the lower half of the body with involvement of both legs, usually due to disease of or injury to the spinal cord.

(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 Extension Specialists of the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for agricultural soil erosion control.

(j) *Baited area* means any area on which salt, grain, or other feed has been placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, or scattered, if that salt, grain, or other feed could serve as a lure or attraction for migratory game birds to, on, or over areas where hunters are attempting to take them. Any such area will remain a baited area for ten days following the complete removal of all such salt, grain, or other feed.

(k) *Baiting* means the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, distributing, or scattering of salt, grain,

or other feed that could serve as a lure or attraction for migratory game birds to, on, or over any areas where hunters are attempting to take them.

(l) *Manipulation* means the alteration of natural vegetation or agricultural crops by activities that include but are not limited to mowing, shredding, discing, rolling, chopping, trampling, flattening, burning, or herbicide treatments. The term *manipulation* does not include the distributing or scattering of grain, seed, or other feed after removal from or storage on the field where grown.

(m) *Natural vegetation* means any non-agricultural, native, or naturalized plant species that grows at a site in response to planting or from existing seeds or other propagules. The term *natural vegetation* does not include planted millet. However, planted millet that grows on its own in subsequent years after the year of planting is considered *natural vegetation*.

(n) *Resident Canada geese* means Canada geese that nest within the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia in the months of March, April, May, or June, or reside within the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia in the months of April, May, June, July, or August.

[53 FR 24290, June 28, 1988, as amended at 64 FR 29804, June 3, 1999; 71 FR 45986, Aug. 10, 2006; 72 FR 46407, Aug. 20, 2007]

Subpart C—Taking

§ 20.20 Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program.

(a) *Information collection requirements.* The collections of information contained in § 20.20 have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1018–0015. 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, whether he or she intends to hunt band-tailed pigeons during the current year.

[58 FR 15098, Mar. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 53336, Oct. 21, 1994; 61 FR 46352, Aug. 30, 1996; 62 FR 45708, Aug. 28, 1997; 63 FR 46401, Sept. 1, 1998]

§ 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, machinegun, 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. However, this restriction does not apply during:

(1) A light-goose-only season (greater and lesser snow geese and Ross' geese) when all other waterfowl and crane hunting seasons, excluding falconry, are closed.

(2) A Canada goose only season when all other waterfowl and crane hunting seasons, excluding falconry, are closed in the Atlantic, Central, and Mississippi Flyway portions of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as set forth below:

(i) During the period of September 1 to September 15, when approved in the annual regulatory schedule in subpart K of this part; and

(ii) During the period of September 16 to September 30, when approved in the annual regulatory schedule in subpart K of this part.

(c) From or by means, aid, or use of a sinkbox or any other type of low floating device, having a depression affording the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water;

(d) From or by means, aid, or use of any motor vehicle, motor-driven land conveyance, or aircraft of any kind, except that paraplegics and persons missing one or both legs may take from any stationary motor vehicle or stationary motor-driven land conveyance;

(e) From or by means of any motorboat or other craft having a motor attached, or any sailboat, unless the motor has been completely shut off and/or the sails furled, and its progress therefrom has ceased: *Provided*, That a craft under power may be used to retrieve dead or crippled birds; however, crippled birds may not be shot from such craft under power except in the seaduck area as permitted in subpart K of this part;

(f) By the use or aid of live birds as decoys; although not limited to, it shall be a violation of this paragraph for any person to take migratory waterfowl on an area where tame or captive live ducks or geese are present unless such birds are and have been for a period of 10 consecutive days prior to such taking, confined within an enclosure which substantially reduces the audibility of their calls and totally conceals such birds from the sight of wild migratory waterfowl;

(g) By the use or aid of recorded or electrically amplified bird calls or sounds, or recorded or electrically amplified imitations of bird calls or sounds. However, this restriction does not apply during:

(1) A light-goose-only season (greater and lesser snow geese and Ross' geese) when all other waterfowl and crane hunting seasons, excluding falconry, are closed.

(2) A Canada goose only season when all other waterfowl and crane hunting seasons, excluding falconry, are closed in the Atlantic, Central, and Mississippi Flyway portions of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas,

Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, as set forth below:

(i) During the period of September 1 to September 15, when approved in the annual regulatory schedule in subpart K of this part; and

(ii) During the period of September 16 to September 30, when approved in the annual regulatory schedule in subpart K of this part.

(h) By means or aid of any motordriven land, water, or air conveyance, or any sailboat used for the purpose of or resulting in the concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up of any migratory bird;

(i) By the aid of baiting, or on or over any baited area, where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area is or has been baited. However, nothing in this paragraph prohibits:

(1) 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 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)(1) While possessing loose shot for muzzle loading or shotshells containing other than the following approved shot types.

Approved shot type *	Percent composition by weight	Field testing device **
Bismuth-tin	97 bismuth, and 3 tin	Hot Shot®. ***
Iron (steel)	iron and carbon	Magnet or Hot Shot®.
Iron-tungsten	any proportion of tungsten, and ≥1 iron	Magnet or Hot Shot®.
Iron-tungsten-nickel	≥1 iron, any proportion of tungsten, and up to 40 nickel	Magnet or Hot Shot®.
Tungsten-bronze	51.1 tungsten, 44.4 copper, 3.9 tin, and 0.6 iron, or 60 tungsten, 35.1 copper, 3.9 tin, and 1 iron.	Rare Earth Magnet.
Tungsten-iron-copper-nickel.	40–76 tungsten, 10–37 iron, 9–16 copper, and 5-7 nickel	Hot Shot® or Rare Earth Magnet.
Tungsten-matrix	95.9 tungsten, 4.1 polymer	Hot Shot®.
Tungsten-polymer	95.5 tungsten, 4.5 Nylon 6 or 11	Hot Shot®.
Tungsten-tin-iron	any proportions of tungsten and tin, and ≥1 iron	Magnet or Hot Shot®.
Tungsten-tin-bismuth	any proportions of tungsten, tin, and bismuth.	Rare Earth Magnet.
Tungsten-tin-iron-nickel	65 tungsten, 21.8 tin, 10.4 iron, and 2.8 nickel	Magnet.
Tungsten-iron-polymer	41.5–95.2 tungsten, 1.5–52.0 iron, and 3.5-8.0 fluoropolymer	Rare Earth Magnet or Hot Shot®.

* Coatings of copper, nickel, tin, zinc, zinc chloride, and zinc chrome on approved nontoxic shot types also are approved.
** The information in the ''Field Testing Device'' column is strictly informational, not regulatory.
*** The ''HOT*SHOT'' field testing device is from Stream Systems of Concord, CA.

(2) Each approved shot type must contain less than 1 percent residual lead (*see* § 20.134).

(3) This shot type restriction applies to the taking of ducks, geese (including brant), swans, coots (*Fulica americana*), and any other species that make up aggregate bag limits with these migratory game birds during concurrent seasons in areas described in § 20.108 as nontoxic shot zones.

[38 FR 22021, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 38 FR 22896, Aug. 27, 1973; 44 FR 2599, Jan. 12, 1979; 45 FR 70275, Oct. 23, 1980; 49 FR 4079, Feb. 2, 1984; 52 FR 27364, July 21, 1987; 53 FR 24290, June 28, 1988; 60 FR 64, Jan. 3, 1995; 60 FR 43316, Aug. 18, 1995; 61 FR 42494, Aug. 15, 1996; 62 FR 43447, Aug. 13, 1997; 64 FR 29804, June 3, 1999; 64 FR 32780, June 17, 1999; 64 FR 45405, Aug. 19, 1999; 64 FR 71237, Dec. 20, 1999; 65 FR 53940, Sept. 6, 2000; 66 FR 742, Jan. 4, 2001; 66 FR 32265, June 14, 2001; 68 FR 1392, Jan. 10, 2003; 69 FR 48165, Aug. 9, 2004; 70 FR 49196, Aug. 23, 2005; 71 FR 4297, Jan. 26, 2006; 71 FR 45986, Aug. 10, 2006; 72 FR 46407, Aug. 20, 2007; 73 FR 65277, Nov. 3, 2008; 73 FR 70914, Nov. 24, 2008; 74 FR 53671, Oct. 20, 2009; 74 FR 57615, Nov. 9, 2009]

§ 20.22 Closed seasons.

No person shall take migratory game birds during the closed season except as provided in part 21 of this chapter.

[73 FR 65951, Nov. 5, 2008]

§ 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 and subpart E of part 21 of this chapter.

[73 FR 65951, Nov. 5, 2008]

§ 20.24 Daily limit.

No person shall take in any 1 calendar day, more than the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies.

[38 FR 22021, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 38 FR 22626, Aug. 23, 1973]

§ 20.25 Wanton waste of migratory game birds.

No person shall kill or cripple any migratory game bird pursuant to this part without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the bird, and retain it in his actual custody, at the place where taken or between that place and either (a) his automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) his personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; or (c) a migratory bird preservation facility; or (d) a post office; or (e) a common carrier facility.

[41 FR 31536, July 29, 1976]

§ 20.26 Emergency closures.

(a) The Director may close or temporarily suspend any season established under subpart K of this part:

(1) Upon a finding that a continuation of such a season would constitute an imminent threat to the safety of any endangered or threatened species or other migratory bird populations.

(2) Upon issuance of local public notice by such means as publication in local newspapers of general circulation, posting of the areas affected, notifying the State wildlife conservation agency, and announcement on local radio and television.

(b) Any such closure or temporary suspension shall be announced by publication of a notice to that effect in the FEDERAL REGISTER simultaneous with the local public notice referred to in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. However, in the event that it is impractical to publish a FEDERAL REGISTER notice simultaneously, due to the restriction in time available and the nature of the particular emergency situation, such notice shall follow the steps outlined in paragraph (a) of this section as soon as possible.

(c) Any closure or temporary suspension under this section shall be effective on the date of publication of the FEDERAL REGISTER notice; or if such notice is not published simultaneously, then on the date and at the time specified in the local notification to the public. Every notice of closure shall include the date and time of closing of the season and the area or areas affected. In the case of a temporary suspension, the date and time when the season may be resumed shall be provided by a subsequent local notification to the public, and by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[41 FR 31536, July 29, 1976]

Subpart D—Possession

§ 20.31 Prohibited if taken in violation of subpart C.

No person shall at any time, by any means, or in any manner, possess or have in custody any migratory game bird or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of subpart C of this part.

§ 20.32 During closed season.

No person shall possess any freshly killed migratory game birds during the closed season.

§ 20.33 Possession limit.

No person shall possess more migratory game birds taken in the United States than the possession limit or the aggregate possession limit, whichever applies.

§ 20.34 Opening day of a season.

No person on the opening day of the season shall possess any freshly killed migratory game birds in excess of the daily bag limit, or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies.

§ 20.35 Field possession limit.

No person shall possess, have in custody, or transport more than the daily bag limit or aggregate daily bag limit, whichever applies, of migratory game birds, tagged or not tagged, at or between the place where taken and either (a) his automobile or principal means of land transportation; or (b) his personal abode or temporary or transient place of lodging; or (c) a migratory bird preservation facility; or (d) a post office; or (e) a common carrier facility.

[41 FR 31536, July 29, 1976]

§ 20.36 Tagging requirement.

No person shall put or leave any migratory game birds at any place (other than at his personal abode), or in the custody of another person for picking, cleaning, processing, shipping, transportation, or storage (including temporary storage), or for the purpose of having taxidermy services performed, unless such birds have a tag attached, signed by the hunter, stating his address, the total number and species of birds, and the date such birds were killed. Migratory game birds being transported in any vehicle as the personal baggage of the possessor shall not be considered as being in storage or temporary storage.

§ 20.37 Custody of birds of another.

No person shall receive or have in custody any migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are tagged as required by § 20.36.

§ 20.38 Possession of live birds.

Every migratory game bird wounded by hunting and reduced to possession by the hunter shall be immediately killed and become a part of the daily bag limit. No person shall at any time, or by any means, possess or transport live migratory game birds taken under authority of this part.

§ 20.39 Termination of possession.

Subject to all other requirements of this part, the possession of birds taken by any hunter shall be deemed to have ceased when such birds have been delivered by him to another person as a gift; or have been delivered by him to a post office, a common carrier, or a migratory bird preservation facility and consigned for transport by the Postal Service or a common carrier to some person other than the hunter.

[41 FR 31537, July 29, 1976]

§ 20.40 Gift of migratory game birds.

No person may receive, possess, or give to another, any freshly killed migratory game birds as a gift, except at the personal abodes of the donor or donee, unless such birds have a tag attached, signed by the hunter who took the birds, stating such hunter's address, the total number and species of birds and the date such birds were taken.

[42 FR 39668, Aug. 5, 1977]

Subpart E—Transportation Within the United States

§ 20.41 Prohibited if taken in violation of subpart C.

No person shall at any time, by any means, or in any manner, transport

any migratory game bird or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of subpart C of this part.

§ 20.42 Transportation of birds of another.

No person shall transport migratory game birds belonging to another person unless such birds are tagged as required by § 20.36.

§ 20.43 Species identification requirement.

No person shall transport within the United States any migratory game birds, except doves and band-tailed pigeons (*Columba fasciata*), unless the head or one fully feathered wing remains attached to each such bird at all times while being transported from the place where taken until they have arrived at the personal abode of the possessor or a migratory bird preservation facility.

[41 FR 31537, July 19, 1976]

§ 20.44 Marking package or container.

No person shall transport by the Postal Service or a common carrier migratory game birds unless the package or container in which such birds are transported has the name and address of the shipper and the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers of each species of birds therein contained clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

Subpart F—Exportation

§ 20.51 Prohibited if taken in violation of subpart C.

No person shall at any time, by any means, or in any manner, export or cause to be exported, any migratory game bird or part thereof, taken in violation of any provision of subpart C of this part.

§ 20.52 Species identification requirement.

No person shall export migratory game birds unless one fully feathered wing remains attached to each such bird while being transported from the United States and/or any of its possessions to any foreign country.

§ 20.53 Marking package or container.

No person shall export migratory game birds via the Postal Service or a common carrier unless the package or container has the name and address of the shipper and the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers of each species of birds therein contained clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

Subpart G—Importations

§ 20.61 Importation limits.

No person shall import migratory game birds in excess of the following importation limits:

(a) *Doves and pigeons.* (1) From any foreign country except Mexico, during any one calendar week beginning on Sunday, not to exceed 25 doves, singly or in the aggregate of all species, and 10 pigeons, singly or in the aggregate of all species.

(2) From Mexico, not to exceed the maximum number permitted by Mexican authorities to be taken in any one day: *Provided,* That if the importer has his Mexican hunting permit date-stamped by appropriate Mexican wildlife authorities on the first day he hunts in Mexico, he may import the applicable Mexican possession limit corresponding to the days actually hunted during that particular trip.

(b) *Waterfowl.* (1) From any foreign country except Canada and Mexico, during any one calendar week beginning on Sunday, not to exceed 10 ducks, singly or in the aggregate of all species, and five geese including brant, singly or in the aggregate of all species.

(2) From Canada, not to exceed the maximum number permitted to be exported by Canadian authorities.

(3) From Mexico, not to exceed the maximum number permitted by Mexican authorities to be taken in any one day: *Provided,* That if the importer has his Mexican hunting permit date-stamped by appropriate Mexican wildlife authorities on the first day he hunts in Mexico, he may import the applicable Mexican possession limit corresponding to the days actually hunted during that particular trip.

[40 FR 36346, Aug. 20, 1975]

§ 20.62 Importation of birds of another.

No person shall import migratory game birds belonging to another person.

§ 20.63 Species identification requirement.

No person shall import migratory game birds unless each such bird has one fully feathered wing attached, and such wing must remain attached while being transported between the port of entry and the personal abode of the possessor or between the port of entry and a migratory bird preservation facility.

[41 FR 31537, July 19, 1976]

§ 20.64 Foreign export permits.

No person shall import, possess or transport, any migratory game birds killed in a foreign country unless such birds are accompanied by export permits, tags, or other documentation required by applicable foreign laws or regulations.

§ 20.65 Processing requirement.

No person shall import migratory game birds killed in any foreign country, except Canada, unless such birds are dressed (except as required in § 20.63), drawn, and the head and feet are removed: *Provided*, That this shall not prohibit the importation of legally taken, fully feathered migratory game birds consigned for mounting purposes to a taxidermist who holds a current taxidermist permit issued to him pursuant to § 21.24 of this chapter and who is also licensed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to decontaminate such birds.

§ 20.66 Marking of package or container.

No person shall import migratory game birds via the Postal Service or a common carrier unless the package or container has the name and address of the shipper and the consignee and an accurate statement of the numbers of each species of birds therein contained clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof.

Subpart H—Federal, State, and Foreign Law

§ 20.71 Violation of Federal law.

No person shall at any time, by any means or in any manner, take, possess, transport, or export any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird, in violation of any act of Congress or any regulation issued pursuant thereto.

§ 20.72 Violation of State law.

No person shall at any time, by any means or in any manner, take, possess, transport, or export any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird, in violation of any applicable law or regulation of any State.

§ 20.73 Violation of foreign law.

No person shall at any time, by any means, or in any manner, import, possess, or transport, any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird taken, bought, sold, transported, possessed, or exported contrary to any applicable law or regulation of any foreign country, or State or province thereof.

Subpart I—Migratory Bird Preservation Facilities

§ 20.81 Tagging requirement.

No migratory bird preservation facility shall receive or have in custody any migratory game birds unless such birds are tagged as required by § 20.36.

[41 FR 31537, July 29, 1976]

§ 20.82 Records required.

(a) No migratory bird preservation facility shall:

(1) Receive or have in custody any migratory game bird unless accurate records are maintained which can identify each bird received by, or in the custody of, the facility by the name of the person from whom the bird was obtained, and show (i) the number of each species; (ii) the location where taken; (iii) the date such birds were received; (iv) the name and address of the person from whom such birds were received; (v) the date such birds were disposed of; and (vi) the name and address of the

person to whom such birds were delivered, or

(2) Destroy any records required to be maintained under this section for a period of 1 year following the last entry on the record.

(b) Record keeping as required by this section will not be necessary at hunting clubs which do not fully process migratory birds by removal of both the head and wings.

[41 FR 38510, Sept. 10, 1976]

§ 20.83 Inspection of premises.

No migratory bird preservation facility shall prevent any person authorized to enforce this part from entering such facilities at all reasonable hours and inspecting the records and the premises where such operations are being carried.

[41 FR 31537, July 19, 1976]

Subpart J—Feathers or Skins

§ 20.91 Commercial use of feathers.

Any person may possess, purchase, sell, barter, or transport for the making of fishing flies, bed pillows, and mattresses, and for similar commercial uses the feathers of migratory waterfowl (ducks, geese, brant, and swans) killed by hunting pursuant to this part, or seized and condemned by Federal or State game authorities, except that:

(a) No person shall purchase, sell, barter, or offer to purchase, sell, or barter for millinery or ornamental use the feathers of migratory game birds taken under authority of this part; and

(b) No person shall purchase, sell, barter, or offer to purchase, sell, or barter mounted specimens of migratory game birds taken under authority of this part.

[38 FR 22021, Aug. 15, 1973, as amended at 45 FR 70275, Oct. 23, 1980]

§ 20.92 Personal use of feathers or skins.

Any person for his own use may possess, transport, ship, import, and export without a permit the feathers and skins of lawfully taken migratory game birds.

Subpart K—Annual Seasons, Limits, and Shooting Hours Schedules

§ 20.100 General provisions.

(a) The taking, possession, transportation, and other uses of migratory game birds by hunters is generally prohibited unless it is specifically provided for under regulations developed in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Consequently, hunting is prohibited unless regulatory schedules are established for seasons, daily bag and possession limits, and shooting (or hawking) hours. Migratory game bird population levels, including production and habitat conditions, vary annually. These conditions differ over North America, and within the United States, by flyways, States, and frequently areas within States. Thus, it is necessary to make annual adjustments in the schedules to limit the harvests of migratory game birds to permissible levels.

(b) The development of these schedules involves annual data gathering programs to determine migratory game bird population status and trends, evaluations of habitat conditions, harvest information, and other factors having a bearing on the anticipated size of the fall flights of these birds. The proposed hunting schedules are announced early in the spring, and following consideration of additional information as it becomes available, as well as public comment, they are modified and published as supplemental proposals. These are also open to public comment. Public hearings are held for the purpose of providing additional opportunity for public participation in the rulemaking process.

[44 FR 7147, Feb. 6, 1979]

§ 20.101 Seasons, limits and shooting hours for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

This section provides for the annual hunting of certain doves, pigeons, ducks, coots, gallinules and snipe in Puerto Rico; and for certain doves, pigeons and ducks in the Virgin Islands. In these Commonwealths, the hunting of waterfowl and coots (and other certain species, as applicable) must be

with the use of nontoxic shot beginning in the 1991–92 waterfowl season.

[53 FR 24290, June 28, 1988]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 20.103 Seasons, limits, and shooting hours for mourning and white-winged doves and wild pigeons.

This section provides for the annual hunting of certain doves and pigeons in the 48 contiguous United States. The mourning dove hunting regulations are arranged by the Eastern, Central, and Western Management Units.

[44 FR 7147, Feb. 6, 1979]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting annual regulatory schedules for this section, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

Subpart L—Administrative and Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 20.131 Extension of seasons.

Whenever the Secretary shall find that emergency State action to prevent forest fires in any extensive area has resulted in the shortening of the season during which the hunting of any species of migratory game bird is permitted and that compensatory extension or reopening the hunting season for such birds will not result in a diminution of the abundance of birds to any greater extent than that contemplated for the original hunting season, the hunting season for the birds so affected may, subject to all other provisions of this subchapter, be extended or reopened by the Secretary upon request of the chief officer of the agency of the State exercising administration over wildlife resources. The length of the extended or reopened season in no event shall exceed the number of days during which hunting has been so prohibited. The extended or reopened season will be publicly announced.

§ 20.132 Subsistence use in Alaska.

In Alaska, any person may, for subsistence purposes, take, possess, and transport, in any manner, from September 1 through April 1, snowy owls and cormorants for food and their skins for clothing, but birds and their parts may not be sold or offered for sale.

[68 FR 43027, July 21, 2003]

§ 20.133 Hunting regulations for crows.

(a) Crows may be taken, possessed, transported, exported, or imported, only in accordance with such laws or regulations as may be prescribed by a State pursuant to this section.

(b) Except in the State of Hawaii, where no crows shall be taken, States may by statute or regulation prescribe a hunting season for crows. Such State statutes or regulations may set forth the method of taking, the bag and possession limits, the dates and duration of the hunting season, and such other regulations as may be deemed appropriate, subject to the following limitations for each State:

(1) Crows shall not be hunted from aircraft;

(2) The hunting season or seasons on crows shall not exceed a total of 124 days during a calendar year;

(3) Hunting shall not be permitted during the peak crow nesting period within a State; and

(4) Crows may only be taken by firearms, bow and arrow, and falconry.

§ 20.134 Nontoxic shot.

(a) *Approval.* (1) The information collection requirements contained in § 20.134 have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1018–0067. The information is being collected to provide a basis for which the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, can conduct a methodical and objective review to approve/disapprove nontoxic shot status sought by an applicant. The information will be used for toxicity assessment of candidate shot submitted for approval by applicant. Response is required to obtain a benefit.

(2) The Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall determine that a specific type of shot material is acceptable for the purposes of 50 CFR 20.21(j), if after a review of applications and supporting data submitted in accordance with this section, together with all other relevant evidence, including public comment, it is concluded that the spent shot material does not impose a significant danger to migratory birds and other wildlife or their habitats.

(b) *Application and review—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)(i)(A)(*1*) through (*5*), (b)(2)(i)(B)(*1*) through (*5*), and (b)(2)(i)(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 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): Risk = EEC/Toxicological Level of Concern Compare EEC in ppm to an effect level (e.g., LD50 in ppm. If $Q < 0.1$ = No Adverse Effects; If $0.1 \leq Q \leq 10.0$ = Possible Adverse Effects; If $Q > 10.0$ = 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 a 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 this 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/or 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)(ii)(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 No. 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)

[51 FR 42100, Nov. 21, 1986, as amended at 62 FR 63611, Dec. 1, 1997]

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 conjuction with the public hearing on waterfowl and other late season frameworks, the public may participate in any meeting of the Regulations Committee for which notice is published pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section through the submission of oral statements that comply with the rules stated in the notice.

(d) *Minutes of meetings.* Minutes will be made of each meeting of the Regulations Committee for which notice is published pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

§ 20.154 Flyway Councils.

(a) *Notice of meetings.* Notice of each meeting of a Flyway Council to be attended by any official of the Department will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER at least two weeks before the meeting or as soon as practicable after the Department learns of the meeting. The notice will state the time, place, and general subject(s) of the meeting.

(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 occure after the notice of proposed rulemaking; and

(4) Copies of or references to any other significant data or information.

PART 21—MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS

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AUTHORITY: Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 40 Stat. 755 (16 U.S.C. 703); Public Law 95616, 92 Stat. 3112 (16 U.S.C. 712(2)); Public Law 106108, 113 Stat. 1491, Note Following 16 U.S.C. 703.

SOURCE: 39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 21.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part supplement the general permit regulations of part 13 of this subchapter with respect to permits for the taking, possession, transporation, sale, purchase, barter, importation, exportation, and banding or marking of migratory birds. This part also provides certain exceptions to permit requirements for public, scientific, or educational institutions, and establishes depredation orders which provide limited exceptions to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712).

[54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 21.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) Migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs, lawfully acquired prior to the effective date of Federal protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712) may be possessed or transported without a permit, but may not be imported, exported, purchased, sold, bartered, or offered for purchase, sale or barter, and all shipments of such birds must be marked as provided by part 14 of this subchapter: *Provide,* no exemption from any statute or regulation shall accrue to any offspring of such migratory birds.

(b) This part, except for § 21.12(a), (c), and (d) (general permit exceptions); § 21.22 (banding or marking); § 21.29 (falconry); and § 21.31 (rehabilitation), does not apply to the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), for which regulations are provided in part 22 of this subchapter.

(c) The provisions of this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of other regulations of this subchapter B which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the importation, exportation, and interstate transportation of wildlife (see also part 13).

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 46 FR 42680, Aug. 24, 1981; 68 FR 61137, Oct. 27, 2003; 73 FR 59465, Oct. 8, 2008]

§ 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:

Armed Forces means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and the National Guard of any State.

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.

Conservation measures, as used in § 21.15, means project design or mitigation activities that are reasonable from a scientific, technological, and economic standpoint, and are necessary to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the take of migratory birds or other adverse impacts. Conservation measures should be

implemented in a reasonable period of time.

Falconry is caring for and training raptors for pursuit of wild game, and hunting wild game with raptors. Falconry includes the taking of raptors from the wild to use in the sport; and caring for, training, and transporting raptors held for falconry.

Hacking is the temporary release of a raptor held for falconry to the wild so that it must survive on its own.

Hybrid means offspring of birds listed as two or more distinct species in § 10.13 of subchapter B of this chapter, or offspring of birds recognized by ornithological authorities as two or more distinct species listed in § 10.13 of subchapter B of this chapter.

Imprint, for the purposes of falconry, means a bird that is hand-raised, from 2 weeks of age until it has fledged, and has identified itself with humans rather than its own species. An imprinted bird is considered to be so for its entire lifetime.

Livestock depredation area means a specific geographic location in which depredation by golden eagles has been recognized. The boundaries and duration of a livestock depredation area are declared by U.S.D.A. Wildlife Services or by a State governor.

Military readiness activity, as defined in Pub. L. 107–314, § 315(f), 116 Stat. 2458 (Dec. 2, 2002) [Pub. L. § 319 (c)(1)], includes all training and operations of the Armed Forces that relate to combat, and the adequate and realistic testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation and suitability for combat use. It does not include (a) routine operation of installation operating support functions, such as: administrative offices; military exchanges; commissaries; water treatment facilities; storage facilities; schools; housing; motor pools; laundries; morale, welfare, and recreation activities; shops; and mess halls, (b) operation of industrial activities, or (c) construction or demolition of facilities listed above.

Population, as used in § 21.15, means a group of distinct, coexisting, conspecific individuals, whose breeding site fidelity, migration routes, and wintering areas are temporally and spatially stable, sufficiently distinct geographically (at some time of the year), and adequately described so that the population can be effectively monitored to discern changes in its status.

Raptor means a migratory bird of the Order Falconiformes or the Order Strigiformes listed in § 10.13 of this chapter, including the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

Resident Canada geese means Canada geese that nest within the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia in the months of March, April, May, or June, or reside within the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia in the months of April, May, June, July, or August.

Secretary of Defense means the Secretary of Defense or any other national defense official who has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Service or *we* means the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

Significant adverse effect on a population, as used in § 21.15, means an effect that could, within a reasonable period of time, diminish the capacity of a population of migratory bird species to sustain itself at a biologically viable level. A population is ''biologically viable'' when its ability to maintain its genetic diversity, to reproduce, and to function effectively in its native ecosystem is not significantly harmed. This effect may be characterized by increased risk to the population from actions that cause direct mortality or a reduction in fecundity. Assessment of impacts should take into account yearly variations and migratory movements of the impacted species. Due to the significant variability in potential military readiness activities and the species that may be impacted, determinations of significant measurable decline will be made on a case-by-case basis.

[48 FR 31607, July 8, 1983, as amended at 64 FR 32774, June 17, 1999; 71 FR 45986, Aug. 10, 2006; 72 FR 8949, Feb. 28. 2007; 72 FR 46408, Aug. 20, 2007; 73 FR 59465, Oct. 8, 2008; 75 FR 931, Jan. 7, 2010]

§21.4 Information collection requirements.

(a) The Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection requirements contained in this part 21 under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned OMB Control Number 1018–0022. 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 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. 703–712 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 20603.

[63 FR 52637, Oct. 1, 1998]

Subpart B—General Requirements and Exceptions

§21.11 General permit requirements.

No person may 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 of this chapter, or as permitted by regulations in this part, or part 20 of this subchapter (the hunting regulations), or part 92 of subchapter G of this chapter (the Alaska subsistence harvest regulations). Birds taken or possessed under this part in ''included areas'' of Alaska as defined in §92.5(a) are subject to this part and not to part 92 of subchapter G of this chapter.

[68 FR 43027, July 21, 2003]

§21.12 General exceptions to permit requirements.

The following persons or entities under the following conditions are exempt from the permit requirements:

(a) *Employees of the Department of the Interior (DOI):* DOI employees authorized to enforce the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703–(711), may, without a permit, take or otherwise acquire, hold in custody, transport, and dispose of migratory birds or their parts, nests, or eggs as necessary in performing their official duties.

(b) *Employees of certain public and private institutions:*

(b)(1) 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, r 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.

(b)(2) Employees of Federal, State, and local wildlife and land management agencies; employees of Federal, State, and local public health agencies; and laboratories under contract to such agencies may in the course of official business collect, possess, transport, and dispose of sick or dead migratory birds or their parts for analysis to confirm the presence of infectious disease. Nothing in this paragraph authorizes the take of uninjured or healthy birds without prior authorization from the Service. Additionally, nothing in this paragraph authorizes the taking, collection, or possession of migratory birds when circumstances indicate reasonable probability that death, injury, or disability was caused by factors other than infectious disease and/or natural toxins. These factors may include, but are not limited to, oil or chemical contamination, electrocution, shooting, or pesticides. If the cause of death of a bird is determined to be other than natural causes or disease, Service law enforcement officials must be contacted without delay.

(c) *Licensed veterinarians:* Licensed veterinarians are not required to obtain a Federal migratory bird permit to temporarily possess, stabilize, or euthanize sick and injured migratory birds. However, a veterinarian without a migratory bird rehabilitation permit must transfer any such bird to a federally permitted migratory bird rehabilitator within 24 hours after the bird's condition is stabilized, unless the bird is euthanized. If a veterinarian is unable to locate a permitted rehabilitator within that time, the veterinarian must contact his or her Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office for assistance in locating a permitted migratory bird rehabilitator and/or to obtain authorization to continue to hold the bird. In addition, veterinarians must:

(1) Notify the local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services Office immediately upon receiving a threatened or endangered migratory bird species. Contact information for Ecological Services offices can be located on the Internet at *http://offices.fws.gov*;

(2) Euthanize migratory birds as required by § 21.31(e)(4)(iii) and § 21.31(e)(4)(iv), and dispose of dead migratory birds in accordance with § 21.31(e)(4)(vi); and

(3) Keep records for 5 years of all migratory birds that die while in their care, including those they euthanize. The records must include: the species of bird, the type of injury, the date of acquisition, the date of death, and whether the bird was euthanized.

(d) *General public:* Any person may remove a migratory bird from the interior of a building or structure under certain conditions.

(1) You may humanely remove a trapped migratory bird from the interior of a residence or a commercial or government building without a Federal permit if the migratory bird:

(i) Poses a health threat (for example, through damage to foodstuffs);

(ii) Is attacking humans, or poses a threat to human safety because of its activities (such as opening and closing automatic doors);

(iii) Poses a threat to commercial interests, such as through damage to products for sale; or

(iv) May injure itself because it is trapped.

(2) You must use a humane method to capture the bird or birds. You may not use adhesive traps to which birds may adhere (such as glue traps) or any other method of capture likely to harm the bird.

(3) Unless you have a permit that allows you to conduct abatement activities with a raptor, you may not release a raptor into a building to either frighten or capture another bird.

(4) You must immediately release a captured bird to the wild in habitat suitable for the species, unless it is exhausted, ill, injured, or orphaned.

(5) If a bird is exhausted or ill, or is injured or orphaned during the removal, the property owner is responsible for immediately transferring it to a federally permitted migratory bird rehabilitator.

(6) You may not lethally take a migratory bird for these purposes. If your

actions to remove the trapped migratory bird are likely to result in its lethal take, you must possess a Federal Migratory Bird Permit. However, if a bird you are trying to remove dies, you must dispose of the carcass immediately unless you have reason to believe that a museum or scientific institution might be able to use it. In that case, you should contact your nearest Fish and Wildlife Service office or your State wildlife agency about donating the carcass.

(7) For birds of species on the Federal List of Threatened or Endangered Wildlife, provided at 50 CFR 17.11(h), you may need a Federal threatened or endangered species permit before removing the birds (see 50 CFR 17.21 and 50 CFR 17.31).

(8) You must have a permit from your Regional migratory bird permits office to remove a bald eagle or a golden eagle from a building (see 50 CFR Part 22).

(9) Your action must comply with State and local regulations and ordinances. You may need a State, Tribal, or Territorial permit before you can legally remove the bird or birds.

(10) If an active nest with eggs or nestlings is present, you must seek the assistance of a federally permitted migratory bird rehabilitator in removing the eggs or nestlings. The rehabilitator is then responsible for handling them properly.

(11) If you need advice on dealing with a trapped bird, you should contact your closest Fish and Wildlife Service office or your State wildlife agency.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 50 FR 8638, Mar. 4, 1985; 54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989; 68 FR 61137, Oct. 27, 2003; 72 FR 56928, Oct. 5, 2007]

§21.13 Permit exceptions for captive-reared mallard ducks.

Captive-reared and properly marked mallard ducks, alive or dead, or their eggs may be acquired, possessed, sold, traded, donated, transported, and disposed of by any person without a permit, subject to the following conditions, restrictions, and requirements:

(a) Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the taking of live mallard ducks or their eggs from the wild.

(b) All mallard ducks possessed in captivity, without a permit, shall have been physically marked by at least one of the following methods prior to 6 weeks of age and all such ducks hatched, reared, and retained in captivity thereafter shall be so marked prior to reaching 6 weeks of age.

(1) Removal of the hind toe from the right foot.

(2) Pinioning of a wing: *Provided,* That this method shall be the removal of the metacarpal bones of one wing or a portion of the metacarpal bones which renders the bird permanently incapable of flight.

(3) Banding of one metatarsus with a seamless metal band.

(4) Tattooing of a readily discernible number or letter or combination thereof on the web of one foot.

(c) When so marked, such live birds may be disposed of to, or acquired from, any person and possessed and transferred in any number at any time or place: *Provided,* That all such birds shall be physically marked prior to sale or disposal regardless of whether or not they have attained 6 weeks of age.

(d) When so marked, such live birds may be killed, in any number, at any time or place, by any means except shooting. Such birds may be killed by shooting only in accordance with all applicable hunting regulations governing the taking of mallard ducks from the wild: *Provided,* That such birds may be killed by shooting, in any number, at any time, within the confines of any premises operated as a shooting preserve under State license, permit, or authorization; or they may be shot, in any number, at any time or place, by any person for bona fide dog training or field trial purposes: *Provided further,* That the provisions:

(1) The hunting regulations (part 20 of this subchapter), with the exception of §20.108 (Nontoxic shot zones), and

(2) The Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (duck stamp requirement) shall not apply to shooting preserve operations as provided for in this paragraph, or to bona fide dog training or field trial operations.

(e) At all times during possession, transportation, and storage until the raw carcasses of such birds are finally

processed immediately prior to cooking, smoking, or canning, the marked foot or wing must remain attached to each carcass: *Provided*, That persons, who operate game farms or shooting preserves under a State license, permit, or authorization for such activities, may remove the marked foot or wing when either the number of his State license, permit, or authorization has first been legibly stamped in ink on the back of each carcass and on the container in which each carcass is maintained, or each carcass is identified by a State band on leg or wing pursuant to requirements of his State license, permit, or authorization. When properly marked, such carcasses may be disposed of to, or acquired from, any person and possessed and transported in any number at any time or place.

[40 FR 28459, July 7, 1975, as amended at 46 FR 42680, Aug. 24, 1981; 54 FR 36798, Sept. 5, 1989]

§ 21.14 Permit exceptions for captive-bred migratory waterfowl other than mallard ducks.

You may acquire captive-bred and properly marked migratory waterfowl of all species other than mallard ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos*), alive or dead, or their eggs, and possess and transport such birds or eggs and any progeny or eggs for your use without a permit, subject to the following conditions and restrictions. Additional restrictions on the acquisition and transfer of muscovy ducks (*Cairina moschata*) are in paragraph (g) of this section.

(a) You may acquire live waterfowl or their eggs only from a holder of a valid waterfowl sale and disposal permit in the United States. You also may lawfully acquire them outside of the United States with appropriate permits (*see* § 21.21 of subpart C of this part).

(b) All progeny of captive-bred birds or eggs from captive-bred birds must be physically marked as set forth in § 21.13(b).

(c) You may not transfer or dispose of captive-bred birds or their eggs, whether alive or dead, to any other person unless you have a waterfowl sale and disposal permit (*see* § 21.25 of subpart C of this part).

(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, you must leave the marked foot or wing attached to each carcass, unless the carcass was marked as provided in § 21.25(b)(6) and the foot or wing was removed prior to your acquisition of the carcass.

(f) If you acquire captive-bred waterfowl or their eggs from a waterfowl sale and disposal permittee, you must retain the FWS Form 3–186, Notice of Waterfowl Sale or Transfer, from the permittee for as long as you have the birds, eggs, or progeny of them.

(g) You may not acquire or possess live muscovy ducks, their carcasses or parts, or their eggs, except to raise them to be sold as food, and except that you may possess any live muscovy duck that you lawfully acquired prior to March 31, 2010. If you possess muscovy ducks on that date, you may not propagate them or sell or transfer them to anyone for any purpose, except to be used as food. You may not release them to the wild, sell them to be hunted or released to the wild, or transfer them to anyone to be hunted or released to the wild.

(h) Dealers in meat and game, hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses may serve or sell to their customers the carcass of any bird acquired from a holder of a valid waterfowl sale and disposal permit.

[75 FR 9320, Mar. 1, 2010]

§ 21.15 Authorization of take incidental to military readiness activities.

(a) *Take authorization and monitoring.* (1) Except to the extent authorization is withdrawn or suspended pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, the Armed Forces may take migratory birds incidental to military readiness activities provided that, for those ongoing or proposed activities that the Armed Forces determine may result in

a significant adverse effect on a population of a migratory bird species, the Armed Forces must confer and cooperate with the Service to develop and implement appropriate conservation measures to minimize or mitigate such significant adverse effects.

(2) When conservation measures implemented under paragraph (a)(1) of this section require monitoring, the Armed Forces must retain records of any monitoring data for five years from the date the Armed Forces commence their action. During Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan reviews, the Armed Forces will also report to the Service migratory bird conservation measures implemented and the effectiveness of the conservation measures in avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating take of migratory birds.

(b) *Suspension or Withdrawal of take authorization.* (1) If the Secretary determines, after seeking the views of the Secretary of Defense and consulting with the Secretary of State, that incidental take of migratory birds during a specific military readiness activity likely would not be compatible with one or more of the migratory bird treaties, the Secretary will suspend authorization of the take associated with that activity.

(2) The Secretary may propose to withdraw, and may withdraw in accordance with the procedures provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section the authorization for any take incidental to a specific military readiness activity if the Secretary determines that a proposed military readiness activity is likely to result in a significant adverse effect on the population of a migratory bird species and one or more of the following circumstances exists:

(i) The Armed Forces have not implemented conservation measures that:

(A) Are directly related to protecting the migratory bird species affected by the proposed military readiness activity;

(B) Would significantly reduce take of the migratory bird species affected by the military readiness activity;

(C) Are economically feasible; and

(D) Do not limit the effectiveness of the military readiness activity;

(ii) The Armed Forces fail to conduct mutually agreed upon monitoring to determine the effects of a military readiness activity on migratory bird species and/or the efficacy of the conservation measures implemented by the Armed Forces; or

(iii) The Armed Forces have not provided reasonably available information that the Secretary has determined is necessary to evaluate whether withdrawal of take authorization for the specific military readiness activity is appropriate.

(3) When the Secretary proposes to withdraw authorization with respect to a specific military readiness activity, the Secretary will first provide written notice to the Secretary of Defense. Any such notice will include the basis for the Secretary's determination that withdrawal is warranted in accordance with the criteria contained in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, and will identify any conservation measures or other measures that would, if implemented by the Armed Forces, permit the Secretary to cancel the proposed withdrawal of authorization.

(4) Within 15 days of receipt of the notice specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the Secretary of Defense may notify the Secretary in writing of the Armed Forces' objections, if any, to the proposed withdrawal, specifying the reasons therefore. The Secretary will give due consideration to any objections raised by the Armed Forces. If the Secretary continues to believe that withdrawal is appropriate, he or she will provide written notice to the Secretary of Defense of the rationale for withdrawal and response to any objections to the withdrawal. If objections to the withdrawal remain, the withdrawal will not become effective until the Secretary of Defense has had the opportunity to meet with the Secretary within 30 days of the original notice from the Secretary proposing withdrawal. A final determination regarding whether authorization will be withdrawn will occur within 45 days of the original notice.

(5) Any authorized take incidental to a military readiness activity subject to a proposed withdrawal of authorization will continue to be authorized by this regulation until the Secretary makes a final determination on the withdrawal.

(6) The Secretary may, at his or her discretion, cancel a suspension or withdrawal of authorization at any time. A suspension may be cancelled in the event new information is provided that the proposed activity would be compatible with the migratory bird treaties. A proposed withdrawal may be cancelled if the Armed Forces modify the proposed activity to alleviate significant adverse effects on the population of a migratory bird species or the circumstances in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) through (iii) of this section no longer exist. Cancellation of suspension or withdrawal of authorization becomes effective upon delivery of written notice from the Secretary to the Department of Defense.

(7) The responsibilities of the Secretary under paragraph (b) of this section may be fulfilled by his/her delegatee who must be an official nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

[72 FR 8949, Feb. 28, 2007]

Subpart C—Specific Permit Provisions

§ 21.21 Import and export permits.

(a) *Permit requirement*. Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, you must have a permit to import or export migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs. You must meet the applicable permit requirements of the following parts of this subchapter B, even if the activity is exempt from a migratory bird import or export permit:

(1) 13 (General Permit Procedures);

(2) 14 (Importation, Exportation, and Transportation of Wildlife);

(3) 15 (Wild Bird Conservation Act);

(4) 17 (Taking, Possession, Transportation, Sale, Purchase, Barter, Exportation, and Importation of Wildlife and Plants);

(5) 20 (Migratory Bird Hunting);

(6) 21 (Migratory Bird Permits);

(7) 22 (Eagle Permits); and

(8) 23 (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)).

(b) *Exception to the import permit requirements*. If you comply with the requirements of parts 14, 20, and 23 of this subchapter B, you do not need a migratory bird permit to import or possess migratory birds in the families Anatidae, Columbidae, Gruidae, Rallidae, and Scolopacidae for personal use that were lawfully hunted by you in a foreign country. The birds may be carcasses, skins, or mounts. You must provide evidence that you lawfully took the bird or birds in, and exported them from, the country of origin. This evidence must include a hunting license and any export documentation required by the country of origin. You must keep these documents with the imported bird or birds permanently.

(c) *General exceptions to the export permit requirements*. You do not need a migratory bird export permit to:

(1) Export live, captive-bred migratory game birds (see § 20.11 of this subpart) to Canada or Mexico if they are marked by one of the following methods:

(i) Removal of the hind toe from the right foot;

(ii) Pinioning of a wing by removal of all or some of the metacarpal bones of one wing, which renders the bird permanently incapable of flight;

(iii) Banding of one metatarsus with a seamless metal band; or

(iv) A readily discernible tattoo of numbers and/or letters on the web of one foot.

(2) Export live, lawfully-acquired, captive-bred raptors provided you hold a valid raptor propagation permit issued under § 21.30 and you obtain a CITES permit or certificate issued under part 23 to do so. You must have full documentation of the lawful origin of each raptor, and each must be identifiable with a seamless band issued by the Service, including any raptor with an implanted microchip for identification.

(d) *Falconry birds covered under a CITES ''pet passport.''* You do not need a migratory bird import or export permit to temporarily export and subsequently import a raptor or raptors you lawfully possess for falconry to and from another country for use in falconry when the following conditions are met:

(1) You must meet applicable requirements in part 14 (Importation, Exportation, and Transportation of Wildlife) of this subchapter B.

(2) You may need one or more additional permits to take a bird from the United States or to return home with it (see 50 CFR part 15 (Wild Bird Conservation Act), part 17 (Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants), and part 23 (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora)).

(3) Each raptor must be covered by a CITES certificate of ownership issued under part 23 of this chapter. You must have full documentation of the lawful origin of each raptor (a copy of a propagation report with band number or a 3–186A report), and each must be identifiable with a seamless band or a permanent, nonreusable, numbered Fish and Wildlife Service leg band issued by the Service, including any raptor with an implanted microchip for identification. We may exempt a raptor from banding because of health concerns, but you must provide proof of the exemption from your falconry permitting authority.

(4) You must bring any raptor that you export out of the country for falconry under a CITES ''pet passport'' back to the United States when you return.

(5) If the raptor dies or is lost, you are not required to bring it back, but you must report the loss immediately upon your return to the United States in the manner required by the falconry regulations of your State, and according to any conditions on your CITES certificate.

(e) *Inspection of imported or exported migratory birds.* All migratory birds imported into, or exported from, the United States, and any associated documentation, may be inspected by the Service. You must comply with the import and export regulations in Part 14 of this chapter.

(f) *Applying for a migratory bird import or export permit.* You must apply to the appropriate Regional Director—Attention Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find the address for your Regional Director in § 2.2 of subchapter A of this chapter. Your application package must include a completed application (form 3–200–6, or 3–200–7 if the import or export is associated with an application for a scientific collecting permit), and a check or money order made payable to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the amount of the application fee for permits issued under this section, as listed in § 13.11 of this chapter.

(g) *Criteria we will consider before issuing a permit.* After we receive a completed import or export application, the Regional Director will decide whether to issue you a permit based on the general criteria of § 13.21 of this chapter, and whether you meet the following requirements:

(1) You are at least 18 years of age;

(2) The bird was lawfully acquired; and

(3) The purpose of the import or export is consistent with the conservation of the species; and

(4) For an import permit, whether you are authorized to lawfully possess the migratory bird after it is imported.

(h) *Are there standard conditions for the permit?* Yes, standard conditions for your permit are set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B. You must also comply with the regulations in part 14 (Importation, Exportation, and Transportation of Wildlife). We may place additional requirements or restrictions on your permit as appropriate.

(i) *Term of a migratory bird import and export permit.* Your migratory bird import or export permit will be valid for not more than 5 years. It will expire on the date designated on its face unless it is amended or revoked.

[73 FR 47097, Aug. 13, 2008, as amended at 73 FR 55451, Sept. 25, 2008]

§ 21.22 Banding or marking permits.

(a) *Permit requirement.* A banding or marking permit is required before any person may capture migratory birds for banding or marking purposes or use official bands issued by the Service for banding or marking any migratory bird.

(b) *Application procedures.* Applications for banding or marking permits shall be submitted by letter of application addressed to the Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland 20708. Each

such application shall contain the general information and certification set forth by § 13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

(1) Species and numbers proposed to be banded or marked;

(2) Purpose of banding or marking;

(3) State or States in which authorization is requested; and

(4) Name and address of the public, scientific, or educational institution to which any specimens will be donated that are salvaged pursuant to paragraphs (c) (3) and (4) of this section.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* 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 thereto a tag or label clearly showing the name and address of the permittee and his permit number, or the area in which such traps or nets are located must be posted with notice of banding operations posters (Form 3–1155, available upon request from the Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Md. 20708) which shall bear the name and address of the permittee and the number of his permit.

(3) The holder of a banding or marking permit may salvage, for the purpose of donating to a public scientific or educational institution, birds killed or found dead as a result of the permittee's normal banding operations, and casualties from other causes. All dead birds salvaged under authority of a migratory bird banding or marking permit must be donated and transferred to a public scientific or educational institution at least every 6 months or within 60 days of the time such permit expires or is revoked, unless the permittee has been issued a special permit authorizing possession for a longer period of time.

(4) Permittees must keep accurate records of their operations and file reports as set forth in the North American Bird Banding Manual, or supplements thereto, in accordance with instructions contained therein.

(d) *Term of permit.* A banding or marking permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 21.23 Scientific collecting permits.

(a) *Permit requirement.* A scientific collecting permit is required before any person may take, transport, or possess migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs for scientific research or educational purposes.

(b) *Application procedures.* 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.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989; 63 FR 52637, Oct. 1, 1998]

§ 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.

(d) *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 will not exceed five (5) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989; 63 FR 52637, Oct. 1, 1998; 70 FR 18320, Apr. 11, 2005]

§ 21.25 Waterfowl sale and disposal permits.

(a) *Permit requirement.* You must have a waterfowl sale and disposal permit before you may lawfully sell, trade, donate, or otherwise dispose of, most species of captive-reared and properly marked migratory waterfowl or their eggs. You do not need a permit to sell or dispose of properly marked captive-reared mallard ducks (*Anas platyrhynchos*) or their eggs.

(b) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, waterfowl sale and disposal permits are subject to the following conditions:

(1) You may not take migratory waterfowl or their eggs from the wild, unless take is provided for elsewhere in this subchapter.

(2) You may not acquire migratory waterfowl or their eggs from any person who does not have a valid waterfowl propagation permit.

(3) Before they are 6 weeks of age, all live captive migratory waterfowl possessed under authority of a valid waterfowl sale and disposal permit must be physically marked as defined in § 21.13(b).

(4) All offspring of birds hatched, reared, and retained in captivity also must be marked before they are 6 weeks of age in accordance with § 21.13(b), unless they are held in captivity at a public zoological park, or a public scientific or educational institution.

(5) Properly marked captive-bred birds may be killed, in any number, at any time or place, by any means except shooting. They may be killed by shooting only in accordance with all the applicable hunting regulations governing the taking of like species from the wild.

(6) 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. However, if you have a State license, permit, or authorization that allows you to sell game, you may remove the marked foot or wing from the raw carcasses if the number of your State license, permit, or authorization has been legibly stamped in ink on the back of each carcass and on the wrapping or container in which each carcass is maintained, or if each carcass is identified by a State band on a leg or wing pursuant to requirements of your State license, permit, or authorization.

(7) You may dispose of properly marked live or dead birds or their eggs (except muscovy ducks and their eggs) in any number at any time or place, or transfer them to any person, if the birds are physically marked prior to sale or disposal, regardless of whether or not they have attained 6 weeks of age.

(8) You may propagate muscovy ducks (*Cairina moschata*) only for sale for food.

(i) You may not release muscovy ducks to the wild or transfer them for release to the wild.

(ii) You may not sell or transfer muscovy ducks to be killed by shooting.

(9) If you transfer captive-bred birds or their eggs to another person, you must complete FWS Form 3–186, Notice of Waterfowl Sale or Transfer, and provide all information required on the form, plus the method or methods by which individual birds are marked as required by § 21.13(b).

(i) Give the original of the completed form to the person acquiring the birds or eggs.

(ii) Retain one copy in your files.

(iii) Attach one copy to the shipping container for the birds or eggs, or include it with shipping documents that accompany the shipment.

(iv) By the end of the month in which you complete the transfer, mail two copies to the Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Office that issued your permit.

(c) *Reporting requirements.* You must submit an annual report by January

10th of each year to the Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Office that issued your permit. You must report the number of waterfowl of each species you possess on that date, and the method or methods by which each is marked.

(d) *Applying for a waterfowl propagation permit.* Submit your application for a waterfowl sale and disposal permit to the appropriate Regional Director (Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office). You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Your application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of subchapter A of this chapter, and the following additional information:

(1) A description of the area where you will keep waterfowl in your possession;

(2) The species and numbers of waterfowl you possess and a statement showing from whom the birds were obtained;

(3) A statement indicating the method by which birds you hold will be marked as required by the provisions of this part 21; and

(4) The number and expiration of your State permit if you are required to have one.

(e) *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 will not exceed five (5) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[75 FR 9320, Mar. 1, 2010]

§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 response for 45 respondents (States), including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Thus, we estimate the total annual reporting and record-keeping for this collection to be 360 hours. States may 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, Fish and Wildlife Service, ms 224–ARLSQ, 1849 C Street N.W., Washington, DC 20240, or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project 1018–0099, Washington, DC 20503.

[64 FR 32774, June 17, 1999]

§ 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.* Inaddition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, special purpose permits shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Permittees shall maintain adequate records describing the conduct of the permitted activity, the numbers and species of migratory birds acquired and disposed of under the permit, and inventorying and identifying all migratory birds held on December 31 of each calendar year. Records shall be maintained at the address listed on the permit; shall be in, or reproducible in English; and shall be available for inspection by Service personnel during regular business hours. A permittee may be required by the conditions of the permit to file with the issuing office an annual report of operation. Annual reports, if required, shall be filed no later than January 31 of the calendar year followng the year for which the report is required. Reports, if required, shall describe permitted activities, numbers and species of migratory birds acquired and disposed of, and shall inventory and describe all migratory birds possessed under the special purpose permit on December 31 of the reporting year.

(2) Permittees shall make such other reports as may be requested by the issuing officer.

(3) All live, captive-bred, migratory game birds possessed under authority of a valid special purpose permit shall be physically marked as defined in § 21.13(b) of this part.

(4) No captive-bred migratory game bird may be sold or bartered unless marked in accordance with § 21.13(b) of this part.

(5) No permittee may take, purchase, receive or otherwise acquire, sell, barter, transfer, or otherwise dispose of any captive-bred migratory game bird unless such permittee submits a Service form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report), completed in accordance with the instructions on the form, to the issuing office within five (5) days of such transaction.

(6) No permittee, who is authorized to sell or barter migratory game birds pursuant to a permit issued under this section, may sell or barter such birds to any person unless that person is authorized to purchase and possess such migratory game birds under a permit issued pursuant to this part and part 13, or as permitted by regulations in this part.

(d) *Term of permit.* A special purpose permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 38152, Sept. 14, 1989; 63 FR 52637, Oct. 1, 1998]

§ 21.28 [Reserved]

§ 21.29 Falconry standards and falconry permitting.

(a) *Background*—(1) *The legal basis for regulating falconry.* The Migratory Bird Treaty Act prohibits any person from taking, possessing, purchasing, bartering, selling, or offering to purchase, barter, or sell, among other things, raptors (birds of prey) listed in § 10.13 of this subchapter unless the activities are allowed by Federal permit issued under this part and part 13 of this chapter, or as permitted by regulations in this part.

(i) This section covers all Falconiformes (vultures, kites, eagles, hawks, caracaras, and falcons) and all Strigiformes (owls) listed in § 10.13 of this subchapter (''native'' raptors), and applies to any person who possesses one or more wild-caught, captive-bred, or hybrid raptors protected under the MBTA to use in falconry.

(ii) The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d, 54 Stat. 250) provides for the taking of golden eagles from the wild to use in falconry. It specifies that the only golden eagles that may be used for falconry are those that would be taken because of depredations on livestock or wildlife (16 U.S.C. 668a).

(2) *''Possession'' and short-term handling of a falconry raptor.* We do not consider short-term handling, such as letting any other person hold or practice flying a raptor you possess under your permit, to be possession for the purposes of this section if you are

present and the person is under your supervision.

(3) *Regulatory year for governing falconry*. For determining possession and take of raptors for falconry, a year is any 12–month period for take defined by the State, tribe, or territory.

(b) *Federal approval of State, tribal, and territorial falconry programs*—(1) *General*. (i) A State (including the District of Columbia), tribe, or territory under the jurisdiction of the United States that wishes to allow falconry must establish laws and regulations (hereafter referred to as laws) that meet the standards established in this section. To allow the practice of falconry on tribal lands by tribal members or residents, a tribe may either certify that it has adopted Service-approved State laws if those laws are fully enforceable on tribal lands, or issue its own laws and request our approval.

(ii) The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) Director must determine that a State, tribal, or territorial falconry permitting program meets the requirements and standards of this section. The Director must certify no later than January 1, 2014, that a State, tribe, and territory willing to allow falconry meets the federal standards. At that time, all Federal falconry permits and the Federal permitting program will end. Falconry will not be permitted in a State or territory or by a tribe after this date until that State, tribe, or territory develops a permitting program the Director certifies to be in compliance with these regulations. Also see paragraph (b)(12) of this section.

(iii) State, tribal, or territorial laws may be more restrictive than these Federal standards but may not be less restrictive. For instance, a State, tribe, or territory may choose not to allow possession of some species of raptors otherwise allowed in this section. State, tribal, and territorial laws must be consistent with the terms contained in any convention between the United States and any foreign country for the protection of raptors and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

(2) *State, tribal, or territorial submission for approval*. A State, tribe, or territory that wishes to allow falconry must submit to the Director:

(i) The data required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section;

(ii) A copy of the State's, tribe's, or territory's Apprentice Falconer examination, which must at a minimum cover laws and regulations, raptor biology and raptor identification, trapping methods, facilities requirements, care of raptors held for falconry, and diseases and health problems of raptors, and training methods; and

(iii) Copies of the laws and regulations governing falconry of the State, tribe, or territory, and certification that the laws and regulations meet the requirements of this section.

(3) *Electronic reporting*. The State, tribe, or territory must work with us to ensure that the electronic 3-186A reporting system *(http://permits.fws.gov/186A)* for reporting take, transfers, and loss of falconry birds is fully operational for residents of that jurisdiction.

(4) *Federal approval and terms*. If we concur that the regulations and the examination meet the requirements of this section, we will publish a rule in the FEDERAL REGISTER adding the State, tribe, or territory to the list of those approved for allowing the practice of falconry. We will terminate Federal falconry permitting in any State certified under these regulations on January 1st of the calendar year following publication of the rule.

(i) An approved State, tribe, or territory must notify the Service Director of any substantive revisions of their laws governing falconry and certify that they meet the requirements of this section.

(ii) We must approve the falconry examination any time it is revised.

(5) *Review of a State, tribal, or territorial falconry program*. We may review the administration of an approved State's, tribe's, or territory's falconry program if complaints from the public or law enforcement investigations that indicate the need for a review, or revisions to the State's, tribe's, or territory's laws or falconry examination. The review may involve, but is not limited to:

(i) Inspecting falconers' facilities to ensure that facilities standards in this section are met;

(ii) Processing time of applications;

(iii) Reviewing approved applications for completeness;

(iv) Determining that permits issued are appropriate for the experience of the applicants;

(v) Determining the adequacy of the State's, tribe's, or territory's recordkeeping for the needs of State, tribal, or territorial and Federal law enforcement;

(vi) Reviewing laws to determine if they meet the requirements of this section; and

(vii) Reviewing a revised falconry examination to determine if it meets the requirements of this section.

(6) *Suspension of a State's, tribe's, or territory's certification.*(i) We may propose to suspend, and may suspend the approval of a State, tribal, or territorial falconry program in accordance with the procedures in paragraph (b)(6)(ii) of this section if we determine that the State, tribe, or territory has deficiencies in one or more items in paragraph (b)(5) of this section.

(ii) When we propose to suspend approval of a State, tribal, or territorial falconry program, we will first provide written notice to the State, tribe, or territory. Any such notice will include the basis for our determination that suspension is warranted. We will identify the actions that would, if implemented by the State, tribe, or territory, allow us to cancel the proposed suspension of approval.

(iii) The State, tribe, or territory will have 2 years from the date of our notification to correct the deficiencies. The State, tribe, or territory must respond in writing within that time to the proposed suspension, specifying the reasons why the certification should not be suspended. We will give due consideration to any objections and evidence raised by the State, tribe, or territory.

(iv) If we continue to believe that suspension is warranted, we will provide written notice of suspension, including the rationale for suspension, and respond to any objections to the suspension.

(A) The suspension of approval of the State's, tribe's, or territory's falconry program will be effective 180 days from the date of the Service's final notification of suspension.

(B) The State, tribe, or territory must then inform all falconry applicants and permittees of the impending cancellation of permitting.

(v) We will honor all falconry permits in that jurisdiction for 2 years from the date of our final notification of suspension of certification. At the end of the 2 years, you must transfer all raptors (including captive-bred raptors) held under permits from the State, tribal, or territorial falconry program to other falconry permittees in other States or territories, or to Federal raptor propagation or education permittees, institutions exempt from the Federal permit requirements, or permanently released to the wild (if it is allowed by the State, tribe, or territory and by this section), or euthanized. However, you may not permanently release hybrid raptors to the wild.

(7) *Appeal of a decision to suspend State, tribal, or territorial certification.* The State, tribe, or territory may appeal a decision to suspend certification to the Director within 180 days of the date of the Director's decision. The Director will then respond to the State, tribe, or territory within 180 days of receipt of the appeal. The State, tribe, or territory certification will remain effective until the Director makes a final decision on the appeal.

(8) *Recertification of compliance with this section if a State's, tribe's, or territory's falconry permitting authority has been suspended.* If a State, tribe, or territory has had its falconry permitting authority suspended but has corrected its problems, it must submit a request for approval of its permitting activities. We will then either recertify the program, or report in writing why we do not believe that earlier permitting problems have been rectified.

(9) *Authority to suspend or revoke a falconry permit issued by a State, tribe, or territory.* Suspension or revocation of a falconry permit is the responsibility of the State, tribe, or territory. However, compliance with all provisions of these regulations remains under the purview of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

(10) *Standards in effect in your place of residence.*

If your legal residence is in	you may
(i) Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, or Washington	practice falconry as permitted in these regulations if you have a permit from your State, tribe, or territory.
(ii) Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, or Wyoming,	practice falconry under the Federal regulations in effect on November 7, 2008 (if falconry was allowed in your State at that time) until your State has certified that it meets the requirements in these regulations or until January 1, 2014.

(11) *Compliance date for the regulations in this section.* A State with existing Federally-approved falconry regulations wishing to continue to allow falconry after January 1, 2014 must certify to the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service that it is in compliance with this section. This section will be applicable for a State upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of our notice of approval of the State's certification. Any State certified to allow falconry under the Federal falconry regulations contained in §§21.28 and §21.29 in effect prior to November 7, 2008 may continue to allow falconry under those provisions until:

(i) We publish a notice of our approval of the State's certification in the FEDERAL REGISTER; or

(ii) January 1, 2014.

(12) *What will happen if a State with falconry regulations certified under earlier regulations does not come into compliance with this section by January 1, 2014?* If a State does not come into compliance with this section by the compliance date, we will require that all raptors held for falconry in that State or (including captive-bred raptors) be transferred to falconers in other jurisdictions, transferred to captive propagation programs, permanently released to the wild (if that is allowed by the State and by this section), or euthanized. However, you may not permanently release hybrid raptors to the wild.

(c) *Practicing falconry*—(1) *Practicing falconry where you reside.*

If your legal residence is in	you may	because your place of residence
(i) the District of Columbia, Hawaii, on any tribal land, or in any U.S. territory,	not practice falconry	has not met the Federal falconry standards or does not allow the practice of falconry.
(ii) any State other than Hawaii, in the District of Columbia, on any tribal land, or in any U.S. territory,	practice falconry after you receive your State, tribal, or territorial falconry permit, if your State, tribe, or territory is in compliance with these regulations	has met the Federal standards and allows the practice of falconry.

(2) *Permits and inspections to practice falconry.* You must have a valid falconry permit from the State, tribe, or territory in which you reside (or the tribe on whose land you wish to practice falconry if you reside on tribal land or are a tribal member), to take, possess, or transport raptors for falconry, or to hunt with them. Depending on the game you hunt as a falconer and where you hunt, you also may need a Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (a ''Duck Stamp''), and State, tribal, or territorial hunting permits or stamps to hunt with a raptor.

(i) Some State, tribal, territorial, or local governments may require you to have additional permits or licenses to practice falconry or to take a raptor from the wild.

(ii) You must comply with all regulations governing migratory bird permitting.

(iii) If you reside for more than 120 consecutive days in a State or territory or on tribal lands other than the location of your primary residence, your falconry facilities in the second location must meet the standards in paragraph (d) of this section and of the corresponding State, tribal, or territorial lands, and your facilities must be listed on your falconry permit.

(3) *Classes of permit to practice falconry*. We recognize Apprentice, General, and Master Falconer levels. Each State, tribe, or territory may have any number of permit levels, but the standards for them must be at least as restrictive as these Federal standards. Your State, tribe, or territory may have more restrictive laws or regulations governing falconry.

(i) Requirements and possession options for an Apprentice Falconer.

(A) You must be at least 12 years of age.

(B) If you are under 18 years of age, a parent or legal guardian must sign your application and is legally responsible for your activities.

(C) You must have a letter from a Master Falconer or a General Falconer with a valid State, tribal, or territorial falconry permit who is at least 18 years old and has at least 2 years experience at the General Falconer level, stating that he or she will assist you, as necessary, in:

(*1*) Learning about the husbandry and training of raptors held for falconry;

(*2*) Learning and about relevant wildlife laws and regulations, and

(*3*) Deciding what species of raptor is appropriate for you to possess while an Apprentice.

(D) Regardless of the number of State, tribal, or territorial falconry permits you have, you may possess no more than one raptor for use in falconry.

(E) You may take raptors less than 1 year old, except nestlings, from the wild during any period or periods specified by the State, tribe, or territory. You may take any raptor species from the wild except a federally listed threatened or endangered species or the following species: Bald eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)*, white-tailed eagle *(Haliaeetus albicilla)*, Steller's sea-eagle *(Haliaeetus pelagicus)*, golden eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)*, American swallow-tailed kite *(Elanoides forficatus)*, Swainson's hawk *(Buteo swainsoni)*, peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)*, flammulated owl *(Otus flammeolus)*, elf owl *(Micrathene whitneyi)*, and short-eared owl *(Asio flammeus)*.

(F) You may possess a raptor of any Falconiform or Strigiform species, including wild, captive-bred, or hybrid individuals, except a federally listed threatened or endangered species, a bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), a white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), a Steller's sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus pelagicus*), or a golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

(G) You do not need to capture a wild raptor yourself; it can be transferred to you by another falconry permittee.

(H) You may not possess a raptor taken from the wild as a nestling.

(I) You may not possess a bird that is imprinted on humans.

(J) Your raptor facilities must pass inspection by your State, tribe, or territory before you may be granted a permit.

(ii) Requirements and possession options for a General Falconer.

(A) You must be at least 16 years of age.

(B) If you are 16 or 17 years of age, a parent or legal guardian must sign your application and must be legally responsible for your activities.

(C) You must submit a document from a General Falconer or Master Falconer (preferably your sponsor) to your State, tribal, or territorial wildlife agency stating that you have practiced falconry with raptor(s) at the Apprentice Falconer level or equivalent for at least 2 years, including maintaining, training, flying, and hunting the raptor(s) for least 4 months in each year. That practice may include capture and release of falconry raptors.

(D) You may not substitute any falconry school program or education to shorten the period of 2 years at the Apprentice level.

(E) You may take and possess any species of Falconiform or Strigiform except a golden eagle, a bald eagle, a white-tailed eagle, or a Steller's sea-

eagle. You may use captive-bred individuals and hybrids of the species you are allowed to possess.

(F) Regardless of the number of State, tribal, or territorial falconry permits you have, you may possess no more than 3 raptors.

(iii) Requirements and possession options for a Master Falconer.

(A) You must have practiced falconry with your own raptor(s) at the General Falconer level for at least 5 years.

(B) You may take and possess any species of Falconiform or Strigiform except a bald eagle. However, you may take and possess a golden eagle, a white-tailed eagle, or a Steller's sea eagle only if you meet the qualifications set forth under paragraph (c)(3)(iv).

(C) You may possess any captive-bred individuals or hybrids of species your State, tribe, or territory allows you to possess for use in falconry.

(D) Regardless of the number of State, tribal, or territorial falconry permits you have, you may possess no more than 5 wild raptors, including golden eagles.

(E) You may possess any number of captive-bred raptors. However, you must train them in the pursuit of wild game and use them in hunting.

(iv) If you meet the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section for falconry you may possess up to 3 eagles of the following species: golden eagle, white-tailed eagle, or Steller's sea eagle.

(A) Your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry must document the following before approving your request to possess an eagle to use in falconry:

(1) Your experience in handling large raptors, including information about the species you have handled and the type and duration of the activity in which you gained the experience.

(2) At least two letters of reference from people with experience handling and/or flying large raptors such as eagles, ferruginous hawks, goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*), or great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*). Each must contain a concise history of the author's experience with large raptors, which can include, but is not limited to, handling of raptors held by zoos, rehabilitating large raptors, or scientific studies involving large raptors. Each letter must also assess your ability to care for eagles and fly them in falconry.

(B) A golden eagle, white-tailed eagle, or Steller's sea-eagle you hold will count as one of the raptors you are allowed to possess for use in falconry.

(4) *Taking a test to qualify for a falconry permit.* Before you are issued an Apprentice permit you must correctly answer at least 80 percent of the questions on an examination administered by the State, tribe, or territory under which you wish to obtain a falconry permit. The examination must cover care and handling of falconry raptors, Federal, State or territorial, and tribal (if applicable) laws and regulations relevant to falconry, and other appropriate subject matter. Contact your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry for information about permits and taking the test.

(5) *Reinstatement of a lapsed falconry permit if your State, tribe, or territory allows it.* (i) If your permit has lapsed for fewer than 5 years, it may be reinstated at the level you held previously if you have proof of your certification at that level.

(ii) If your permit has lapsed for 5 years or longer, you must correctly answer at least 80 percent of the questions on an examination administered by the State, tribe, or territory in which you wish to obtain a falconry permit. If you pass the exam, your permit may be reinstated at the level you previously held. Your facilities must pass State, tribal, or territorial inspection before you may possess a falconry bird.

(6) *Permit to practice falconry at an appropriate level if you have experience in falconry but are a new resident in the United States.* You may qualify for the falconry permit appropriate for your experience. To demonstrate your knowledge of U.S. falconry laws and regulations, you must correctly answer at least 80 percent of the questions on the supervised examination for falconers administered by the State, tribe, or territory under which you wish to obtain a falconry permit. If you

pass the test, the State, tribe, or territory will decide for which level of falconry permit you are qualified, consistent with the class requirements in paragraph (c)(3) of this section. To do so, the State, tribe, or territory should base its decision on your documentation of your experience. Your falconry facilities must meet the standards in paragraph (d)(1) of this section before you may keep a raptor to use in falconry.

(7) *Banding or tagging raptors used in falconry*. (i) If you take a goshawk, Harris's hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), or gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*) from the wild or acquire one from another falconer or a rehabilitator, and if the raptor is not already banded, you must band it with a permanent, nonreusable, numbered U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service leg band that your State, tribal, or territorial agency will supply. If you wish, you may purchase and implant an ISO (International Organization for Standardization)-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip in addition to the band. You must report the band number when you report your acquisition of the bird. Contact your State, tribal, or territorial agency for information on obtaining and disposing of bands. Within 10 days from the day on which you take the raptor from the wild, you must report take of the bird by entering the required information (including the band number) in the electronic database at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or, if required by your permitting agency, by submitting a paper form 3–186A to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry. You may request an appropriate band from your State, tribal, or territorial agency in advance of any effort to capture a raptor. Your State, tribe, or territory may require that you band other species taken from the wild.

(ii) A raptor bred in captivity must be banded with a seamless metal band (*see* § 21.30). If you must remove a seamless band or if it is lost, within 10 days from the day you remove or note the loss of the band, you must report it and request a replacement U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service nonreusable band from your State, tribe, or territory. You must submit the required information electronically immediately upon rebanding the raptor at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or, if required by your permitting agency, by submitting a paper form 3–186A to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry. You must replace a seamless band that is removed or lost. You may implant an ISO-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip in a falconry raptor in addition to the seamless band.

(iii) If the band must be removed or is lost from a raptor in your possession, you must report the loss of the band within 5 days, and you must then do at least one of the following:

(A) Request a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service nonreusable band from your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry. You must submit the required information within 10 days of rebanding the raptor at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or by submitting a paper form 3-186A to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry.

(B) Purchase and implant an ISO-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip in the bird and report the microchip information at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or by submitting a paper form 3-186A form to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry.

(iv) You must not alter, deface, or counterfeit a band. You may remove the rear tab on a band on a raptor you take from the wild, and you may smooth any imperfect surface if you do not affect the integrity of the band or the numbering on it.

(v) If you document health or injury problems for a raptor you possess that are caused by the band, the State, tribe, or territory may provide an exemption to the requirement for that raptor. In that case, you must keep a copy of the exemption paperwork with you when transporting or flying the raptor. If your bird is a wild goshawk, Harris's hawk, peregrine falcon, or gyrfalcon, you must replace the band with an ISO-compliant microchip that we will supply to your State, tribe, or territory. We will not provide a microchip for a wild goshawk, Harris's hawk, peregrine falcon, or gyrfalcon unless you have demonstrated that a band causes an injury or a health problem for the bird.

(vi) You may not band a raptor removed from the wild with a seamless numbered band.

(8) *Carrying your permit(s) when conducting falconry activities.* You must have your permit(s) or legible copies of them in your immediate possession if you are not at the location of your falconry facilities and you are trapping, transporting, working with, or flying your falconry raptor(s).

(9) *Transporting a falconry raptor or raptors to other States or territories.* If you have a valid falconry permit, you may possess and transport for falconry purposes a lawfully possessed raptor through other States or territories. However, any State, tribe, or territory may further regulate such transport.

(d) *Facilities and care requirements*—(1) *Facilities you must have and maintain.* You must keep all raptors you hold under your falconry permit in humane and healthful conditions.

(i) Whether they are indoors (a ''mews'') or outdoors (a ''weathering area''), your raptor facilities must protect raptors in them from the environment, predators, and domestic animals. You are responsible for the maintenance and security (protection from predators) of raptors you possess under your permit.

(ii) You must have raptor housing facilities approved by your State, tribe, or territory before you may obtain a bird to use in falconry. Your State, tribe, or territory may require that you have both indoor and outdoor facilities. A representative of your agency that regulates falconry, or its designee, must certify that your facilities and equipment meet the following standards:

(A) For housing raptors indoors or outdoors, the facility must protect raptors from predators and domestic animals.

(1) The facility must have a suitable perch for each raptor, at least one opening for sunlight, and must provide a healthy environment for raptors inside.

(2) You may house untethered raptors together if they are compatible with each other.

(3) Each raptor must have an area large enough to allow it to fly if it is untethered or, if tethered, to fully extend its wings or bate (attempt to fly while tethered) without damaging its feathers or contacting other raptors.

(4) Each falconry bird must have access to a pan of clean water unless weather conditions, the perch type used, or some other factor makes access to a water pan unsafe for the raptor.

(B) An indoor facility must be large enough to allow easy access for the care and feeding of raptors kept there.

(1) If raptors you house in this indoor facility are not tethered, all walls that are not solid must be protected on the inside. Suitable materials may include vertical bars spaced narrower than the width of the body of the smallest raptor you house in the enclosure. However, heavy-duty netting or other such materials may be used to cover the walls or roof of the enclosure.

(2) Acceptable indoor facilities include shelf perch enclosures where raptors are tethered side by side. Other innovative housing systems are acceptable if they provide the enclosed raptors with protection and maintain healthy feathers.

(C) You may keep a falconry raptor or raptors inside your place of residence if you provide a suitable perch or perches. If you house your raptor(s) inside your home, you do not need to modify windows or other openings of the structure. Raptors kept in your home must be tethered when they are not being moved into or out of the location in which they are kept.

(D) An outdoor facility must be totally enclosed, and may be made of heavy-gauge wire, heavy-duty plastic mesh, slats, pipe, wood, or other suitable material.

(1) The facility must be covered and have at least a covered perch to protect a raptor held in it from predators and weather.

(2) The facility must be large enough to insure that the birds cannot strike the enclosure when flying from the perch.

(3) New types of housing facilities and/or husbandry practices may be used if they satisfy the requirements above and are approved by the State, tribal, or territorial authority regulating falconry.

(iii) You may keep falconry raptors outside in the open if they are under watch, such as by you or a family member at any location or, for example, by a designated individual in a weathering yard at a falconry meet.

(iv) You must inform your State, tribal, or territorial agency within 5 business days if you change the location of your facilities.

(2) *Falconry facilities on property you do not own*—(i) Your falconry facilities may be on property owned by another person where you reside, or at a different location. Regardless of location, the facilities must meet the standards in paragraph (d)(1) of this section and those of the State, tribe, or territory from which you have a falconry permit.

(ii) You must submit to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry a signed and dated statement showing that you agree that the falconry facilities and raptors may be inspected without advance notice by State, tribal (if applicable), or territorial authorities at any reasonable time of day, but you must be present. If your facilities are not on property that you own, you must submit a signed and dated statement showing that the property owner agrees that the falconry facilities and raptors may be inspected by State, tribal (if applicable), or territorial authorities at any reasonable time of day in the presence of the property owner; except that the authorities may not enter the facilities or disturb the raptors unless you are present.

(3) *Equipment you must have and maintain.* You must have jesses or the materials and equipment to make them, leash and swivel, bath container, and appropriate scales or balances for weighing raptor(s) you possess.

(4) *Facilities you must have for a raptor when you are transporting it, using it for hunting, or are away from your home with it.* You must be sure that the bird has a suitable perch and is protected from extreme temperatures, wind, and excessive disturbance. A ''giant hood'' or similar container is acceptable for transporting or housing a raptor when you are away from the permanent facility where it is housed.

(5) *Temporarily housing a raptor outside of your permanent facilities when you are not transporting it or using it for hunting.* You may house a raptor in temporary facilities for no more than 120 consecutive calendar days if the bird has a suitable perch and is protected from predators, domestic animals, extreme temperatures, wind, and excessive disturbance.

(6) *Care of falconry raptors by another falconry permittee.* Another falconry permittee may care for a raptor or raptors for you at your facilities or at that person's facilities for up to 120 consecutive calendar days. The other person must have a signed and dated statement from you authorizing the temporary possession, plus a copy of FWS form 3-186A that shows that you are the possessor of each of the raptors. The statement must include information about the time period for which he or she will keep the raptor(s), and about what he or she is allowed to do with it or them.

(i) Your raptor(s) will remain on your falconry permit, and will not be counted against the possession limit of the person caring for your raptors.

(ii) If the person caring for your raptor(s) holds the appropriate level falconry permit, he or she may fly your raptor(s) in whatever way you authorize, including hunting.

(iii) This care of your raptors may be extended indefinitely in extenuating circumstances, such as illness, military service, or for a family emergency. The State, tribe, or territory may consider such instances on a case-by-case basis.

(7) *Care of falconry raptors by someone who does not have a falconry permit.* Another person may care for falconry birds you possess at your facilities for up to 45 consecutive calendar days.

(i) The raptor(s) will remain on your falconry permit.

(ii) The raptors must remain in your facilities.

(iii) This care may be extended indefinitely in extenuating circumstances, such as illness, military service, or for a family emergency.

(iv) The person(s) caring for your raptors may not fly them for any reason.

(8) *Residence part of the year in another jurisdiction.* (i) The State, tribe, or territory in which you live part-time

may require that you obtain its falconry permit. You must contact the State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry to determine whether you need a permit.

(ii) If you live for more than 120 consecutive days in a State or territory or on tribal lands other than where you maintain your primary residence, your falconry facilities in the second State must meet the standards in this section.

(9) *Inspections*. Falconry equipment and records may be inspected in the presence of the permittee during business hours on any day of the week by State, tribal, or territorial officials.

(e) *Taking, possessing, and transporting raptors for falconry*—(1) *Raptor species you may take from the wild to use for falconry*. (i) You may not intentionally capture a raptor species that your classification as a falconer does not allow you to possess for falconry. If you capture a bird you are not allowed to possess, you must release it immediately.

(ii) On some tribal lands and in some States there may be State, tribal, or Federal restrictions on the take or use of these species, and you may need a tribal or State permit or permits to capture a bird.

(iii) State, tribal, or territorial regulations on take may be more restrictive than those in this section.

(iv) Take of any species must be in compliance with these regulations.

(v) If you are a Master Falconer and your State, tribe, or territory allows you to possess golden eagles, in any year you may take up to two golden eagles from the wild and only in a livestock depredation area during the time the depredation area and associated depredation permit or depredation control order are in effect. A livestock depredation area is declared by USDA Wildlife Services and permitted under § 22.23, or upon the request of a State governor and authorized by the Service Director pursuant to §§ 22.31 and 22.32.

(2) *How and when you may take raptors from the wild to use in falconry*. You may take no more than two raptors from the wild each year to use in falconry.

(i) If you transfer a bird you take from the wild to another permittee in the same year in which you capture it, the bird will count as one of the raptors you are allowed to take from the wild that year; it will not count as a capture by the recipient, though it will always be considered a wild bird.

(ii) If you are a General or Master Falconer, you may remove nestlings from a nest or aerie in accordance with tribal (if applicable), State, territorial, and Federal restrictions.

(iii) You may not take raptors at any time or in any manner that violates any law of the State, tribe, or territory on whose land you are trapping.

(iv) If you are responsible for reporting take of a raptor from the wild, you can report by entering the required information in the electronic database at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or by submitting a paper form 3-186A to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry. You must do this at your first opportunity to do so, but no later than 10 days after the capture of the bird.

(v) If you are present at the capture site, even if another person captures the bird for you, you are considered the person who removes the bird from the wild. You are responsible for filing a 3-186A form reporting take of the bird from the wild. This would occur, for example, if another person climbs a tree or rappells down a cliff and takes a nestling for you and gives it to you at the tree or cliff.

(vi) If you are not at the immediate location where the bird is taken from the wild, the person who removes the bird from the wild must be a General or Master Falconer, and must report take of the bird. If that person then transfers the bird to you, you must both file 3-186A forms reporting the transaction at your first opportunity to do so, but no later than 10 days after the transfer. The bird will count as one of the two raptors the person who took it from the wild is allowed to capture in any year. The bird will not count as a bird you took from the wild. The person who takes the bird from the wild must report the take even if he or she promptly transfers the bird to you.

(vii) If you have a long-term or permanent physical impairment that prevents you from attending the capture of a species you can use for falconry, a

General or Master Falconer may capture a bird for you. You are then responsible for filing a 3-186A form reporting take of the bird from the wild, and the bird will count against the take of wild raptors that you are allowed in any year.

(viii) You must promptly release any bird you capture unintentionally.

(3) *Other restrictions on taking raptors from the wild for falconry.* (i) If you are a General or Master Falconer, you may take only raptors less than 1 year of age from the wild during any period or periods specified by the State, tribe, or territory. However, you may take an American kestrel or great horned owl of any age from the wild during any period or periods specified by the State, tribe, or territory.

(ii) If you are a Master Falconer authorized to possess golden eagles for use in falconry, you may capture a golden eagle in a livestock or wildlife depredation area during the time the depredation area and associated depredation permit or depredation control order are in effect.

(A) You may capture an immature or subadult golden eagle.

(B) You may take a nestling from its nest in a livestock depredation area if a biologist representing the agency responsible for declaring the depredation area has determined that the adult eagle is preying on livestock or wildlif

(C) You may take a nesting adult golden eagle only if a biologist representing the agency responsible for declaring the depredation area has determined that the adult eagle is preying on livestock or wildlife and that any nestling of the adult will be taken by a falconer authorized to possess it or by the biologist and transferred to an individual authorized to possess it.

(D) You must determine the locations of the livestock or wildlife depredation areas declared by USDA Wildlife Services, or published in the FEDERAL REGISTER by the Service in response to a State governor's request. We will not notify you about them.

(E) Before you begin any trapping activities, you must inform our regional Law Enforcement office of your capture plans. You must notify the offices in person, in writing, or via facsimile or email at least 3 business days before you start trapping. You may send an email to with your trapping plans to *lawenforcement@fws.gov*, or

If you plan to trap a golden eagle in	you must notify
(1) California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, or Washington,	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent in Charge - Law Enforcement 911 NE 11th Avenue Portland, Oregon 97232-4181 503-231-6125 facsimile 503-231-6197
(2) Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, or Texas,	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent in Charge - Law Enforcement P.O. Box 329 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103 505-248-7889 facsimile 505-248-7899
(3) Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, or Wisconsin,	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent in Charge - Law Enforcement P.O. Box 45 Federal Building Fort Snelling, Minnesota 55111-0045 612-713-5320 facsimile 612-713-5283

If you plan to trap a golden eagle in	you must notify
(4) Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Tennessee,	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent in Charge - Law Enforcement P.O. Box 49226 Atlanta, Georgia 30359 404-679-7057 facsimile 404-679-7065
(5) Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, or West Virginia,	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent in Charge - Law Enforcement P.O. Box 659 Hadley, Massachusetts 01035-0659 413-253-8274 facsimile 413-253-8459
(6) Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, or Wyoming,	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent in Charge - Law Enforcement P.O. Box 25486 Denver Federal Center (60130) Denver, Colorado 80225-0486 303-236-7540 facsimile 303-236-7901
(7) Alaska,	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Special Agent in Charge - Law Enforcement 1011 East Tudor Road Suite 155 Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199 907-786-3311 facsimile 907-786-3313

(F) You also must meet all requirements of the State or territory in which you plan to trap, or the tribe on whose lands you plan to trap.

(G) You must have permission from the landowner to capture an eagle; or if you wish to capture one on public land, the responsible agency must allow it.

(iii) You may recapture a falconry bird you have lost at any time. We do not consider recapture of a wild bird to be taking a bird from the wild.

(iv) You may recapture a raptor wearing falconry equipment or a captive-bred bird at any time - even if you are not allowed to possess the species. The bird will not count against your possession limit, nor will its take from the wild count against your limit. You must report your recapture of the bird to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry no more than 5 working days after the recapture. You must return a recaptured falconry bird to the person who lost it, if that person may legally possess it. Disposition of a bird whose legal possession cannot be determined will be at the discretion of the State, tribe, or territory.

(v) You may take any raptor that you are authorized to possess from the wild if the bird is banded with a Federal Bird Banding Laboratory aluminum bandexcept that you may not take a banded peregrine falcon from the wild.

(A) If a raptor (including a peregrine falcon) you capture is marked with a seamless metal band, a transmitter, or any other item identifying it as a falconry bird, you must report your capture of the bird to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry no more than 5 working days after the capture. You must return a recaptured falconry bird to the person who lost it. If that person cannot possess the bird or does not wish to possess it, you may keep it. Otherwise, disposition of a bird whose legal possession cannot be determined will be at the discretion of the State, tribe, or territory. While you keep a bird for return to the person who lost it, the bird will not count against your possession

limit or your limit on take of raptors from the wild if you have reported possessing the bird to your State, tribal, or territorial falconry permit office.

(B) If you capture a peregrine falcon that has a research band (such as a colored band with alphanumeric codes) or a research marking attached to it, you must immediately release the bird, except that if the falcon has a transmitter attached to it, you are authorized to possess the bird up to 30 days if you wish to contact the researcher to determine if he or she wishes to replace the transmitter or its batteries. If the researcher wishes to do so, or to have the transmitter removed, the researcher or his or her designee can make the change or allow you to do so before you release the bird. If the researcher does not wish to keep the transmitter on the falcon, you may keep the bird if you captured it in circumstances in which capture of wild peregrines is allowed.

(C) If a raptor you capture has any other band, research marking, or transmitter attached to it, you must promptly report the band numbers and all other relevant information to the Federal Bird Banding Laboratory at 1-800-327-2263.

(*1*) You may contact the researcher and determine if he or she wishes to replace a transmitter attached to a bird you capture. If so, you are authorized to possess the bird up to 30 days until the researcher or his or her designee does so, or until you can replace it yourself. Disposition of the bird will be at the discretion of the researcher and your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry.

(*2*) If you possess such a bird temporarily, it will not count against your possession limit for falconry raptors.

(vi) You must leave at least one young from any nest or aerie from which you take a nestling.

(vii) If you are an Apprentice Falconer, you may not take a nestling from the wild.

(viii) If you are a Master Falconer with a permit to do so, you may take, transport, or possess up to three eagles, including golden eagles, white-tailed eagles, or Steller's sea-eagles, subject to the requirements in paragraph (c)(3)(iv) of this section and § 22.24 of this part. A golden eagle, white-tailed eagle, or Steller's sea-eagle you possess counts as a bird to be included under your possession limit.

(ix) If you are a General or Master Falconer, you may take no more than one bird of a threatened species from the wild each year if the regulations in part 17 of this subchapter allow it and if you obtain a Federal endangered species permit to do so before you take the bird. You also may need a State, tribal, or territorial endangered species permit to take a listed species.

(4) *Take of a species or subspecies that was recently removed from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife to use in falconry*. We must first publish a management plan for the species. If take is allowed in the management plan, you may do so in accordance with the provisions for take in the plan.

(5) *Raptors injured due to falconer trapping efforts*. You have two options for dealing with a bird injured by your trapping efforts. In either case, you are responsible for the costs of care and rehabilitation of the bird.

(i) You may put the bird on your falconry permit. You must report take of the bird by entering the required information in the electronic database at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or by submitting a paper form 3-186A to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry at your first opportunity to do so, but no more than 10 days after capture of the bird. You must then have the bird treated by a veterinarian or a permitted wildlife rehabilitator. The bird will count against your possession limit.

(ii) You may give the bird directly to a veterinarian, or a permitted wildlife rehabilitator, or an appropriate wildlife agency employee. If you do so, it will not count against your allowed take or the number of raptors you may possess.

(6) *Acquisition, transfer, loss, or rebanding of a raptor*. (i) If you acquire a raptor; transfer, reband, or microchip a raptor; if a raptor you possess is stolen; if you lose a raptor to the wild and you do not recover it within 30 days; or if a bird you possess for falconry dies; you must report the change within 10 days by entering the required information in

the electronic database at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or by submitting a paper form 3-186A to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry.

(ii) If a raptor you possess is stolen, you must report the theft to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry and to your Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Law Enforcement office (see paragraph (e)(3)(ii)(E) of this section) within 10 days of the theft of the bird.

(iii) You must keep copies of all electronic database submissions documenting take, transfer, loss, rebanding or microchipping of each falconry raptor until 5 years after you have transferred or lost the bird, or it has died.

(7) *Acquiring a bird for falconry from a permitted rehabilitator*. You may acquire a raptor of any age of a species that you are permitted to possess directly from a rehabilitator. Transfer to you is at the discretion of the rehabilitator.

(i) If you acquire a bird from a rehabilitator, within 10 days of the transaction you must report it by entering the required information in the electronic database at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or by submitting a paper form 3-186A to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry.

(ii) If you acquire a bird from a rehabilitator, it will count as one of the raptors you are allowed to take from the wild that year.

(8) *Flying a hybrid raptor in falconry*. When flown free, a hybrid raptor must have attached at least two functioning radio transmitters to help you to locate the bird.

(9) *Releasing a falconry bird to the wild*. You must follow all applicable State or territorial and Federal laws and regulations before releasing a falconry bird to the wild.

(i) If the raptor you wish to release is not native to the State or territory, or is a hybrid of any kind, you may not permanently release the bird to the wild. You may transfer it to another falconry permittee.

(ii) If the species you wish to release is native to the State or territory and is captive-bred, you may not release the bird to the wild unless you have permission from the State, tribe, or territory to release the bird. If you are permitted to do so, you must hack the bird (allow it to adjust) to the wild at an appropriate time of year and an appropriate location. You must remove its falconry band (if it has one) and report release of the bird by entering the required information in the electronic database at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or by submitting a paper form 3-186A to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry.

(iii) If the species you wish to release is native to the State and was taken from the wild, you may release the bird only at an appropriate time of year and an appropriate location. You must remove its falconry band and report release of the bird by entering the required information in the electronic database at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or by submitting a paper form 3-186A to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry.

(10) *Restrictions on transfers of falconry raptors from other falconers*. We do not restrict the number of wild-caught or captive-bred raptors transferred to you, but you may not exceed your possession limit.

(f) *Additional information on the practice of falconry*—(1) *Raptors removed from the wild for falconry are always considered ''wild'' raptors*. No matter how long such a bird is held in captivity or whether it is transferred to another permittee or permit type, it is always considered a ''wild'' bird. However, it is considered to be taken from the wild only by the person who originally captured it. We do not consider the raptor to be taken from the wild by any subsequent permittee to whom it is legally transferred.

(2) *''Hacking'' of falconry raptors*. Hacking (temporary release to the wild) is an approved method for falconers to condition raptors for falconry. If you are a General Falconer or a Master Falconer, you may hack a falconry raptor or raptors.

(i) You may need permission from your State, tribal, or territorial wildlife agency to hack a bird you possess for falconry. Check with your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry to determine if hacking is allowed.

(ii) Any bird you are hacking counts against your possession limit and must be a species you are authorized to possess.

(iii) Any hybrid you hack must have two attached functioning radio transmitters during hacking.

(iv) You may not hack a falconry bird near a nesting area of a Federally threatened or endangered bird species or in any other location where the raptor is likely to harm a Federally listed threatened or endangered animal species that might be disturbed or taken by your falconry bird. You should contact your State or territorial wildlife agency before hacking a falconry bird to ensure that this does not occur. You can contact the State Fish and Wildlife Service office in your State or territory for information on Federally-listed species.

(3) *Use of other falconry training or conditioning techniques.* You may use other acceptable falconry practices, such as, but not limited to, the use of creance (tethered) flying, lures, balloons, or kites in training or conditioning falconry raptors. You also may fly falconry birds at bird species not protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or at pen-raised animals.

(4) *Selling or trading raptors under a falconry permit.* (i) If allowed by your State, tribe or territory, you may sell, purchase, or barter, or offer to sell, purchase, or barter captive-bred raptors marked with seamless bands to other permittees who are authorized to possess them.

(ii) You may not purchase, sell, trade, or barter wild raptors. You may only transfer them.

(5) *Transfer of wild-caught raptors captured for falconry to another type of permit.* Under some circumstances you may transfer a raptor to another permit type if the recipient of the bird (which could be you) possesses the necessary permits for the other activity.

(i) If your State, tribe, or territory allows you to do so, you may transfer a wild-caught falconry bird to a raptor propagation permit after the bird has been used in falconry for at least 2 years (1 year for a sharp-shinned hawk, a Cooper's hawk, a merlin, or an American kestrel). When you transfer the bird, you must provide a copy of the 3-186A form documenting acquisition of the bird by the propagator to the Federal migratory bird permit office that administers the propagation permit.

(ii) You may transfer a wild-caught bird to another permit type in less than 2 years (1 year for a sharp-shinned hawk, a Cooper's hawk, a merlin, or an American kestrel) if the bird has been injured and a veterinarian or permitted wildlife rehabilitator has determined that the bird can no longer be flown for falconry.

(A) Within 10 days of transferring the bird , you must provide a copy of the 3-186A form documenting acquisition of the bird to the Federal migratory bird permit office that administers the other permit type.

(B) When you transfer the bird, you must provide a copy of the certification from the veterinarian or rehabilitator that the bird is not useable in falconry to the Federal migratory bird permits office that administers the other permit type.

(6) *Transfer of captive-bred falconry raptors to another type of permit.* You may transfer captive-bred falconry raptors if the holder of the other permit type is authorized to possess the bird(s). Within 10 days you must report the transfer by entering the required information in the electronic database at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or by submitting a standard paper form 3-186A to your State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry.

(7) *Use of raptors held under a falconry permit in captive propagation.* You may use raptors you possess for falconry in captive propagation if you or the person overseeing the propagation has the necessary permit(s) (see § 21.30). You do not need to transfer a bird from your falconry permit if you use it for fewer than 8 months in a year in captive propagation, but you must do so if you permanently transfer the bird for propagation. The bird must then be banded as required in § 21.30.

(8) *Use of falconry raptors in conservation education programs.* If you are a General or Master Falconer, you may use a bird you possess in conservation education programs presented in public venues.

(i) You do not need a Federal education permit to conduct conservation

education activities using a falconry raptor held under a State, tribal, or territorial falconry permit.

(ii) You may present conservation programs as an Apprentice Falconer if you are under the supervision of a General or Master Falconer when you do so.

(iii) You must use the bird primarily for falconry.

(iv) You may charge a fee for presentation of a conservation education program. The fee may not exceed the amount required to recoup your costs.

(v) In conservation education programs, you must provide information about the biology, ecological roles, and conservation needs of raptors and other migratory birds, although not all of these topics must be addressed in every presentation. You may not give presentations that do not address falconry and conservation education.

(vi) You are responsible for all liability associated with conservation education activities you undertake (*see* 50 CFR 13.50).

(9) *Other educational uses of falconry raptors*. You may allow photography, filming, or other such uses of falconry raptors to make movies or other sources of information on the practice of falconry or on the biology, ecological roles, and conservation needs of raptors and other migratory birds, though you may not be paid for doing so.

(i) You may not use falconry raptors to make movies, commercials, or in other commercial ventures that are not related to falconry.

(ii) You may not use falconry raptors for commercial entertainment; for advertisements; as a representation of any business, company, corporation, or other organization; or for promotion or endorsement of any products, merchandise, goods, services, meetings, or fairs, with the following exceptions:

(A) You may use a falconry raptor to promote or endorse a nonprofit falconry organization or association.

(B) You may use a falconry raptor to promote or endorse products or endeavors related to falconry, including, but not limited to items such as hoods, telemetry equipment, giant hoods, perches, materials for raptor facilities, falconry training and education materials, and scientific research and publication.

(10) *Assisting in rehabilitation of raptors to prepare them for release*. If your State, tribe, or territory allows you to do so, and if you are a General or Master Falconer, you may assist a permitted migratory bird rehabilitator to condition raptors in preparation for their release to the wild. You may keep a bird you are helping to rehabilitate in your facilities.

(i) The rehabilitator must provide you with a letter or form that identifies the bird and explains that you are assisting in its rehabilitation.

(ii) You do not need to meet the rehabilitator facility standards. You need only meet the facility standards in this section; your facilities are not subject to inspection for compliance with the standards in §21.31.

(iii) You do not have to add any raptor you possess for this purpose to your falconry permit; it will remain under the permit of the rehabilitator.

(iv) You must return any such bird that cannot be permanently released to the wild to the rehabilitator for placement within the 180–day timeframe in which the rehabilitator is authorized to possess the bird, unless the issuing office authorizes you to retain the bird for longer than 180 days.

(v) Upon coordination with the rehabilitator, you must release all releaseable raptors to the wild or return them to the rehabilitator for release within the 180–day timeframe in which the rehabilitator is authorized to possess the birds, unless the issuing office authorizes you to retain and condition a bird for longer than 180 days, or unless the rehabilitator transfers the bird to you to hold under your falconry permit.

(11) *Using a falconry bird in abatement activities*. (i) If you are a Master Falconer, you may conduct abatement activities with a bird or birds you possess for falconry, if you have a Special Purpose Abatement permit. If you are a General Falconer, you may conduct abatement activities only as a subpermittee of the holder of the abatement permit.

(ii) You may receive payment for providing abatement services if you have a Special Purpose Abatement permit.

(12) *Feathers that a falconry bird or birds molts.* (i) For imping (replacing a damaged feather with a molted feather), you may possess flight feathers for each species of raptor you possess or previously held for as long as you have a valid falconry permit. You may receive feathers for imping from other permitted falconers, wildlife rehabilitators, or propagators in the United States, and you may give feathers to them. You may not buy, sell, or barter such feathers.

(ii) You may donate feathers from a falconry bird, except golden eagle feathers, to any person or institution with a valid permit to have them, or to anyone exempt from the permit requirement under § 21.12.

(iii) Except for primary or secondary flight feathers or retrices from a golden eagle, you are not required to gather feathers that are molted or otherwise lost by a falconry bird. You may leave the feathers where they fall, store them for imping, or destroy them. However, you must collect molted flight feathers and retrices from a golden eagle. If you choose not to keep them for imping, you must send them to the National Eagle Repository.

(iv) We request that you send all feathers (including body feathers) that you collect from any falconry golden eagle and that you do not need for imping, to the National Eagle Repository at the following address: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Eagle Repository, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Building 128, Commerce City, Colorado 80022. The telephone number at the Repository is 303-287-2110.

(v) If your permit expires or is revoked, you must donate the feathers of any species of falconry raptor except a golden eagle to any person or any institution exempt from the permit requirement under § 21.12 or authorized by permit to acquire and possess the feathers. If you do not donate the feathers, you must burn, bury, or otherwise destroy them.

(13) *Disposition of carcasses of falconry birds that die.* (i) You must send the entire body of a golden eagle you held for falconry, including all feathers, talons, and other parts, to the National Eagle Repository.

(ii) You may donate the body or feathers of any other species of falconry raptor to any person or institution exempt under § 21.12 or authorized by permit to acquire and possess such parts or feathers.

(iii) If the bird was banded or microchipped prior to its death, you may keep the body of any falconry raptor except that of a golden eagle. You may keep the body so that the feathers are available for imping, or you may have the body mounted by a taxidermist. You may use the mount in giving conservation education programs. If the bird was banded, you must leave the band on the body. If the bird has an implanted microchip, you must leave the microchip in place.

(iv) If you do not wish to donate the bird body or feathers or keep it yourself, you must burn, bury, or otherwise destroy it or them within 10 days of the death of the bird or after final examination by a veterinarian to determine cause of death. Carcasses of euthanized raptors could pose a risk of secondary poisoning of eagles and other scavengers. You must take appropriate precautions to avoid such poisonings.

(v) If you do not donate the bird body or feathers or have the body mounted by a taxidermist, you may possess the flight feathers for as long as you have a valid falconry permit. However, you may not buy, sell, or barter the feathers. You must keep the paperwork documenting your acquisition of the bird.

(14) *Visitors practicing falconry in the United States.* (i) A visitor to the United States may qualify for a temporary falconry permit appropriate for his or her experience.

(A) The permit may be valid for any period specified by the State, tribe, or territory.

(B) To demonstrate knowledge of U.S. falconry laws and regulations, the visitor must correctly answer at least 80 percent of the questions on the supervised examination for falconers administered by the tribe, State, or territory from which he or she wishes to obtain a temporary falconry permit. If the visitor passes the test, the tribe, State, or territory will decide for what level of temporary permit the person is qualified. The decision should be based

on the individual's documentation of his or her experience.

(C) If you hold a temporary falconry permit, you may possess raptors for falconry if you have approved falconry facilities.

(D) A holder of a temporary falconry permit may fly raptors held for falconry by a permitted falconer.

(E) A holder of a temporary falconry permit may not take a bird from the wild to use in falconry.

(ii) For the duration of a permit from a State, tribe, or territory, a visitor may use any bird for falconry that he or she possess legally in his or her country of residence for that purpose, provided that import of that species to the United States is not prohibited, and provided that he or she has met all permitting requirements of his or her country of residence.

(A) A visitor must comply with the provisions in this section, those of the State, tribe or territory where he or she wishes to conduct falconry, and all States through which he or she will travel with the bird.

(B) The visitor may transport registered raptors. He or she may need one or more additional permits to bring a raptor into the United States or to return home with it (*see* 50 CFR part 14 (importation, exportation, and transportation of wildlife), part 15 (Wild Bird Conservation Act), part 17 (endangered and threatened species), part 21 (migratory bird import and export permits), and part 23 (endangered species convention)).

(C) Unless the visitor has the necessary permit(s) to bring a raptor into the United States and leave it here, he or she must take raptors brought into the country for falconry out of the country when he or she leaves. If a raptor brought into the United States dies or is lost while in this country, the visitor must document the loss before leaving the United States by reporting the loss to the State, tribal, or territorial agency that governs falconry where the bird was lost.

(D) When flown free, any bird brought to this country temporarily must have two attached radio transmitters that will allow the falconer to locate it.

(E)There also may be tribal or State restrictions on nonresidents practicing falconry or importing a raptor or raptors held for falconry.

(15) *Taking falconry raptors to another country to use in falconry activities.* A permit issued under this section authorizes you to export and then import raptors you legally possess for falconry to another country to use in falconry without an additional migratory bird import/export permit issued under §21.21.

(i) You must meet any requirements in 50 CFR 14 subpart B.

(ii) You may need one or more additional permits to take a bird from the United States or to return home with it (*see* 50 CFR part 15 (Wild Bird Conservation Act), part 17 (endangered and threatened species), and part 23 (endangered species convention)).

(iii) Unless you have the necessary permit(s) to permanently export a raptor from the United States, you must bring any raptor you take out of the country for falconry back to the United States when you return. Each raptor must be covered by a CITES certificate of ownership issued under part 23 of this chapter. You must have full documentation of the lawful origin of each raptor (a copy of a propagation report with band number or a 3-186A report), and each must be identifiable with a seamless band or a permanent, nonreusable, numbered Fish and Wildlife Service leg band issued by the Service or an implanted microchip for identification.

(iv) If the raptor dies or is lost, you are not required to bring it back but must report the loss immediately upon your return to the United States in the manner required by the falconry regulations of your State, and any conditions on your CITES certificate.

(16) *Permission to capture, fly, or release a falconry bird at any location.* You do not need special or written permission for any of these activities on public lands if it is authorized. However, you must comply with all applicable Federal, State, tribal, or territorial laws regarding falconry activities, including hunting. Your falconry permit does not authorize you to capture or release raptors or practice falconry on public lands if it is prohibited on those

lands, or on private property, without permission from the landowner or custodian.

(17) *Practicing falconry in the vicinity of a Federally listed threatened or endangered animal species.* In practicing falconry you must ensure that your activities do not cause the take of Federally listed threatened or endangered wildlife. ''Take'' under the Endangered Species Act means ''to harass, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct'' (Endangered Species Act § 3(18)). Within this definition, ''harass'' means any act that may injure wildlife by disrupting normal behavior, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering, and harm'' means an act that actually kills or injures wildlife (50 CFR 17.3). To obtain information about threatened or endangered species that may occur in your State or on tribal lands where you wish to practice falconry, contact your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry. You can contact your State Fish and Wildlife Service office for information on Federally-listed species.

(18) *Trapping a bird for use in falconry in areas used by the northern aplomado falcon.* Capture of a northern aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis septentrionalis*) is not authorized because it is a violation of the Endangered Species Act. To avoid trapping northern aplomado falcons, you must comply with the following conditions when trapping a bird for use in falconry in the following counties.

If you trap in	You may trap a bird for falconry in the following counties if you comply with the conditions below.
(i) Arizona,	Cochise, Graham, Pima, Pinal, or Santa Cruz.
(ii) New Mexico,	Doa Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Sierra, or Socorro.
(iii) Texas,	Aransas, Brewster, Brooks, Calhoun, Cameron, Culberson, Duval, Ector, El Paso, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Jackson, Jeff Davis, Kenedy, Kinney, Kleberg, Matagorda, Maverick, Midland, Nueces, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Terrell, Val Verde, Victoria, Webb, Willacy, or Zapata.

(iv) If you are an Apprentice Falconer, you must be accompanied by a General or Master Falconer when trapping in one of these counties.

(v) You may not begin trapping if you observe a northern aplomado falcon in the vicinity of your intended trapping effort.

(vi) You must suspend trapping if a northern aplomado falcon arrives in the vicinity of your trapping effort.

(19) *Prey item killed by a falconry bird without your intent, including an animal taken outside of a regular hunting season.* (i) You may allow your falconry bird to feed on the animal, but you may not take the animal into your possession.

(ii) You must report take of any federally listed threatened or endangered species to our Ecological Services Field Office for the location in which the take occurred.

(20) *Take of bird species for which a depredation order is in place.* With a falconry bird, you may take any species listed in parts 21.43, 44, 45, or 46 of this subchapter at any time in accordance with the conditions of the applicable depredation order, as long as you are not paid for doing so.

(21) *Transfer of falconry raptors if a permittee dies.* A surviving spouse, executor, administrator, or other legal representative of a deceased falconry permittee may transfer any bird held by the permittee to another authorized permittee within 90 days of the death of the falconry permittee. After 90 days, disposition of a bird held under the permit is at the discretion of the authority that issued it.

(g) *Applying for a falconry permit.* If you apply for a falconry permit, you must include the following information plus any other information required by your State, tribe, or territory.

(1) The completed application form from your State, tribal, or territorial agency that regulates falconry permits.

(2) Proof that you have passed the falconry test administered by the State, tribe, or territory where you maintain your legal residence, or proof

that you have previously held a falconry permit at the level you seek.

(3) For an Apprentice permit, you must provide the following:

(i) A letter from a General or Master Falconer stating that he or she has agreed to assist you in learning about the husbandry and training of raptors held for falconry and about relevant wildlife laws and regulations, and in deciding what species of raptor is appropriate for you to possess while an Apprentice.

(ii) An original, signed certification that you are particularly familiar with §10.13 of this subchapter, the list of migratory bird species to which the Migratory Bird Treaty Act applies; part 13 of this subchapter, general permit regulations; part 21 of this subchapter, migratory bird permits; and part 22 of this subchapter, eagle permits. The certification can be incorporated into tribal and State application forms, and must be worded as follows:

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

(4) For an Apprentice or General Falconry permit, a parent or legal guardian must co-sign your application if you are under 18.

(5) For a General Falconer permit:

(i) Information documenting your experience maintaining falconry raptors, including a summary of what species you held as an Apprentice Falconer and how long you possessed each bird, and

(ii) A letter from a General Falconer or Master Falconer (preferably your sponsor) attesting that you have practiced falconry with raptor(s) at the Apprentice Falconer level for at least 2 years, including maintaining, training, flying, and hunting the raptor(s) for at least 4 months in each year.

(6) For a Master Falconer permit, you must attest that you have practiced falconry at the General Falconer level for at least 5 years.

(h) *Updating a falconry permit after a move.* If you move to a new State or outside the jurisdiction of your tribe or territory and take falconry birds with you, within 30 days you must inform both your former State, tribe, or territory and the permitting authority for your new place of residence of your address change. To obtain a new falconry permit, you must follow the permit application procedures of the authority under which you wish to acquire a new permit. You may keep falconry birds you hold while you apply for a new falconry permit. However, the State, tribe, or territory into which you move may place restrictions on your possession of falconry birds until you meet the residency requirements there.

(i) *Restoration of revoked permits.* Upon request of the person whose permit has been revoked, the State, tribe, or territory may restore the person's falconry permit at the end of the revocation period.

(j) *Information collection requirements.* The information collection required for falconry applications and for falconry bird disposition on FWS Form 3-186A is approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1018-0022. The information is necessary to determine take of raptors from the wild for falconry.

(k) *Database required of States, tribes, and territories.* Each State, tribe, or territory that permits falconry must maintain information in a database. The information will enable enforcement of this section.

(1) The State, tribal, or territorial database must be compatible with the database that we maintain. The State, tribal, or territorial database must contain the following information:

(i) The current address of each person with a falconry permit.

(ii) The classification of each person with a falconry permit - Apprentice Falconer, General Falconer, or Master Falconer.

(iii) The address of the falconry facilities of each person with a falconry permit.

(iv) The Federal falconry identifier number assigned via the 3-186A system to each person with a falconry permit.

(v) Whether each permittee is authorized to possess eagles.

(vi) Information on the status of each person's permit: whether it is active, suspended, or revoked.

(2) Information on each permit granted, including changes in status from Apprentice Falconer to General Falconer or General Falconer to Master Falconer, and moves of falconers or their facilities must be entered into the State's, tribe's, or territory's database within 30 days of the granting of the permit or a falconer's change in status. New additions to the State, tribal, or territorial database must be forwarded to us monthly.

[73 FR 59465, Oct. 8, 2008, as amended at 74 FR 64640, Dec. 8, 2009; 75 FR 931, Jan. 7, 2010; 75 FR 3395, Jan. 21, 2010; 75 FR 81141, Dec. 27, 2010]

§ 21.30 Raptor propagation permits.

(a) *Legal basis for regulating raptor propagation.* (1) Among other actions, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*) prohibits any person from capturing from the wild, possessing, purchasing, bartering, selling, or offering to purchase, barter, or sell raptors (vultures, kites, eagles, hawks, caracaras, falcons, and owls) listed in § 10.13 of this chapter unless the activities are allowed by Federal permit issued pursuant to this part and part 13 of this chapter, or as permitted by regulations in this part.

(i) This section covers all ''native'' raptors (accipitriformes, falconiformes, and strigiformes listed in § 10.13 of this chapter), and applies to any person who possesses one or more wild-caught, captive-bred, or hybrid raptors protected under the MBTA to use in raptor propagation, except that neither bald eagles *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* nor golden eagles *(Aquila chrysaetos)* may be propagated under these regulations or any other permit regulation listed in part 21 of this chapter.

(ii) You must have a Federal raptor propagation permit before you may capture from the wild, possess, transport, import, purchase, barter, or offer to sell, purchase, or barter any raptor, raptor egg, or raptor semen for propagation purposes. Your State may require that you also have a State permit.

(2) Other regulations, such as those for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Wild Bird Conservation Act, and State regulations, may affect propagation-related activities. In cases in which more than one set of regulations affect raptor propagation, the most restrictive requirements affecting the activity will apply.

(b) *Species available for raptor propagation.* If you have a raptor propagation permit, you may attempt to propagate any species of raptor listed in § 10.13 of this chapter, with the following exceptions:

(1) You may not propagate bald eagles *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* or golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) under a raptor propagation permit or any other permit regulation listed in part 21 of this chapter.

(2) If you are authorized by your Regional Migratory Bird Permit office to do so, you may possess and attempt to propagate threatened or endangered raptor species. See paragraphs (f) and (u) of this section.

(c) *Facilities used for raptor propagation.* In addition to the general conditions found in part 13 of this chapter, raptor propagation permits are subject to the following additional conditions:

(1) You must maintain any tethered raptor you possess under this permit in accordance with the facilities and standards requirements in § 21.29, unless you obtain a written exception to this requirement from your Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office.

(2) For untethered raptors, your breeding facilities must be soundly constructed and entirely enclosed with wood, wire netting, or other suitable material that provides a safe, healthy environment.

(i) Your facilities must minimize the risk of injury by providing protection from predators, pets, and extreme weather conditions.

(ii) Your facilities must minimize the risk of raptor injuries due to collision with interior or perimeter construction materials and equipment, such as support poles, windows, wire netting, perches, or lights.

(iii) Your facilities must have suitable perches and nesting sites, fresh air ventilation, a source of light, a well-drained floor, and ready access for cleaning. Each bird must have access to a pan of clean water unless weather conditions, the perch type used, or

some other factor makes access to a water pan unsafe for the raptor.

(iv) You do not need to house your propagation raptors separately from other raptors you hold. However, you must keep raptors that you are not authorized to propagate separated from those you use in propagation.

(d) *Inspection.* In the presence of the permittee, Federal or State officials may inspect propagation raptors, facilities, equipment, and records during business hours on any day of the week.

(e) *Banding of raptors used for propagation.* —(1) *Certain species.* You must band a goshawk *(Accipiter gentilis)*, Harris's hawk *(Parabuteo unicinctus)*, peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)*, or gyrfalcon *(Falco rusticolus)* that you take from the wild to use in captive propagation.

(i) You must use a nonreusable band that we provide.

(ii) You may purchase and implant an ISO (International Organization for Standardization)-compliant 134.2 kHz microchip in the raptor in addition to banding it.

(iii) You must report the information on the raptor (including information identifying the microchip, if you implant one, and where it is located) at *http://permits.fws.gov/186A* or by submitting a paper FWS Form 3–186A form to your State or tribal agency that governs propagation, if applicable, and to us.

(2) *Banding nestlings.* Unless a particular nestling is specifically exempted, you must band every captive-bred raptor within 2 weeks of hatching.

(i) You must use a numbered, seamless band that we will provide.

(ii) You must use a band with an inside diameter that is small enough to prevent loss or removal of the band when the raptor is grown without causing serious injury to the raptor or damaging the band's integrity or one-piece construction.

(iii) You may band a nestling with more than one band of different sizes if you cannot determine the proper size when you band the nestling. You must then remove and destroy all but the correctly sized band before the nestling is 5 weeks old.

(iv) You may submit a letter requesting an exemption from the banding requirement for any nestling or fledgling for which the band causes a problem. If you demonstrate that the band itself or the behavior of the raptor in response to the band poses a hazard to the raptor, we may exempt that raptor from the banding requirement. You must destroy the band after you remove it.

(3) You may purchase and implant an ISO-compliant 134.2 kHz microchip in the raptor in addition to a band. You must report information to identify the microchip and where on the raptor the chip is implanted when you report your acquisition of the raptor.

(4) If a captive-bred raptor is not banded with a seamless band, or if you must remove the seamless band from a captive-bred raptor, you must band the bird with a nonreusable band that we provide.

(f) *Taking and transferring raptors or raptor eggs from the wild to use in propagation.* You may take no more than two raptors or raptor eggs from the wild each year to use in propagation.

(1) The State 'must authorize you to take the raptor(s) or egg(s) from the wild.

(2) You must comply with all State laws in taking raptor(s) or egg(s) from the wild.

(3) You may take a raptor listed in §17.11(h) of this chapter as ''endangered'' or ''threatened'' from the wild only if you have a permit under part 17 of this chapter (See paragraph (u) of this section.).

(4) You may transfer a raptor taken from the wild for propagation to any other person authorized to possess it, except that you must comply with the prohibitions in §21.29 on a transfer to a falconer.

(g) *Transfer, purchase, sale, or barter of captive-bred raptors, eggs, or semen.*

(1) You may transfer, sell, or barter a lawfully possessed captive-bred raptor to another person authorized to possess captive-bred raptors if the raptor is marked on the metatarsus by a seamless, numbered band that we provide.

(2) You may transfer, sell, or barter a lawfully possessed raptor egg or raptor semen produced by a raptor held under your captive propagation permit (including a raptor taken from the wild)

to another raptor propagation permittee.

(3) You may not purchase, sell, or barter any raptor eggs or any raptors taken from the wild in the United States or its territories or possessions, any semen collected from a raptor in the wild in the United States or its territories or possessions, or any raptor hatched from eggs taken from the wild in the United States or its territories or possessions.

(h) *Required paperwork.* You must have a copy of a properly completed FWS Form 3–186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition and Disposition Report) for each raptor you acquire or that is transferred to you.

(1) You do not have to submit or have a copy of an FWS Form 3–186A for raptors you produce by captive propagation if you keep the raptors in your possession under your propagation permit.

(2) If you sell, trade, barter, or transfer a raptor held under your captive propagation permit, even if the transfer is to a falconry permit you hold, you must complete an FWS Form 3–186A and send it to us within 5 calendar days of the transfer.

(i) *Care of a propagation raptor by another person—*

(1) *Care of a propagation raptor by another permittee.* The regulations in this paragraph pertain to care of propagation raptors by persons other than the permittee. Another person who can legally possess raptors may care for a propagation raptor for you for up to 120 calendar days.

(i) The person must have a letter from you authorizing him or her to care for the birds, beginning on the date of your letter.

(ii) The raptor will remain on your raptor propagation permit. If the person who temporarily holds it for you is a falconer or a captive propagator, the raptor will not be counted against his or her possession limit on raptors held for falconry or propagation. However, the other person may not use the raptor in falconry or in propagation.

(iii) If you wish to have someone else care for a propagation raptor for more than 120 days, or if you wish to let another person use the raptor in falconry or captive propagation, you must transfer the raptor to that person and report the transfer by submitting a completed FWS Form 3–186A.

(2) *Care of a propagation raptor by an individual who does not have a propagation or falconry permit.* Another person may care for propagation raptors you possess for up to 120 consecutive calendar days.

(i) The raptor(s) will remain on your propagation permit.

(ii) The raptors must remain in your facilities.

(iii) This care may be extended indefinitely in extenuating circumstances, such as illness, military service, or for a family emergency. The person(s) caring for your raptors may not fly them for any reason.

(j) *Care of nestlings by an individual who does not hold a migratory bird permit.* Another person may temporarily care for and band nestlings you hold from the time they are hatched until they are fully feathered. You may allow the other person to keep the nestlings at another location. You must give the individual a letter authorizing him or her to care for the nestlings, beginning on the date of your letter. The care might be part of each day during the nestling period so that the nestlings can be fed, or it might be a series of full days if transport to and from the breeding facility is not practical or needed.

(k) *Disposition of molted feathers from a live raptor or carcasses of raptors held under your permit.*

(1) You may donate the body or feathers of any species you possess under your propagation permit to any person or institution exempt under § 21.12 or authorized by permit to acquire and possess such parts or feathers.

(2) For any raptor you hold under your propagation permit, if the bird was banded or microchipped prior to its death, you may keep the body to have the feathers available for imping or to have the body mounted by a taxidermist. You may use the mount in propagation activities or in giving conservation education programs. If the bird was banded, you must leave the band on the body. If the bird has an implanted microchip, the microchip must be placed inside the mounted bird.

(3) If you do not wish to donate the bird body or feathers or keep it or them yourself, you must burn, bury, or otherwise destroy it or them within 10 days of the death of the bird or after final examination by a veterinarian to determine cause of death. Carcasses of euthanized raptors could pose a risk of secondary poisoning of eagles and other scavengers. You must take appropriate precautions to avoid such poisonings.

(4) If you do not donate the bird body or feathers or have the body mounted by a taxidermist, you may possess the flight feathers for as long as you have a valid raptor propagation or falconry permit. However, you may not buy, sell, or barter the feathers. You must keep the paperwork documenting your acquisition of the bird.

(l) *Raptor products.* You 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 to possess them.

(m) *Release to the wild.* You may release a captive-bred raptor to the wild if it is allowed by the State or territory in which you wish to release the raptor, except that you may not release a hybrid raptor to the wild. You must leave the captive-bred band on any raptor you release to the wild.

(n) *Conservation education programs.* You may use a raptor you possess for raptor propagation in conservation education programs presented in public venues.

(1) You do not need a Federal education permit to conduct conservation education activities using a propagation raptor.

(2) You must use the raptor primarily for propagation.

(3) You may charge a fee for presentation of a conservation education program. The fee may not exceed the amount required to recoup your costs.

(4) In conservation education programs, you must provide information about the biology, ecological roles, and conservation needs of raptors and other migratory birds, although not all of these topics must be addressed in every presentation. You may not give presentations that do not address falconry and conservation education.

(5) You are responsible for all liability associated with conservation education activities you undertake (see § 13.50 of this chapter).

(o) *Permit restrictions.* With limited exceptions, you may use raptors held under your captive propagation permit only for propagation or keep them to transfer or sell. You must transfer a raptor used in captive propagation to a falconry permit before you or another person may use it in falconry. If you transfer a raptor used in captive propagation to another permit, you and the recipient of the raptor (which might be you) must complete an FWS Form 3–186A and report the transfer. You do not need to transfer a bird from your falconry permit (if you hold one) if you use the bird for fewer than 8 months in a year in captive propagation, but you must do so if you permanently transfer the bird for propagation. The bird must then be banded as required in paragraph (e).

(p) *Training propagation raptors.* You may use falconry training or conditioning practices such as, but not limited to, creance (tethered) flying, lures, balloons, or kites in training or conditioning captive-bred progeny of raptors you hold under your permit.

(1) Until the raptors are 1 year old, you may use captive-bred offspring in actual hunting as a means of training them. To do so, you will not need to transfer them to another permit type. You may not use them in hunting after their first year if they are held under your captive propagation permit.

(2) Any hybrid raptor that you fly free must have at least two attached radio transmitters to help you to locate the bird.

(3) You may not hunt at any time with raptors you use in propagation.

(q) *Hacking of propagation raptors.* ''Hacking'' (temporary release to the wild) is an approved method to condition raptors. You may hack a raptor that you produce under your propagation permit.

(1) You may need permission from your State or tribal wildlife agency to hack a raptor you possess under your propagation permit. Check with your State or tribal agency that regulates falconry to determine if hacking is allowed.

(2) Any hybrid you hack must have two attached functioning radio transmitters during hacking.

(3) You may not hack a raptor near a nesting area of a federally threatened or endangered bird species or in any other location where the raptor is likely to harm a federally listed threatened or endangered animal species that might be disturbed or taken by your falconry raptor. You should contact your State or territorial wildlife agency before hacking a falconry raptor to ensure that this does not occur. Contact the Fish and Wildlife Service office in your State or territory for information on federally listed species.

(r) *Transfer of propagation raptors and offspring if a permittee dies.* A surviving spouse, executor, administrator, or other legal representative of a deceased raptor propagation permittee may transfer any bird, eggs, or semen held by the deceased permittee to another authorized permittee within 90 days of the death of the falconry permittee. After 90 days, disposition of a bird held under the permit is at our discretion.

(s) *Records of captive propagation efforts.* You must maintain complete and accurate records of all operations, including the following, for at least 5 years after the expiration of your permit. However, you may want to retain your records for a longer time if you want to get another migratory bird permit, a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora permit, or a Wild Bird Conservation Act permit.

(1) The acquisition of raptors, eggs, or semen you acquired from the wild or that were transferred to you.

(i) What you acquired, and the species, sex, age, and band number of each bird you acquired.

(ii) Whether you acquired the raptor, egg, or semen from the wild or you purchased it or it was transferred to you.

(2) The disposition of raptors, eggs, or semen you sell or transfer to another permittee. The information should include the band number of raptors you sell or transfer.

(t) *Annual report.* You must submit a completed FWS Form 3–202–8 to your Regional Migratory Bird Permit office by January 31 each year for January 1 through December 31 of the preceding year.

(u) *Endangered or threatened species.* If you wish to propagate endangered or threatened species, you must have at least 2 years of experience handling raptors in a propagation program or programs. You may also need an endangered species permit to propagate threatened or endangered raptors. See §§ 17.21 and 17.22 of this chapter for permit requirements to propagate threatened or endangered raptors.

(v) *Applying for a Federal raptor propagation permit.* Using FWS Form 3–200–12, you must submit your application for a raptor propagation permit to the appropriate Regional Director, to the attention of the Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find addresses for the Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. Your application must contain the general information and the certification required in § 13.12(a) of this chapter, a copy of your State permit authorizing raptor propagation, if your State requires one, and a description (including dimensions), drawings, and photographs of the facilities and equipment you will use.

(w) *Criteria for issuing a permit.* When we receive a completed application, we will decide whether we should issue a permit to you. We will consider the general criteria in part 13 of this chapter and the following factors:

(1) You must be at least 18 years old and have at least 2 full years of experience handling raptors.

(2) You must have a propagation permit or other authorization for raptor propagation from your State or Tribe, if your State or Tribe requires it.

(3) Your raptor propagation facilities must be adequate for the number and species of raptors to be held under your permit.

(x) *Updating a raptor propagation permit after a move.* If you move within your State or get a new mailing address, you must notify us within 30 days (see § 13.23(c) of this chapter). If you move to a new State, within 30 days you must inform both your former and your new (if applicable) Migratory Bird Permit Offices of your address change. If you have new propagation facilities, you must provide information, pictures, and diagrams of

them, and they may be inspected in accordance with Federal or State requirements. Thereafter, no mandatory inspections of the facilities will continue.

(y) *Permit expiration*. Your Federal permit may be valid for up to 5 years from when it is issued or renewed. It will expire on the same day as your State permit, unless your State permit is for a period longer than 5 years, or unless we amend, suspend, or revoke it.

[76 FR 29667, May 23, 2011]

§21.31 Rehabilitation permits.

(a) *What is the permit requirement?* Except as provided in §21.12, a rehabilitation permit is required to take, temporarily possess, or transport any migratory bird for rehabilitation purposes. However, any person who finds a sick, injured, or orphaned migratory bird may, without a permit, take possession of the bird in order to immediately transport it to a permitted rehabilitator.

(b) *What are the general permit provisions?* (1) The permit authorizes you to:

(i) Take from the wild or receive from another person sick, injured, or orphaned migratory birds and to possess them and provide rehabilitative care for them for up to 180 days;

(ii) Transport such birds to a suitable habitat for release, to another permitted rehabilitator's facilities, or to a veterinarian;

(iii) Transfer, release, or euthanize such birds;

(iv) Transfer or otherwise dispose of dead specimens; and

(v) Receive, stabilize, and transfer within 48 hours types of migratory bird species not authorized by your permit, in cases of emergency. If a rehabilitator authorized to care for the bird is not available within that timeframe, you must contact the issuing office for authorization to retain the bird until it can be transferred.

(2) The permit does not authorize the use of migratory birds for educational purposes.

(c) *How do I apply for a migratory bird rehabilitation permit?* You must apply to the appropriate Regional Director—Attention Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find addresses for the appropriate Regional Directors in §2.2 of subchapter A of this chapter. Your application package must consist of the following:

(1) A completed application (Form 3–200–10b);

(2) A copy of your State rehabilitation permit, license, or other authorization, if one is required in your State; and

(3) A check or money order made payable to the ''U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service'' in the amount of the application fee for permits issued under this section listed in §13.11 of this chapter.

(d) *What criteria will the Service consider before issuing a permit?* (1) Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, the Regional Director will decide whether to issue you a permit based on the general criteria of §13.21 of this chapter and whether you meet the following requirements:

(i) You must be at least 18 years of age with at least 100 hours of hands-on experience, gained over the course of at least 1 whole year, rehabilitating the types of migratory birds you intend to rehabilitate (e.g., waterbirds, raptors), or comparable experience. Up to 20 hours of the 100-hour time requirement may be fulfilled by participation in migratory bird rehabilitation seminars and courses.

(ii) Your facilities must be adequate to properly care for the type(s) of migratory bird species you intend to rehabilitate, or you must have a working relationship with a person or organization with such facilities.

(iii) You must have an agreement with a licensed veterinarian to provide medical care for the birds you intend to rehabilitate, unless you are a licensed veterinarian.

(iv) You must have a State permit, license, or other authorization to rehabilitate migratory birds if such authorization required by your State.

(2) In issuing a permit, the Regional Director may place restrictions on the types of migratory bird species you are authorized to rehabilitate, based on your experience and facilities as well as on the specific physical requirements and behavioral traits of particular species.

(e) *What are the standard conditions for this permit?* In addition to the general permit conditions set forth in part 13 of this chapter, rehabilitation permits are subject to the following conditions:

(1) *Facilities.* You must conduct the activities authorized by this permit in appropriate facilities that are approved and identified on the face of your permit. In evaluating whether caging dimensions are adequate, the Service will use as a guideline the standards developed by the National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association and the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council (*Minimum Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation, 2000*).[1] The Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office will authorize variation from the standards where doing so is reasonable and necessary to accommodate a particular rehabilitator's circumstances, unless a determination is made that such variation will jeopardize migratory birds. However, except as provided by paragraph (f)(2)(i) of this section, all facilities must adhere to the following criteria:

(i) Rehabilitation facilities for migratory birds must be secure and provide protection from predators, domestic animals, undue human disturbance, sun, wind, and inclement weather.

(ii) Caging must be made of a material that will not entangle or cause injury to the type of birds that will be housed within.

(iii) Enclosures must be kept clean, well-ventilated, and hygienic.

(iv) Birds must not be overcrowded, and must be provided enough perches, if applicable.

(v) Birds must be housed only with compatible migratory bird species.

(vi) Birds may not be displayed to the public unless you use video equipment, barriers, or other methods to reduce noise and exposure to humans to levels the birds would normally encounter in their habitat. You may not use any equipment for this purpose that causes stress or harm, or impedes the rehabilitation of any bird.

(2) *Dietary requirements.* You must provide the birds in your care with a diet that is appropriate and nutritionally approximates the natural diet consumed by the species in the wild, with consideration for the age and health of the individual bird.

(3) *Subpermittees.* Except as provided by paragraph (f)(2)(ii) of this section, anyone who will be performing activities that require permit authorization under paragraph (b)(1) of this section when you or a subpermittee are not present, including any individual who transports birds to or from your facility on a regular basis, must either possess a Federal rehabilitation permit or be authorized as your subpermittee by being named in writing to your issuing Migratory Bird Permit Office. This does not apply to General Falconers or Master Falconers, who may assist with conditioning raptors for release without being your subpermittee. If you have a falconer assist in conditioning a rehabilitated raptor for release, you must provide the falconer with a letter or form that identifies the bird and explains that the falconer is assisting in rehabilitation of the raptor.

(i) Your subpermittees must be at least 18 years of age and possess sufficient experience to tend the species in their care.

(ii) Your subpermittees who are authorized to care for migratory birds at a site other than your facility must have facilities adequate to house the species in their care, based on the criteria of paragraph (e)(1) of this section. All such facilities except those of a falconer assisting in conditioning raptors for release must be approved by the issuing office.

(iii) As the primary permittee, you are legally responsible for ensuring that your subpermittees, staff, and volunteers adhere to the terms of your permit when conducting migratory bird rehabilitation activities.

(4) *Disposition of birds under your care.* (i) You must take every precaution to avoid imprinting or habituating birds in your care to humans. If a bird becomes imprinted to humans while under your care, you will be required

[1] Copies may be obtained by contacting either the National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association: 14 North 7th Avenue, St. Cloud MN 56303–4766, *http://www.nwawildlife.org/default.asp;* or the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council: 829 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, CA 94710, *http://www.iwrc-online.org.*

to transfer the bird as directed by the issuing office.

(ii) After a bird is rehabilitated to a condition suitable for release to the wild, you must release it to suitable habitat as soon as seasonal conditions allow, except that you may transfer a rehabilitated wild raptor to a holder of a State, tribal, or territorial falconry permit if the permit holder is authorized to hold the species for use in falconry. The transfer may need the approval of your State, tribe, or territory. The falconer must complete a Form 3-186A reporting the transfer.

(A) You may not retain migratory birds longer than 180 days without additional authorization from your Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office. If the appropriate season for release is outside the 180–day timeframe, you must seek authorization from your Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office to possess the bird until the appropriate season.

(B) Before releasing a threatened or endangered migratory bird, you must comply with any requirements for the release from your Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office.

(iii) You must euthanize any bird that cannot feed itself, perch upright, or ambulate without inflicting additional injuries to itself where medical and/or rehabilitative care will not reverse such conditions. You must euthanize any bird that is completely blind, and any bird that has sustained injuries that would require amputation of a leg, a foot, or a wing at the elbow or above (humero-ulnar joint) rather than performing such surgery, unless:

(A) A licensed veterinarian submits a written recommendation that the bird should be kept alive, including an analysis of why the bird is not expected to experience the injuries and/or ailments that typically occur in birds with these injuries and a commitment (from the veterinarian) to provide medical care for the bird for the duration of its life, including complete examinations at least once a year;

(B) A placement is available for the bird with a person or facility authorized to possess it, where it will receive the veterinary care described in paragraph (e)(4)(iii)(A) of this section; and

(C) The issuing office specifically authorizes continued possession, medical treatment, and rehabilitative care of the bird.

(iv) You must obtain authorization from your issuing Migratory Bird Permit Office before euthanizing endangered and threatened migratory bird species. In rare cases, the Service may designate a disposition other than euthanasia for those birds. If Service personnel are not available, you may euthanize endangered and threatened migratory birds without Service authorization when prompt euthanasia is warranted by humane consideration for the welfare of the bird.

(v) You may place nonreleasable live birds that are suitable for use in educational programs, foster parenting, research projects, or other permitted activities with persons permitted or otherwise authorized to possess such birds, with prior approval from your issuing Migratory Bird Permit Office.

(vi)(A) You may donate dead birds and parts thereof, except threatened and endangered species, and bald and golden eagles, to persons authorized by permit to possess migratory bird specimens or exempted from permit requirements under §21.12.

(B) You must obtain approval from your issuing office before disposing of or transferring any live or dead endangered or threatened migratory bird specimen, parts, or feathers.

(C) You must send all dead bald and golden eagles, and their parts and feathers to: National Eagle Repository, Building 128, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Commerce City, CO 80022. If your State requires you to notify State wildlife officers of a dead bald or golden eagle before sending the eagle to the Repository you must comply with State regulations. States may assume temporary possession of the carcasses for purposes of necropsy.

(D) Unless specifically required to do otherwise by the Service, you must promptly destroy all other dead specimens by such means as are necessary to prevent any exposure of the specimens to animals in the wild.

(vii) With authorization from your issuing Migratory Bird Permit Office, you may hold a nonreleasable bird longer than 180 days for the purpose of

fostering juveniles during their rehabilitation. You may also use birds you possess under an educational permit to foster juveniles.

(viii) You may possess a reasonable number of feathers for imping purposes, based on the numbers and species of birds for which you regularly provide care.

(ix) You may draw blood and take other medical samples for purposes of the diagnosis and recovery of birds under your care, or for transfer to authorized facilities conducting research pertaining to a contagious disease or other public health hazard.

(x) You may conduct necropsies on dead specimens in your possession, except that you must obtain approval from your Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office before conducting necropsies on threatened or endangered species.

(xi) This permit does not confer ownership of any migratory bird. All birds held under this permit remain under the stewardship of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(5) *Notification to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.* (i) You must notify your issuing Migratory Bird Permit Office within 24 hours of acquiring a threatened or endangered migratory bird species, or bald or golden eagle, whether live or dead. You may be required to transfer these birds to another facility designated by the Service.

(ii) You must immediately notify the local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement Office if you have reason to believe a bird has been poisoned, electrocuted, shot, or otherwise subjected to criminal activity. Contact information for your local Service Law Enforcement office is listed on your permit, or you can obtain it on the Internet at *http://offices.fws.gov*.

(iii) If the sickness, injury, or death of any bird is due or likely due to avian virus, or other contagious disease or public health hazard, you must notify and comply with the instructions given by the State or local authority that is responsible for tracking the suspected disease or hazard in your location, if that agency is currently collecting such information from the public.

(6) You must maintain a working relationship with a licensed veterinarian. If your working relationship with your original cooperating veterinarian is dissolved, you must establish an agreement within 30 days with another licensed veterinarian to provide medical services to the birds in your care, and furnish a copy of this agreement to the issuing office.

(7) *Recordkeeping.* You must maintain complete and accurate records of all migratory birds that you receive, including for each bird the date received, type of injury or illness, disposition, and date of disposition. You must retain these records for 5 years following the end of the calendar year covered by the records.

(8) *Annual report.* You must submit an annual report that includes the information required by paragraph (e)(7) for the preceding calendar year to your issuing Migratory Bird Permit Office by the date required on your permit. You may complete Service Form 3–202–4, or submit your annual report from a database you maintain, provided your report contains all, and only, the information required by Form 3–202–4.

(9) At the discretion of the Regional Director, we may stipulate on the face of your permit additional conditions compatible with the permit conditions set forth in this section, to place limits on numbers and/or types of birds you may possess under your permit, to stipulate authorized location(s) for your rehabilitation activities, or otherwise specify permitted activities, based on your experience and facilities.

(f) *How does this permit apply to oil and hazardous waste spills?* Prior to entering the location of an oil or hazardous material spill, you must obtain authorization from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Response Coordinator or other designated Service representative and obtain permission from the On-Scene Coordinator. All activities within the location of the spill are subject to the authority of the On-Scene Coordinator. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for the disposition of all migratory birds, dead or alive.

(1) *Permit provisions in oil or hazardous material spills.* (i) In addition to the rehabilitation permit provisions set forth

in paragraph (b) of this section, when under the authority of the designated U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service representative this permit further authorizes you to temporarily possess healthy, unaffected birds for the purpose of removing them from imminent danger.

(ii) This permit does not authorize salvage of dead migratory birds. When dead migratory birds are discovered, a Service law enforcement officer must be notified immediately in order to coordinate the handling and collection of evidence. Contact information for your local Service Law Enforcement office is listed on your permit and on the Internet at *http://offices.fws.gov*. The designated Service representative will have direct control and responsibility over all live migratory birds, and will coordinate the collection, storage, and handling of any dead migratory birds with the Service's Division of Law Enforcement.

(iii) You must notify your issuing Migratory Bird Permit Office of any migratory birds in your possession within 24 hours of removing such birds from the area.

(2) *Conditions specific to oil and hazardous waste spills*—(i) *Facilities*. Facilities used at the scene of oil or hazardous waste spills may be temporary and/or mobile, and may provide less space and protection from noise and disturbance than facilities authorized under paragraph (e)(1) of this section. Such facilities should conform as closely as possible with the facility specifications contained in the Service policy titled *Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response*.[2]

(ii) *Subpermittees*. In cases of oil and hazardous waste spills, persons who assist with cleaning or treating migratory birds at the on-scene facility will not be required to have a rehabilitation permit or be a subpermittee; however, volunteers must be trained in rescue protocol for migratory birds affected by oil and hazardous waste spills. A permit (or subpermittee designation) is required to perform extended rehabilitation of such birds, after initial cleaning and treating, at a subsequent location.

(g) *Will I also need a permit from the State in which I live?* If your State requires a license, permit, or other authorization to rehabilitate migratory birds, your Federal migratory bird rehabilitation permit will not be valid if you do not also possess and adhere to the terms of the required State authorization, in addition to the Federal permit. Nothing in this section prevents a State from making and enforcing laws or regulations consistent with this section that are more restrictive or give further protection to migratory birds.

(h) *How long is a migratory bird rehabilitation permit valid?* Your rehabilitation permit will expire on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked. No rehabilitation permit will have a term exceeding 5 years.

[68 FR 61137, Oct. 27, 2003, as amended at 73 FR 59477, Oct. 8, 2008; 75 FR 29918, May 28, 2010]

Subpart D—Control of Depredating and Otherwise Injurious 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

[2] You can obtain copies of this document by writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Environmental Quality, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, MS 322, Arlington, VA, 22203.

(4) The particular species of migratory birds committing the injury.

(c) *Additional permit conditions.* Inaddition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, depredation permits shall be subject to requires, in this section:

(1) Permittees may not kill migratory birds unless specifically authorized on the permit.

(2) Unless otherwise specifically authorized, when permittees are authorized to kill migratory birds they may do so only with a shotgun not larger than No. 10 gauge fired from the shoulder, and only on or over the threatened area or area described on the permit.

(3) Permittees may not use blinds, pits, or other means of concealment, decoys, duck calls, or other devices to lure or entice birds within gun range.

(4) All migratory birds killed shall be retrieved by the permittee and turned over to a Bureau representative or his designee for disposition to charitable or other worthy institutions for use as food, or otherwise disposed of as provided by law.

(5) Only persons named on the permit are authorized to act as agents of the permittee under authority of the permit.

(d) *Tenure of permits.* The tenure of depredation permits shall be limited to the dates which appear on its face, but in no case shall be longer than one year.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 17122, Mar. 31, 1977; 63 FR 52637, Oct. 1, 1998]

§ 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.

You do not need a Federal permit to control the species listed in the table below if they are committing or about to commit depredations on ornamental or shade trees, agricultural crops, livestock, or wildlife, or when concentrated in such numbers and manner that they are a health hazard or other nuisance:

Blackbirds	Cowbirds	Grackles	Crows	Magpies
Brewer's (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*).	Bronzed (*Molothrus aeneus*).	Boat-tailed (*Quiscalus major*).	American (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*).	Black-billed (*Pica hudsonia*).

Blackbirds	Cowbirds	Grackles	Crows	Magpies
Red-winged (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). Yellow-headed (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*).	Brown-headed (*Molothrus ater*). Shiny (*Molothrus bonariensis*).	Common (*Quiscalus quiscula*). Great-tailed (*Quiscalus mexicanus*). Greater Antillean (*Quiscalus niger*).	Fish (*Corvus ossifragus*). Northwestern (*Corvus caurinus*).	Yellow-billed (*Pica nuttalli*).

(a) You must attempt to control depredation by species listed under this depredation order using non-lethal methods before you may use lethal control.

(b) In most cases, if you use a firearm to kill migratory birds under the provisions of this section, you must use nontoxic shot or nontoxic bullets to do so. See §20.21(j) of this chapter for a listing of approved nontoxic shot types. However, this prohibition does not apply if you use an air rifle, an air pistol, or a 22 caliber rimfire firearm for control of depredating birds under this order.

(c) If you exercise any of the privileges granted by this section, you must allow any Federal, State, tribal, or territorial wildlife law enforcement officer unrestricted access at all reasonable times (including during actual operations) over the premises on which you are conducting the control. You must furnish the officer whatever information he or she may require about your control operations.

(d) You may kill birds under this order only in a way that complies with all State, tribal, or territorial laws or regulations. You must have any State, tribal, or territorial permit required to conduct the activity.

(e) You may not sell, or offer to sell, any bird, or any part thereof, killed under this section, but you may possess, transport, and otherwise dispose of the bird or its parts.

(f) Any person or agency acting under this depredation order must provide to the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office an annual report for each species taken. You can find the addresses for the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Offices in §2.2 of subchapter A of this chapter. You must submit your report by January 31st of the following year, and you must include the following information:

(1) Your name, address, phone number, and e-mail address;

(2) The species and number of birds taken;

(3) The months in which the birds were taken;

(4) The State(s) and county(ies) in which the birds were taken; and

(5) The general purpose for which the birds were taken (such as for protection of agriculture, human health and safety, property, or natural resources).

(g) The Office of Management and Budget has approved the information collection requirements associated with this depredation order and assigned OMB Control No. 1018–0146. 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. You may send comments on the information collection requirements to the Service's Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 222–ARLSQ, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

[75 FR 75156, Dec. 2, 2010]

§21.44 Depredation order for designated species of depredating birds in California.

In any county in California in which horned larks, golden-crowned, white-crowned and other crowned sparrows, and house finches are, under extraordinary conditions, seriously injurious to agricultural or other interests, the Commissioner of Agriculture may, without a permit, kill or cause to be killed under his/her general supervision such of the above migratory birds as may be necessary to safeguard any agricultural or horticultural crop in the county: *Provided:*

(a) That such migratory birds shall be killed only when necessary to protect agricultural or horticultural crops from depredation; that none of the

above migratory birds killed, or the parts thereof, or the plumage of such birds, shall be sold or removed from the area where killed; but that all such dead migratory birds shall be buried or otherwise destroyed within this area, except that any specimens needed for scientific purposes, as determined by the State or the Director shall not be destroyed.

(b) That any Commissioner of Agriculture exercising the privileges granted by this section shall keep records of the persons authorized by the Commissioner to kill such migratory birds, and the estimated number of such birds killed pursuant to the exercise of his authority, and the Commissioner shall submit a report thereof to the Director on or before December 31 of each year or whenever the Director so requests.

[39 FR 1178, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 54 FR 47525, Nov. 15, 1989; 55 FR 17352, Apr. 24, 1990]

§ 21.45 Depredation order for depredating purple gallinules in Louisiana.

Landowners, sharecroppers, tenants, or their employees or agents, actually engaged in the production of rice in Louisiana, may, without a permit, shoot purple gallinules (*Ionornis martinica*) when found committing or about to commit serious depredations to growing rice crops on the premises owned or occupied by such persons: *Provided:*

(a) That purple gallinules may only be killed pursuant to this section between May 1 and August 15 in any year.

(b) That purple gallinules killed pursuant to this section shall not be transported or sold or offered for sale except that, such transportation within the area, as may be necessary to bury or otherwise destroy the carcasses of such birds is permitted: *Provided,* That the Director or the State agricultural department, college, or other public institution may requisition such purple gallinules killed as may be needed for scientific investigations: *Provided further,* That any purple gallinules killed under authority of this section may also be donated to charitable institutions for food purposes.

(c) That any person exercising any of the privileges granted by this section shall permit at all reasonable times, including during actual operations, any Federal or State game or deputy game agent, warden, protector, or other game law enforcement officer free and unrestricted access over the premises on which such operations have been or are being conducted; and shall furnish promptly to such officer whatever information he may require, concerning said operations.

(d) That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the killing of such migratory birds contrary to any State laws or regulations; and that none of the privileges granted under this section shall be exercised unless the person possesses whatever permit as may be required for such activities by the State of Louisiana.

(e) That any person authorized by this section to exercise the privileges granted therein shall maintain records of the number of birds killed on the premises and shall submit a report thereof, on or before December 31 of each year, to the Director.

§ 21.46 Depredation order for depredating scrub jays and Steller's jays in Washington and Oregon.

Landowners, sharecroppers, tenants, or their employees or agents actually engaged in the production of nut crops in Washington and Oregon may, without a permit, take scrub jays (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) and Steller's jays (*Cyanocitta stelleri*) when found committing or about to commit serious depredations to nut crops on the premises owned or occupied by such persons: *Provided:*

(a) That scrub jays and Steller's jays may only be taken pursuant to this section between August 1 and December 1 in any year, in the Washington counties of Clark, Cowlitz, and Lewis; and the Oregon counties of Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill.

(b) That scrub jays and Steller's jays taken pursuant to this section shall not be transported or sold or offered for sale except that, such transportation within the area, as may be necessary to bury or otherwise destroy the carcasses of such birds is permitted: *Provided,* That the Director of the State agricultural department, college, or other

public institution may requisition such scrub jays and Steller's jays killed as may be needed for scientific investigations.

(c) That such birds may be taken only by trapping or shooting and on areas where serious depredations are being or are about to be committed.

(d) That any person exercising any of the privileges granted by this section shall permit at all reasonable times, including during actual operations, any Federal or State game or deputy game agent, warden, protector, or other law enforcement officer free and unrestricted access over the premises on which such operations have been or are being conducted; and shall furnish promptly to such officer whatever information he may require, concerning said operations.

(e) That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the killing of such migratory birds contrary to any State laws or regulations; and that none of the privileges granted under this section shall be exercised unless the person possesses whatever permit as may be required for such activities by the States of Washington and Oregon.

(f) That any person authorized by this section to exercise the privileges granted therein shall maintain records of the number of birds killed on the premises and shall submit a report thereof, on or before December 31 of each year, to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge (see § 10.22 of this subchapter).

[39 FR 31326, Aug. 28, 1974]

§ 21.47 Depredation order for double-crested cormorants at aquaculture facilities.

(a) *What is the purpose of this depredation order?* The purpose of this depredation order is to help reduce depredation of aquacultural stock by double-crested cormorants at private fish farms and State and Federal fish hatcheries.

(b) *In what areas can this depredation order be implemented?* This depredation order applies to commercial freshwater aquaculture facilities and to State and Federal fish hatcheries in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

(c) *What does this depredation order allow and who can participate?* (1) This depredation order authorizes landowners, operators, and tenants (or their employees or agents) actually engaged in the commercial, Federal, or State production of freshwater aquaculture stocks to take, without a Federal permit, double-crested cormorants when they are found committing or about to commit depredations to aquaculture stocks. This authority is applicable only during daylight hours and only within the boundaries of freshwater commercial aquaculture facilities or State and Federal hatcheries.

(2) This depredation order authorizes employees of the Wildlife Services program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to take double-crested cormorants, with appropriate landowner permission, at roost sites in the vicinity of aquaculture facilities, at any time, day or night, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, and April.

(3) Authorized employees of the Wildlife Services program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service may designate agents to carry out control, provided these individuals act under the conditions of the order.

(d) *What are the terms and conditions of this order?* (1) Persons operating under paragraph (c)(1) of this section may only do so in conjunction with an established nonlethal harassment program as certified by officials of the Wildlife Services program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Wildlife Services directive 2.330 outlines this certification process.

(2) Double-crested cormorants may be taken only by shooting with firearms, including rifles. Persons using shotguns are required to use nontoxic shot as listed in 50 CFR 20.21(j).

(3) Persons operating under this depredation order may use decoys, taped calls, or other devices to lure within gun range birds committing or about to commit depredations.

(4) Persons operating under this depredation order must obtain appropriate landowner permission before implementing activities authorized by the order.

(5) Double-crested cormorants may not be killed contrary to the laws or regulations of any State, and none of the privileges of this section may be exercised unless the person possesses the appropriate State or other permits, if required.

(6) Persons operating under this depredation order must properly dispose of double-crested cormorants killed in control efforts:

(i) Individuals may donate birds killed under authority of this order to museums or other such scientific and educational institutions for the purposes of scientific or educational exhibition;

(ii) Individuals may also bury or incinerate birds taken; and

(iii) Individuals may not allow birds taken under this order, or their plumage, to be sold, offered for sale, bartered, or shipped for purpose of sale or barter.

(7) Nothing in this depredation order authorizes the take of any migratory bird species other than double-crested cormorants. Two look-alike species co-occur with double-crested cormorants in the southeastern States: the anhinga, which occurs across the southeastern United States, and the neotropic cormorant, which is found in varying numbers in Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. Both species can be mistaken for double-crested cormorants, but take of these two species is not authorized under this depredation order. Persons operating under this order must immediately report the take of a migratory bird species other than double-crested cormorants to the appropriate Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office.

(8) Nothing in this depredation order authorizes the take of any species protected by the Endangered Species Act. Persons operating under this order must immediately report the take of species protected under the Endangered Species Act to the Service.

(i) To protect wood storks and bald eagles, the following conservation measures must be observed within any geographic area where Endangered Species Act protection applies to these species: All control activities are allowed if the activities occur more than 1,500 feet from active wood stork nesting colonies, more than 1,000 feet from active wood stork roost sites, and more than 750 feet from feeding wood storks, and if they occur more than 750 feet from active bald eagle nests.

(ii) At their discretion, landowners, operators, and tenants may contact the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office to request modification of the measures listed in paragraph (d)(8)(i) of this section. Such modification can occur only if the Regional Director determines, on the basis of coordination between the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office and the Endangered Species Field Office, that wood storks and bald eagles will not be adversely affected.

(iii) If adverse effects are anticipated from the control activities in a geographical area where Endangered Species Act protection applies to wood storks or bald eagles, either during the intra-Service coordination discussions described above or at any other time, the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office will initiate consultation with the Endangered Species Field Offices.

(9) Persons operating under this depredation order must:

(i) Keep a log recording the date, number, and location of all birds killed each year under this authorization;

(ii) Maintain this log for a period of 3 years (and maintain records for 3 previous years of takings at all times thereafter); and

(iii) Each year, provide the previous year's log to the appropriate Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office. Regional Office addresses are found in § 2.2 of subchapter A of this chapter.

(10) We reserve the right to suspend or revoke the authority of any Agency or individual granted by this order if we find that the specified purpose, terms, and conditions have not been adhered to by that Agency or individual or if the long-term sustainability of double-crested cormorant populations is threatened by that Agency's or individual's action(s). The criteria and procedures for suspension, revocation, reconsideration, and appeal

are outlined in §§ 13.27 through 13.29 of this subchapter. For the purposes of this section, ''issuing officer'' means the Regional Director and ''permit'' means the authority to act under this depredation order. For purposes of § 13.29(e), appeals shall be made to the Director.

(e) *Does this section contain information collection requirements?* Yes, the information collection requirements in this section are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB control number 1018–0121. Federal agencies 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.

(f) *When does this depredation order expire?* This depredation order will automatically expire on June 30, 2014, unless revoked or extended prior to that date.

[68 FR 58034, Oct. 8, 2003, as amended at 74 FR 15398, Apr. 6, 2009]

§ 21.48 Depredation order for double-crested cormorants to protect public resources.

(a) *What is the purpose of this depredation order?* The purpose of this depredation order is to reduce the occurrence and/or minimize the risk of adverse impacts to public resources (fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats) caused by double-crested cormorants.

(b) *In what areas can this depredation order be implemented?* This depredation order applies to all lands and freshwaters in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

(c) *What does this depredation order allow and who can participate?* (1) This depredation order authorizes State fish and wildlife agencies, Federally recognized Tribes, and State Directors of the Wildlife Services program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (collectively termed ''Agencies'') to prevent depredations on the public resources of fish (including hatchery stock at Federal, State, and Tribal facilities), wildlife, plants, and their habitats by taking without a permit double-crested cormorants found committing or about to commit, such depredations.

(2) Agencies may designate agents to carry out control, provided those individuals act under the conditions of the order.

(3) Federally recognized Tribes and their agents may carry out control only on reservation lands or ceded lands within their jurisdiction.

(d) *What are the terms and conditions of this order?* (1) Persons operating under this order should first utilize nonlethal control methods such as harassment and exclusion devices when these are considered effective and practicable and not harmful to other nesting birds by the responsible Agency.

(2) Double-crested cormorants may be taken only by means of egg oiling, egg and nest destruction, cervical dislocation, firearms, and CO_2 asphyxiation. Persons using shotguns must use nontoxic shot, as listed in 50 CFR 20.21(j). Persons using egg oiling must use 100 percent corn oil, a substance exempted from regulation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

(3) Persons operating under this depredation order may use decoys, taped calls, or other devices to lure within gun range birds committing or about to commit depredation of public resources.

(4) Persons operating under this depredation order must obtain appropriate landowner permission before implementing activities authorized by the order.

(5) Persons operating under this depredation order may not take double-crested cormorants contrary to the laws or regulations of any State, and none of the privileges of this section may be exercised unless the person possesses the appropriate State or other permits, if required.

(6) Persons operating under this depredation order must properly dispose of double-crested cormorants killed in control efforts:

(i) Individuals may donate birds killed under authority of this order to

museums or other such scientific and educational institutions for the purposes of scientific or educational exhibition;

(ii) Individuals may also bury or incinerate birds taken; and

(iii) Individuals may not allow birds taken under this order, or their plumage, to be sold, offered for sale, bartered, or shipped for purpose of sale or barter.

(7) Nothing in this depredation order authorizes the take of any migratory bird species other than double-crested cormorants. Two look-alike species co-occur with double-crested cormorants in the southeastern States: the anhinga, which occurs across the southeastern United States, and the neotropic cormorant, which is found in varying numbers in Texas, Louisiana, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Both species can be mistaken for double-crested cormorants, but take of these two species is not authorized under this depredation order. Persons operating under this order must immediately report the take of a migratory bird species other than double-crested cormorants to the appropriate Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office.

(8) Nothing in this depredation order authorizes the take of any species protected by the Endangered Species Act. Persons operating under this order must immediately report the take of species protected under the Endangered Species Act to the Service.

(i) To protect piping plovers, interior least terns, wood storks, and bald eagles, the following conservation measures must be observed within any geographic area where Endangered Species Act protection applies to these species:

(A) The discharge/use of firearms to kill or harass double-crested cormorants or use of other harassment methods are allowed if the control activities occur more than 1,000 feet from active piping plover or interior least tern nests or colonies; occur more than 1,500 feet from active wood stork nesting colonies, more than 1,000 feet from active wood stork roost sites, and more than 750 feet from feeding wood storks; or occur more than 750 feet from active bald eagle nests;

(B) Other control activities such as egg oiling, cervical dislocation, CO_2 asphyxiation, egg destruction, or nest destruction are allowed if these activities occur more than 500 feet from active piping plover or interior least tern nests or colonies; occur more than 1,500 feet from active wood stork nesting colonies, more than 1,000 feet from active wood stork roost sites, and more than 750 feet from feeding wood storks; or occur more than 750 feet from active bald eagle nests;

(C) To ensure adequate protection of piping plovers, any Agency or its agents who plan to implement control activities that may affect areas designated as piping plover critical habitat in the Great Lakes Region are to obtain prior approval from the appropriate Regional Director. Requests for approval of activities in these areas must be submitted to the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office. The Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office will then coordinate with the Endangered Species Field Office staff to assess whether the measures in paragraph (d)(8)(i)(B) of this section are adequate.

(ii) At their discretion, Agencies or their agents may contact the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office to request modification of the above measures. Such modification can occur only if the Regional Director determines, on the basis of coordination between the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office and the Endangered Species Field Office, that the species listed in paragraph (d)(8)(i) of this section will not be adversely affected.

(iii) If adverse effects are anticipated from the control activities in a geographical area where Endangered Species Act protection applies to any of the four species listed in paragraph (d)(8)(i) of this section, either during the intra-Service coordination discussions described in paragraph (d)(8)(i)(C) of this section or at any other time, the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office will initiate consultation with the Endangered Species Field Offices.

(9) Responsible Agencies must, before they initiate any control activities in a given year, provide a one-time written notice to the appropriate Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office indicating that they intend to act under this order.

(i) Additionally, if any Agency plans a single control action that would individually, or a succession of such actions that would cumulatively, kill more than 10 percent of the double-crested cormorants in a breeding colony, it must first provide written notification to the appropriate Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office. This letter must be received no later than 30 days in advance of the activity and must provide:

(A) The location (indicating specific colonies, if applicable) of the proposed control activity;

(B) A description of the proposed control activity, specifying what public resources are being impacted, how many birds are likely to be taken and what approximate percentage they are of total DCCOs present, and which species of other birds are present; and

(C) Contact information for the person in charge of the control action.

(ii) The Regional Director may prevent any such activity by notifying the agency in writing if the Regional Director deems the activity a threat to the long-term sustainability of double-crested cormorants or any other migratory bird species.

(10) Persons operating under this order must keep records of all activities, including those of designated agents, carried out under this order. On an annual basis, Agencies must provide the Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office with a report detailing activities conducted under the authority of this order, including:

(i) By date and location, a summary of the number of double-crested cormorants killed and/or number of nests in which eggs were oiled;

(ii) A statement of efforts being made to minimize incidental take of nontarget species and a report of the number and species of migratory birds involved in such take, if any;

(iii) A description of the impacts or anticipated impacts to public resources by double-crested cormorants and a statement of the management objectives for the area in question;

(iv) A description of the evidence supporting the conclusion that double-crested cormorants are causing or will cause these impacts;

(v) A discussion of other limiting factors affecting the resource (e.g., biological, environmental, and socioeconomic); and

(vi) A discussion of how control efforts are expected to, or actually did, alleviate resource impacts.

(11) Agencies must provide annual reports to the appropriate Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office, as described in paragraph (d)(10) of this section, by December 31 for the reporting period October 1 of the previous year to September 30 of the same year. For example, reports for the period October 1, 2003, to September 30, 2004, would be due on or before December 31, 2004. The Service will regularly review Agency reports and will periodically assess the overall impact of this program to ensure compatibility with the long-term conservation of double-crested cormorants and other resources.

(12) In some situations, Agencies may deem it necessary to reduce or eliminate local breeding populations of double-crested cormorants to reduce the occurrence of resource impacts.

(i) For such actions, Agencies must:

(A) Comply with paragraph (d)(9) of this section;

(B) Carefully plan activities to avoid disturbance of nontarget species;

(C) Evaluate effects of management activities on cormorants at the control site;

(D) Evaluate, by means of collecting data or using best available information, effects of management activities on the public resources being protected and on nontarget species; and

(E) Include this information in the report described in paragraph (d)(10) of this section.

(ii) Agencies may coordinate with the appropriate Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office in the preparation of this information to attain technical or other assistance.

(13) We reserve the right to suspend or revoke the authority of any Agency, Tribe, or State Director granted by this order if we find that the specified purpose, terms, and conditions have not been adhered to or if the long-term sustainability of double-crested cormorant populations is threatened by the action(s) of that Agency, Tribe, or

State Director. The criteria and procedures for suspension, revocation, reconsideration, and appeal are outlined in §§ 13.27 through 13.29 of this subchapter. For the purposes of this section, ''issuing officer'' means the Regional Director and ''permit'' means the authority to act under this depredation order. For purposes of § 13.29(e), appeals shall be made to the Director.

(e) *Does this section contain information collection requirements?* Yes, the information collection requirements in this section are approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under OMB control number 1018–0121. Federal agencies 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.

(f) *When does this depredation order expire?* This depredation order will automatically expire on June 30, 2014, unless revoked or extended prior to that date.

[68 FR 58035, Oct. 8, 2003, as amended at 74 FR 15398, Apr. 6, 2009]

§ 21.49 Control order for resident Canada geese at airports and military airfields.

(a) *Which Canada geese are covered by this order?* This regulation addresses the control and management of resident Canada geese, as defined in § 21.3.

(b) *What is the control order for resident Canada geese at airports, and what is its purpose?* The airport control order authorizes managers at commercial, public, and private airports (airports) (and their employees or their agents) and military air operation facilities (military airfields) (and their employees or their agents) to establish and implement a control and management program when necessary to resolve or prevent threats to public safety from resident Canada geese. Control and management activities include indirect and/or direct control strategies such as trapping and relocation, nest and egg destruction, gosling and adult trapping and culling programs, or other lethal and non-lethal control strategies.

(c) *Who may participate in the program?* To be designated as an airport that is authorized to participate in this program, an airport must be part of the National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems and have received Federal grant-in-aid assistance, or a military airfield, meaning an airfield or air station that is under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Secretary of a military department. Only airports and military airfields in the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia are eligible to conduct and implement the various resident Canada goose control and management program components.

(d) *What are the restrictions of the control order for resident Canada geese at airports and military airfields?* The airport control order for resident Canada geese is subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Airports and military airfields should use nonlethal goose management tools to the extent they deem appropriate. To minimize lethal take, airports and military airfields should follow this procedure:

(i) Assess the problem to determine its extent or magnitude, its impact on current operations, and the appropriate control method to be used.

(ii) Base control methods on sound biological, environmental, social, and cultural factors.

(iii) Formulate appropriate methods into a control strategy that uses several control techniques rather than relying on a single method.

(iv) Implement all appropriate nonlethal management techniques (such as harassment and habitat modification) in conjunction with take authorized under this order.

(2)(i) Methods of take for the control of resident Canada geese are at the airport's and military airfield's discretion from among the following:

(A) Egg oiling,

(B) Egg and nest destruction,

(C) Shooting,

(D) Lethal and live traps,

(E) Nets,

(F) Registered animal drugs, pesticides, and repellants,

(G) Cervical dislocation, and

(H) CO_2 asphyxiation.

(ii) Birds caught live may be euthanized or transported and relocated to another site approved by the State or Tribal wildlife agency, if required.

(iii) All techniques used must be in accordance with other Federal, State, and local laws, and their use must comply with any labeling restrictions.

(iv) Persons using shotguns must use nontoxic shot, as listed in §20.21(j) of this subchapter.

(v) Persons using egg oiling must use 100 percent corn oil, a substance exempted from regulation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

(3) Airports and military airfields may conduct management and control activities, involving the take of resident Canada geese, under this section between April 1 and September 15. The destruction of resident Canada goose nests and eggs may take place between March 1 and June 30.

(4) Airports and military airfields and their employees and agents may possess, transport, and otherwise dispose of resident Canada geese taken under this section. Disposal of birds taken under this order may be by donation to public museums or public institutions for scientific or educational purposes, processing for human consumption and subsequent distribution free of charge to charitable organizations, or burial or incineration. Airports/military airfields, their employees, and designated agents may not sell, offer for sale, barter, or ship for the purpose of sale or barter any resident Canada geese taken under this section, nor their plumage or eggs. Any specimens needed for scientific purposes as determined by the Regional Director must not be destroyed, and information on birds carrying metal leg bands must be submitted to the Bird Banding Laboratory by means of a toll-free telephone number at 1–800–327–BAND (or 2263).

(5) Resident Canada geese may be taken only within the airport, or the military base on which a military airfield is located, or within a 3-mile radius of the outer boundary of such a facility. Airports and military airfields or their agents must first obtain all necessary authorizations from landowners for all management activities conducted outside the airport or military airfield's boundaries and be in compliance with all State and local laws and regulations.

(6) Nothing in this section authorizes the killing of resident Canada geese or destruction of their nests and eggs contrary to the laws or regulations of any State or Tribe, and none of the privileges of this section may be exercised unless the airport or military airfield possesses the appropriate State or Tribal authorization or other permits required by the State or Tribe. Moreover, this section does not authorize the killing of any migratory bird species or destruction of their nest or eggs other than resident Canada geese.

(7) Authorized airports and military airfields, and their employees and agents operating under the provisions of this section may not use decoys, calls, or other devices to lure birds within gun range.

(8) Airports and military airfields exercising the privileges granted by this section must submit an annual report summarizing activities, including the date and numbers and location of birds, nests, and eggs taken, by December 31 of each year to the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office listed in §2.2 of this subchapter.

(9) Nothing in this section applies to any Federal land without written permission of the Federal agency with jurisdiction.

(10) Airports and military airfields may not undertake any actions 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. Persons operating under this order must immediately report the take of any species protected under the Endangered Species Act to the Service. Further, to protect certain species from being adversely affected by management actions, airports and military airfields must:

(i) Follow the Federal-State Contingency Plan for the whooping crane;

(ii) Conduct no activities within 300 meters of a whooping crane or Mississippi sandhill crane nest;

(iii) Follow all Regional (or National when available) Bald Eagle Nesting Management guidelines for all management activities;

(iv) Contact the Arizona Ecological Services Office (for the Colorado River and Arizona sites) or the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office (for Salton Sea sites) if control activities are proposed in or around occupied habitats (cattail or cattail bulrush marshes) to discuss the proposed activity and ensure that implementation will not adversely affect clapper rails or their habitats; and

(v) In California, any control activities of resident Canada geese in areas used by the following species listed under the Endangered Species Act must be done in coordination with the appropriate local FWS field office and in accordance with standard local operating procedures for avoiding adverse effects to the species or its critical habitat:

(A) *Birds:* Light-footed clapper rail, California clapper rail, Yuma clapper rail, California least tern, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo, western snowy plover, California gnatcatcher.

(B) *Amphibians:* California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander.

(C) *Insects:* Valley elderberry longhorn beetle and delta green ground beetle.

(D) *Crustaceans:* Vernal pool fairy shrimp, conservancy fairy shrimp, longhorn fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, San Diego fairy shrimp, and Riverside fairy shrimp.

(E) *Plants:* Butte County meadowfoam, large-flowered wooly meadowfoam, Cook's lomatium, Contra Costa goldfields, Hoover's spurge, fleshy owl's clover, Colusa grass, hairy Orcutt grass, Solano grass, Greene's tuctoria, Sacramento Valley Orcutt grass, San Joaquin Valley Orcutt grass, slender Orcutt grass, California Orcutt grass, spreading navarretia, and San Jacinto Valley crownscale.

(e) *Can the control order be suspended?* We reserve the right to suspend or revoke an airport's or military airfield's authority under this control order if we find that the terms and conditions specified in the control order have not been adhered to by that airport or military airfield. Final decisions to revoke authority will be made by the appropriate Regional Director. The criteria and procedures for suspension, revocation, reconsideration, and appeal are outlined in §§ 13.27 through 13.29 of this subchapter. For the purposes of this section, ''issuing officer'' means the Regional Director and ''permit'' means the authority to act under this control order. For purposes of § 13.29(e), appeals must be made to the Director.

(f) *Has the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the information collection requirements of the control order?* OMB has approved the information collection and recordkeeping requirements of the control order under OMB control number 1018–0133. 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. You may send comments on the information collection and recordkeeping requirements to the Service's Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 222—ARLSQ, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240.

[71 FR 45986, Aug. 10, 2006, as amended at 72 FR 46408, Aug. 20, 2007]

§ 21.50 Depredation order for resident Canada geese nests and eggs.

(a) *Which Canada geese are covered by this order?* This regulation addresses the control and management of resident Canada geese, as defined in § 21.3.

(b) *What is the depredation order for resident Canada geese nests and eggs, and what is its purpose?* The nest and egg depredation order for resident Canada geese authorizes private landowners and managers of public lands (landowners); homeowners' associations; and village, town, municipality, and county governments (local governments); and the employees or agents of any of these persons or entities to destroy resident Canada goose nests and eggs on property under their jurisdiction when necessary to resolve or prevent injury to people, property, agricultural crops, or other interests.

(c) *Who may participate in the depredation order?* Only landowners, homeowners' associations, and local governments (and their employees or their agents) in the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia are eligible to implement the resident Canada goose nest and egg depredation order.

(d) *What are the restrictions of the depredation order for resident Canada goose nests and eggs?* The resident Canada goose nest and egg depredation order is subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Before any management actions can be taken, landowners, homeowners' associations, and local governments must register with the Service at *https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR*. Landowners, homeowners' associations, and local governments (collectively termed ''registrants'') must also register each employee or agent working on their behalf. Once registered, registrants and agents will be authorized to act under the depredation order.

(2) Registrants authorized to operate under the depredation order must use nonlethal goose management techniques to the extent they deem appropriate in an effort to minimize take.

(3) Methods of nest and egg destruction or take are at the registrant's discretion from among the following:

(i) Egg oiling, using 100 percent corn oil, a substance exempted from regulation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and

(ii) Egg and nest destruction, including but not limited to the removal and disposal of eggs and nest material.

(4) Registrants may conduct resident Canada goose nest and egg destruction activities between March 1 and June 30. Homeowners' associations and local governments or their agents must obtain landowner consent prior to destroying nests and eggs on private property within the homeowners' association or local government's jurisdiction and be in compliance with all State and local laws and regulations.

(5) Registrants authorized to operate under the depredation order may possess, transport, and dispose of resident Canada goose nests and eggs taken under this section. Registrants authorized to operate under the program may not sell, offer for sale, barter, or ship for the purpose of sale or barter any resident Canada goose nest or egg taken under this section.

(6) Registrants exercising the privileges granted by this section must submit an annual report summarizing activities, including the date, numbers, and location of nests and eggs taken by October 31 of each year at *https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR* before any subsequent registration for the following year.

(7) Nothing in this section authorizes the destruction of resident Canada goose nests or the take of resident Canada goose eggs contrary to the laws or regulations of any State or Tribe, and none of the privileges of this section may be exercised unless the registrant is authorized to operate under the program and possesses the appropriate State or Tribal permits, when required. Moreover, this section does not authorize the killing of any migratory bird species or destruction of their nest or eggs other than resident Canada geese.

(8) Registrants may not undertake any actions under this section if the activities adversely affect species designated as endangered or threatened under the authority of the Endangered Species Act. Persons operating under this order must immediately report the take of any species protected under the Endangered Species Act to the Service. Further, to protect certain species from being adversely affected by management actions, registrants must:

(i) Follow the Federal-State Contingency Plan for the whooping crane;

(ii) Conduct no activities within 300 meters of a whooping crane or Mississippi sandhill crane nest;

(iii) Follow all Regional (or National when available) Bald Eagle Nesting Management guidelines for all management activities;

(iv) Contact the Arizona Ecological Services Office (for the Colorado River and Arizona sites) or the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office (for Salton Sea sites) if control activities are proposed in or around occupied habitats (cattail or cattail bulrush marshes) to discuss the proposed activity and ensure that implementation will not adversely affect clapper rails or their habitats; and

(v) In California, any control activities of resident Canada geese in areas used by the following species listed under the Endangered Species Act must be done in coordination with the appropriate local FWS field office and in accordance with standard local operating procedures for avoiding adverse

effects to the species or its critical habitat:

(A) *Birds:* Light-footed clapper rail, California clapper rail, Yuma clapper rail, California least tern, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo, western snowy plover, California gnatcatcher.

(B) *Amphibians:* California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander.

(C) *Insects:* Valley elderberry longhorn beetle and delta green ground beetle.

(D) *Crustaceans:* Vernal pool fairy shrimp, conservancy fairy shrimp, longhorn fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, San Diego fairy shrimp, and Riverside fairy shrimp.

(E) *Plants:* Butte County meadowfoam, large-flowered wooly meadowfoam, Cook's lomatium, Contra Costa goldfields, Hoover's spurge, fleshy owl's clover, Colusa grass, hairy Orcutt grass, Solano grass, Greene's tuctoria, Sacramento Valley Orcutt grass, San Joaquin Valley Orcutt grass, slender Orcutt grass, California Orcutt grass, spreading navarretia, and San Jacinto Valley crownscale.

(e) *Can the depredation order be suspended?* We reserve the right to suspend or revoke this authorization for a particular landowner, homeowners' association, or local government if we find that the registrant has not adhered to the terms and conditions specified in the depredation order. Final decisions to revoke authority will be made by the appropriate Regional Director. The criteria and procedures for suspension, revocation, reconsideration, and appeal are outlined in §§ 13.27 through 13.29 of this subchapter. For the purposes of this section, ''issuing officer'' means the Regional Director and ''permit'' means the authority to act under this depredation order. For purposes of § 13.29(e), appeals must be made to the Director. Additionally, at such time that we determine that resident Canada goose populations no longer need to be reduced in order to resolve or prevent injury to people, property, agricultural crops, or other interests, we may choose to terminate part or all of the depredation order by subsequent regulation. In all cases, we will annually review the necessity and effectiveness of the depredation order.

(f) *Has the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the information collection requirements of the depredation order?* OMB has approved the information collection and recordkeeping requirements of the depredation order under OMB control number 1018–0133. 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. You may send comments on the information collection and recordkeeping requirements to the Service's Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 222—ARLSQ, 1849 C Street NW., Washington, DC 20240.

[71 FR 45988, Aug. 10, 2006, as amended by 72 FR 46408, Aug. 20, 2007]

§ 21.51 Depredation order for resident Canada geese at agricultural facilities.

(a) *Which Canada geese are covered by this order?* This regulation addresses the control and management of resident Canada geese, as defined in § 21.3.

(b) *What is the depredation order for resident Canada geese at agricultural facilities, and what is its purpose?* The depredation order for resident Canada geese at agricultural facilities authorizes States and Tribes, via the State or Tribal wildlife agency, to implement a program to allow landowners, operators, and tenants actively engaged in commercial agriculture (agricultural producers) (or their employees or agents) to conduct direct damage management actions such as nest and egg destruction, gosling and adult trapping and culling programs, or other lethal and non-lethal wildlife-damage management strategies on resident Canada geese when the geese are committing depredations to agricultural crops and when necessary to resolve or prevent injury to agricultural crops or other agricultural interests from resident Canada geese.

(c) *Who may participate in the depredation order?* State and Tribal wildlife agencies in the following States may authorize agricultural producers (or their employees or agents) to conduct and implement various components of the depredation order at agricultural facilities in the Atlantic, Central, and

Mississippi Flyway portions of these States: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

(d) *What are the restrictions of the depredation order for resident Canada geese at agricultural facilities?* The depredation order for resident Canada geese at agricultural facilities is subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Only landowners, operators, and tenants (or their employees or agents) actively engaged in commercial activities (agricultural producers) so designated by the States may act under this order.

(2) Authorized agricultural producers should use nonlethal goose management tools to the extent they deem appropriate. To minimize lethal take, agricultural producers should adhere to the following procedure:

(i) Assess the problem to determine its extent or magnitude, its impact to current operations, and the appropriate control method to be used.

(ii) Base control methods on sound biological, environmental, social, and cultural factors.

(iii) Formulate appropriate methods into a control strategy that uses the approach/concept that encourages the use of several control techniques rather than relying on a single method.

(iv) Implement all appropriate nonlethal management techniques (such as harassment and habitat modification) in conjunction with take authorized under this order.

(3)(i) Methods of take for the control of resident Canada geese are at the State's or Tribe's discretion among the following:

(A) Egg oiling,

(B) Egg and nest destruction,

(C) Shotguns,

(D) Lethal and live traps,

(E) Nets,

(F) Registered animal drugs, pesticides, and repellants,

(G) Cervical dislocation, and

(H) CO_2 asphyxiation.

(ii) Birds caught live may be euthanized or transported and relocated to another site approved by the State or Tribal wildlife agency, if required.

(iii) All techniques used must be in accordance with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local laws, and their use must comply with any labeling restrictions.

(iv) Persons using shotguns must use nontoxic shot, as listed in §20.21(j) of this subchapter.

(v) Persons using egg oiling must use 100 percent corn oil, a substance exempted from regulation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

(4) Authorized agricultural producers and their employees and agents may conduct management and control activities, involving the take of resident Canada geese, under this section between May 1 and August 31. The destruction of resident Canada goose nests and eggs may take place between March 1 and June 30.

(5) Authorized agricultural producers and their employees and agents may possess, transport, and otherwise dispose of resident Canada geese taken under this section. Disposal of birds taken under this order may be by donation to public museums or public institutions for scientific or educational purposes, processing for human consumption and subsequent distribution free of charge to charitable organizations, or burial or incineration. Agricultural producers, their employees, and designated agents may not sell, offer for sale, barter, or ship for the purpose of sale or barter any resident Canada geese taken under this section, nor their plumage or eggs. Any specimens needed for scientific purposes as determined by the Director must not be destroyed, and information on birds carrying metal leg bands must be submitted to the Bird Banding Laboratory by means of a toll-free telephone number at 1–800–327–BAND (or 2263).

(6) Resident Canada geese may be taken only on land which an authorized agricultural producer personally controls and where geese are committing depredations to agricultural crops.

(7) Authorized agricultural producers, and their employees and agents, operating under the provisions of this section may not use decoys, calls, or other devices to lure birds within gun range.

(8) Any authorized agricultural producer exercising the privileges of this section must keep and maintain a log that indicates the date and number of birds killed and the date and number of nests and eggs taken under this authorization. The log must be maintained for a period of 3 years (and records for 3 previous years of takings must be maintained at all times thereafter). The log and any related records must be made available to Federal, State, or Tribal wildlife enforcement officers upon request during normal business hours.

(9) Nothing in this section authorizes the killing of resident Canada geese or the destruction of their nests and eggs contrary to the laws or regulations of any State or Tribe, and none of the privileges of this section may be exercised unless the agricultural producer possesses the appropriate State or Tribal permits, when required. Moreover, this regulation does not authorize the killing of any migratory bird species or destruction of their nests or eggs other than resident Canada geese.

(10) States and Tribes exercising the privileges granted by this section must submit an annual report summarizing activities, including the numbers and County of birds, nests, and eggs taken, by December 31 of each year to the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office listed in § 2.2 of this subchapter.

(11) Nothing in this section applies to any Federal land without written permission of the Federal agency with jurisdiction.

(12) Authorized agricultural producers may not undertake any actions 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. Persons operating under this order must immediately report the take of any species protected under the Endangered Species Act to the Service. Further, to protect certain species from being adversely affected by management actions, agricultural producers must:

(i) Follow the Federal-State Contingency Plan for the whooping crane;

(ii) Conduct no activities within 300 meters of a whooping crane or Mississippi sandhill crane nest; and

(iii) Follow all Regional (or National when available) Bald Eagle Nesting Management guidelines for all management activities.

(e) *Can the depredation order be suspended?* We reserve the right to suspend or revoke a State, Tribal, or agricultural producer's authority under this program if we find that the terms and conditions specified in the depredation order have not been adhered to by that State or Tribe. Final decisions to revoke authority will be made by the appropriate Regional Director. The criteria and procedures for suspension, revocation, reconsideration, and appeal are outlined in §§ 13.27 through 13.29 of this subchapter. For the purposes of this section, ''issuing officer'' means the Regional Director and ''permit'' means the authority to act under this depredation order. For purposes of § 13.29(e), appeals must be made to the Director. Additionally, at such time that we determine that resident Canada geese populations no longer pose a threat to agricultural crops or no longer need to be reduced in order to resolve or prevent injury to agricultural crops or other agricultural interests, we may choose to terminate part or all of the depredation order by subsequent regulation. In all cases, we will annually review the necessity and effectiveness of the depredation order.

(f) *Has the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the information collection requirements of the depredation order?* OMB has approved the information collection and recordkeeping requirements of the depredation order under OMB control number 1018–0133. 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. You may send comments on

the information collection and recordkeeping requirements to the Service's Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 222–ARLSQ, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

[71 FR 45989, Aug. 10, 2006]

§ 21.52 Public health control order for resident Canada geese.

(a) *Which Canada geese are covered by this order?* This regulation addresses the control and management of resident Canada geese, as defined in § 21.3.

(b) *What is the public health control order for resident Canada geese, and what is its purpose?* The public health control order for resident Canada geese authorizes States, Tribes, and the District of Columbia, via the State or Tribal wildlife agency, to conduct resident Canada goose control and management activities including direct control strategies such as trapping and relocation, nest and egg destruction, gosling and adult trapping and culling programs, or other lethal and non-lethal wildlife damage-management strategies when resident Canada geese are posing a direct threat to human health.

(c) *What is a direct threat to human health?* A direct threat to human health is one where a Federal, State, Tribal, or local public health agency has determined that resident Canada geese pose a specific, immediate human health threat by creating conditions conducive to the transmission of human or zoonotic pathogens. The State or Tribe may not use this control order for situations in which resident Canada geese are merely causing a nuisance.

(d) *Who may participate in the program?* Only State and Tribal wildlife agencies in the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia (or their employees or agents) may conduct and implement the various components of the public health control order for resident Canada geese.

(e) *What are the restrictions of the public health depredation order for resident Canada geese?* The public health control order for resident Canada geese is subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Authorized State and Tribal wildlife agencies should use nonlethal goose management tools to the extent they deem appropriate.

(2)(i) Methods of take for the control of resident Canada geese are at the State's and Tribe's discretion from among the following:

(A) Egg oiling,

(B) Egg and nest destruction,

(C) Shotguns,

(D) Lethal and live traps,

(E) Nets,

(F) Registered animal drugs, pesticides, and repellants,

(G) Cervical dislocation, and

(H) CO_2 asphyxiation.

(ii) Birds caught live may be euthanized or transported and relocated to another site approved by the State or Tribal wildlife agency, if required.

(iii) All techniques used must be in accordance with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local laws, and their use must comply with any labeling restrictions.

(iv) Persons using shotguns must use nontoxic shot, as listed in § 20.21(j) of this subchapter.

(v) Persons using egg oiling must use 100 percent corn oil, a substance exempted from regulation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

(3) Authorized State and Tribal wildlife agencies and their employees and agents may conduct management and control activities, involving the take of resident Canada geese, under this section between April 1 and August 31. The destruction of resident Canada goose nests and eggs may take place between March 1 and June 30.

(4) Authorized State and Tribal wildlife agencies and their employees and agents may possess, transport, and otherwise dispose of resident Canada geese taken under this section. Disposal of birds taken under this order may be by donation to public museums or public institutions for scientific or educational purposes, processing for human consumption and subsequent distribution free of charge to charitable organizations, or burial or incineration. States, their employees, and designated agents may not sell, offer for sale, barter, or ship for the purpose of sale or barter any resident Canada

geese taken under this section, nor their plumage or eggs. Any specimens needed for scientific purposes as determined by the Regional Director must not be destroyed, and information on birds carrying metal leg bands must be submitted to the Bird Banding Laboratory by means of a toll-free telephone number at 1–800–327–BAND (or 2263).

(5) Resident Canada geese may be taken only within the specified area of the direct threat to human health.

(6) Authorized State and Tribal wildlife agencies, and their employees and agents operating under the provisions of this section may not use decoys, calls, or other devices to lure birds within gun range.

(7) No person conducting activities under this section should construe the program as authorizing the killing of resident Canada geese or destruction of their nests and eggs contrary to any State law or regulation, nor may any control activities be conducted 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.

(8) Any State or Tribal employee or designated agent authorized to carry out activities under this section must have a copy of the State's or Tribal authorization and designation in their possession when carrying out any activities. If the State or Tribe is conducting operations on private property, the State or Tribe must also require the property owner or occupant on whose premises resident Canada goose activities are being conducted to allow, at all reasonable times, including during actual operations, free and unrestricted access to any Service special agent or refuge officer, State or Tribal wildlife or deputy wildlife agent, warden, protector, or other wildlife law enforcement officer on the premises where they are, or were, conducting activities. Furthermore, any State or Tribal employee or designated agent conducting such activities must promptly furnish whatever information is required concerning such activities to any such wildlife officer.

(9) States and Tribes exercising the privileges granted by this section must submit an annual report summarizing activities, including the numbers and County of birds taken, by December 31 of each year to the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office listed in § 2.2 of this subchapter.

(10) Authorized State and Tribal wildlife agencies may not undertake any actions 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. Persons operating under this order must immediately report the take of any species protected under the Endangered Species Act to the Service. Further, to protect certain species from being adversely affected by management actions, State and Tribal wildlife agencies must:

(i) Follow the Federal-State Contingency Plan for the whooping crane;

(ii) Conduct no activities within 300 meters of a whooping crane or Mississippi sandhill crane nest;

(iii) Follow all Regional (or National when available) Bald Eagle Nesting Management guidelines for all management activities;

(iv) Contact the Arizona Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services Office (for the Colorado River and Arizona sites) or the Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office (for Salton Sea sites) if control activities are proposed in or around occupied habitats (cattail or cattail bulrush marshes) to discuss the proposed activity and ensure that implementation will not adversely affect clapper rails or their habitats; and

(v) In California, any control activities of resident Canada geese in areas used by the following species listed under the Endangered Species Act must be done in coordination with the appropriate local FWS field office and in accordance with standard local operating procedures for avoiding adverse effects to the species or its critical habitat:

(A) *Birds:* Light-footed clapper rail, California clapper rail, Yuma clapper rail, California least tern, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo, western snowy plover, California gnatcatcher.

(B) *Amphibians:* California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander.

(C) *Insects:* Valley elderberry longhorn beetle and delta green ground beetle.

(D) *Crustaceans:* Vernal pool fairy shrimp, conservancy fairy shrimp, longhorn fairy shrimp, vernal pool tadpole shrimp, San Diego fairy shrimp, and Riverside fairy shrimp.

(E) *Plants:* Butte County meadowfoam, large-flowered wooly meadowfoam, Cook's lomatium, Contra Costa goldfields, Hoover's spurge, fleshy owl's clover, Colusa grass, hairy Orcutt grass, Solano grass, Greene's tuctoria, Sacramento Valley Orcutt grass, San Joaquin Valley Orcutt grass, slender Orcutt grass, California Orcutt grass, spreading navarretia, and San Jacinto Valley crownscale.

(f) *Can the control order be suspended?* We reserve the right to suspend or revoke a State's or Tribe's authority under this program if we find that the terms and conditions specified in the depredation order have not been adhered to by that agency. Final decisions to revoke authority will be made by the appropriate Regional Director. The criteria and procedures for suspension, revocation, reconsideration, and appeal are outlined in §§ 13.27 through 13.29 of this subchapter. For the purposes of this section, ''issuing officer'' means the Regional Director and ''permit'' means the authority to act under this control order. For purposes of § 13.29(e), appeals must be made to the Director. Additionally, at such time that we determine that resident Canada geese populations no longer pose direct threats to human health, we may choose to terminate part or all of the control order by subsequent regulation. In all cases, we will annually review the necessity and effectiveness of the control order.

(g) *Has the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the information collection requirements of the control order?* OMB has approved the information collection and recordkeeping requirements of the control order under OMB control number 1018–0133. 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. You may send comments on the information collection and recordkeeping requirements to the Service's Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 222–ARLSQ, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

[71 FR 45990, Aug. 10, 2006]

§ 21.53 Control order for purple swamphens.

(a) *Control of purple swamphens.* Federal, State, Tribal, and local wildlife management agencies, and their tenants, employees, or agents may remove or destroy purple swamphens (*Porphyrio porphyrio*) or their nests or eggs at any time when they find them anywhere in the contiguous United States, Hawaii, Alaska, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands. Any authorized agency personnel may temporarily possess, transport, and dispose of purple swamphens, subject to the restrictions in paragraph (c) of this section. No permit is necessary to engage in these actions.

(b) *Disposal of purple swamphens.* If you are authorized to control purple swamphens, you may dispose of purple swamphens by the following methods: You may donate purple swamphens taken under this order to public museums or public institutions for scientific or educational purposes; you may dispose of the carcasses by burial or incineration; or, if the carcasses are not readily retrievable, you may leave them in place. No one may retain for personal use, offer for sale, or sell a purple swamphen removed under this section.

(c) *Other provisions.* (1) You may not remove or destroy purple swamphens or their nests or eggs if doing so is contrary to any State, territorial, tribal, or local laws or regulations.

(2) You may not remove or destroy purple swamphens or their nests or eggs if doing so will adversely affect other migratory birds or species designated as endangered or threatened under the authority of the Endangered Species Act. In particular, the purple swamphen resembles the native purple gallinule (*Porphyrula martinica*). Authorized persons must take special care not to take purple gallinules or their nests or eggs when conducting purple

swamphen control activities. Certain persons may take purple gallinules without a permit on rice-producing property in Louisiana according to the terms of a separate depredation order (*see* § 21.45).

(3) If you use firearms to control purple swamphens under this regulation, you may use only nontoxic shot or nontoxic bullets for the control.

(4) If, while operating under this regulation, an authorized person takes any other species protected under the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, that person must immediately report the take to the nearest Ecological Services office of the Fish and Wildlife Service. *See http://www.fws.gov/where/* to find the location of the nearest Ecological Services office.

(5) We may suspend or revoke the authority of any agency or individual to undertake purple swamphen control if we find that agency or individual has, without an applicable permit, taken actions that may take Federally listed threatened or endangered species or any bird species protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act or the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (*see* § 10.13 of subchapter A of this chapter for the list of protected migratory bird species), or otherwise violated Federal regulations.

[75 FR 9316, Mar. 1, 2010]

§ 21.54 Control order for muscovy ducks in the United States.

(a) *Control of muscovy ducks.* Anywhere in the contiguous United States except in Hidalgo, Starr, and Zapata Counties in Texas, and in Alaska, Hawaii, and U.S. territories and possessions, landowners and Federal, State, Tribal, and local wildlife management agencies, and their tenants, employees, or agents may, without a Federal permit, remove or destroy muscovy ducks (*Cairina moschata*) (including hybrids of muscovy ducks), or their nests, or eggs at any time when found. Any authorized person may temporarily possess, transport, and dispose of muscovy ducks taken under this order.

(b) *Muscovy ducks in Hidalgo, Starr, and Zapata Counties in Texas.* In these counties, take of muscovy ducks, their nests, and their eggs may be allowed if we issue a depredation permit for the activity.

(c) *Disposal of muscovy ducks.* You may donate muscovy ducks taken under this order to public museums or public institutions for scientific or educational purposes, or you may dispose of them by burying or incinerating them. You may not retain for personal use or consumption, offer for sale, or sell a muscovy duck removed under authority of this section, nor may you release it in any other location.

(d) *Other provisions.* (1) You must comply with any State, territorial, or Tribal laws or regulations governing the removal or destruction of muscovy ducks or their nests or eggs.

(2) You may not remove or destroy muscovy ducks or their nests or eggs if doing so will adversely affect other migratory birds or species designated as endangered or threatened under the authority of the Endangered Species Act. If you use a firearm to kill muscovy ducks under the provisions of this section, you must use nontoxic shot or nontoxic bullets to do so.

(3) If you operate under this order, you must immediately report the take of any species protected under the Endangered Species Act, or any other bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, to the Fish and Wildlife Service Ecological Services Office for the State or location in which the take occurred.

(4) We reserve the right to suspend or revoke the authority of any agency or individual to undertake muscovy duck control if we find that the agency or individual has undertaken actions that may harm Federally listed threatened or endangered species or are contrary to the provisions of this part.

[75 FR 9321, Mar. 1, 2010]

Subpart E—Control of Overabundant Migratory Bird Populations

§ 21.60 Conservation order for light geese.

(a) *What is a conservation order?* A conservation order is a special management action that is needed to control

certain wildlife populations when traditional management programs are unsuccessful in preventing overabundance of the population. We are authorizing a conservation order under the authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to reduce and stabilize various light goose populations. The conservation order allows new methods of taking light geese, allows shooting hours for light geese to end one-half hour after sunset, and imposes no daily bag limits for light geese inside or outside the migratory bird hunting season frameworks as described in this section.

(b) *Which waterfowl species are covered by the order?* The conservation order addresses management of greater snow (*Chen caerulescens atlantica*), lesser snow (*C. c. caerulescens*), and Ross's (*C. rossii*) geese that breed, migrate, and winter in North America. The term light geese refers collectively to greater and lesser snow geese and Ross's geese.

(c) *Where can the conservation order be authorized?* The Director can authorize the conservation order in these areas:

(1) The following States that are contained within the boundaries of the Atlantic Flyway: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

(2) The following States, or portions of States, that are contained within the boundaries of the Mississippi and Central 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.

(3) The following States, or portions of States, that are contained within the boundaries of the Pacific Flyway: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

(4) Tribal lands within the geographic boundaries in paragraphs (c)(1), (2), and (3) of this section.

(d) *When will the Director authorize the conservation order in a particular Flyway?* (1) The Director may authorize the conservation order for the reduction of greater snow geese for any State or Tribe contained within the Atlantic Flyway by publishing a notice under paragraph (e) of this section when the May Waterfowl Population Status report indicates that the management goal of 500,000 birds has been exceeded and that special conservation actions conducted in Canada are insufficient to reduce the population. Authorization of the conservation order in the U.S. portion of the Atlantic Flyway will occur after the Director determines the degree to which the management goal has been exceeded, the trajectory of population growth, anticipated harvest that would result from implementation of the conservation order, and whether or not similar conservation actions will be conducted in Canada.

(2) The Director may authorize the conservation order for the reduction of mid-continent light geese (lesser snow and Ross's geese) for any State or Tribe contained within the Mississippi and Central Flyways by publishing a notice under paragraph (e) of this section when the May Waterfowl Population Status report indicates that the management goal of 1,600,000 birds (winter index for Mid-continent Population and Western Central Flyway Population, combined) has been exceeded. Authorization of the conservation order in the U.S. portion of the Mississippi and Central Flyways will occur after the Director determines the degree to which the management goal has been exceeded, the trajectory of population growth, anticipated harvest that would result from implementation of the conservation order, and whether or not similar conservation actions will be conducted in Canada.

(3) The Director may authorize a conservation order for the reduction of light geese (lesser snow and Ross's geese) for any State or Tribe contained within the Pacific Flyway by publishing a notice under paragraph (e) of this section when the Director determines that light goose numbers in the

western Arctic have exceeded the ability of their breeding habitat to support them.

(e) *How will the conservation order be authorized for a particular Flyway?* The Director will publish a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER when the conservation order is authorized in a particular Flyway.

(f) *What is required for State/Tribal governments to participate in the conservation order?* When authorized by the Director, 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, light geese under the following conditions:

(1) Activities conducted under the conservation order 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 (including light goose) and crane hunting seasons, excluding falconry, are closed.

(4) Control measures employed through this section may be used only between the hours of one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

(5) Nothing in the conservation order 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 the conservation order.

(7) States and Tribes must inform participants of the requirements and conditions of the conservation order that apply.

(8) States and Tribes must keep annual records of activities carried out under the authority of the conservation order. Specifically, information must be collected on:

(i) The number of persons participating in the conservation order;

(ii) The number of days people participated in the conservation order;

(iii) The number of persons who pursued light geese with the aid of a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells;

(iv) The number of persons who pursued light geese with the aid of an electronic call;

(v) The number of persons who pursued light geese during the period one-half hour after sunset;

(vi) The total number of light geese shot and retrieved during the conservation order;

(vii) The number of light geese taken with the aid of an electronic call;

(viii) The number of light geese taken with the fourth, fifth, or sixth shotgun shell;

(ix) The number of light geese taken during the period one-half hour after sunset; and

(x) The number of light geese shot but not retrieved.

(9) The States and Tribes must submit an annual report summarizing activities conducted under the conservation order on or before September 15 of each year, to the Chief, Division of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop MBSP–4107, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Information from Tribes may be incorporated in State reports.

(g) *What is required for persons to participate in the conservation order?* Individual participants in State or Tribal programs covered by the conservation order must comply with the following provisions:

(1) Nothing in the conservation order authorizes the take of light geese contrary to any State or Tribal laws or regulations, and none of the privileges granted under the conservation order may be exercised unless persons acting under the authority of the conservation order possess whatever permit or other authorization(s) may be required for such activities by the State or Tribal government concerned.

(2) Persons who take light geese under the conservation order may not

sell or offer for sale those birds or their plumage but may possess, transport, and otherwise properly use them.

(3) Persons acting under the authority of the conservation order must 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 must promptly furnish whatever information an officer requires concerning the operation.

(4) Persons acting under the authority of the conservation order may take 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 carry out take activities 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 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 bird.

(v) By the use or aid of live birds as decoys. It is a violation of this paragraph (g) for any person to take 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 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 light geese.

(vii) 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 as described in §20.11(j–k). Light geese may not be taken on or over lands or areas that are 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 as described in §20.11(h) and (l). However, nothing in this paragraph (g) prohibits the taking of light geese on or over the following lands or areas that are not otherwise baited areas:

(A) 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 of a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, postharvest manipulation or normal soil stabilization practice as described in §20.11(g), (i), (l), and (m);

(B) From a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with natural vegetation;

(C) 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

(D) 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.

(viii) Participants may not possess shot (either in shotshells or as loose shot for muzzleloading) other than steel shot, bismuth-tin, tungsten-iron, tungsten-polymer, tungsten-matrix, tungsten-bronze, tungsten-nickel-iron, tungsten-tin-iron, tungsten-nickel-iron-tin, tungsten-iron-copper-nickel, or other shots that are authorized in §20.21(j).

(h) *Can the conservation order be suspended?* The Director reserves the right to suspend or revoke a State's or Tribe's authority under the conservation order if we find that the State or Tribe has not adhered to the terms and conditions specified in this section. The criteria for suspension and revocation are outlined in § 13.27 and § 13.28 of this subchapter. Upon appeal, final decisions to revoke authority will be made by the Director. Additionally, at such time that the Director determines that a specific population of light geese no longer poses a threat to habitats, agricultural crops, or other interests, or is within Flyway management objectives, the Director may choose to terminate part or all of the conservation order.

(i) *Under what conditions would the conservation order be suspended?* The Director will annually assess the overall impact and effectiveness of the conservation order on each light goose population to ensure compatibility with long-term conservation of this resource. The Director will suspend the conservation order if at any time evidence clearly demonstrates that an individual light goose population no longer presents a serious threat of injury to the area or areas involved. Suspension by the Director will occur by publication of a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. However, resumption of growth by the light goose population in question may warrant reinstatement of the conservation order to control the population. The Director will publish a notice of such reinstatement in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Depending on the status of individual light goose populations, it is possible that a conservation order may be in effect for one or more light goose populations, but not others.

(j) *What are the information collection requirements?* The information collection requirements associated with the conservation order are described in paragraphs (f)(6) through (9) of this section. Reported information helps us to assess the effectiveness of light geese population control methods and strategies and assess whether or not additional population control methods are needed. The Office of Management and Budget has approved this information collection and assigned OMB Control No. 1018–0103. We 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. At any time, you may submit comments on these information collection requirements to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1849 C Street, NW., (mailstop ARL SQ–222), Washington, DC 20240.

[73 FR 65951, Nov. 5, 2008; 73 FR 70914, Nov. 24, 2008]

§ 21.61 Population control of resident Canada geese.

(a) *Which Canada geese are covered by this regulation?* This regulation addresses the population control of resident Canada geese, as defined in § 21.3.

(b) *What is the resident Canada goose population control program, and what is its purpose?* The resident Canada goose population control program is a managed take program implemented under the authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to reduce and stabilize resident Canada goose populations when traditional and otherwise authorized management measures are unsuccessful, not feasible for dealing with, or applicable, in preventing injury to property, agricultural crops, public health, and other interests from resident Canada geese. The Director is authorized to allow States and Tribes to implement a population control, or managed take, program to remedy these injuries. When authorized by the Director, managed take allows additional methods of taking resident Canada geese, allows shooting hours for resident Canada geese to extend to one-half hour after sunset, and removes daily bag limits for resident Canada geese inside or outside the migratory bird hunting season frameworks as described in this section. The intent of the program is to reduce resident Canada goose populations in order to protect personal property and agricultural crops and other interests from injury and to resolve potential concerns about human health. The management and control activities allowed or conducted under the program are intended to relieve or prevent damage and injurious situations. No person should construe this

program as opening, reopening, or extending any hunting season contrary to any regulations established under section 3 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

(c) *What areas are eligible to participate in the program?* When approved by the Director, the State and Tribal wildlife agencies of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming may implement the resident Canada goose population control program components in the Atlantic, Central, and Mississippi Flyway portions of these States.

(d) *What is required in order for State governments to participate in a managed take program?* Following the conclusion of the first full operational year of §§21.49 through 21.52 of this part, any wildlife agency from a State listed in 21.61(c) may request approval for the population control program. A request must include a discussion of the State's or Tribe's efforts to address its injurious situations utilizing the methods approved in this rule or a discussion of the reasons why the methods authorized by these rules are not feasible for dealing with, or applicable to, the injurious situations that require further action. Discussions should be detailed and provide the Service with a clear understanding of the injuries that continue, why the authorized methods utilized have not worked, and why methods not utilized could not effectuate resolution of the injuries. A State's request for approval may be for an area or areas smaller than the entire State. Upon written approval by the Director, 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, resident Canada geese under the following conditions:

(1) Activities conducted under the managed take program may not affect endangered or threatened species as designated under the Endangered Species Act.

(2) Control activities may be conducted under this section only between August 1 and August 31.

(3) 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.

(4) Nothing in the program may limit or initiate management actions on Federal land without concurrence of the Federal agency with jurisdiction.

(5) States and Tribes must designate participants who must operate under the conditions of the managed take program.

(6) States and Tribes must inform participants of the requirements/conditions of the program that apply.

(7) States and Tribes must keep annual records of activities carried out under the authority of the program. Specifically, information must be collected on:

(i) The number of individuals participating in the program;

(ii) The number of days individuals participated in the program;

(iii) The total number of resident Canada geese shot and retrieved during the program; and

(iv) The number of resident Canada geese shot but not retrieved. The States and Tribes must submit an annual report summarizing activities conducted under the program and an assessment of the continuation of the injuries on or before June 1 of each year to the Chief, Division of Migratory Bird Management, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, ms–MBSP–4107, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

(e) *What is required for individuals to participate in the program?* Individual participants in State and Tribal programs covered by the managed take program must comply with the following requirements:

(1) Participants must comply with all applicable State and Tribal laws or regulations including possession of whatever permit(s) or other authorization(s) may be required by the State or Tribal government concerned.

(2) Participants who take resident Canada geese under the program may not sell or offer for sale those birds or their plumage, but may possess, transport, and otherwise properly use them.

(3) Participants must permit at all reasonable times, including during actual operations, any Service special agent or refuge officer, State or Tribal wildlife or deputy wildlife agent, warden, protector, or other wildlife 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 may take resident Canada 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 paraplegic persons 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 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. No person may take resident Canada 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 resident Canada 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 resident Canada geese.

(vii) 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 as described in § 20.11(j) and (k) of this part. Resident Canada geese may not be taken on or over lands or areas that are 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 as described in § 20.11(h) and (l) of this part. However, nothing in this paragraph prohibits the taking of resident Canada geese on or over the following lands or areas that are not otherwise baited areas:

(A) 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 of a normal agricultural planting, harvesting, post-harvest manipulation or normal soil stabilization practice as described in § 20.11(g), (i), (l), and (m) of this part;

(B) From a blind or other place of concealment camouflaged with natural vegetation;

(C) 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

(D) 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.

(E) Participants may not possess shot (either in shotshells or as loose shot for muzzleloading) other than steel shot, bismuth-tin, tungsten-iron, tungsten-polymer, tungsten-matrix, tungsten-nickel iron, or other shots that are authorized in § 20.21(j) of this part.

(f) *Under what conditions would we suspend the managed take program?* Following authorization by the Director, we will annually assess the overall impact and effectiveness of the program on resident Canada goose populations to ensure compatibility with long-term conservation of this resource. If at any time evidence is presented that clearly demonstrates that resident Canada geese populations no longer need to be reduced in order to allow resolution or prevention of injury to people, property, agricultural crops, or other interests, the Director, in writing, will suspend the program for the resident Canada goose population in question. However, resumption of injuries caused by growth of the population and not otherwise addressable by the methods available in part 21 may warrant reinstatement of such regulations. A State must reapply for approval, including the same information and discussions noted in 21.61(d). Depending on the location of the injury or threat or injury, the Director, in writing, may suspend or reinstate this authorization for one or more resident Canada goose populations, but not others.

(g) *What population information is the State or Tribe required to collect concerning the resident Canada goose managed take program?* Participating States and Tribes must provide an annual estimate of the breeding population and distribution of resident Canada geese in their State. The States and Tribes must submit this estimate on or before August 1 of each year, to the Chief, Division of Migratory Bird Management, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr., MBSP–4107, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

(h) *What are the general program conditions and restrictions?* The program is subject to the conditions elsewhere in this section, and, unless otherwise specifically authorized, the following conditions:

(1) Nothing in this section applies to any Federal land within a State's or Tribe's boundaries without written permission of the Federal agency with jurisdiction.

(2) States may not undertake any actions 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. Persons operating under this section must immediately report the take of any species protected under the Endangered Species Act to the Service. Further, to protect certain species from being adversely affected by management actions, States must:

(i) Follow the Federal State Contingency Plan for the whooping crane;

(ii) Conduct no activities within 300 meters of a whooping crane or Mississippi sandhill crane nest; and

(iii) Follow all Regional (or National when available) Bald Eagle Nesting Management guidelines for all management activities.

(i) *Has the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approved the information collection requirements of the program?* OMB has approved the information collection and recordkeeping requirements of the program under OMB control number 1018–0133. 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. You may send comments on the information collection and recordkeeping requirements to the Service's Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 222—ARLSQ, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

[71 FR 45992, Aug. 10, 2006, as amended by 72 FR 46409, Aug. 20, 2007]

PART 22—EAGLE PERMITS

Subpart A—Introduction

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 668–668d; 16 U.S.C. 703–712; 16 U.S.C. 1531–1544.

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 eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) and their parts, nests, and eggs for scientific, educational, and depredation control purposes; for the religious purposes of American Indian tribes; and to protect other interests in a particular locality. 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.

[64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999, as amended at 73 FR 29083, May 20, 2008]

§ 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).

[39 FR 1183, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999]

§ 22.3 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in part 10 of this subchapter, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this part 22:

Advanced conservation practices means scientifically supportable measures that are approved by the Service and represent the best available techniques to reduce eagle disturbance and ongoing mortalities to a level where remaining take is unavoidable.

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.

Communal roost site means an area where eagles gather repeatedly in the

course of a season and shelter overnight and sometimes during the day in the event of inclement weather.

Cumulative effects means the incremental environmental impact or effect of the proposed action, together with impacts of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

Disturb means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.

Eagle nest means any readily identifiable structure built, maintained, or used by bald eagles or golden eagles for the purpose of reproduction.

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.

Foraging area means an area where eagles regularly feed during one or more seasons.

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.

Important eagle-use area means an eagle nest, foraging area, or communal roost site that eagles rely on for breeding, sheltering, or feeding, and the landscape features surrounding such nest, foraging area, or roost site that are essential for the continued viability of the site for breeding, feeding, or sheltering eagles.

Inactive nest means a bald eagle or golden eagle nest that is not currently being used by eagles as determined by the continuing absence of any adult, egg, or dependent young at the nest for at least 10 consecutive days immediately prior to, and including, at present. An inactive nest may become active again and remains protected under the Eagle Act.

Indirect effects means effects for which a proposed action is a cause, and which may occur later in time and/or be physically manifested beyond the initial impacts of the action, but are still reasonably likely to occur.

Maximum degree achievable means the standard at which any take that occurs is unavoidable despite implementation of advanced conservation practices.

Necessary to ensure public health and safety means required to maintain society's well-being in matters of health and safety.

Nesting attempt means any activity by golden eagles involving egg laying and incubation as determined by the presence of an egg attended by an adult, an adult in incubation posture, or other evidence indicating recent use of a golden eagle nest for incubation of eggs or rearing of young.

Person means an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other private entity, or any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of any State or political subdivision of a State.

Practicable means capable of being done after taking into consideration, relative to the magnitude of the impacts to eagles, the following three things: the cost of remedy compared to proponent resources; existing technology; and logistics in light of overall project purposes.

Programmatic permit means a permit that authorizes programmatic take. A programmatic permit can cover other take in addition to programmatic take.

Programmatic take means take that is recurring, is not caused solely by indirect effects, and that occurs over the long term or in a location or locations that cannot be specifically identified.

Resource development or recovery includes, but is not limited to, mining, timbering, extracting oil, natural gas and geothermal energy, construction of roads, dams, reservoirs, power plants, power transmission lines, and pipelines, as well as facilities and access routes essential to these operations, and reclamation following any of these operations.

Safety emergency means a situation that necessitates immediate action to alleviate a threat of bodily harm to humans or eagles.

Take means pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest, or disturb.

Territory means an area that contains, or historically contained, one or more nests within the home range of a mated pair of eagles.

Transportation into or out of the United States for the purpose of this part means that the permitted item or items transported into or out of the United States do not change ownership at any time, they are not transferred from one person to another in the pursuit of gain or profit, and they are transported into or out of the United States for Indian religious purposes, or for scientific or exhibition purposes under the conditions and during the time period specified on a transportation permit for the items.

[39 FR 1183, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 48 FR 57300, Dec. 29, 1983; 64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999; 72 FR 31139, June 5, 2007; 74 FR 46876, Sept. 11, 2009]

§ 22.4 Information collection requirements.

(a) The Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection requirements contained in this part 22 under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned OMB Control Number 1018–0022 and 1018-0136. 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 the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and its regulations, on the issuance, suspension, revocation, or denial of permits. You must respond to obtain or retain a permit.

(b) Direct comments regarding any 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 and 1018-0136), Washington, DC 20603.

[63 FR 52637, Oct. 1, 1998, as amended at 74 FR 46876, Sept. 11, 2009]

Subpart B—General Requirements

§ 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, 50 CFR part 13, 50 CFR part 17, and/or 50 CFR part 21 as provided by § 21.2, 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) A permit that covers take of bald eagles or golden eagles under 50 CFR part 17 for purposes of providing prospective or current ESA authorization constitutes a valid permit issued under this part for any take authorized under the permit issued under part 17 as long as the permittee is in full compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit issued under part 17. The provisions of part 17 that originally applied will apply for purposes of the Eagle Act authorization, except that the criterion for revocation of the permit is that the activity is incompatible with the preservation of the bald eagle or the golden eagle rather than inconsistent with the criterion set forth in 16 U.S.C. 1539(a)(2)(B)(iv).

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) permit under part 23 of this subchapter.

[64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999, as amended at 68 FR 61140, Oct. 27, 2003; 73 FR 29083, May 20, 2008]

§ 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, or transport within the United States lawfully acquired live or dead bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or live or dead eggs 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.

(3) Your application for any permit under this section must also contain the information required under this section, § 13.12(a) of this subchapter, and the following information:

(i) Species of eagle and number of such birds, nests, or eggs proposed to be taken, possessed, or transported;

(ii) Specific locality in which taking is proposed, if any;

(iii) Method taking proposed, if any;

(iv) If not taken, the source of eagles and other circumstances surrounding the proposed acquisition or transportation;

(v) Name and address of the public museum, public scientific societies, or public zoological park for which they are intended;

(vi) Complete explanation and justification of request, nature of project or study, number of specimens now at institution, reason these are inadequate, and other appropriate explanations.

(b) *What are the 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 bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs for scientific or exhibition purposes, are also subject to the following condition: In addition to any reporting requirement specifically noted in the permit, you must submit a report of activities conducted under the permit to the Regional Director—Attention: Migratory

Bird Permit Office, within 30 days after the permit expires.

(c) *How do we evaluate your application for a permit?* We will conduct an investigation and will only issue a permit to take, possess, transport within 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.

[39 FR 1183, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 63 FR 52638, Oct. 1, 1998; 64 FR 50472, Sept. 17, 1999]

§ 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 regligious 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. You can find addresses for the appropriate Regional Directors in 50 CFR 2.2. 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. Your application for any permit under this section must also contain the information required under this section, § 13.12(a) of this subchapter, and 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 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 pursuant to this section are not transferable, except such birds or their parts may be handed down from generation to generation or from one Indian to another in accordance with tribal or religious customs; and

(2) You must submit reports or inventories, including photographs, of eagle feathers or parts on hand as requested by the issuing office.

(c) *How do we evaluate your application for a permit?* We will conduct an investigation and will only issue a permit to take, possess, transport within the United States, or transport into or out of the United States bald or golden eagles, or their parts, nests or eggs, for Indian religious use when we determine that the taking, possession, or transportation is compatible with the preservation of the bald and golden eagle. In making a 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 or golden eagles; and

(2) Whether the applicant is an Indian who is authorized to participate in *bona fide* tribal religious ceremonies.

(d) *How long are the permits valid?* We are authorized to amend, suspend, or revoke any permit that is issued under this section (see §§ 13.23, 13.27, and 13.28 of this subchapter).

(1) A permit issued to you that authorizes you to take bald or golden eagles will be valid during the period specified on the face of the permit, but will not be longer than 1 year from the date it is issued.

(2) A permit issued to you that authorizes you to transport and possess bald or golden eagles or their parts, nests, or eggs within the United States will be valid for your lifetime.

(3) A permit authorizing you to transport dead bald eagles or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or dead eggs into or out of the United States can be used for multiple trips to or from the United States, but no trip can be longer than 180 days. The permit will be valid during the period specified on the face of the permit, not to exceed 3 years from the date it is issued.

[39 FR 1183, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 63 FR 52638, Oct. 1, 1998; 64 FR 50473, Sept. 17, 1999]

§ 22.23 What are the requirements for permits to take depredating eagles and eagles that pose a risk to human or eagle health and safety?

(a) *How do I apply for a permit?* You must submit applications for permits under this section 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, if applicable;

(6) Kind and amount of alleged damage, or description of the risk posed to human health and safety or eagles; 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 bald or golden eagles under this section are 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 will not issue a permit to take bald or golden eagles unless the Director has determined that such taking is compatible with the preservation of the bald or golden eagle. In making such determination, the Director will 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 evidence shows 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, or that bald or golden eagles pose a significant risk to human or eagle health and safety; and

(3) Whether the only way to abate or prevent 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 under this section is that shown on the face of the permit. We will not issue these permits for terms longer than 90 days, except that permits to authorize disturbance associated with hazing eagles from the vicinity may be valid for up to 5 years. We may amend, suspend, or revoke permits issued for a period of longer than 90 days if new information indicates that revised permit conditions are necessary, or that suspension or revocation is necessary, to safeguard local or regional eagle populations.

[39 FR 1183, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 63 FR 52638, Oct. 1, 1998; 64 FR 50473, Sept. 17, 1999; 74 FR 46876, Sept. 11, 2009]

§ 22.24 Permits for falconry purposes.

(a) *Use of golden eagles in falconry*. If you meet the conditions outlined in § 21.29 (c)(3)(iv) of this part, and you have a permit to possess a golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) from your State, tribe, or territory, we consider your permit sufficient for the purposes of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d), subject to the requirement that take of golden eagles for falconry is compatible with the preservation of the golden eagle.

(b) *Transfer of golden eagles trapped by government employees to other permittees*. If you have the necessary permit(s) from your State, tribe, or territory, a government employee who has trapped a golden eagle under a Federal depredation permit or under a depredation control order may transfer the bird to you if he or she cannot release the eagle in an appropriate location. A golden eagle may only be taken from a livestock or wildlife depredation area declared by USDA Wildlife Services and permitted under § 22.23, or from a livestock depredation area authorized in accordance with Subpart D, Depredation Control Orders on Golden Eagles.

[73 FR 59477, Oct. 8, 2008, as amended at 75 FR 932, Jan. 7, 2010]

§ 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 on an appropriately scaled map or plat the exact location of each golden eagle nest used to calculate the area nesting population unless the Service has sufficient data to independently calculate the area nesting population. The map or plat must contain enough details so that each golden eagle nest used to calculate the area nesting population can be readily located by the Service.

(5) A description of each activity to be performed during the resource development or recovery operation which involves the taking of a golden eagle nest;

(6) A statement with any supporting documents from ornithologists experienced with golden eagles or other qualified persons who have made on site inspections and can verify the applicant's calculation of the area nesting population;

(7) The length of time for which the permit is requested, including the dates on which the proposed resource development or recovery operation is to begin and end;

(8) A statement indicating the intended disposition of each nest proposed to be taken. Applicants should state whether they are willing to collect any nest for scientific or educational purposes; and

(9) A statement indicating any proposed mitigation measures that are compatible with the resource development or recovery operation to encourage golden eagles to reoccupy the resource development or recovery site. Mitigation measures may include reclaiming disturbed land to enhance golden eagle nesting and foraging habitat, relocating in suitable habitat any inactive golden eagle nest taken, or establishing one or more nest sites. If the establishment of one or more nest sites is proposed, a description of the materials and methods to be used and the exact location of each artificial nest site must be included.

(b) *Additional permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this chapter, permits to take golden eagle nests are subject to the following additional conditions:

(1) Only inactive golden eagle nests may be taken.

(2) The permittee shall submit a report of activities conducted under the permit to the Director within ten (10) days following the permit's expiration;

(3) The permittee shall notify the Director in writing at least 10 days but not more than 30 days before any golden eagle nest is taken;

(4) The permittee shall comply with any mitigation measures determined by the Director to be feasible and compatible with the resource development or recovery operation; and

(5) Any permit issued before the commencement of a resource development or recovery operation is invalid if the activity which required a permit is not performed.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* The Director shall conduct an investigation and not issue a permit to take any golden eagle nest unless such taking is compatible with the preservation of the area nesting population of golden eagles. In making such determination, the Director shall consider the following:

(1) Whether the applicant can reasonably conduct the resource development or recovery operation in a manner that avoids taking any golden eagle nest;

(2) The total number of golden eagle nests proposed to be taken;

(3) The size of the area nesting population of golden eagles;

(4) Whether suitable golden eagle nesting and foraging habitat unaffected by the resource development or recovery operation is available to the area nesting population of golden eagles to accommodate any golden eagles displaced by the resource development or recovery operation;

(5) Whether feasible mitigation measures compatible with the resource development or recovery operation are available to encourage golden eagles to reoccupy the resource development or recovery site. Mitigation measures may include reclaiming disturbed land to enhance golden eagle nesting and foraging habitat, relocating in suitable habitat any golden eagle nest taken, or establishing one or more nest sites; and

(6) Whether the area nesting population is widely dispersed or locally concentrated.

(d) *Tenure of permits*. The tenure of any permit to take golden eagle nests is 2 years from the date of issuance, unless a shorter period of time is prescribed on the face of the permit. Permits may be renewed in accordance with part 13 of this chapter.

[48 FR 57300, Dec. 29, 1983, as amended at 63 FR 52638, Oct. 1, 1998; 64 FR 50474, Sept. 17, 1999]

§ 22.26 Permits for eagle take that is associated with, but not the purpose of, an activity.

(a) *Purpose and scope*. This permit authorizes take of bald eagles and golden eagles where the take is compatible with the preservation of the bald eagle and the golden eagle; necessary to protect an interest in a particular locality; associated with but not the purpose of the activity; and

(1) For individual instances of take: the take cannot practicably be avoided; or

(2) For programmatic take: the take is unavoidable even though advanced conservation practices are being implemented.

(b) *Definitions*. In addition to the definitions contained in part 10 of this subchapter, and § 22.3, the following definition applies in this section:

Eagle means a live bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), live golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), a bald eagle egg, or a golden eagle egg.

(c) *Permit conditions*. In addition to the conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, which govern permit renewal, amendment, transfer, suspension, revocation, and other procedures and requirements for all permits issued by the Service, your authorization is subject to the following additional conditions:

(1) You must comply with all avoidance, minimization, or other mitigation measures determined by the Director as reasonable and specified in the terms of your permit to compensate for the detrimental effects, including indirect effects, of the permitted activity on the regional eagle population;

(2) You may be required to monitor eagle use of important eagle-use areas where eagles are likely to be affected by your activities for up to 3 years after completion of the activity or as set forth in a separate management plan, as specified on your permit. Unless different monitoring protocols are required under a separate management plan approved by the Service and denoted on the permit, monitoring consists of periodic site visits, during the season(s) when eagles would normally be present, to the area where the take is likely to occur, and noting whether eagles continue to nest, roost, or forage there. The periodic monitoring is required for the duration of the activity that is likely to cause take (during the season(s) that eagles would normally be present). The frequency and duration of required monitoring *after* the activity is completed will depend on the form and magnitude of the anticipated take and the objectives of associated conservation measures, not to exceed what is reasonable to meet the primary purpose of the monitoring, which is to provide data needed by the Service regarding the impacts of human activity on eagles for purposes of adaptive management. Monitoring will not be required beyond 3 years after completion of an activity that

was likely to cause take. For ongoing activities and enduring site features that continue to be likely to result in take, periodic monitoring may be required for as long as the data are needed to assess impacts to eagles.

(3) You must submit an annual report summarizing the information you obtained through monitoring to the Service every year that your permit is valid and for up to 3 years after completion of the activity or termination of the permit, as specified in your permit. If your permit expires or is suspended or revoked before the activity is completed, you must submit the report within 60 days of such date. Reporting requirements include:

(i) Whether eagles are observed using the important eagle-use areas designated on the permit; and

(ii) Description of the human activities conducted at the site when eagles are observed.

(4) While the permit is valid and for up to 3 years after it expires, you must allow Service personnel, or other qualified persons designated by the Service, access to the areas where eagles are likely to be affected, at any reasonable hour, and with reasonable notice from the Service, for purposes of monitoring eagles at the site(s).

(5) The authorizations granted by permits issued under this section apply only to take that results from activities conducted in accordance with the description contained in the permit application and the terms of the permit. If the permitted activity changes after a permit is issued, you must immediately contact the Service to determine whether a permit amendment is required in order to retain take authorization.

(6) You must contact the Service immediately upon discovery of any unanticipated take.

(7) The Service may amend, suspend, or revoke a programmatic permit issued under this section if new information indicates that revised permit conditions are necessary, or that suspension or revocation is necessary, to safeguard local or regional eagle populations. This provision is in addition to the general criteria for amendment, suspension, and revocation of Federal permits set forth in §§13.23, 13.27, and 13.28.

(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of §13.26 of this subchapter, you remain responsible for all outstanding monitoring requirements and mitigation measures required under the terms of the permit for take that occurs prior to cancellation, expiration, suspension, or revocation of the permit.

(9) You must promptly notify the Service of any eagle(s) found injured or dead at the activity site, regardless of whether the injury or death resulted from your activity. The Service will determine the disposition of such eagles.

(10) The authorization granted by permits issued under this section is not valid unless you are in compliance with all Federal, tribal, State, and local laws and regulations applicable to take of eagles.

(d) *Applying for an eagle take permit.* (1) You are advised to coordinate with the Service as early as possible for advice on whether a permit is needed and for technical assistance in assembling your permit application package. The Service may provide guidance on developing complete and adequate application materials and will determine when the application form and materials are ready for submission.

(2) Your application must consist of a completed application Form 3-200-71 and all required attachments. Send applications to the Regional Director of the Region in which the disturbance would occur—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find the current addresses for the Regional Directors in §2.2 of subchapter A of this chapter.

(e) *Evaluation of applications.* In determining whether to issue a permit, we will evaluate:

(1) Whether take is likely to occur based on the magnitude and nature of the impacts of the activity, which include indirect effects. For potential take in the form of disturbance, this evaluation would include:

(i) The prior exposure and tolerance to similar activity of eagles in the vicinity;

(ii) Visibility of the activity from the eagle's nest, roost, or foraging perches; and

(iii) Whether alternative suitable eagle nesting, roosting, and/or feeding areas that would not be detrimentally affected by the activity are available to the eagles potentially affected by the activity.

(2) Whether the take is:

(i) Compatible with the preservation of the bald eagle and the golden eagle, including consideration of indirect effects and the cumulative effects of other permitted take and other additional factors affecting eagle populations;

(ii) Associated with the permanent loss of an important eagle use area;

(iii) Necessary to protect a legitimate interest in a particular locality; and

(iv) Associated with, but not the purpose of, the activity.

(3) Whether the applicant has proposed avoidance and minimization measures to reduce the take to the maximum degree practicable, and for programmatic authorizations, the take is unavoidable despite application of advanced conservation practices developed in coordination with the Service.

(4) Whether issuing the permit would preclude the Service from authorizing another take necessary to protect an interest of higher priority, according to the following prioritization order:

(i) Safety emergencies;

(ii) Native American religious use for rites and ceremonies that require eagles be taken from the wild;

(iii) Renewal of programmatic take permits;

(iv) Non-emergency activities necessary to ensure public health and safety; and

(v) Other interests.

(5) Any additional factors that may be relevant to our decision whether to issue the permit, including, but not limited to, the cultural significance of a local eagle population.

(f) *Required determinations*. Before we issue a permit, we must find that:

(1) The direct and indirect effects of the take and required mitigation, together with the cumulative effects of other permitted take and additional factors affecting eagle populations, are compatible with the preservation of bald eagles and golden eagles;

(2) The taking is necessary to protect a legitimate interest in a particular locality;

(3) The taking is associated with, but not the purpose of, the activity;

(4) The taking cannot practicably be avoided; or for programmatic authorizations, the take is unavoidable;

(5) The applicant has avoided and minimized impacts to eagles to the extent practicable, and for programmatic authorizations, the taking will occur despite application of advanced conservation practices; and

(6) Issuance of the permit will not preclude issuance of another permit necessary to protect an interest of higher priority as set forth in paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(g) We may deny issuance of a permit if we determine that take is not likely to occur.

(h) *Permit duration*. The duration of each permit issued under this section will be designated on its face, and will be based on the duration of the proposed activities, the period of time for which take will occur, the level of impacts to eagles, and mitigation measures, but will not exceed 5 years.

[74 FR 46877, Sept. 11, 2009]

§ 22.27 Removal of eagle nests.

(a) *Purpose and scope*. (1) A permit may be issued under this section to authorize removal or relocation of:

(i) An active or inactive nest where necessary to alleviate a safety emergency;

(ii) An inactive eagle nest when the removal is necessary to ensure public health and safety;

(iii) An inactive nest that is built on a human-engineered structure and creates a functional hazard that renders the structure inoperable for its intended use; or

(iv) An inactive nest, provided the take is necessary to protect an interest in a particular locality and the activity necessitating the take or the mitigation for the take will, with reasonable certainty, provide a clear and substantial benefit to eagles.

(2) Where practicable and biologically warranted, the permit may require a nest to be relocated, or a substitute nest provided, in a suitable site within the same territory to provide a

viable nesting option for eagles within that territory, unless such relocation would create a threat to safety. However, we may issue permits to remove nests that we determine cannot or should not be relocated. The permit may authorize take of eggs or nestlings if present. The permit may also authorize the take of adult eagles (e.g., disturbance or capture) associated with the removal or relocation of the nest.

(3) A programmatic permit may be issued under this section to cover multiple nest takes over a period of up to 5 years, provided the permittee complies with comprehensive measures that are developed in coordination with the Service, designed to reduce take to the maximum degree technically achievable, and specified as conditions of the permit.

(4) This permit does not authorize intentional, lethal take of eagles.

(b) *Conditions*. (1) Except for take that is necessary to alleviate an immediate threat to human or eagle safety, only inactive eagle nests may be taken under this permit.

(2) When an active nest must be removed under this permit, any take of nestlings or eggs must be conducted by a Service-approved, qualified, and permitted agent, and all nestlings and viable eggs must be immediately transported to foster/recipient nests or a rehabilitation facility permitted to care for eagles, as directed by the Service.

(3) Possession of the nest for any purpose other than removal or relocation is prohibited without a separate permit issued under this part authorizing such possession.

(4) You must submit a report consisting of a summary of the activities conducted under the permit to the Service within 30 days after the permitted take occurs, except that for programmatic permits, you must report each nest removal within 10 days after the take and submit an annual report by January 31 containing all the information required in Form 3-202-16 for activities conducted during the preceding calendar year.

(5) You may be required to monitor the area and report whether eagles attempt to build or occupy another nest at another site in the vicinity for the duration specified in the permit.

(6) You may be required under the terms of the permit to harass eagles from the area following the nest removal when the Service determines it is necessary to prevent eagles from renesting in the vicinity.

(7) You must comply with all avoidance, minimization, or other mitigation measures determined by the Director as reasonable and specified in the terms of your permit to compensate for the detrimental effects, including indirect effects, of the permitted activity on—and for permits issued under paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section, to provide a net benefit to—the regional eagle population.

(8) The Service may amend or revoke a programmatic permit issued under this section if new information indicates that revised permit conditions are necessary, or that suspension or revocation is necessary, to safeguard local or regional eagle populations.

(9) Notwithstanding the provisions of §13.26 of this subchapter, you remain responsible for all outstanding monitoring requirements and mitigation measures required under the terms of the permit for take that occurs prior to cancellation, expiration, suspension, or revocation of the permit.

(10) The authorization granted by permits issued under this section is not valid unless you are in compliance with all Federal, tribal, State, and local laws and regulations applicable to take of eagles.

(c) *Applying for a permit to take eagle nests*. (1) If the take is necessary to address an immediate threat to human or eagle safety, contact your local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office (*http://www.fws.gov/permits/mbpermits/addresses.html*) at the earliest possible opportunity to inform the Service of the emergency.

(2) Your application must consist of a completed application Form 3-200-72 and all required attachments. Send applications to the Regional Director of the Region in which the disturbance would occur—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find the current addresses for the Regional Directors in §2.2 of subchapter A of this chapter.

(d) *Evaluation of applications*. In determining whether to issue a permit, we will evaluate:

(1) Whether the activity meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section;

(2) The direct and indirect effects of the take and required mitigation, together with the cumulative effects of other permitted take and additional factors affecting eagle populations;

(3) Whether there is a practicable alternative to nest removal that will protect the interest to be served;

(4) Whether issuing the permit would preclude the Service from authorizing another take necessary to protect an interest of higher priority, as set forth in paragraph (e)(5) of this section;

(5) For take that is not necessary to alleviate an immediate safety emergency, whether suitable nesting and foraging habitat is available to accommodate eagles displaced by the nest removal; and

(6) Any additional factors that may be relevant to our decision whether to issue the permit, including, but not limited to, the cultural significance of a local eagle population.

(e) *Required determinations*. Before issuing a permit under this section, we must find that:

(1) The direct and indirect effects of the take and required mitigation, together with the cumulative effects of other permitted take and additional factors affecting eagle populations, are compatible with the preservation of the bald eagle or the golden eagle;

(2) For inactive nests:

(i) The take is necessary to ensure public health and safety;

(ii) The nest is built on a human-engineered structure and creates a functional hazard that renders the structure inoperable for its intended use; or

(iii) The take is necessary to protect a legitimate interest in a particular locality, and the activity necessitating the take or the mitigation for the take will, with reasonable certainty, provide a clear and substantial benefit to eagles;

(3) For active nests, the take is necessary to alleviate an immediate threat to human safety or eagles;

(4) There is no practicable alternative to nest removal that would protect the interest to be served; and

(5) Issuing the permit will not preclude the Service from authorizing another take necessary to protect an interest of higher priority, according to the following prioritization order:

(i) Safety emergencies;

(ii) Native American religious use for rites and ceremonies that require eagles be taken from the wild;

(iii) Renewal of programmatic nest-take permits;

(iv) Non-emergency activities necessary to ensure public health and safety;

(v) Resource development or recovery operations (under § 22.25, for golden eagle nests only);

(vi) Other interests.

(6) For take that is not necessary to alleviate an immediate threat to human safety or eagles, we additionally must find that suitable nesting and foraging habitat is available to the area nesting population of eagles to accommodate any eagles displaced by the nest removal.

(f) *Tenure of permits*. The tenure of any permit to take eagle nests under this section is set forth on the face of the permit and will not be longer than 5 years.

[74 FR 46877, Sept. 11, 2009]

§ 22.28 Permits for bald eagle take exempted under the Endangered Species Act.

(a) *Purpose and scope*. This permit authorizes take of bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) in compliance with the terms and conditions of a section 7 incidental take statement under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (ESA) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*; 50 CFR 402, Subpart B) issued prior to the effective date of 50 CFR 22.26.

(b) *Issuance criteria*. Before issuing you a permit under this section, we must find that you are in full compliance with the terms and conditions contained in the applicable ESA incidental take statement issued prior to the effective date of 50 CFR 22.26 for take of eagles, based on your certification and any other relevant information available to us, including, but not

limited to, monitoring or progress reports required pursuant to your incidental take statement. The terms and conditions of the Eagle Act permit under this section, including any modified terms and conditions, must be compatible with the preservation of the bald eagle.

(c) *Permit conditions*. (1) You must comply with all terms and conditions of the incidental take statement issued under section 7 of the ESA, or modified measures specified in the terms of your permit issued under this section. At permit issuance or at any time during its tenure, the Service may modify the terms and conditions that were included in your ESA incidental take statement, based on one or more of the following factors:

(i) You requested and received modified measures because some of the requirements for take authorization under the ESA were not necessary for take authorization under the Eagle Act;

(ii) The amount or extent of incidental take authorized under the take statement is exceeded;

(iii) New information reveals effects of the action that may affect eagles in a manner or to an extent not previously considered, and requires modification of the terms and conditions to ensure the preservation of the bald eagle or the golden eagle; or

(iv) The activity will be modified by the permittee in a manner that causes effects to eagles that were not previously considered and which requires modification of the terms and conditions in the incidental take statement in order to ensure the preservation of the bald eagle or the golden eagle.

(2) During any period when the eagles covered by your incidental take statement are listed under the ESA, you must comply with the terms and conditions of both the incidental take statement and the permit issued under this section.

(d) *Permit duration*. The permit will be valid until the action that will take eagles, as described in the incidental take statement or modified to condition the permit issued under this section, is completed, as long as the permittee complies with the terms and conditions of the permit, including any modified terms and conditions.

(e) *Applying for an eagle take permit*. (1) Your application must consist of a copy of the applicable section 7 incidental take statement issued pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and a signed certification that you are in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the ESA incidental take statement.

(2) If you request reevaluation of the terms and conditions required under your previously granted ESA incidental take statement for eagles, you must include a description of the modifications you request, and an explanation for why you believe the original conditions or measures are not reasonably justified to offset the detrimental impact of the permitted activity on eagles.

(3) Send completed permit applications to the Regional Director of the Region in which the disturbance would occur—Attention: Migratory Bird Permit Office. You can find the current addresses for the Regional Directors in § 2.2 of subchapter A of this chapter.

[73 FR 29083, May 20, 2008; 74 FR 46879, Sept. 11, 2009]

Subpart D—Depredation Control Orders on Golden Eagles

§ 22.31 Golden eagle depredations control order on request of Governor of a State.

(a) Whenever the Governor of any State requests permission to take golden eagles to seasonally protect domesticated flocks and herds in such State, the Director shall make an investigation and if he determines that such taking is necessary to and will seasonally protect domesticated flocks and herds in such States he shall authorize such taking in whatever part or parts of the State and for such periods as he determines necessary to protect such interests.

(b) Requests from the Governor of a State to take golden eagles to seasonally protect domesticated flocks and herds must be submitted in writing to the Director listing the periods of time during which the taking of such birds is recommended, and including a map of the State indicating the boundaries

of the proposed area of taking. Such requests should include a statement of the facts and the source of such facts that in the Governor's opinion justifies the request. After a decision by the Director, the Governor will be advised in writing concerning the request and a notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 22.32 Conditions and limitations on taking under depredation control order.

(a) Whenever the taking of golden eagles without a permit is authorized for the seasonal protection of livestock, such birds may be taken by firearms, traps, or other suitable means except by poison or from aircraft.

(b) Any person exercising any of the privileges granted by this subpart D must permit all reasonable times, including during actual operations, any Service agent, or other game law enforcement officer free and unrestricted access over the premises on which such operations have been or are being conducted; and shall furnish promptly to such officer whatever information he may require concerning such operations.

(c) The authority to take golden eagles under a depredations control order issued pursuant to this subpart D only authorizes the taking of golden eagles when necessary to seasonally protect domesticated flocks and herds, and all such birds taken must be reported and turned over to a local Bureau Agent.

PART 23—CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

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AUTHORITY: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (March 3, 1973), 27 U.S.T. 1087; and Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 72 FR 48448, Aug. 23, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 23.1 What are the purposes of these regulations and CITES?

(a) *Treaty*. The regulations in this part implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as CITES, the Convention, the Treaty, or the Washington Convention, TIAS (Treaties and Other International Acts Series) 8249.

(b) *Purpose*. The aim of CITES is to regulate international trade in wildlife and plants, including parts, products, and derivatives, to ensure it is legal and does not threaten the survival of species in the wild. Parties, recognize that:

(1) Wildlife and plants are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth and must be protected for this and future generations.

(2) The value of wildlife and plants is ever-growing from the viewpoints of aesthetics, science, culture, recreation, and economics.

(3) Although countries should be the best protectors of their own wildlife and plants, international cooperation is essential to protect wildlife and plant species from over-exploitation through international trade.

(4) It is urgent that countries take appropriate measures to prevent illegal trade and ensure that any use of wildlife and plants is sustainable.

(c) *National legislation*. We, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), implement CITES through the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

§ 23.2 How do I decide if these regulations apply to my shipment or me?

Answer the following questions to decide if the regulations in this part apply to your proposed activity:

Question on proposed activity	Answer and action
(a) Is the wildlife or plant species (including parts, products, derivatives, whether wild-collected, or born or propagated in a controlled environment) listed in Appendix I, II, or III of CITES (see § 23.91)?	(1) **YES**. Continue to paragraph (b) of this section. (2) **NO**. The regulations in this part do not apply.
(b) Is the wildlife or plant specimen exempted from CITES (see § 23.92)?	(1) **YES**. The regulations in this part do not apply. (2) **NO**. Continue to paragraph (c) of this section.
(c) Do you want to import, export, re-export, engage in international trade, or introduce from the sea?	(1) **YES**. The regulations in this part apply. (2) **NO**. Continue to paragraph (d) of this section.
(d) Was the specimen that you possess or want to enter into intrastate or interstate commerce unlawfully acquired, illegally traded, or otherwise subject to conditions set out on a CITES document that authorized import?	(1) **YES**. The regulations in this part apply. See § 23.13(c) and (d) and sections 9(c)(1) and 11(a) and (b) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1538(c)(1) and 1540(a) and (b)). (2) **NO**. The regulations in this part do not apply.

§ 23.3 What other wildlife and plant regulations may apply?

(a) You may need to comply with other regulations in this subchapter that require a permit or have additional restrictions. Many CITES species are also covered by one or more parts of this subchapter or title and have additional requirements:

(1) Part 15 (exotic birds).

(2) Part 16 (injurious wildlife).

(3) Parts 17 of this subchapter and 222, 223, and 224 of this title (endangered and threatened species).

(4) Parts 18 of this subchapter and 216 of this title (marine mammals).

(5) Part 20 (migratory bird hunting).

(6) Part 21 (migratory birds).

(7) Part 22 (bald and golden eagles).

(b) If you are applying for a permit, you must comply with the general permit procedures in part 13 of this subchapter. Definitions and a list of birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act can be found in part 10 of this subchapter.

(c) If you are importing (including introduction from the sea), exporting, or re-exporting wildlife or plants, you must comply with the regulations in part 14 of this subchapter for wildlife or part 24 of this subchapter for plants. Activities with plants are also regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), in 7 CFR parts 319, 355, and 356.

(d) You may also need to comply with other Federal, State, tribal, or local requirements.

§ 23.4 What are Appendices I, II, and III?

Species are listed by the Parties in one of three Appendices to the Treaty (see subpart H of this part), each of

which provides a different level of protection and is subject to different requirements. Parties regulate trade in specimens of Appendix-I, -II, and -III species and their parts, products, and derivatives through a system of permits and certificates (CITES documents). Such documents enable Parties to monitor the effects of the volume and type of trade to ensure trade is legal and not detrimental to the survival of the species.

(a) *Appendix I* includes species threatened with extinction that are or may be affected by trade. Trade in Appendix-I specimens may take place only in exceptional circumstances.

(b) *Appendix II* includes species that are not presently threatened with extinction, but may become so if their trade is not regulated. It also includes species that need to be regulated so that trade in certain other Appendix-I or -II species may be effectively controlled; these species are most commonly listed due to their similarity of appearance to other related CITES species.

(c) *Appendix III* includes species listed unilaterally by a range country to obtain international cooperation in controlling trade.

§ 23.5 How are the terms used in these regulations defined?

In addition to the definitions contained in part 10 of this subchapter, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this part:

Affected by trade means that either a species is known to be in trade and the trade has or may have a detrimental impact on the status of the species, or a species is suspected to be in trade or there is demonstrable potential international demand for the species that may be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

Annotation means an official footnote to the listing of a species in the CITES Appendices. A reference annotation provides information that further explains the listing (such as ''p.e.'' for possibly extinct). A substantive annotation is an integral part of a species listing. It designates whether the listing includes or excludes a geographically separate population, subspecies, species, group of species, or higher taxon, and the types of specimens included in or excluded from the listing, such as certain parts, products, or derivatives. A substantive annotation may designate export quotas adopted by the CoP. For species transferred from Appendix I to II subject to an annotation relating to specified types of specimens, other types of specimens that are not specifically included in the annotation are treated as if they are Appendix-I specimens.

Appropriate and acceptable destination, when used in an Appendix-II listing annotation for the export of, or international trade in, live animals, means that the Management Authority of the importing country has certified, based on advice from the Scientific Authority of that country, that the proposed recipient is suitably equipped to house and care for the animal (see criteria in § 23.65). Such certification must be provided before a CITES document is issued by the Management Authority of the exporting or re-exporting country.

Artificially propagated means a cultivated plant that meets the criteria in § 23.64.

ATA carnet means a type of international customs document (see § 23.50). ATA is a combination of the French and English words ''Admission Temporaire/Temporary Admission.''

Bred for commercial purposes means any specimen of an Appendix-I wildlife species bred in captivity for commercial purposes. Any Appendix-I specimen that does not meet the definition of ''bred for noncommercial purposes'' is considered to be bred for commercial purposes.

Bred for noncommercial purposes means any specimen of an Appendix-I wildlife species bred in captivity for noncommercial purposes, where each donation, exchange, or loan of the specimen is noncommercial and is conducted between facilities that are involved in a cooperative conservation program.

Bred in captivity means wildlife that is captive-bred and meets the criteria in § 23.63.

Captive-bred means wildlife that is the offspring (first (F1) or subsequent generations) of parents that either mated or otherwise transferred egg and

sperm under controlled conditions if reproduction is sexual, or of a parent that was maintained under controlled conditions when development of the offspring began if reproduction is asexual, but does not meet the bred-in-captivity criteria (see § 23.63).

Certificate means a CITES document or CITES exemption document that identifies on its face the type of certificate it is, including re-export certificate, introduction-from-the-sea certificate, and certificate of origin.

CITES document or CITES exemption document means any certificate, permit, or other document issued by a Management Authority of a Party or a competent authority of a non-Party whose name and address is on file with the Secretariat to authorize the international movement of CITES specimens.

Commercial means related to an activity, including actual or intended import, export, re-export, sale, offer for sale, purchase, transfer, donation, exchange, or provision of a service, that is reasonably likely to result in economic use, gain, or benefit, including, but not limited to, profit (whether in cash or in kind).

Cooperative conservation program means a program in which participating captive- breeding facilities produce Appendix-I specimens bred for noncommercial purposes and participate in or support a recovery activity for that species in cooperation with one or more of the species' range countries.

Coral (dead) means pieces of coral in which the skeletons of the individual polyps are still intact, but which contain no living coral tissue.

Coral fragments, including coral gravel and coral rubble, means loose pieces of broken finger-like coral between 2 and 30 mm in diameter that contain no living coral tissue (see § 23.92 for exemptions).

Coral (live) means pieces of coral that are alive.

Coral rock means hard consolidated material greater than 30 mm in diameter that consists of pieces of coral and possibly also cemented sand, coralline algae, or other sedimentary rocks that contain no living coral tissue. Coral rock includes *live rock* and *substrate*, which are terms for pieces of coral rock to which are attached live specimens of other invertebrate species or coralline algae that are not listed in the CITES Appendices.

Coral sand means material that consists entirely, or in part, of finely crushed coral no larger than 2 mm in diameter and that contains no living coral tissue (see § 23.92 for exemptions).

Country of origin means the country where the wildlife or plant was taken from the wild or was born or propagated in a controlled environment, except in the case of a plant specimen that qualified for an exemption under the provisions of CITES, the country of origin is the country in which the specimen ceased to qualify for the exemption.

Cultivar means a horticulturally derived plant variety that has been selected for specific morphological, physiological, or other characteristics, such as color, a large flower, or disease resistance.

Cultivated means a plant grown or tended by humans for human use. A cultivated plant can be treated as artificially propagated under CITES only if it meets the criteria in § 23.64.

Export means to send, ship, or carry a specimen out of a country (for export from the United States, see part 14 of this subchapter).

Flasked means plant material obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers.

Household effect means a dead wildlife or plant specimen that is part of a household move and meets the criteria in § 23.15.

Hybrid means any wildlife or plant that results from a cross of genetic material between two separate taxa when one or both are listed in Appendix I, II, or III. See § 23.42 for plant hybrids and § 23.43 for wildlife hybrids.

Import means to bring, ship, or carry a specimen into a country (for import into the United States, see part 14 of this subchapter).

International trade means the import, introduction from the sea, export, or re-export across jurisdictional or international boundaries for any purpose whether commercial or noncommercial.

In-transit shipment means the transshipment of any wildlife or plant through an intermediary country when the specimen remains under customs control and either the shipment meets the requirements of § 23.22 or the sample collection covered by an ATA carnet meets the requirements of § 23.50.

Introduction from the sea means transportation into a country of specimens of any species that were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any country.

ISO country code means the two-letter country code developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to represent the name of a country and its subdivisions.

Live rock see the definition for *coral rock*.

Management Authority means a governmental agency officially designated by, and under the supervision of, either a Party to implement CITES, or a non-Party to serve in the role of a Management Authority, including the issuance of CITES documents on behalf of that country.

Noncommercial means related to an activity that is not commercial. Noncommercial includes, but is not limited to, personal use.

Non-Party means a country that has not deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession to CITES with the Depositary Government (Switzerland), or a country that was a Party but subsequently notified the Depositary Government of its denunciation of CITES and the denunciation is in effect.

Offspring of first generation (F1) means a wildlife specimen produced in a controlled environment from parents at least one of which was conceived in or taken from the wild.

Offspring of second generation (F2) or subsequent generations means a wildlife specimen produced in a controlled environment from parents that were also produced in a controlled environment.

Parental stock means the original breeding or propagating specimens that produced the subsequent generations of captive or cultivated specimens.

Party means a country that has given its consent to be bound by the provisions of CITES by depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession with the Depositary Government (Switzerland), and for which such consent is in effect.

Permit means a CITES document that identifies on its face import permit or export permit.

Personal effect means a dead wildlife or plant specimen, including a tourist souvenir, that is worn as clothing or accessories or is contained in accompanying baggage and meets the criteria in § 23.15.

Personal use means use that is not commercial and is for an individual's own consumption or enjoyment.

Precautionary measures means the actions taken that will be in the best interest of the conservation of the species when there is uncertainty about the status of a species or the impact of trade on the conservation of a species.

Pre-Convention means a specimen that was acquired (removed from the wild or born or propagated in a controlled environment) before the date the provisions of the Convention first applied to the species and that meets the criteria in § 23.45, and any product (including a manufactured item) or derivative made from such specimen.

Primarily commercial purposes means an activity whose noncommercial aspects do not clearly predominate (see § 23.62).

Propagule means a structure, such as a cutting, seed, or spore, which is capable of propagating a plant.

Readily recognizable means any specimen that appears from a visual, physical, scientific, or forensic examination or test; an accompanying document, packaging, mark, or label; or any other circumstances to be a part, product, or derivative of any CITES wildlife or plant, unless such part, product, or derivative is specifically exempt from the provisions of CITES or this part.

Re-export means to send, ship, or carry out of a country any specimen previously imported into that country, whether or not the specimen has been altered since import.

Reservation means the action taken by a Party to inform the Secretariat that it is not bound by the effect of a specific listing (see § 23.21).

Scientific Authority means a governmental or independent scientific institution or entity officially designated by either a Party to implement CITES, or a non-Party to serve the role of a Scientific Authority, including making scientific findings.

Secretariat means the entity designated by the Treaty to perform certain administrative functions (see § 23.84).

Shipment means any CITES specimen in international trade whether for commercial or noncommercial use, including any personal item.

Species means any species, subspecies, hybrid, variety, cultivar, color or morphological variant, or geographically separate population of that species.

Specimen means any wildlife or plant, whether live or dead. This term includes any readily recognizable part, product, or derivative unless otherwise annotated in the Appendices.

Sustainable use means the use of a species in a manner and at a level that maintains wild populations at biologically viable levels for the long term. Such use involves a determination of the productive capacity of the species and its ecosystem to ensure that utilization does not exceed those capacities or the ability of the population to reproduce, maintain itself, and perform its role or function in its ecosystem.

Trade means the same as international trade.

Transit see the definition for *in-transit shipment*.

Traveling exhibition means a display of live or dead wildlife or plants for entertainment, educational, cultural, or other display purposes that is temporarily moving internationally.

§ 23.6 What are the roles of the Management and Scientific Authorities?

Under Article IX of the Treaty, each Party must designate a Management and Scientific Authority to implement CITES for that country. If a non-Party wants to trade with a Party, it must also designate such Authorities. The names and addresses of these offices must be sent to the Secretariat to be included in the Directory. In the United States, different offices within the FWS have been designated the Scientific Authority and Management Authority, which for purposes of this section includes FWS Law Enforcement. When offices share activities, the Management Authority is responsible for dealing primarily with management and regulatory issues and the Scientific Authority is responsible for dealing primarily with scientific issues. The offices do the following:

Roles	U.S. Scientific Authority	U.S. Management Authority
(a) Provide scientific advice and recommendations, including advice on biological findings for applications for certain CITES documents, registrations, and export program approvals. Evaluate the conservation status of species to determine if a species listing or change in a listing is warranted. Interpret listings and review nomenclatural issues.	x	
(b) Review applications for CITES documents and issue or deny them based on findings required by CITES.		x
(c) Communicate with the Secretariat and other countries on scientific, administrative, and enforcement issues.	x	x
(d) Ensure that export of Appendix-II specimens is at a level that maintains a species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems in which it occurs and well above the level at which it might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I.	x	
(e) Monitor trade in all CITES species and produce annual reports on CITES trade.		x
(f) Collect the cancelled foreign export permit or re-export certificate and any corresponding import permit presented for import of any CITES specimen. Collect a copy of the validated U.S. export permit or re-export certificate presented for export or re-export of any CITES specimen.		x
(g) Produce biennial reports on legislative, regulatory, and administrative measures taken by the United States to enforce the provisions of CITES.		x

Roles	U.S. Scientific Authority	U.S. Management Authority
(h) Coordinate with State and tribal governments and other Federal agencies on CITES issues, such as the status of native species, development of policies, negotiating positions, and law enforcement activities.	x	x
(i) Communicate with the scientific community, the public, and media about CITES issues. Conduct public meetings and publish notices to gather input from the public on the administration of CITES and the conservation and trade status of domestic and foreign species traded internationally.	x	x
(j) Represent the United States at the meetings of the CoP, on committees (see subpart G of this part), and on CITES working groups. Consult with other countries on CITES issues and the conservation status of species. Prepare discussion papers and proposals for new or amended resolutions and species listings for consideration at the CoP.	x	x
(k) Provide assistance to APHIS and CBP for the enforcement of CITES. Cooperate with enforcement officials to facilitate the exchange of information between enforcement bodies and for training purposes.	x	x
(l) Provide financial and technical assistance to other governmental agencies and CITES officials of other countries.	x	x

§ 23.7 What office do I contact for CITES information?

Contact the following offices to receive information about CITES:

Type of information	Office to contact
(a) *CITES administrative and management issues*: (1) CITES documents, including application forms and procedures; lists of registered scientific institutions and operations breeding Appendix-I wildlife for commercial purposes; and reservations (2) Information on the CoP (3) List of CITES species (4) Names and addresses of other countries' Management and Scientific Authority offices (5) Notifications, resolutions, and decisions (6) Standing Committee documents and issues (7) State and tribal export programs	U.S. Management Authority U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 700 Arlington, Virginia 22203 Toll Free: (800) 358-2104/permit questions Tel: (703) 358-2095/other questions Fax: (703) 358-2281/permits Fax: (703) 358-2298/other issues E-mail: *managementauthority@fws.gov* Website: *http://www.fws.gov/international* and *http://www.fws.gov/permits*
(b) *Scientific issues:* (1) Animals and Plants Committees documents and issues (2) Findings of non-detriment and suitability of facilities, and other scientific findings (3) Listing of species in the Appendices and relevant resolutions (4) Names and addresses of other countries' Scientific Authority offices and scientists involved with CITES-related issues (5) Nomenclatural issues	U.S. Scientific Authority U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Room 750 Arlington, Virginia 22203 Tel: (703) 358-1708 Fax: (703) 358-2276 E-mail: *scientificauthority@fws.gov* Website: *http://www.fws.gov/international*
(c) *Wildlife clearance procedures:* (1) CITES replacement tags (2) Information about wildlife port office locations (3) Information bulletins (4) Inspection and clearance of wildlife shipments involving import, introduction from the sea, export, and re-export, and filing a Declaration of Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) (5) Validation, certification, or cancellation of CITES wildlife documents	Law Enforcement U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop LE–3000 Arlington, Virginia 22203 Tel: (703) 358-1949 Fax: (703) 358-2271 Website: *http://www.fws.gov/le*

Type of information	Office to contact
(d) *APHIS plant clearance procedures:* (1) Information about plant port office locations (2) Inspection and clearance of plant shipments involving: (i) Import and introduction from the sea of living plants (ii) Export and re-export of living and nonliving plants (3) Validation or cancellation of CITES plant documents for the type of shipments listed in paragraph (d)(2) of this section	U.S. Department of Agriculture APHIS/PPQ 4700 River Road Riverdale, Maryland 20737–1236 Toll Free: (877) 770-5990/permit questions Tel: (301) 734-8891/other CITES issues Fax: (301) 734-5786/permit questions Fax: (301) 734-5276/other CITES issues Website: *http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant__health*
(e) *CBP plant clearance procedures:* (1) Inspection and clearance of plant shipments involving: (i) Import and introduction from the sea of nonliving plants (ii) Import of living plants from Canada at designated border ports (7 CFR 319.37–14(b) and 50 CFR 24.12(d)) (2) Cancellation of CITES plant documents for the type of shipments listed in paragraph (e)(1) of this section	Department of Homeland Security U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Field Operations Agriculture Programs and Liaison 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 2.5 B Washington, DC 20229 Tel: (202) 344-3298 Fax: (202) 344-1442
(f) *General information on CITES:* (1) CITES export quota information (2) CITES'*Guidelines for transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants* (3) Information about the Secretariat (4) Names and addresses of other countries' Management and Scientific Authority offices (5) Official documents, including resolutions, decisions, notifications, CoP documents, and committee documents (6) Official list of CITES species and species database (7) Text of the Convention	CITES Secretariat Website: *http://www.cites.org*

§ 23.8 What are the information collection requirements?

The Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection requirements for application forms and reports contained in this part and assigned OMB Control Numbers 1018–0093 and 1018–0137. We cannot collect or sponsor a collection of information and you are not required to provide information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Subpart B—Prohibitions, Exemptions, and Requirements

§ 23.13 What is prohibited?

Except as provided in § 23.92, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to conduct any of the following activities unless they meet the requirements of this part:

(a) Import, export, re-export, or engage in international trade with any specimen of a species listed in Appendix I, II, or III of CITES.

(b) Introduce from the sea any specimen of a species listed in Appendix I or II of CITES.

(c) Possess any specimen of a species listed in Appendix I, II, or III of CITES imported, exported, re-exported, introduced from the sea, or traded contrary to the provisions of CITES, the ESA, or this part.

(d) Attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed any of the activities described in paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

§ 23.14 [Reserved]

§ 23.15 How may I travel internationally with my personal or household effects, including tourist souvenirs?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VII(3) of the Treaty recognizes a limited exemption for the international movement of personal and household effects.

(b) *Stricter national measures*. The exemption for personal and household effects does not apply if a country prohibits or restricts the import, export, or re-export of the item.

(1) You or your shipment must be accompanied by any document required by a country under its stricter national measures.

(2) In the United States, you must obtain any permission needed under other regulations in this subchapter (see § 23.3).

(c) *Required CITES documents.* You must obtain a CITES document for personal or household effects and meet the requirements of this part if one of the following applies:

(1) The Management Authority of the importing, exporting, or re-exporting country requires a CITES document.

(2) You or your shipment does not meet all of the conditions for an exemption as provided in paragraphs (d) through (f) of this section.

(3) The personal or household effect for the following species exceeds the quantity indicated in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (vi) in the table below:

Major group	Species (Appendix II only)	Type of specimen	Quantity [1]
Fishes	(i) Acipenseriformes (sturgeon, including paddlefish)	Sturgeon caviar (see § 23.71)	125 gm
Fishes	(ii) *Hippocampus* spp. (seahorses)	Dead specimens, parts, products (including manufactured items), and derivatives	4
Reptiles	(iii) Crocodylia (alligators, caimans, crocodiles, gavial)	Dead specimens, parts, products (including manufactured items), and derivatives	4
Molluscs	(iv) *Strombus gigas* (queen conch)	Shells	3
Molluscs	(v) Tridacnidae (giant clams)	Shells, each of which may be one intact shell or two matching halves	3 shells, total not exceeding 3 kg
Plants	(vi) Cactaceae (cacti)	Rainsticks	3

[1] To import, export, or re-export more than the quantity listed in the table, you must have a valid CITES document for the entire quantity.

(d) *Personal effects.* You do not need a CITES document to import, export, or re-export any legally acquired specimen of a CITES species to or from the United States if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) No live wildlife or plant (including eggs or non-exempt seeds) is included.

(2) No specimen from an Appendix-I species is included, except for certain worked African elephant ivory as provided in paragraph (f) of this section.

(3) The specimen and quantity of specimens are reasonably necessary or appropriate for the nature of your trip or stay and, if the type of specimen is one listed in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, the quantity does not exceed the quantity given in the table.

(4) You own and possess the specimen for personal use, including any specimen intended as a personal gift.

(5) You are either wearing the specimen as clothing or an accessory or taking it as part of your personal baggage, which is being carried by you or checked as baggage on the same plane, boat, vehicle, or train as you.

(6) The specimen was not mailed or shipped separately.

(e) *Household effects.* You do not need a CITES document to import, export, or re-export any legally acquired specimen of a CITES species that is part of a shipment of your household effects when moving your residence to or from the United States, if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The provisions of paragraphs (d)(1) through (3) of this section are met.

(2) You own the specimen and are moving it for personal use.

(3) You import or export your household effects within 1 year of changing your residence from one country to another.

(4) The shipment, or shipments if you cannot move all of your household effects at one time, contains only specimens purchased, inherited, or otherwise acquired before you changed your residence.

(f) *African elephant worked ivory*. You may export or re-export from the United States worked African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) ivory and then re-import it without a CITES document if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The worked ivory is a personal or household effect that meets the requirements of paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section and you are a U.S. resident who owned the worked ivory before leaving the United States and intend to bring the item back to the United States.

(2) The ivory is pre-Convention (see § 23.45). (The African elephant was first listed in CITES on February 26, 1976.)

(3) You may not sell or transfer the ivory while outside the United States.

(4) The ivory is substantially worked and is not raw. *Raw ivory* means an African elephant tusk, or any piece of tusk, the surface of which, polished or unpolished, is unaltered or minimally carved, including ivory mounted on a stand or part of a trophy.

(5) When you return, you are able to provide records, receipts, or other documents to show that the ivory is pre-Convention and that you owned and registered it before you left the United States. To register such an item you must obtain one of the following documents:

(i) U.S. CITES pre-Convention certificate.

(ii) FWS Declaration of Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177).

(iii) Customs and Border Protection Certificate of Registration for Personal Effects Taken Abroad (Form 4457).

[72 FR 48448, Aug. 23, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 40986, July 17, 2008]

§ 23.16 What are the U.S. CITES requirements for urine, feces, and synthetically derived DNA?

(a) *CITES documents*. We do not require CITES documents to trade in urine, feces, or synthetically derived DNA.

(1) You must obtain any collection permit and CITES document required by the foreign country.

(2) If the foreign country requires you to have a U.S. CITES document for these kinds of samples, you must apply for a CITES document and meet the requirements of this part.

(b) *Urine and feces*. Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, we consider urine and feces to be wildlife byproducts, rather than parts, products, or derivatives, and exempt them from the requirements of CITES and this part.

(c) *DNA*. We differentiate between DNA directly extracted from blood and tissue and DNA synthetically derived as follows:

(1) A DNA sample directly derived from wildlife or plant tissue is regulated by CITES and this part.

(2) A DNA sample synthetically derived that does not contain any part of the original template is exempt from the requirements of CITES and this part.

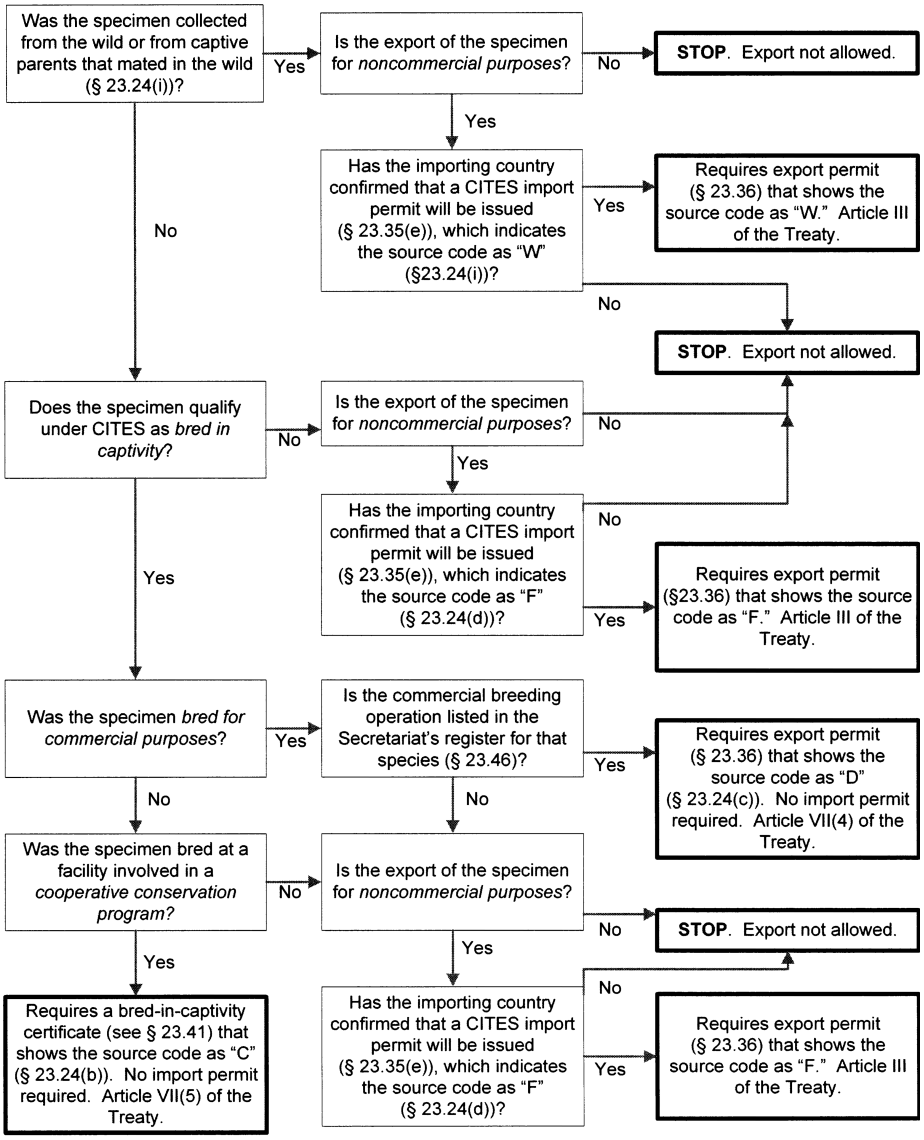
§ 23.17 What are the requirements for CITES specimens traded internationally by diplomatic, consular, military, and other persons exempt from customs duties or inspections?

A specimen of a CITES species imported, introduced from the sea, exported, or re-exported by a person receiving duty-free or inspection exemption privileges under customs laws must meet the requirements of CITES and the regulations in this part.

§ 23.18 What CITES documents are required to export Appendix-I wildlife?

Answer the questions in the following decision tree to find the section in this part that applies to the type of CITES document you need to export Appendix-I wildlife. See § 23.20(d) for CITES exemption documents or § 23.92 for specimens that are exempt from the requirements of CITES and do not need CITES documents.

Decision Tree for Export of Appendix-I Wildlife

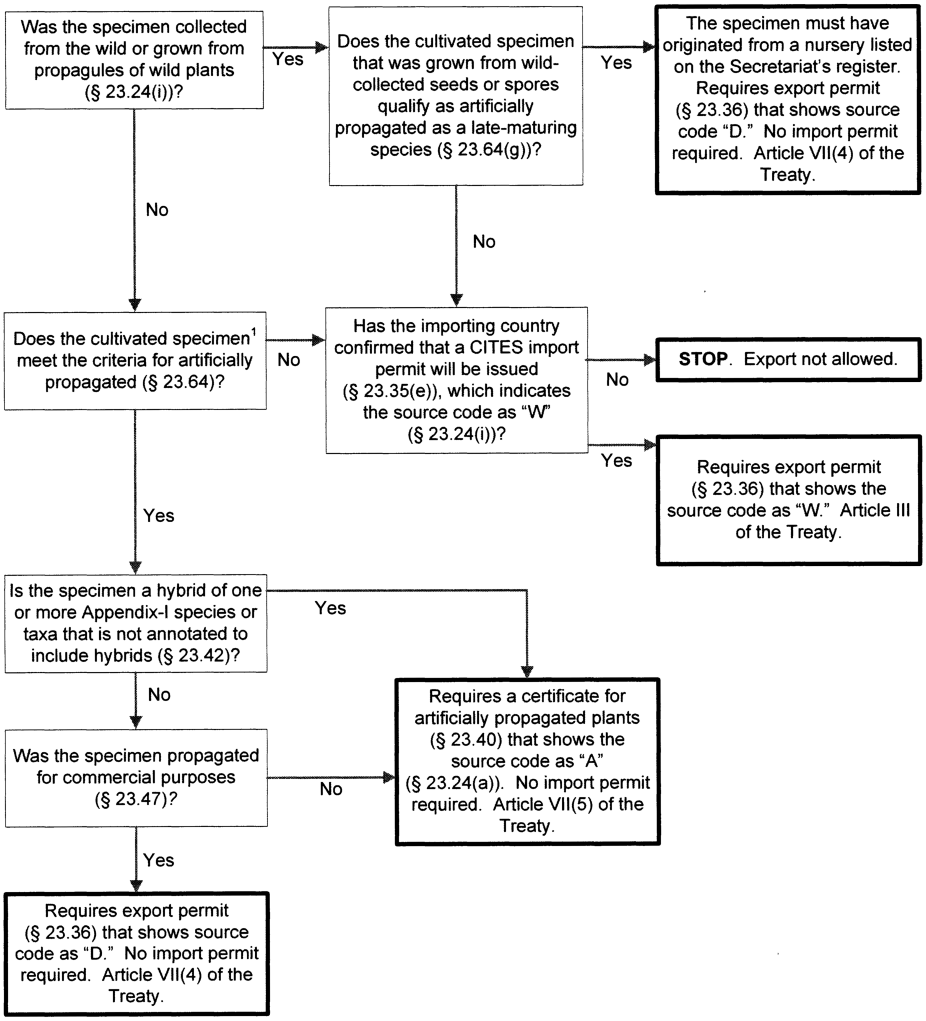


A

§ 23.19 What CITES documents are required to export Appendix-I plants?

Answer the questions in the following decision tree to find the section in this part that applies to the type of CITES document you need to export Appendix-I plants. See § 23.20(d) for CITES exemption documents or § 23.92 for specimens that are exempt from the requirements of CITES and do not need CITES documents.

Decision Tree for Export of Appendix-I Plants



[1] Cultivated specimens (see § 23.5) that do not meet the criteria as artificially propagated are treated as wild.

B

§23.20 What CITES documents are required for international trade?

(a) *Purpose.* Articles III, IV, and V of the Treaty give the types of standard CITES documents that must accompany an Appendix-I, -II, or -III specimen in international trade. Articles

VII and XIV recognize some exemptions and provide that a CITES document must accompany most exempt specimens.

(b) *Stricter national measures*. Before importing, introducing from the sea, exporting, or re-exporting a specimen, check with the Management Authorities of all countries concerned to obtain any documentation required under stricter national measures.

(c) *CITES documents*. Except as provided in the regulations in this part, you must have a valid CITES document to engage in international trade in any CITES specimen.

(d) *CITES exemption documents*. The following table lists the CITES exemption document that you must obtain before conducting a proposed activity with an exempt specimen (other than specimens exempted under § 23.92). If one of the exemptions does not apply to the specimen, you must obtain a CITES document as provided in paragraph (e) of this section. The first column in the following table alphabetically lists the type of specimen or activity that may qualify for a CITES exemption document. The last column indicates the section of this part that contains information on the application procedures, provisions, criteria, and conditions specific to each CITES exemption document, as follows:

Type of specimen or activity	Appendix	CITES exemption document	Section
(1) Artificially propagated plant (see paragraph (d)(4) of this section for an Appendix-I plant propagated for commercial purposes)	I, II, or III	CITES document with source code "A"[1]	23.40
(2) Artificially propagated plant from a country that has provided copies of the certificates, stamps, and seals to the Secretariat	II or III	Phytosanitary certificate with CITES statement[1]	23.23(f)
(3) Bred-in-captivity wildlife (see paragraph (d)(5) of this section for Appendix-I wildlife bred in captivity for commercial purposes)	I, II, or III	CITES document with source code "C"[1]	23.41
(4) Commercially propagated Appendix-I plant	I	CITES document with source code "D"[1]	23.47
(5) Commercially bred Appendix-I wildlife from a breeding operation registered with the CITES Secretariat	I	CITES document with source code "D"[1]	23.46
(6) Export of certain marine specimens protected under a pre-existing treaty, convention, or international agreement for that species	II	CITES document indicating that the specimen was taken in accordance with provisions of the applicable treaty, convention, or international agreement	23.36(e) 23.39(e)
(7) Hybrid plants	I, II, or III	CITES document unless the specimen qualifies as an exempt plant hybrid	23.42
(8) Hybrid wildlife	I, II, or III	CITES document unless the specimen qualifies as an exempt wildlife hybrid	23.43
(9) In-transit shipment (see paragraph (d)(14) of this section for sample collections covered by an ATA carnet)	I, II, or III	CITES document designating importer and country of final destination	23.22
(10) Introduction from the sea under a pre-existing treaty, convention, or international agreement for that species	II	Document required by applicable treaty, convention, or international agreement, if appropriate	23.39(d)
(11) Noncommercial loan, donation, or exchange of specimens between scientific institutions registered with the CITES Secretariat	I, II, or III	A label indicating CITES and the registration codes of both institutions and, in the United States, a CITES certificate of scientific exchange that registers the institution[3]	23.48

Type of specimen or activity	Appendix	CITES exemption document	Section
(12) Personally owned live wildlife for multiple cross-border movements	I, II, or III	CITES certificate of ownership[2]	23.44
(13) Pre-Convention specimen	I, II, or III	CITES document indicating pre-Convention status[1]	23.45
(14) Sample collection covered by an ATA carnet	I[4], II, or III	CITES document indicating sample collection[2]	23.50
(15) Traveling exhibition	I, II, or III	CITES document indicating specimens qualify as pre-Convention, bred in captivity, or artificially propagated[2]	23.49

[1] Issued by the Management Authority in the exporting or re-exporting country.
[2] Issued by the Management Authority in the owner's country of usual residence.
[3] Registration codes assigned by the Management Authorities in both exporting and importing countries.
[4] Appendix-I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes (see §§23.46 and 23.47).

(e) *Import permits, export permits, re-export certificates, and certificates of origin*. Unless one of the exemptions under paragraph (d) of this section or §23.92 applies, you must obtain the following CITES documents before conducting the proposed activity:

Appendix	Type of CITES document(s) required
I	Import permit (§23.35) and either an export permit (§23.36) or re-export certificate (§23.37)
II	Export permit (§23.36) or re-export certificate (§23.37)
III	Export permit (§23.36) if the specimen originated in a country that listed the species; certificate of origin (§23.38) if the specimen originated in a country other than the listing country, unless the listing annotation indicates otherwise; or re-export certificate for all re-exports (§23.37)

(f) *Introduction-from-the-sea certificates*. For introduction from the sea of Appendix-I or Appendix-II specimens, you must obtain an introduction-from-the-sea certificate before conducting the proposed activity, unless the exemption in paragraph (d)(10) of this section applies (see §23.39). The export of a specimen that was previously introduced from the sea will be treated as an export (see §23.36 for export, §23.36(e) and §23.39(e) for export of exempt specimens, or §23.37 for re-export). Although an Appendix-III specimen does not require a CITES document to be introduced from the sea, the subsequent international trade of the specimen would be considered an export. For export of an Appendix-III specimen that was introduced from the sea you must obtain an export permit (§23.36) if the export is from the country that listed the species in Appendix III, a certificate of origin (§23.38) if the export is from a country other than the listing country, or a re-export certificate for all re-exports (§23.37).

§23.21 What happens if a country enters a reservation for a species?

(a) *Purpose*. CITES is not subject to general reservations. Articles XV, XVI, and XXIII of the Treaty allow a Party to enter a specific reservation on a species listed in Appendix I, II, or III, or on parts, products, or derivatives of a species listed in Appendix III.

(b) *General provision*. A Party can enter a reservation in one of the following ways:

(1) A Party must provide written notification to the Depositary Government (Switzerland) on a specific new or amended listing in the Appendices within 90 days after the CoP that adopted the listing, or at any time for Appendix-III species.

(2) A country must provide written notification on a specific species listing when the country ratifies, accepts, approves, or accedes to CITES.

(c) *Requesting the United States take a reservation*. You may submit information relevant to the issue of whether the United States should take a reservation on a species listing to the U.S.

Management Authority. The request must be submitted within 30 calendar days after the last day of the CoP where a new or amended listing of a species in Appendix I or II occurs, or at any time for a species (or its parts, products, or derivatives) listed in Appendix III.

(d) *Required CITES documents*. Except as provided in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, Parties treat a reserving Party as if it were a non-Party for trade in the species concerned (including parts, products, and derivatives, as appropriate). The following table indicates when CITES documents must accompany a shipment and which Appendix should appear on the face of the document:

If	Then
(1) The shipment is between a Party and a reserving Party, or the shipment is from a non-Party to a reserving Party and is in transit through a Party	The shipment must be accompanied by a valid CITES document(s) (see § 23.26) that indicates the CITES Appendix in which the species is listed.
(2) The shipment is from a reserving Party to another reserving Party [1] or non-Party and is in transit through a Party	The shipment must be accompanied by a valid CITES document(s) (see § 23.26) that indicates the CITES Appendix in which the species is listed. [2]
(3) The shipment is between a reserving Party and another reserving Party [1] or non-Party and is not in transit through a Party	No CITES document is required. [2]

[1] Both reserving Parties must have a reservation for the same species, and if the species is listed in Appendix III, a reservation for the same parts, products, and derivatives.

[2] CITES recommends that reserving Parties treat Appendix-I species as if listed in Appendix II and issue CITES documents based on Appendix-II permit criteria (see § 23.36). However, the CITES document must show the specimen as listed in Appendix I. If the United States entered a reservation, such a CITES document would be required.

(e) *Reservations taken by countries*. You may consult the CITES website or contact us (see § 23.7) for a list of countries that have taken reservations and the species involved.

§ 23.22 What are the requirements for in-transit shipments?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VII(1) of the Treaty allows for a shipment to transit an intermediary country that is a Party before reaching its final destination without the need for the intermediary Party to issue CITES documents. To control any illegal trade, Parties are to inspect, to the extent possible under their national legislation, specimens in transit through their territory to verify the presence of valid documentation. See § 23.50 for in-transit shipment of sample collections covered by an ATA carnet.

(b) *Document requirements*. An in-transit shipment does not require a CITES document from an intermediary country, but must be accompanied by all of the following documents:

(1) Unless the specimen qualifies for an exemption under § 23.92, a valid original CITES document, or a copy of the valid original CITES document, that designates the name of the importer in the country of final destination and is issued by the Management Authority of the exporting or re-exporting country. A copy of a CITES document is subject to verification.

(2) For shipment of an Appendix-I specimen, a copy of a valid import permit that designates the name of the importer in the country of final destination, unless the CITES document in paragraph (b)(1) of this section is a CITES exemption document (see § 23.20(d)).

(3) Transportation and routing documents that show the shipment has been consigned to the same importer and country of final destination as designated on the CITES document.

(c) *Shipment requirements*. An in-transit shipment, including items in an on-board store, must meet the following:

(1) When in an intermediary country, an in-transit shipment must stay only for the time needed to immediately transfer the specimen to the mode of transport used to continue to the final destination and remain under customs control. Other than during immediate transfer, the specimen may not be stored in a duty-free, bonded, or other kind of warehouse or a free trade zone.

(2) At any time during transit, an in-transit shipment must not be sold, manipulated, or split unless authorized by the Management Authority of the intermediary country for inspection or enforcement purposes.

(d) *Reserving Party or non-Party*. All the requirements of this section apply to shipments to or from a reserving Party or non-Party that are being transshipped through a Party. The CITES document must treat the specimen as listed in the Appendix as provided in § 23.21(d).

(e) *Specimen protected by other regulations*. Shipment of a specimen that is also listed as a migratory bird (part 10 of this subchapter), injurious wildlife (part 16 of this subchapter), endangered or threatened species (parts 17 of this subchapter and 222–224 of this title), marine mammal (parts 18 of this subchapter and 216 of this title), or bald or golden eagle (part 22 of this subchapter), and is moving through the United States is considered an import, and cannot be treated as an in-transit shipment (see § 23.3).

§ 23.23 What information is required on U.S. and foreign CITES documents?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VI of the Treaty provides standard information that must be on a permit and certificate issued under Articles III, IV, and V. To identify a false or invalid document, any CITES document, including a CITES exemption document issued under Article VII, must contain standardized information to allow a Party to verify that the specimen being shipped is the one listed on the document and that the trade is consistent with the provisions of the Treaty.

(b) *CITES form*. A CITES document issued by a Party must be on a form printed in one or more of the three working languages of CITES (English, Spanish, or French). A CITES document from a non-Party may be in the form of a permit or certificate, letter, or any other form that clearly indicates the nature of the document and includes the information in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section and the additional information in § 23.25.

(c) *Required information*. Except for a phytosanitary certificate used as a CITES certificate for artificially propagated plants in paragraph (f) of this section, or a customs declaration label used to identify specimens being moved between registered scientific institutions (§ 23.48(e)(5)), a CITES document issued by a Party or non-Party must contain the information set out in this paragraph (listed alphabetically). Specific types of CITES documents must also contain the additional information identified in paragraph (e) of this section. A CITES document is valid only when it contains the following information:

Required information	Description
(1) Appendix	The CITES Appendix in which the species, subspecies, or population is listed (see § 23.21 when a Party has taken a reservation on a listing).
(2) Applicant's signature	The applicant's signature if the CITES document includes a place for it.
(3) Bill of lading, air waybill, or flight number	As applicable for export or re-export: (i) by ocean or air cargo, the bill of lading or air waybill number or (ii) in accompanying baggage, the flight number, as recorded on the CITES document by the inspecting official at the port, if known at the time of validation or certification.
(4) Dates	Date of issue and date of expiration ("valid until" date on the standardized CITES form), which is midnight of the date on the CITES document. See § 23.54 for the length of validity for different types of CITES documents.
(5) Description of the specimen	A complete description of the specimen, including whether live or the type of goods. The sex and age of a live specimen should be recorded, if possible. Such information must be in English, Spanish, or French on a CITES document from a Party. If a code is used to indicate the type of specimen, it must agree with the *Guidelines for preparation and submission of CITES annual reports* available from the CITES website or us (see § 23.7).
(6) Document number	A unique control number. We use a unique 12-character number. The first two characters are the last two digits of the year of issuance, the next two are the two-letter ISO country code, followed by a six-digit serial number, and two digits or letters used for national informational purposes.

Required information	Description
(7) Humane transport of live wildlife	If the CITES document authorizes the export or re-export of live wildlife, a statement that the document is valid only if the transport conditions comply with CITES' *Guidelines for transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants*, or in the case of air transport of wildlife, with the *International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulations*. The shipment must comply with the requirements of CITES' *Guidelines for transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants*, adopted by the Parties in 1979 and revised in 1981, or, in the case of air transport of wildlife, the Live Animals Regulations (LAR), 33rd edition, October 1, 2006, by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), Reference Number: 9105-33, ISBN 92-9195-818-2. The incorporation by reference of these documents was approved by the Director of the Office of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies of CITES' *Guidelines for transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants* may be obtained from the CITES Secretariat, International Environment House, Chemin des Anémones, CH-1219, Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland, or through the Internet at *http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/transport/E-TranspGuide.pdf*. Copies of the IATA LAR may be obtained from IATA, 800 Place Victoria, P.O. Box 113, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H4Z 1M1, by calling 1-800-716-6326, or ordering through the Internet at *http://www.iata.org*. Copies of these documents may be inspected at the U.S. Management Authority, Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr., Arlington, VA 22203 or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: *http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html*.
(8) Identification of the specimen	Any unique identification number or mark (such as a tag, band, ring, microchip, label, or serial number), including any mark required under these regulations or a CITES listing annotation. For a microchip, the microchip code, trademark of the transponder manufacturer and, where possible, the location of the microchip in the specimen. If a microchip is used, we may, if necessary, ask the importer, exporter, or re-exporter to have equipment on hand to read the microchip at the time of import, export, or re-export.
(9) Management Authority	The complete name and address of the issuing Management Authority as included in the CITES directory, which is available from the CITES website or us (see § 23.7).
(10) Name and address	The complete name and address, including country, of the exporter and importer.
(11) Purpose of transaction	The purpose of the transaction identified either through a written description of the purpose of the transaction or by using one of the codes given in paragraph (d) of this section. The code is determined by the issuing Management Authority through information submitted with an application. This is not required for a certificate of origin.
(12) Quantity	The quantity of specimens authorized in the shipment and, if appropriate, the unit of measurement using the metric system: (i) The unit of measurement should be appropriate to the type of specimen and agree with the *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports* available from the CITES website or us (see § 23.7). General descriptions such as ''one case'' or ''one batch'' are not acceptable. (ii) Weight should be in kilograms. If weight is used, net weight (weight of the specimen alone) must be stated, not gross weight that includes the weight of the container or packaging. (iii) Volume should be in cubic meters for logs and sawn wood and either square meters or cubic meters for veneer and plywood. (iv) For re-export, if the type of good has not changed since being imported, the same unit of measurement as on the export permit must be used, except to change to units that are to be used in the CITES annual report.
(13) Scientific name	The scientific name of the species, including the subspecies when needed to determine the level of protection of the specimen under CITES, using standard nomenclature as it appears in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP. A list of current references is available from the CITES website or us (see § 23.7). A CITES document may contain higher-taxon names in lieu of the species name only under one of the following circumstances: (i) The CoP has agreed that the use of a higher-taxon name is acceptable for use on CITES documents. (A) If the genus cannot be readily determined for coral rock, the scientific name to be used is the order Scleractinia. (B) Live and dead coral must be identified to the level of species except where the CoP has agreed that identification to genus is acceptable. A current list of coral taxa identifiable to genus is available from the CITES website or us (see § 23.7). (C) Re-export of worked skins or pieces of *Tupinambis* species that were imported before August 1, 2000, may indicate *Tupinambis* spp. (ii) The issuing Party can show the use of a higher-taxon name is well justified and has communicated the justification to the Secretariat. (iii) The item is a pre-Convention manufactured product containing a specimen that cannot be identified to the species level.

Required information	Description
(14) Seal or stamp	The embossed seal or ink stamp of the issuing Management Authority.
(15) Security stamp	If a Party uses a security stamp, the stamp must be canceled by an authorized signature and a stamp or seal, preferably embossed. The number of the stamp must also be recorded on the CITES document.
(16) Signature	An original handwritten signature of a person authorized to sign CITES documents for the issuing Management Authority. The signature must be on file with the Secretariat.
(17) Signature name	The name of the person who signed the CITES document.
(18) Source	The source of the specimen. For re-export, unless there is information to indicate otherwise, the source code on the CITES document used for import of the specimen must be used. See § 23.24 for a list of codes.
(19) Treaty name	Either the full name or acronym of the Treaty, or the CITES logo.
(20) Type of CITES document	The type of CITES document (import, export, re-export, or other): (i) If marked ''other,'' the CITES document must indicate the type of document, such as certificate for artificially propagated plants, certificate for wildlife bred in captivity, certificate of origin, certificate of ownership, introduction-from-the-sea certificate, pre-Convention certificate, sample collection covered by an ATA carnet, scientific exchange certificate, or traveling-exhibition certificate. (ii) If multiple types are authorized on one CITES document, the type that applies to each specimen must be clearly indicated.
(21) Validation or certification	The actual quantity of specimens exported or re-exported: (i) Using the same units of measurement as those on the CITES document. (ii) Validated or certified by the stamp or seal and signature of the inspecting authority at the time of export or re-export.

(d) *Purpose of transaction*. If the purpose is not identified by a written description, the CITES document must contain one of the following codes:

Code	Purpose of transaction
B	Breeding in captivity or artificial propagation
E	Education
G	Botanical garden
H	Hunting trophy
L	Law enforcement/judicial/forensic
M	Medical research (including biomedical research)
N	Reintroduction or introduction into the wild
P	Personal
Q	Circus and traveling exhibition
S	Scientific
T	Commercial
Z	Zoo

(e) *Additional required information*. The following describes the additional information that is required for specific types of documents (listed alphabetically):

Type of document	Additional required information
(1) Annex (such as an attached inventory, conditions, or continuation pages of a CITES document)	The page number, document number, and date of issue on each page of an annex that is attached as an integral part of a CITES document. An authorized signature and ink stamp or seal, preferably embossed, of the Management Authority issuing the CITES document must also be included on each page of the annex. The CITES document must indicate an attached annex and the total number of pages.
(2) Certificate of origin (see § 23.38)	A statement that the specimen originated in the country that issued the certificate.
(3) Copy when used in place of the original CITES document	(i) Information required in paragraph (e)(7) of this section when the document authorizes export or re-export. (ii) A statement by the Management Authority on the face of the document authorizing the use of a copy when the document authorizes import.
(4) Export permit for a registered commercial breeding operation or nursery for Appendix-I specimens (see § 23.46)	The registration number of the operation or nursery assigned by the Secretariat, and if the exporter is not the registered operation or nursery, the name of the registered operation or nursery.

Type of document	Additional required information
(5) Export permit with a quota	Number of specimens, such as 500/1,000, that were: (i) Exported thus far in the current calendar year, including those covered by the current permit (such as 500), and (ii) Included in the current annual quota (such as 1,000).
(6) Import permit (Appendix-I specimen) (see § 23.35)	A certification that the specimen will not be used for primarily commercial purposes and, for a live specimen, that the recipient has suitable facilities and expertise to house and care for it.
(7) Replacement CITES document (see § 23.52)	When a CITES document replaces an already issued CITES document that was lost, damaged, stolen, or accidentally destroyed: (i) If a newly issued CITES document, indication it is a ''replacement,'' the number and date of issuance of the CITES document that was replaced, and reason for replacement. (ii) If a copy of the original CITES document, indication it is a ''replacement'' and a ''true copy of the original,'' a new original signature of a person authorized to sign CITES documents for the issuing Management Authority, the date signed, and reason for replacement.
(8) Partially completed documents (see § 23.51)	(i) A list of the blocks that must be completed by the permit holder. (ii) If the list includes scientific names, an inventory of approved species must be included on the face of the CITES document or in an attached annex. (iii) A signature of the permit holder, which acts as a certification that the information entered is true and accurate.
(9) Pre-Convention document (see § 23.45)	(i) An indication on the face of the CITES document that the specimen is pre-Convention. (ii) A date that shows the specimen was acquired before the date the Convention first applied to it.
(10) Re-export certificate (see § 23.37)	(i) The country of origin, the export permit number, and the date of issue. (ii) If previously re-exported, the country of last re-export, the re-export certificate number, and the date of issue. (iii) If all or part of this information is not known, a justification must be given.
(11) Retrospective CITES document (see § 23.53)	A clear statement that the CITES document is issued retrospectively and the reason for issuance.
(12) Sample collection covered by an ATA carnet (see § 23.50)	(i) A statement that the document covers a sample collection and is invalid unless accompanied by a valid ATA carnet. (ii) The number of the accompanying ATA carnet recorded by the Management Authority, customs, or other responsible CITES inspecting official.

(f) *Phytosanitary certificate*. A Party may use a phytosanitary certificate as a CITES document under the following conditions:

(1) The Party has provided copies of the certificate, stamps, and seals to the Secretariat.

(2) The certificate is used only when all the following conditions are met:

(i) The plants are being exported, not re-exported.

(ii) The plants are Appendix-II species, or are hybrids of one or more Appendix-I species or taxa that are not annotated to include hybrids.

(iii) The plants were artificially propagated in the exporting country.

(3) The certificate contains the following information:

(i) The scientific name of the species, including the subspecies when needed to determine the level of protection of the specimen under CITES, using standard nomenclature as it appears in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP.

(ii) The type (such as live plant or bulb) and quantity of the specimens authorized in the shipment.

(iii) A stamp, seal, or other specific indication stating that the specimen is artificially propagated (see § 23.64).

§ 23.24 What code is used to show the source of the specimen?

The Management Authority must indicate on the CITES document the source of the specimen using one of the following codes, except the code ''O'' for pre-Convention, which should be used in conjunction with another code:

Source of specimen	Code
(a) *Artificially propagated plant (see § 23.40):* (1) An Appendix-II or -III artificially propagated specimen. (2) An Appendix-I plant specimen artificially propagated for noncommercial purposes or certain Appendix-I hybrids (see § 23.42) propagated for commercial purposes.	A
(b) *Bred-in-captivity wildlife (see § 23.41):* (1) An Appendix-II or -III specimen bred in captivity. (See paragraph (d)(1) of this section for wildlife that does not qualify as bred in captivity.) (2) An Appendix-I specimen bred for noncommercial purposes. (See paragraph (c)(1) of this section for an Appendix-I specimen bred for commercial purposes.)	C
(c) *Bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes (see §§ 23.46 and 23.47):* (1) An Appendix-I wildlife specimen bred in captivity for commercial purposes at an operation registered with the Secretariat. (2) An Appendix-I plant specimen artificially propagated for commercial purposes at a nursery that is registered with the Secretariat or a commercial propagating operation that meets the requirements of § 23.47.	D
(d) *Captive-bred wildlife (§ 23.36)*: (1) An Appendix-II or -III wildlife species that is captive-bred. (2) An Appendix-I wildlife species that is one of the following: (i) Captive-bred. (ii) Bred for commercial purposes, but the commercial breeding operation is not registered with the Secretariat. (iii) Bred for noncommercial purposes, but the facility does not meet the definition in § 23.5 because it is not involved in a cooperative conservation program.	F
(e) *Confiscated or seized specimen (see § 23.78).*	I
(f) *Pre-Convention specimen (see § 23.45)* (code to be used in conjunction with another code).	O
(g) *Ranched wildlife* (wildlife that originated from a ranching operation).	R
(h) *Source unknown* (must be justified on the face of the CITES document).	U
(i) *Specimen taken from the wild:* (1) For wildlife, this includes a specimen born in captivity from an egg collected from the wild or from wildlife that mated or exchanged genetic material in the wild. (2) For a plant, it includes a specimen propagated from a propagule collected from a wild plant, except as provided in § 23.64.	W

§ 23.25 What additional information is required on a non-Party CITES document?

(a) *Purpose*. Under Article X of the Treaty, a Party may accept a CITES document issued by a competent authority of a non-Party only if the document substantially conforms to the requirements of the Treaty.

(b) *Additional certifications*. In addition to the information in § 23.23(c) through (e), a CITES document issued by a non-Party must contain the following certifications on the face of the document:

Activity by a non-Party	Certification
(1) Export	(i) For Appendix-I and -II specimens, the Scientific Authority has advised that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species. (ii) The Management Authority is satisfied that the specimen was legally acquired.
(2) Import	For Appendix-I specimens, the import will be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.

§ 23.26 When is a U.S. or foreign CITES document valid?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VIII of the Treaty provides that Parties take appropriate measures to enforce the Convention to prevent illegal trafficking in wildlife and plants.

(b) *Original CITES documents*. A separate original or a true copy of a CITES document must be issued before the

import, introduction from the sea, export, or re-export occurs, and the document must accompany each shipment. No copy may be used in place of an original except as provided in § 23.23(e)(3) or when a shipment is in transit (see § 23.22). Fax or electronic copies are not acceptable.

(c) *Acceptance of CITES documents*. We will accept a CITES document as valid for import, introduction from the sea, export, or re-export only if the document meets the requirements of this section, §§ 23.23 through 23.25, and the following conditions:

Key phrase	Conditions for an acceptable CITES document
(1) Altered or modified CITES document	The CITES document has not been altered (including by rubbing or scratching out), added to, or modified in any way unless the change is validated on the document by the stamp and authorized signature of the issuing Management Authority, or if the document was issued as a partially completed document, the Management Authority lists on the face of the document which blocks must be completed by the permit holder.
(2) Annual reports	The Party issuing the CITES document has submitted annual reports and is not subject to any action under Article VIII paragraph 7(a) that would not allow trade in CITES species.
(3) CITES document	U.S. and foreign CITES documents must meet the general provisions and criteria in subparts C and E.
(4) Conditions	All conditions on the CITES document are met.
(5) Convention implementation	The Party issuing the CITES document is not subject to any action under Article VIII or Article XIII paragraph 3 that would not allow trade in the species.
(6) Extension of validity	The validity of a CITES document may not be extended except as provided in § 23.73 for certain timber species.
(7) Fraudulent CITES document or CITES document containing false information	The CITES document is authentic and does not contain erroneous or misleading information.
(8) Humane transport	Live wildlife or plants were transported in compliance with CITES' *Guidelines for transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants*or, in the case of air transport of wildlife, the *International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulations*. (See § 23.23(c)(7).)
(9) Legal acquisition	The Party or non-Party issuing the CITES document has made the required legal acquisition finding.
(10) Management Authority and Scientific Authority	The CITES document was issued by a Party or non-Party that has designated a Management Authority and Scientific Authority and has provided information on these authorities to the Secretariat.
(11) Name of importer and exporter	A CITES document is specific to the name on the face of the document and may not be transferred or assigned to another person.
(12) Non-detriment	The Party or non-Party issuing the CITES document has made the required non-detriment finding.
(13) Phytosanitary certificate	A phytosanitary certificate may be used to export artificially propagated plants only if the issuing Party has provided copies of the certificates, stamps, and seals to the Secretariat.
(14) Quota	For species with a quota on file with the Secretariat, the quantity exported from a country does not exceed the quota.
(15) Registered commercial breeding operation for Appendix-I wildlife	(i) The operation is included in the Secretariat's register. (ii) Each specimen is specifically marked, and the mark is described on the CITES document.
(16) Registered commercial nursery for Appendix-I plants	The operation is included in the Secretariat's register.
(17) Retrospective CITES documents	A CITES document was not issued retrospectively except as provided in § 23.53.
(18) Shipment contents	The contents of the shipment match the description of specimens provided on the CITES document, including the units and species. A shipment cannot contain more or different specimens or species than certified or validated on the CITES document at the time of export or re-export; the quantity of specimens validated or certified may be less, but not more, than the quantity stated at the time of issuance.

Key phrase	Conditions for an acceptable CITES document
(19) Wild-collected specimen	A wild-collected specimen (indicated on the CITES document with a source code of "W") is not coming from a country that is outside the range of the species, unless we have information indicating that the species has been established in the wild in that country through accidental introduction or other means.

(d) *Verification of a CITES document.* We may request verification of a CITES document from the Secretariat or a foreign Management Authority before deciding whether to accept it under some circumstances, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) We receive reliable information that indicates the need for CITES document verification.

(2) We have reasonable grounds to believe that a CITES document is not valid or authentic because the species is being traded in a manner detrimental to the survival of the species or in violation of foreign wildlife or plant laws, or any applicable Management or Scientific Authority finding has not been made.

(3) The re-export certificate refers to an export permit that does not exist or is not valid.

(4) We have reasonable grounds to believe that the document is fraudulent, contains false information, or has unauthorized changes.

(5) We have reasonable grounds to believe that the specimen identified as bred in captivity or artificially propagated is a wild specimen, was produced from illegally acquired parental stock, or otherwise does not qualify for these exemptions.

(6) The import of a specimen designated as bred in captivity or artificially propagated is from a non-Party. For an Appendix-I specimen, we must consult with the Secretariat.

(7) For a retrospectively issued CITES document, both the importing and exporting or re-exporting countries' Management Authorities have not agreed to the issuance of the document.

(8) For a replacement CITES document, we need clarification of the reason the document was issued.

§ 23.27 What CITES documents do I present at the port?

(a) *Purpose.* Article VIII of the Treaty provides that Parties establish an inspection process that takes place at a port of exit and entry. Inspecting officials must verify that valid CITES documents accompany shipments and take enforcement action when shipments do not comply with the Convention.

(b) *U.S. port requirements.* In the United States, you must follow the clearance requirements for wildlife in part 14 of this subchapter and for plants in part 24 of this subchapter and 7 CFR parts 319, 352, and 355, and the specific requirement in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(c) *General validation or certification process.* Officials in each country inspect the shipment and validate or certify the CITES document. The table in this paragraph (c) provides information on:

(1) The types of original CITES documents you must present to be validated or certified by the inspecting official to export or re-export from a country.

(2) When you need to surrender a copy of the original CITES document to the inspecting official at the time of export or re-export.

(3) When you need to surrender the original CITES document to the inspecting official at the time of import or introduction from the sea.

Type of CITES document	Present original for export or re-export validation or certification	Surrender copy upon export or re-export	Surrender original upon import or introductionfrom the sea
Bred-in-captivity certificate	Required	Required	Required
Certificate for artificially propagated plants	Required	Required	Required
Certificate of origin	Required	Required	Required

Type of CITES document	Present original for export or re-export validation or certification	Surrender copy upon export or re-export	Surrender original upon import or introductionfrom the sea
Certificate of ownership	Required	Required	Not required; submit copy
Export permit	Required	Required	Required
Import permit	Not required	Required	Required
Introduction-from-the-sea certificate	Not applicable	Not applicable	Required
Multiple-use document	Required [1]	Required	Not required; submit copy
Phytosanitary certificate	Required	Required	Not required; submit copy
Pre-Convention document	Required	Required	Required
Re-export certificate	Required	Required	Required
Registered Appendix-I commercial breeding operation, export permit	Required	Required	Required
Registered Appendix-I nursery, export permit	Required	Required	Required
Replacement document where a shipment has been made and is in a foreign country	Not required	Not required	Required
Replacement document where a shipment has not left the United States	Required	Required	Required
Retrospective document	Not required	Not required	Required
Sample collection covered by an ATA carnet, CITES document	Required	Required	Not required; submit copy
Traveling-exhibition certificate	Required	Required	Not required; submit copy

[1] Original must be available for inspection, but permit conditions will indicate whether an original or copy is to be validated.

(d) *Customs declaration labels*. The customs declaration label used to identify specimens being moved between registered scientific institutions (§ 23.48) must be affixed to the shipping container. The label does not require export or re-export validation or certification at the port.

Subpart C—Application Procedures, Criteria, and Conditions

§ 23.32 How do I apply for a U.S. CITES document?

(a) To apply for a U.S. CITES document, you must complete a standard application form and submit it to the appropriate office shown on the top of the form.

(b) To determine the type of CITES document needed for your shipment, go to §§ 23.18 through 23.20 for further guidance.

(c) If a species is also regulated under another part of this subchapter (such as endangered or threatened species, see § 23.3), the requirements of all parts must be met. You may submit a single application that contains all the information needed to meet the requirements of CITES and other applicable parts.

(d) You must also follow the general permit procedures in part 13 of this subchapter.

(e) You should review the criteria in all applicable regulations in this subchapter that apply to the type of permit you are seeking before completing the application form.

(f) We will review your application to assess whether it contains the information needed to make the required findings.

(1) Based on available information, we will decide if any of the exemptions

apply and what type of CITES document you need.

(2) If we need additional information, we will contact you. If you do not provide the information within 45 calendar days, we will abandon your application. If your application is abandoned and you wish to apply for a permit at a later time, you must submit a new application.

§ 23.33 How is the decision made to issue or deny a request for a U.S. CITES document?

(a) Upon receiving a complete application, we will decide whether to issue a CITES document by considering:

(1) The general criteria in § 13.21(b) of this subchapter and, if the species is protected under a separate law or treaty, criteria in any other applicable parts.

(2) The CITES issuance criteria provided in this subpart (see subpart D of this part for factors we consider in making certain findings).

(b) As needed, the U.S. Management Authority, including FWS Law Enforcement, will forward a copy of the application to the U.S. Scientific Authority; State, tribal, or other Federal government agencies; or other applicable experts. We may also query the Secretariat and foreign Management and Scientific Authorities for information to use in making the required findings.

(c) You must provide sufficient information to satisfy us that all criteria specific to the proposed activity are met before we can issue a CITES document.

(d) We will base our decision on whether to issue or deny the application on the best available information.

§ 23.34 What kinds of records may I use to show the origin of a specimen when I apply for a U.S. CITES document?

(a) When you apply for a U.S. CITES document, you will be asked to provide information on the origin of the specimen that will be covered by the CITES document.

(1) You need to provide sufficient information for us to determine if the issuance criteria in this part are met (see the sections in this subpart for each type of CITES document).

(2) We require less detailed information when the import, introduction from the sea, export, or re-export poses a low risk to a species in the wild and more detailed information when the proposed activity poses greater risk to a species in the wild (see Subpart D of this part for factors we consider in making certain findings).

(b) Information you may want to provide in a permit application includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Source of specimen	Types of records
(1) Captive-bred or cultivated [1]	(i) Records that identify the breeder or propagator of the specimens that have been identified by birth, hatch, or propagation date and for wildlife by sex, size, band number, or other mark, or for plants by size or other identifying feature: (A) Signed and dated statement by the breeder or propagator that the specimen was bred or propagated under controlled conditions. (B) Name and address of the breeder or propagator as shown by documents such as an International Species Information System (ISIS) record, veterinary certificate, or plant nursery license. (ii) Records that document the breeding or propagating of specimens at the facility: (A) Number of wildlife (by sex and age- or size-class) or plants at the facility. (B) How long the facility has been breeding or propagating the species. (C) Annual production and mortalities. (D) Number of specimens sold or transferred annually. (E) Number of specimens added from other sources annually. (F) Transaction records with the date, species, quantity of specimens, and name and address of seller. (G) Marking system, if applicable. (H) Photographs or video of facility, including for wildlife any activities during nesting and production and rearing of young, and for plants, different stages of growth.

Source of specimen	Types of records
(2) Confiscated or seized	Copy of remission decision, legal settlement, or disposal action after forfeiture or abandonment, which demonstrates the applicant's legal possession.
(3) Exempt plant material	Records that document how you obtained the exempt plant material, including the name and address of the person from whom you received the plant material.
(4) Imported previously	(i) A copy of the cancelled CITES document that accompanied the shipment into the United States. (ii) For wildlife, copies of cleared Declarations for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) associated with each specimen.
(5) Pre-Convention	Records that show the specimen was acquired before the date the provisions of the Convention first applied to it, such as: (i) Receipt or invoice. (ii) Catalog, inventory list, photograph, or art book. (iii) Statement from a qualified appraiser attesting to the age of a manufactured product. (iv) CBP (formerly U.S. Customs Service) import documents. (v) Phytosanitary certificate. (vi) Veterinary document or breeding or propagation logs.
(6) Sequential ownership or purchase	(i) Records that specifically identify the specimen, give the name and address of the owner, and show the specimen's origin (pre-Convention, previously imported, wild-collected, or born or propagated in a controlled environment in the United States). (ii) Records that document the history of all transfers in ownership (generally not required for pre-Convention specimens).
(7) Unknown origin, for noncommercial purposes	A complete description of the circumstances under which the specimen was acquired (where, when, and from whom the specimen was acquired), including efforts made to obtain information on the origin of the specimen.
(8) Wild-collected	Records, such as permits, licenses, and tags, that demonstrate the specimen or the parental stock was legally removed from the wild under relevant foreign, Federal, tribal, State, or local wildlife or plant conservation laws or regulations: (i) If taken on private or tribal land, permission of the landowner if required under applicable law. (ii) If taken in a national, State, or local park, refuge, or other protected area, permission from the applicable agency, if required.

[1] If the wildlife was born in captivity from an egg collected from the wild or from parents that mated or exchanged genetic material in the wild, or the plant was propagated from a non-exempt propagule collected from a wild plant, see paragraph (b)(8) of this section.

(c) If you intend to engage in international trade with a CITES specimen in the future, you should keep sufficient records to establish your eligibility for a CITES document for as long as you possess the specimen, and if you sell, donate, or transfer ownership of the specimen, you should provide such records on the origin of the specimen to the new owner.

§ 23.35 What are the requirements for an import permit?

(a) *Purpose*. Article III(3) of the Treaty sets out the conditions under which a Management Authority can issue an import permit.

(b) *U.S. application forms*. Complete the appropriate form for the proposed activity and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority:

Type of application for an import permit for an Appendix-I specimen	Form no.
(1) CITES:	
Southern African Leopard, African Elephant, and Namibian Southern White Rhinoceros Sport-hunted Trophies	3–200–19
Appendix-I Plants	3–200–35
Appendix-I Wildlife	3–200–37
Appendix-I Biological Samples	3–200–29

Type of application for an import permit for an Appendix-I specimen	Form no.
(2) Endangered Species Act and CITES:	
ESA Plants	3–200–36
ESA Sport-hunted Trophies	3–200–20
ESA Wildlife	3–200–37
(3) Marine Mammal Protection Act and CITES:	
Marine Mammals	3–200–43
(4) Wild Bird Conservation Act and CITES:	
Personal Pet Bird	3–200–46
Under an Approved Cooperative Breeding Program	3–200–48
Scientific Research or Zoological Breeding/Display	3–200–47

(c) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (c) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign import permits. When applying for a U.S. import permit, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

Criteria for an import permit for an Appendix-I specimen	Section
(1) The proposed import would be for purposes that are not detrimental to the survival of the species.	23.61
(2) The specimen will not be used for primarily commercial purposes.	23.62
(3) The recipients are suitably equipped to house and care for any live wildlife or plant to be imported.	23.65
(4) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP.	23.23

(d) *U.S. standard conditions*. You must meet all of the provisions on use after import in § 23.55 and the standard conditions in § 23.56.

(e) *Prior issuance of an import permit*. For Appendix-I specimens, the Management Authority of the exporting country may:

(1) Issue an export permit for live or dead specimens or a re-export certificate for live specimens only after the Management Authority of the importing country has either issued an import permit or confirmed in writing that an import permit will be issued.

(2) Accept oral confirmation from the Management Authority of the importing country that an import permit will be issued in an emergency situation where the life or health of the specimen is threatened and no means of written communication is possible.

(3) Issue a re-export certificate for a dead specimen without confirmation that the import permit has been issued.

§ 23.36 What are the requirements for an export permit?

(a) *Purposes*. Articles III, IV, and V of the Treaty set out the conditions under which a Management Authority may issue an export permit for an Appendix-I, -II, or -III specimen. Article XIV sets out the conditions under which a Management Authority may issue a document for export of certain Appendix-II marine specimens protected under a pre-existing treaty, convention, or international agreement.

(b) *U.S. application forms*. Complete the appropriate form for the proposed activity and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority. Form 3–200–26 may also be submitted to FWS Law Enforcement at certain ports or regional offices:

Type of application for an export permit	Form no.
(1) CITES:	
American Ginseng	3–200–34
Appendix-I Plants Artificially Propagated for Commercial Purposes	3–200–33
Biological Specimens	3–200–29
Captive-born Raptors	3–200–25
Captive-born Wildlife (except raptors)	3–200–24
Caviar/Meat of Paddlefish or Sturgeon, Removed from the Wild	3–200–76
Export of Skins/Products of Bobcat, Canada Lynx, River Otter, Brown Bear, Gray Wolf, and American Alligator Taken under an Approved State or Tribal Program	3–200–26
Personal Pets, One-time Export	3–200–46
Plants	3–200–32
Registration of a Native Species Production Facility	3–200–75
Single-use Permits under a Master File or an Annual Program File	3–200–74
Trophies by Taxidermists	3–200–28
Wildlife, Removed from the Wild	3–200–27
(2) Endangered Species Act and CITES:	
ESA Plants	3–200–36
ESA Wildlife	3–200–37
(3) Marine Mammal Protection Act and CITES:	
Biological Samples	3–200–29
Live Captive-held Marine Mammals	3–200–53
Take from the Wild for Export	3–200–43

(c) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (c) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign export permits except as provided for certain marine specimens in paragraph (d) of this section. When applying for a U.S. permit or certificate, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

Criteria for an export permit	Appendix of the specimen			Section
	I	II	III	
(1) The wildlife or plant was legally acquired.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.60
(2) The proposed export would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.	Yes	Yes	n/a	23.61
(3) An import permit has already been issued or the Management Authority of the importing country has confirmed that it will be issued.	Yes	n/a	n/a	23.35
(4) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.23
(5) Live wildlife or plants will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.23
(6) The specimen originated in a country that listed the species.	n/a	n/a	Yes	23.20
(7) For wildlife with the source code "W" or "F," the export is for noncommercial purposes. (See § 23.46 for the export of specimens that originated at a commercial breeding operation for Appendix-I wildlife that is registered with the Secretariat.)	Yes	n/a	n/a	–

(d) *Export of certain exempt marine specimens*. Article XIV(4) and (5) of the Treaty provide a limited exemption for Appendix-II marine species that are protected under another treaty, convention, or international agreement that was in force at the time CITES entered into force. When all of the following conditions are met, export of exempt Appendix-II marine wildlife or plants requires only that the shipment is accompanied by a document issued

by the Management Authority of the exporting country indicating that the specimens were taken in accordance with the provisions of the other international treaty, convention, or agreement:

(1) The exporting country is a CITES Party and is a party to an international treaty, convention, or agreement that affords protection to the species and was in force on July 1, 1975.

(2) The ship that harvested the specimen is registered in the exporting country.

(3) The specimen was taken within waters under the jurisdiction of the exporting country or in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any country.

(4) The specimen was taken in accordance with the other international treaty, convention, or agreement, including any quotas.

(5) The shipment is accompanied by any official document required under the other international treaty, convention, or agreement or otherwise required by law.

(e) *Export of exempt specimens from the United States*. To export a specimen exempted under paragraph (d) of this section, you must obtain a CITES document from the U.S. Management Authority that indicates the specimen was taken in accordance with the provisions of another international treaty, convention, or agreement that was in force on July 1, 1975.

(f) *U.S. application for export of exempt specimens*. To apply for a CITES exemption document under paragraph (e) of this section, complete the appropriate form for your activity and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(g) *Criteria for certain exempt marine specimens*. The criteria in this paragraph (g) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign export documents. To obtain a U.S. CITES document for export of specimens exempted under paragraph (d) of this section you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed export meets all of the following issuance criteria:

(1) The specimen was taken in accordance with the provisions of an applicable international treaty, convention, or agreement that was in force on July 1, 1975.

(2) The scientific name of the CITES species is in the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or references adopted by the CoP (see § 23.23).

(3) The ship that harvested the specimen is registered in the exporting country.

(4) The specimen was taken within waters under the jurisdiction of the exporting country or in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any country.

§ 23.37 What are the requirements for a re-export certificate?

(a) *Purposes*. Articles III, IV, and V of the Treaty set out the conditions under which a Management Authority may issue a re-export certificate for an Appendix-I, -II, or -III specimen.

(b) *U.S. application forms*. Complete the appropriate form for the proposed activity and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority. Form 3–200–73 may also be submitted to Law Enforcement at certain ports or regional offices:

Type of application for a re-export certificate	Form no.
(1) CITES:	
Biological Specimens	3–200–29
Plants	3–200–32
Single-use Permits under a Master File or an Annual Program File	3–200–74
Trophies by Taxidermists	3–200–28
Wildlife	3–200–73
(2) Endangered Species Act and CITES:	
ESA Plants	3–200–36
ESA Wildlife	3–200–37
(3) Marine Mammal Protection Act and CITES:	
Biological Samples	3–200–29
Live Captive-held Marine Mammals	3–200–53

(c) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (c) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign re-export certificates. When applying for a U.S. certificate, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

Criteria for a re-export certificate	Appendix of the specimen			Section
	I	II	III	
(1) The wildlife or plant was legally acquired.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.60
(2) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.23
(3) For a live specimen, an import permit has already been issued or the Management Authority of the importing country has confirmed that it will be issued. This criterion does not apply to a specimen with the source code "D."	Yes	n/a	n/a	23.35
(4) Live wildlife or plants will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.23
(5) For re-export of a confiscated specimen, the proposed re-export would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.	Yes	Yes	n/a	23.61
(6) For wildlife with the source code "W" or "F," the re-export is for noncommercial purposes.	Yes	n/a	n/a	–

§ 23.38 What are the requirements for a certificate of origin?

(a) *Purpose*. Article V(3) of the Treaty requires that a shipment of Appendix-III specimens be accompanied by a certificate of origin when the shipment is not from a country that listed the species in Appendix III and is not a re-export.

(b) *U.S. application forms*. For a certificate of origin, complete one of the following forms and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority:

(1) Form 3–200–27 for wildlife removed from the wild.

(2) Form 3–200–24 for captive-born wildlife.

(3) Form 3–200–32 for plants.

(c) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (c) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign certificates of origin. When applying for a U.S. certificate, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The specimen originated in the country of export, which is not a country that listed the species in Appendix III. In the case of a listing that is annotated to cover only a certain population, no CITES document is required if the listed population does not occur in the country of export. For U.S. applicants, the country of origin must be the United States.

(2) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP (see § 23.23).

(3) Live wildlife or plants will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen (see § 23.23).

§ 23.39 What are the requirements for an introduction-from-the-sea certificate?

(a) *Purpose*. Articles III(5), IV(6), and IV(7) of the Treaty set out the conditions under which a Management Authority may issue an introduction-from-the-sea certificate.

(b) *U.S. application form*. Complete Form 3–200–31 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(c) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (c) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. certificates. You must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

Criteria for an introduction-from-the-sea certificate	Appendix of the specimen		Section
	I	II	
(1) The specimen was taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any country.	Yes	Yes	–
(2) The proposed introduction from the sea would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.	Yes	Yes	23.61
(3) The specimen will not be used for primarily commercial purposes.	Yes	n/a	23.62
(4) The recipients are suitably equipped to house and care for live wildlife or plants.	Yes	n/a	23.65
(5) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP.	Yes	Yes	23.23
(6) Live wildlife or plants will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen.	Yes	Yes	23.23

(d) *Exemption*. As allowed under Article XIV(4) and (5) of the Treaty, you may directly introduce into the United States any Appendix-II wildlife or plant taken in the marine environment that is not under the jurisdiction of any country without a CITES document when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The United States is a party to an international treaty, convention, or agreement that affords protection to the species and was in force on July 1, 1975.

(2) The ship that harvested the specimen is registered in the United States.

(3) The specimen was taken in accordance with the other international treaty, convention, or agreement, including any quotas.

(4) The shipment is accompanied by any official document required under the other international treaty, convention, or agreement or otherwise required by U.S. law.

(e) *Export of exempt specimens*. To export a specimen exempted under paragraph (d) of this section, you must obtain a CITES document from the U.S. Management Authority that indicates the specimen was taken in accordance with the provisions of the other international treaty, convention, or agreement that was in force on July 1, 1975. See requirements in § 23.36 (e) through (g).

(f) *Appendix III*. Appendix-III species introduced from the sea do not require introduction-from-the-sea certificates. However, the subsequent international trade of an Appendix-III specimen introduced from the sea would be considered an export requiring a CITES document (see § 23.20(f)).

§ 23.40 What are the requirements for a certificate for artificially propagated plants?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VII(5) of the Treaty grants an exemption to plants that are artificially propagated when a Management Authority issues a certificate.

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions*. The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of a certificate for artificially propagated Appendix-I, -II, or -III plants:

(1) The certificate for artificially propagated plants and any subsequent re-export certificate must show the source code as ''A'' for artificially propagated.

(2) For an Appendix-I specimen that satisfies the requirements of this section, no CITES import permit is required.

(c) *U.S. application form*. Complete Form 3–200–33 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(d) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign certificates. When applying for a U.S. certificate, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

Criteria for a certificate for artificially propagated plants	Appendix of the specimen			Section
	I	II	III	
(1) The plant was artificially propagated.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.64
(2) The plant specimen is one of the following: (i) Was propagated for noncommercial purposes. (ii) Is part of a traveling exhibition. (iii) Is a hybrid of one or more Appendix-I species or taxa that is not annotated to include hybrids in the listing and was propagated for commercial or noncommercial purposes.	Yes	n/a	n/a	
(3) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.23
(4) The live plant will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.23

(e) *U.S. standard conditions*. In addition to the conditions in § 23.56, you must meet all of the following conditions:

(1) You may not export or re-export a plant (including its parts, products, or derivatives) under this certificate if the plant was removed from the wild or grown directly from a wild seed, except for plants grown from exempt plant materials that qualify as artificially propagated.

(2) You may not export an Appendix-I species that was propagated for commercial purposes under this certificate, except for hybrids of one or more Appendix-I species or taxa that are not annotated to include hybrids in the listing.

(3) You may export a native plant under this certificate only when specifically approved for export and listed on the certificate, inventory sheet, or an approved species list.

(4) You may export a specimen under a higher-taxon name only if you identified the taxon in your application and we approved it on this certificate.

§ 23.41 What are the requirements for a bred-in-captivity certificate?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VII(5) of the Treaty grants an exemption to wildlife that is bred in captivity when a Management Authority issues a certificate.

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions*. The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of a certificate for Appendix-I, -II, or -III wildlife that was bred in captivity:

(1) The certificate and any subsequent re-export certificate must show the source code as ''C'' for bred in captivity.

(2) For an Appendix-I specimen that satisfies the requirements of this section, no CITES import permit is required.

(c) *U.S. application form*. Complete Form 3–200–24 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(d) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign certificates. When applying for a U.S. certificate, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

Criteria for a bred-in-captivity certificate	Appendix of the specimen			Section
	I	II	III	
(1) The wildlife was bred in captivity.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.63

Criteria for a bred-in-captivity certificate	Appendix of the specimen			Section
	I	II	III	
(2) The wildlife specimen was bred for noncommercial purposes or is part of a traveling exhibition.	Yes	n/a	n/a	23.5
(3) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.23
(4) Live wildlife will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen.	Yes	Yes	Yes	23.23

§ 23.42 What are the requirements for a plant hybrid?

General provisions. Except as provided in § 23.92, the export, re-export, or import of a plant hybrid of a CITES species must be accompanied by a valid CITES document that shows the Appendix of the specimen as follows:

Question on a plant hybrid	Answer and status of specimen
(a) Is the specimen an artificially propagated hybrid of one or more Appendix-I species or taxa?	(1) **YES**. Continue to paragraph (b) of this section. (2) **NO**. Continue to paragraph (c) of this section.
(b) Is one or more of the Appendix-I species or taxa in paragraph (a) of this section annotated to include hybrids?	(1) **YES**. The hybrid is listed in Appendix I. (2) **NO**. The hybrid is listed in Appendix I, but may be granted a certificate for artificially propagated plants even if propagated for commercial purposes.
(c) Is the specimen a hybrid that includes two or more CITES species or taxa in its lineage?	(1) **YES**. Consider the specimen to be listed in the more restrictive Appendix, with Appendix I being the most restrictive and Appendix III the least. (2) **NO**. Continue to paragraph (d) of this section.
(d) Is the specimen a hybrid that includes one CITES species or taxon in its lineage?	(1) **YES**. Consider the specimen to be listed in the Appendix in which the species or taxon is listed in the CITES Appendices. (2) **NO**. The hybrid is not regulated by CITES.

§ 23.43 What are the requirements for a wildlife hybrid?

(a) *Definition*. For the purposes of this section, recent lineage means the last four generations of a specimen's ancestry (direct line of descent).

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions*. Except as provided in paragraph (f) of this section, the import, export, or re-export of a hybrid CITES wildlife specimen must be accompanied by a valid CITES document.

(c) *CITES documents*. All CITES documents must show the wildlife hybrid listed in the following Appendix:

If at least one specimen in the recent lineage is listed in:	Then the specimen is listed in:
(1) Appendix I	Appendix I
(2) Appendix II, and an Appendix-I species is not included in the recent lineage	Appendix II
(3) Appendix III, and an Appendix-I or -II species is not included in the recent lineage	Appendix III

(d) *U.S. application for wildlife hybrid*. To apply for a CITES document, complete the appropriate form for the proposed activity (see §§ 23.18 through 23.20) and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(e) *Criteria*. For export of a hybrid that contains a CITES species in its recent lineage, you must meet the requirements of § 23.36.

(f) *Exempt wildlife hybrids.* The following provisions apply to import, export, or re-export of exempt wildlife hybrids:

(1) A hybrid between a CITES species and a non-CITES species may be exempt from CITES document requirements if there are no purebred CITES species in the previous four generations of the specimen's ancestry (direct line of descent). Under this section, a hybrid between two CITES species is not exempt.

(2) For import, export, or re-export of an exempt wildlife hybrid without CITES documents, you must provide information at the time of import or export to clearly demonstrate that your specimen has no purebred CITES species in the previous four generations of its ancestry. Although a CITES document is not required, you must follow the clearance requirements for wildlife in part 14 of this subchapter, including the prior notification requirements for live wildlife.

§ 23.44 What are the requirements to travel internationally with my personally owned live wildlife?

(a) *Purpose.* A Management Authority may use the exemption in Article VII(3) of the Treaty to issue a certificate of ownership that authorizes frequent cross-border movements of personally owned live wildlife for personal use.

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of a certificate of ownership for frequent international travel with live wildlife for personal use:

(1) The certificate must be obtained from the Management Authority in the country of the owner's primary residence.

(2) Parties should treat the certificate like a passport for import to and export or re-export from each country and should not collect the original certificate at the border.

(3) If offspring are born or an additional specimen is acquired while the owner is outside his or her country of primary residence, the owner must obtain the appropriate CITES document for the export or re-export of the wildlife, not a certificate of ownership, from the Management Authority of that country.

(4) Upon returning home, the owner may apply for a certificate of ownership for wildlife born or acquired overseas.

(c) *U.S. application form.* Complete Form 3–200–64 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(d) *Criteria.* The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign certificates. When applying for a U.S. certificate, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The traveler owns the live wildlife and it will accompany the owner.

(2) The cross-border movement will be frequent and for personal use, including, but not limited to, companionship or use in a noncommercial competition such as falconry.

(3) To apply for a U.S. certificate, the owner resides in the United States.

(4) The wildlife was legally acquired (see § 23.60).

(5) The owner does not intend to sell, donate, or transfer the wildlife while traveling internationally.

(6) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP (see § 23.23).

(7) The Management Authority of the country of import has agreed to the cross-border movement.

(8) The wildlife is securely marked or uniquely identified in such a manner that the border official can verify that the specimen and CITES document correspond.

(9) The wildlife is transported and cared for in a way that minimizes risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen (see § 23.23).

(e) *U.S. standard conditions.* In addition to the conditions in § 23.56, all of the following conditions must be met:

(1) You must accompany the wildlife during any cross-border movement.

(2) You must transport the wildlife for personal use only.

(3) You must not sell, donate, or transfer the specimen while traveling internationally.

(4) You must present the certificate to the official for validation at each border crossing.

(5) If the certificate is lost, stolen, or accidentally destroyed, you must obtain a replacement certificate from the issuing Management Authority.

(6) If you no longer own the live wildlife, you must immediately return the original document to the issuing Management Authority and report on the disposition of the wildlife, such as death, sale, or transfer.

§ 23.45 What are the requirements for a pre-Convention specimen?

(a) *Purpose.* Article VII(2) of the Treaty exempts a pre-Convention specimen from standard permitting requirements in Articles III, IV, and V of the Treaty when the exporting or re-exporting country is satisfied that the specimen was acquired before the provisions of CITES applied to it and issues a CITES document to that effect.

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* The following general provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of pre-Convention documents:

(1) Trade in a specimen under the pre-Convention exemption is allowed only if the importing country will accept a pre-Convention certificate.

(2) The pre-Convention date is the date the species was first listed under CITES regardless of whether the species has subsequently been transferred from one Appendix to another.

(3) For a pre-Convention Appendix-I specimen, no CITES import permit is required.

(4) The pre-Convention exemption does not apply to offspring or cell lines of any wildlife or plant born or propagated after the date the species was first listed under CITES.

(c) *U.S. application form.* Complete Form 3–200–23 (wildlife) or Form 3–200–32 (plants) and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(d) *Criteria.* The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign certificates. When applying for a U.S. certificate, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that the specimen meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The specimen was removed from the wild or born or propagated in a controlled environment before the date CITES first applied to it, or is a product (including a manufactured item) or derivative made from such specimen.

(2) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP (see § 23.23).

(3) Live wildlife or plants will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen.

(4) For the re-export of a pre-Convention specimen previously imported under a CITES document, the wildlife or plant was legally imported.

§ 23.46 What are the requirements for registering a commercial breeding operation for Appendix-I wildlife and commercially exporting specimens?

(a) *Purpose.* Article VII(4) of the Treaty provides that Appendix-I specimens that are bred in captivity for commercial purposes shall be deemed to be listed in Appendix II. This means that an Appendix-I specimen originating from a commercial breeding operation that is registered with the CITES Secretariat may be traded under an export permit or re-export certificate based on Appendix-II criteria. The specimen is still listed in Appendix I and is not eligible for any exemption granted to an Appendix-II species or taxon, including any exemption granted by an annotation (see § 23.92).

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* The following provisions apply to the registration of U.S. and foreign commercial breeding operations for Appendix-I wildlife:

(1) If the Management Authority is satisfied that the operation in its country meets the conditions for registration in paragraph (d) of this section, it will send the request to register a breeding operation to the Secretariat.

(2) The Secretariat will verify that the application is complete and notify the Parties of the request.

(3) If any Party objects to or expresses concern about the registration within 90 days from the date of the Secretariat's notification, the Secretariat will refer the application to the

Animals Committee. The Committee has 60 days to respond to objections. The Secretariat will provide the recommendations of the Committee to the Management Authority of the Party that submitted the application and the Party that objected to the registration, and will facilitate a dialogue for resolution of the identified problems within 60 days.

(4) If the objection is not withdrawn or the identified problems are not resolved, approval of the registration will require a two-thirds majority vote by the Parties at the next CoP or by a postal vote.

(5) If other operations have already been registered for the species, the Secretariat may send the request to appropriate experts for advice only if significant new information is available or if there are other reasons for concern.

(6) If the Secretariat is not satisfied that the operation meets the conditions for registration, it will provide the Management Authority that submitted the registration request with a full explanation of the reasons for rejection and indicate the specific conditions that must be met before the registration can be resubmitted for further consideration.

(7) When the Secretariat is satisfied that the operation meets the registration requirements, it will include the operation in its register.

(8) Operations are assigned an identification number and listed in the official register. Registration is not final until the Secretariat notifies all Parties.

(9) If a Party believes that a registered operation does not meet the bred-in-captivity requirements, it may, after consultation with the Secretariat and the Party concerned, propose that the CoP delete the operation from the register by a two-thirds vote of the Parties. Once an operation has been deleted, it must re-apply and meet the registration requirements to be reinstated.

(10) The Management Authority, in collaboration with the Scientific Authority, of a country where any registered operation is located must monitor the operation to ensure that it continues to meet the registration requirements. The Management Authority will advise the Secretariat of any major change in the nature of the operation or in the types of products being produced for export, and the Animals Committee will review the operation to determine whether it should remain registered.

(11) A Party may unilaterally request the removal of a registered operation within its jurisdiction by notifying the Secretariat.

(12) An Appendix-I specimen may not be imported for purposes of establishing or augmenting a commercial breeding operation, unless the specimen is pre-Convention (see § 23.45) or was bred at a commercial breeding operation that is registered with the CITES Secretariat as provided in this section.

(c) *U.S. application to register*. Complete Form 3–200–65 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(d) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the registration of U.S. and foreign commercial breeding operations for Appendix-I wildlife. For your breeding operation to be registered in the United States, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

Criteria for registering a commercial breeding operation for Appendix-I wildlife	Section
(1) The operation breeds wildlife for commercial purposes.	23.5
(2) The parental stock was legally acquired.	23.60
(3) The wildlife meets bred-in-captivity criteria.	23.63
(4) Where the establishment of a breeding operation involves the removal of animals from the wild (allowable only under exceptional circumstances and only for native species), the operation must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Management Authority, on advice of the Scientific Authority and of the Secretariat, that the removal is or was not detrimental to the conservation of the species.	–
(5) The potential escape of specimens or pathogens from the facility does not pose a risk to the ecosystem and native species.	–

Criteria for registering a commercial breeding operation for Appendix-I wildlife	Section
(6) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP.	23.23
(7) The breeding operation will make a continuing, meaningful contribution to the conservation of the species according to the conservation needs of the species.	–
(8) The operation will be carried out at all stages in a humane (non-cruel) manner.	–

(e) *Standard conditions of the registration*. In addition to the conditions in § 23.56, you must meet all of the following conditions:

(1) You must uniquely mark all specimens from the breeding operation in the manner proposed at the time of registration. Birds may be marked with closed bands, although other methods may be used.

(2) You may not import Appendix-I specimens for primarily commercial purposes (such as to establish a commercial captive-breeding operation) except from breeding operations registered for that species.

(3) You must provide information to the Management Authority each year on the year's production and your current breeding stock. You may provide the information by mail, fax, or e-mail.

(4) You must allow our agents to enter the premises at any reasonable hour to inspect wildlife held or to inspect, audit, or copy applicable records.

(f) *U.S. and foreign general provisions for export of specimens that originated in a registered breeding operation*. The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of export permits for Appendix-I specimens bred at an operation registered with the CITES Secretariat:

(1) An export permit may be issued to the registered operation or to persons who have purchased a specimen that originated at the registered operation if the specimen has the unique mark applied by the operation. If a microchip is used, we may, if necessary, ask the importer, exporter, or re-exporter to have equipment on hand to read the microchip at the time of import, export, or re-export.

(2) The export permit, and any subsequent re-export certificate, must show the specimen as listed in Appendix I and the source code as ''D,'' and give the identification number of the registered breeding operation where the specimen originated.

(3) No CITES import permit is required for a qualifying specimen.

(g) *U.S. application form*. Complete Form 3–200–24 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(h) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (h) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign export permits. When applying for a U.S. permit, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

Criteria for an export permit	Section
(1) The specimen was bred at a commercial operation for Appendix-I wildlife that is registered with the CITES Secretariat.	23.46
(2) The proposed export would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.	23.61
(3) Live wildlife will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen.	23.23

§ 23.47 What are the requirements for export of an Appendix-I plant artificially propagated for commercial purposes?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VII(4) of the Treaty provides that Appendix-I plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes shall be deemed to be listed in Appendix II. This means that an Appendix-I specimen originating from a commercial nursery that is registered with the CITES Secretariat or that

meets the requirements of this section may be traded under an export permit or re-export certificate based on Appendix-II criteria. The specimen is still listed in Appendix I and is not eligible for any exemption granted to an Appendix-II species or taxon, including any exemption granted by an annotation.

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of export permits for Appendix-I specimens artificially propagated for commercial purposes:

(1) An Appendix-I specimen may not be imported for purposes of establishing or augmenting a nursery or commercial propagating operation, unless the specimen is pre-Convention (see § 23.45) or was propagated at a nursery that is registered with the CITES Secretariat or a commercial propagating operation that qualifies under paragraph (d) of this section, and the CITES document indicates the source code as ''D.''

(2) An export permit may be issued to a CITES-registered nursery, to a commercial propagating operation that qualifies under paragraph (d) of this section, or to persons who have acquired a specimen that originated at such a nursery or operation. No CITES import permit is required for a qualifying specimen.

(3) The export permit, and any subsequent re-export certificate, must show the specimen as listed in Appendix I and the source code as ''D,'' and if from a nursery registered with the Secretariat, give the identification number of the registered nursery where the specimen originated.

(c) *U.S. application form.* Complete Form 3–200–33 or Form 3–200–74 (for additional single-use permits under a master file or an annual export program file). Complete Form 3–200–32 for one-time export. Submit the completed form to the U.S. Management Authority.

(d) *Criteria.* The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign export permits. When applying for a U.S. permit, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

Criteria for an export permit	Section
(1) The specimen was propagated for commercial purposes.	23.5
(2) The parental stock was legally acquired.	23.60
(3) The proposed export would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.	23.61
(4) The plant was artificially propagated.	23.64
(5) The scientific name of the species is the standard nomenclature in the CITES Appendices or the references adopted by the CoP.	23.23
(6) The live plant will be prepared and shipped so as to minimize risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen.	23.23

(e) *Nursery registration.* [Reserved]

§ 23.48 What are the requirements for a registered scientific institution?

(a) *Purpose.* Article VII(6) of the Treaty grants an exemption that allows international trade in certain specimens for noncommercial loan, donation, or exchange between registered scientific institutions.

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* The following provisions apply to the registration of scientific institutions and acceptance of shipments from registered scientific institutions:

(1) The receiving and sending scientific institutions must be registered with the Management Authority in their country. Scientists who wish to use this exemption must be affiliated with a registered scientific institution.

(i) When a Management Authority is satisfied that a scientific institution has met the criteria for registration, it

will assign the institution a five-character code consisting of the ISO country code and a unique three-digit number. In the case of a non-Party, the Secretariat will ensure that the institution meets the standards and assign it a unique code.

(ii) The Management Authority must communicate the name, address, and assigned code to the Secretariat, which maintains a register of scientific institutions and provides that information to all Parties.

(2) A registered scientific institution does not need separate CITES documents for the noncommercial loan, donation, or exchange of preserved, frozen, dried, or embedded museum specimens, herbarium specimens, or live plant material with another registered institution. The shipment must have an external label that contains information specified in paragraph (e)(5) of this section.

(c) *U.S. application to register as a scientific institution*. To register, complete Form 3–200–39 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(d) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the registration of U.S. and foreign institutions for scientific exchange. To be issued a certificate of scientific exchange as a registered U.S. scientific institution, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your institution meets all of the following criteria:

(1) Collections of wildlife or plant specimens are permanently housed and professionally curated, and corresponding records are kept.

(2) Specimens are accessible to all qualified users, including those from other institutions.

(3) Specimens are properly accessioned in a permanent catalog.

(4) Records are permanently maintained for loans and transfers to and from other institutions.

(5) Specimens are acquired primarily for research that is to be reported in scientific publications, and CITES specimens are not used for commercial purposes or as decorations.

(6) Collections are prepared and arranged in a way that ensures their accessibility to researchers.

(7) Specimen labels, permanent catalogs, and other records are accurate.

(8) Specimens are legally acquired and lawfully possessed under a country's wildlife and plant laws.

(9) Appendix-I specimens are permanently and centrally housed under the direct control of the institution.

(e) *U.S. standard conditions*. In addition to the conditions in § 23.56, any activity conducted under a certificate of scientific exchange must meet all of the following conditions:

(1) Both scientific institutions involved in the exchange must be registered by the applicable Management Authorities (or the Secretariat in the case of a non-Party), and be included in the Secretariat's register of scientific institutions.

(2) An institution may send and receive only preserved, frozen, dried, or embedded museum specimens, herbarium specimens, or live plant materials that have been permanently and accurately recorded by one of the institutions involved in the exchange and that are traded as a noncommercial loan, donation, or exchange.

(3) An institution may use specimens acquired under a certificate of scientific exchange and their offspring only for scientific research or educational display at a scientific institution and may not use specimens for commercial purposes.

(4) The institution must keep records to show that the specimens were legally acquired.

(5) A customs declaration label must be affixed to the outside of each shipping container or package that contains all of the following:

(i) The acronym ''CITES.''

(ii) A description of the contents (such as ''herbarium specimens'').

(iii) The names and addresses of the sending and receiving registered institutions.

(iv) The signature of a responsible officer of the sending registered scientific institution.

(v) The scientific institution codes of both registered scientific institutions involved in the loan, donation, or exchange.

(6) A registered institution may destroy samples during analysis, provided that a portion of the sample is maintained and permanently recorded at a

registered scientific institution for future scientific reference.

§ 23.49 What are the requirements for an exhibition traveling internationally?

(a) *Purpose.* Article VII(7) of the Treaty grants an exemption for specimens that qualify as bred in captivity, artificially propagated, or pre-Convention and are part of a traveling exhibition.

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* The following general provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of a certificate for live wildlife and plants, or their parts, products, or derivatives in an exhibition that travels internationally:

(1) The Management Authority in the country of the exhibitor's primary place of business must have determined that the specimens are bred in captivity, artificially propagated, or pre-Convention and issued a traveling-exhibition certificate.

(2) The certificate must indicate that the wildlife or plant is part of a traveling exhibition.

(3) A separate certificate must be issued for each live wildlife specimen; a CITES document may be issued for more than one specimen for a traveling exhibition of live plants and dead parts, products, or derivatives of wildlife and plants.

(4) The certificate is not transferable.

(5) Parties should treat the certificate like a passport for import and export or re-export from each country, and should not collect the original certificate at the border.

(6) Parties should check specimens closely to determine that each specimen matches the certificate and ensure that each live specimen is being transported and cared for in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury, damage to health, or cruel treatment of the specimen.

(7) If offspring are born or a new specimen is acquired while the traveling exhibition is in another country, the exhibitor must obtain the appropriate CITES document for the export or re-export of the specimen from the Management Authority of that country.

(8) Upon returning home, the exhibitor may apply for a traveling-exhibition certificate for wildlife born overseas or for wildlife or plants acquired overseas.

(c) *U.S. application form.* Complete Form 3–200–30 for wildlife and Form 3–200–32 for plants, and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(d) *Criteria.* The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign certificates. When applying for a U.S. certificate, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The traveling exhibition makes multiple cross-border movements, and will return to the country in which the exhibition is based before the certificate expires.

(2) The cross-border movement must be for exhibition, and not for breeding, propagating, or activities other than exhibition.

(3) The traveling exhibition is based in the country that issued the certificate.

(4) The specimen meets the criteria for a bred-in-captivity certificate, certificate for artificially propagated plants, or pre-Convention certificate.

(5) The exhibitor does not intend to sell or otherwise transfer the wildlife or plant while traveling internationally.

(6) The wildlife or plant is securely marked or identified in such a way that border officials can verify that the certificate and specimen correspond. If a microchip is used, we may, if necessary, ask the importer, exporter, or re-exporter to have equipment on hand to read the microchip at the time of import, export, or re-export.

(e) *U.S. standard conditions.* In addition to the conditions in § 23.56, you must meet all of the following conditions:

(1) The certificate may be used by you, and you must not transfer or assign it to another person or traveling exhibition.

(2) You must transport the specimen internationally only for exhibition, not for breeding, propagating, or activities other than exhibition.

(3) You must present the certificate to the official for validation at each border crossing.

(4)For live plants, the quantity of plants must be reasonable for the purpose of the traveling exhibition.

(5) You must not sell or otherwise transfer the specimen, or any offspring born to such specimen, while traveling internationally.

(6) If the certificate is lost, stolen, or accidentally destroyed, you may obtain a replacement certificate only from the U.S. Management Authority.

(7) If you no longer own the wildlife or plants, or no longer plan to travel as a traveling exhibition, the original certificate must be immediately returned to the U.S. Management Authority.

(8) You must return the traveling exhibition to the United States before the certificate expires.

§ 23.50 What are the requirements for a sample collection covered by an ATA carnet?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VII(1) of the Treaty allows for the transit of specimens through or within a Party country while the specimens remain under customs control.

(b) *Definition*. For purposes of this section, *sample collection* means a set of legally acquired parts, products, or derivatives of Appendix-II or -III species, or Appendix-I species bred in captivity or artificially propagated for commercial purposes, that will:

(1) Cross international borders only for temporary exhibition or display purposes and return to the originating country.

(2) Be accompanied by a valid ATA carnet and remain under customs control.

(3) Not be sold or otherwise transferred while traveling internationally.

(c) *U.S. and foreign general provisions*. The following general provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of a CITES document for the movement of sample collections:

(1) The Management Authority in the country where the sample collection originated must issue a CITES document that:

(i) Clearly specifies that the document was issued for a ''sample collection.''

(ii) Includes the condition in block 5, or an equivalent place, of the document that it is valid only if the shipment is accompanied by a valid ATA carnet and that the specimens must not be sold, donated, or otherwise transferred while outside the originating country.

(2) The number of the accompanying ATA carnet must be recorded on the CITES document, and if this number is not recorded by the Management Authority, it must be entered by a customs or other CITES enforcement official responsible for the original endorsement of the CITES document.

(3) The name and address of the exporter or re-exporter and importer must be identical, and the names of the countries to be visited must be indicated in block 5 or an equivalent place.

(4) The date of validity must not be later than that of the ATA carnet and the period of validity must not exceed 6 months from the date of issuance.

(5) At each border crossing, Parties must verify the presence of the CITES document, but allow it to remain with the shipment, and ensure that the ATA carnet is properly endorsed with an authorized stamp and signature by a customs official.

(6) The exporter or re-exporter must return the sample collection to the originating country prior to the expiration of the CITES document.

(7) Parties should check the CITES document and sample collection closely at the time of first export or re-export and upon its return to ensure that the contents of the sample collection have not been changed.

(8) For import into and export or re-export from the United States, the shipment must comply with the requirements for wildlife in part 14 of this subchapter and for plants in part 24 of this subchapter and 7 CFR parts 319, 352, and 355.

(d) *U.S. application form*. Complete Form 3–200–29 for wildlife and Form 3–200–32 for plants, and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(e) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (e) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign documents. When applying for a U.S. document, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The specimens meet the definition of a sample collection as provided in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) The wildlife or plant specimens must be securely marked or identified in such a way that border officials can verify that the CITES document, ATA carnet, and specimens correspond.

(f) *U.S. standard conditions.* In addition to the conditions in § 23.56, you must meet all of the following conditions:

(1) You must transport the sample collection only for temporary exhibition or display purposes.

(2) You must not transfer or assign the CITES document to another person.

(3) You must not sell, donate, or transfer specimens while traveling internationally.

(4) You must present the CITES document and the ATA carnet to the official for validation at each border crossing.

(5) You must return the sample collection to the United States prior to the expiration of the CITES document.

(6) If the CITES document is lost, stolen, or accidentally destroyed, you may obtain a replacement certificate only from the U.S. Management Authority.

(7) If you no longer own the sample collection, or no longer plan to travel with the sample collection, you must immediately return the original document to the U.S. Management Authority.

§ 23.51 What are the requirements for issuing a partially completed CITES document?

(a) *Purpose.* Under Article VIII(3), Parties are to ensure that CITES specimens are traded with a minimum of delay.

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of partially completed CITES documents.

(1) A Management Authority may issue partially completed CITES documents only when:

(i) The permitted trade will have a negligible impact or no impact on the conservation of the species.

(ii) All provisions of CITES have been met.

(iii) The specimens are one of the following:

(A) Biological samples.

(B) Pre-Convention specimens.

(C) Specimens that qualify as bred in captivity or artificially propagated.

(D) Appendix-I specimens from registered commercial breeding operations.

(E) Appendix-I plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes.

(F) Other specimens that the Management Authority determines qualify for partially completed documents.

(2) A Management Authority may register applicants for species that may be traded under partially completed documents.

(3) Partially completed CITES documents require the permit holder to:

(i) Enter specific information on the CITES document or its annex as conditioned on the face of the CITES document.

(ii) Enter scientific names on the CITES document only if the Management Authority included an inventory of approved species on the face of the CITES document or an attached annex.

(iii) Sign the CITES document, which acts as a certification that the information entered is true and accurate.

(4) CITES documents issued for biological samples may be validated at the time of issuance provided that upon export the container is labeled with the CITES document number and indicates it contains CITES biological samples.

(c) *U.S. application form.* Complete the appropriate form for the proposed activity (see §§ 23.18 through 23.20) and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(d) *Criteria.* The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign CITES documents. When applying for a U.S. CITES document, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets the criteria in subpart C for the appropriate CITES document and the following criteria:

(1) The use of partially completed documents benefits both the permit holder and the issuing Management Authority.

(2) The proposed activity will have a negligible impact or no impact upon the conservation of the species.

(e) *U.S. standard conditions.* In addition to the conditions in § 23.56 and any standard conditions in this part that apply to the specific CITES document, the following conditions must be met:

(1) You must enter the information specified in block 5, either on the face of the CITES document or in an annex to the document.

(2) You may not alter or enter any information on the face of the CITES document or in an annex to the document that is not authorized in block 5 or an equivalent place.

(3) If you are authorized to enter a scientific name, it must be for a species authorized in block 5 or an equivalent place, or in an attached annex of the CITES document.

(4) You must sign the CITES document to certify that all information entered by you is true and correct.

§ 23.52 What are the requirements for replacing a lost, damaged, stolen, or accidentally destroyed CITES document?

(a) *Purpose.* A Management Authority may issue a duplicate document, either a copy of the original or a reissued original, when a CITES document has been lost, damaged, stolen, or accidentally destroyed. These provisions do not apply to a document that has expired or that requires amendment. To amend or renew a CITES document, see part 13 of this subchapter.

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of a replacement CITES document:

(1) The permittee must notify the issuing Management Authority that the document was lost, damaged, stolen, or accidentally destroyed.

(2) The issuing Management Authority must be satisfied that the CITES document was lost, damaged, stolen, or accidentally destroyed.

(3) The issuing Management Authority should immediately inform the Management Authority in the country of destination and, for commercial shipments, the Secretariat.

(4) If the replacement CITES document is a copy, it must indicate that it is a ''replacement'' and a ''true copy of the original,'' contain a new dated original signature of a person authorized to sign CITES documents for the issuing Management Authority, and give the reason for replacement.

(5) If the replacement CITES document is a newly issued original document, it must indicate that it is a ''replacement,'' include the number and date of issuance of the document being replaced, and give the reason for replacement.

(c) *U.S. application procedures.* To apply for a replacement CITES document, you must do all of the following:

(1) Complete application Form 3–200–66 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(2) Consult the list to find the types of information you need to provide (more than one circumstance may apply to you):

If	Then
(i) The shipment has already occurred	Provide copies of: (A) Any correspondence you have had with the shipper or importing country's Management Authority concerning the shipment. (B) For wildlife, the validated CITES document and cleared Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177). (C) For plants, the validated CITES document.
(ii) The original CITES document no longer exists	Submit a signed, dated, and notarized statement that: (A) Provides the CITES document number and describes the circumstances that resulted in the loss or destruction of the original CITES document. (B) States whether the shipment has already occurred. (C) Requests a replacement U.S. CITES document.
(iii) An original CITES document exists but has been damaged	Submit the original damaged CITES document and a signed, dated, and notarized statement that: (A) Describes the circumstances that resulted in the CITES document being damaged. (B) States whether the shipment has already occurred. (C) Requests a replacement U.S. CITES document.

(d) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S and foreign documents. When applying for a U.S. replacement document, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your proposed activity meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The circumstances for the lost, damaged, stolen, or accidentally destroyed CITES document are reasonable.

(2) If the shipment has already been made, the wildlife or plant was legally exported or re-exported, and the Management Authority of the importing country has indicated it will accept the replacement CITES document.

(e) *U.S. standard conditions*. In addition to the conditions in § 23.56, the following conditions apply:

(1) If the original CITES document is found, you must return it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(2) A CITES document issued for a shipment that has already occurred does not require validation.

(f) *Validation*. For an export or re-export that has not left the United States, follow the procedures in § 23.27. If the shipment has left the United States and is in a foreign country, submit the unvalidated replacement CITES document to the appropriate foreign authorities. We will not validate the replacement CITES document for a shipment that has already been shipped to a foreign country. We do not require validation on replacement documents issued by foreign Management Authorities.

§ 23.53 What are the requirements for obtaining a retrospective CITES document?

(a) *Purpose*. Retrospective CITES documents may be issued and accepted in certain limited situations to authorize an export or re-export after that activity has occurred, but before the shipment is cleared for import.

(b) *U.S. and foreign general provisions*. The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of a retrospective CITES document:

(1) A retrospective document may not be issued for Appendix-I specimens except for certain specimens for personal use as specified in paragraph (d)(7) of this section.

(2) The exporter or re-exporter must notify the Management Authority in the exporting or re-exporting country of the irregularities that have occurred.

(3) A retrospective document may be one of the following:

(i) An amended CITES document where it can be shown that the issuing Management Authority made a technical error that was not prompted by the applicant.

(ii) A newly issued CITES document where it can be shown that the applicant was misinformed by CITES officials or the circumstances in (d)(7) of this section apply and a shipment has occurred without a document.

(4) Retrospective documents can only be issued after consultation between the Management Authorities in both the exporting or re-exporting country and the importing country, including a thorough investigation of circumstances and agreement between them that criteria in paragraph (d) of this section have been met.

(5) The issuing Management Authority must provide all of the following information on any retrospective CITES document:

(i) A statement that it was issued retrospectively.

(ii) A statement specifying the reason for the issuance.

(iii) In the case of a document issued for personal use, a condition restricting sale of the specimen within 6 months following the import of the specimen.

(6) The issuing Management Authority must send a copy of the retrospective CITES document to the Secretariat.

(7) In general, except when the exporter or re-exporter and importer have demonstrated they were not responsible for the irregularities, any person who has been issued a CITES document in the past will not be eligible to receive a retrospective document.

(c) *U.S. application*. Complete application Form 3–200–58 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority. In addition, submit one of the following:

(1) For a shipment that occurred under a document containing a technical error, the faulty CITES document.

(2) For a shipment that occurred without a CITES document, a completed application form for the type of activity you conducted (see §§ 23.18 through 23.20).

(d) *Criteria*. The criteria in this paragraph (d) apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign documents. When applying for a U.S. document, you must provide sufficient information for us to find that your activity meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The specimens were exported or re-exported without a CITES document or with a CITES document that contained technical errors as provided in paragraph (d)(6)(ii) of this section.

(2) The specimens were presented to the appropriate official for inspection at the time of import and a request for a retrospective CITES document was made at that time.

(3) The export or re-export and import of the specimens was otherwise in compliance with CITES and the relevant national legislation of the countries involved.

(4) The importing Management Authority has agreed to accept the retrospectively issued CITES document.

(5) The specimens must be Appendix-II or -III wildlife or plants, except as provided in paragraph (d)(7) of this section.

(6) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(7) of this section, the exporter or re-exporter and importer were not responsible for the irregularities that occurred and have demonstrated one of the following:

(i) The Management Authority or officials designated to clear CITES shipments misinformed the exporter or re-exporter or the importer about the CITES requirements. In the United States, this would be an employee of the FWS (for any species) or APHIS or CBP (for plants).

(ii) The Management Authority unintentionally made a technical error that was not prompted by information provided by the applicant when issuing the CITES document.

(7) In the case of specimens for personal use, you must either show that you qualify under paragraph (d)(6) of this section, or that a genuine error was made and that there was no attempt to deceive. The following specimens for personal use may qualify for issuance of a retrospective document:

(i) Personal or household effects.

(ii) Live Appendix-II or -III specimens or live pre-Convention Appendix-I specimens that you own for your personal use, accompanied you, and number no more than two.

(iii) Parts, products, or derivatives of an Appendix-I species that qualify as pre-Convention when the following conditions are met:

(A) You own and possess the specimen for personal use.

(B) You either wore the specimen as clothing or an accessory or took it as part of your personal baggage, which was carried by you or checked as baggage on the same plane, boat, car, or train as you.

(C) The quantity is reasonably necessary or appropriate for the nature of your trip or stay.

(e) *U.S. standard conditions*. In addition to the conditions in § 23.56, the following condition applies: A CITES document issued for a shipment that has already occurred does not require validation.

(f) *Validation*. Submit the original unvalidated retrospective CITES document to the appropriate foreign authority. We will not validate the retrospective CITES document for a shipment that has already been shipped to a foreign country, and we do not require validation on retrospective documents issued by foreign Management Authorities.

§ 23.54 How long is a U.S. or foreign CITES document valid?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VI(2) of the Treaty sets the time period within which an export permit is valid. Validity periods for other CITES documents are prescribed in this section.

(b) *Period of validity*. CITES documents are valid only if presented for import or introduction from the sea within the period of validity (before midnight on the expiration date) noted on the face of the document.

(1) An export permit and re-export certificate will be valid for no longer than 6 months from the issuance date.

(2) An import permit, introduction-from-the-sea certificate, and certificate of origin will be valid for no longer than 12 months from the issuance date.

(3) A traveling-exhibition certificate and certificate of ownership will be valid for no longer than 3 years from the issuance date.

(4) Other CITES documents will state the period of their validity, but no U.S. CITES document will be valid for longer than 3 years from the issuance date.

(c) *Extension of validity*. The validity of a CITES document may not be extended beyond the expiration date on the face of the document, except under limited circumstances for certain timber species as outlined in § 23.73.

§ 23.55 How may I use a CITES specimen after import into the United States?

You may use CITES specimens after import into the United States for the following purposes:

If the species is listed in	Allowed use after import
(a) Appendix I, except for specimens imported with a CITES exemption document listed in paragraph (d) of this section. (b) Appendix II with an annotation for noncommercial purposes where other specimens of that species are treated as if listed in Appendix I. (c) Appendix II and threatened under the ESA, except as provided in a special rule in §§ 17.40 through 17.48 or under a permit granted under §§ 17.32 or 17.52.	The specimen may be used, including a transfer, donation, or exchange, only for noncommercial purposes.
(d) Appendix I, and imported with a CITES exemption document as follows: (1) U.S-issued certificate for personally owned wildlife. (2) Pre-Convention certificate. (3) Export permit or re-export certificate for wildlife from a registered commercial breeding operation. (4) Export permit or re-export certificate for a plant from a registered nursery or under a permit with a source code of "D." (5) U.S.-issued traveling-exhibition certificate. (e) Appendix II, other than those in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. (f) Appendix III.	The specimen may be used for any purpose, except if the regulations in this part or other parts of this subchapter or a permit condition allowed the import only for noncommercial purposes, then the import and subsequent use must be only for noncommercial purposes.

§ 23.56 What U.S. CITES document conditions do I need to follow?

(a) *General conditions*. The following general conditions apply to all U.S. CITES documents:

(1) You must comply with the provisions of part 13 of this subchapter as conditions of the document, as well as other applicable regulations in this subchapter, including, but not limited to, any that require permits. You must comply with all applicable local, State, Federal, tribal, and foreign wildlife or plant conservation laws.

(2) For export and re-export of live wildlife and plants, transport conditions must comply with CITES'*Guidelines for transport and preparation for shipment of live wild animals and plants*or, in the case of air transport of live wildlife, with *International Air Transport Association Live Animals Regulations*.

(3) You must return the original CITES document to the issuing office if you do not use it, it expires, or you request renewal or amendment.

(4) When appropriate, a Management Authority may require that you identify Appendix-II and -III wildlife or plants with a mark. All live Appendix-I wildlife must be securely marked or uniquely identified. Such mark or identification must be made in a way that the border official can verify that the specimen and CITES document correspond. If a microchip is used, we may, if necessary, ask the importer, exporter, or re-exporter to have equipment on hand to read the microchip at the time of import, export, or re-export.

(b) *Standard conditions*. You must comply with the standard conditions provided in this part for specific types of CITES documents.

(c) *Special conditions*. We may place special conditions on a CITES document based on the needs of the species or the proposed activity. You must comply with any special conditions contained in or attached to a CITES document.

Subpart D—Factors Considered in Making Certain Findings

§ 23.60 What factors are considered in making a legal acquisition finding?

(a) *Purpose*. Articles III, IV, and V of the Treaty require a Management Authority to make a legal acquisition finding before issuing export permits and re-export certificates. The Parties have agreed that a legal acquisition finding must also be made before issuing certain CITES exemption documents.

(b) *Types of legal acquisition*. Legal acquisition refers to whether the specimen and its parental stock were:

(1) Obtained in accordance with the provisions of national laws for the protection of wildlife and plants. In the United States, these laws include all applicable local, State, Federal, tribal, and foreign laws; and

(2) If previously traded, traded internationally in accordance with the provisions of CITES.

(c) *How we make our findings*. We make a finding that a specimen was legally acquired in the following way:

(1) The applicant must provide sufficient information (see § 23.34) for us to make a legal acquisition finding.

(2) We make this finding after considering all available information.

(3) The amount of information we need to make the finding is based on our review of general factors described in paragraph (d) of this section and additional specific factors described in paragraphs (e) through (k) of this section.

(4) As necessary, we consult with foreign Management and Scientific Authorities, the CITES Secretariat, State conservation agencies, Tribes, FWS Law Enforcement, APHIS or CBP, and other appropriate experts.

(d) *Risk assessment*. We review the general factors listed in this paragraph and additional specific factors in paragraphs (e) through (k) of this section to assess the level of scrutiny and amount of information we need to make a finding of legal acquisition. We give less scrutiny and require less-detailed information when there is a low risk that specimens to be exported or re-exported were not legally acquired, and give more scrutiny and require more detailed information when the proposed activity poses greater risk. We consider the cumulative risks, recognizing that each aspect of the international trade has a continuum of risk from high to low associated with it as follows:

(1) *Status of the species*: From Appendix I to Appendix III.

(2) *Origin of the specimen*: From wild-collected to born or propagated in a controlled environment to bred in captivity or artificially propagated.

(3) *Source of the propagule used to grow the plant*: From documentation that the plant was grown from a non-exempt seed or seedling to documentation that the plant was grown from an exempt seed or seedling.

(4) *Origin of the species*: From species native to the United States or its bordering countries of Mexico or Canada to nonnative species from other countries.

(5) *Volume of illegal trade*: From high to low occurrence of illegal trade.

(6) *Type of trade*: From commercial to noncommercial.

(7) *Trade by range countries*: From range countries that do not allow commercial export, or allow only limited noncommercial export of the species, to range countries that allow commercial export in high volumes.

(8) *Occurrence of the species in a controlled environment in the United States*: From uncommon to common in a controlled environment in the United States.

(9) *Ability of the species to be bred or propagated readily in a controlled environment*: From no documentation that the species can be bred or propagated readily in a controlled environment to widely accepted information that the species is commonly bred or propagated.

(10) *Genetic status of the specimen*: From a purebred species to a hybrid.

(e) *Captive-bred wildlife or a cultivated plant*. For a specimen that is captive-bred or cultivated, we may consider whether the parental stock was legally acquired.

(f) *Confiscated specimen*. For a confiscated Appendix-II or -III specimen, we consider whether information shows that the transfer of the confiscated specimen or its offspring met the conditions of the remission decision, legal settlement, or disposal action after forfeiture or abandonment.

(g) *Donated specimen of unknown origin*. For an unsolicited specimen of unknown origin donated to a public institution (see § 10.12 of this subchapter), we consider whether:

(1) The public institution follows standard recordkeeping practices and has made reasonable efforts to obtain supporting information on the origin of the specimen.

(2) The public institution provides sufficient information to show it made a reasonable effort to find a suitable recipient in the United States.

(3) The export will provide a conservation benefit to the species.

(4) No persuasive information exists on illegal transactions involving the specimen.

(5) The export is noncommercial, with no money or barter exchanged except for shipping costs.

(6) The institution has no history of receiving a series of rare and valuable specimens or a large quantity of wildlife or plants of unknown origin.

(h) *Imported previously*. For a specimen that was previously imported into the United States, we consider any reliable, relevant information we receive concerning the validity of a CITES document, regardless of whether the shipment was cleared by FWS, APHIS, or CBP.

(i) *Personal use*. For a wildlife or plant specimen that is being exported or re-exported for personal use by the applicant, we consider whether:

(1) The specimen was acquired in the United States and possessed for strictly personal use.

(2) The number of specimens is reasonably appropriate for the nature of your export or re-export as personal use.

(3) No persuasive evidence exists on illegal transactions involving the specimen.

(j) *Sequential ownership*. For a specimen that was previously possessed by someone other than the applicant, we may consider the history of ownership for a specimen and its parental stock, breeding stock, or cultivated parental stock.

(k) *Wild-collected in the United States*. For a specimen collected from the wild in the United States, we consider the site where the specimen was collected, whether the species is known to occur at that site, the abundance of the species at that site, and, if necessary, whether permission of the appropriate management agency or landowner was obtained to collect the specimen.

§ 23.61 What factors are considered in making a non-detriment finding?

(a) *Purpose*. Articles III and IV of the Treaty require that, before we issue a CITES document, we find that a proposed export or introduction from the sea of Appendix-I or -II specimens is not detrimental to the survival of the species and that a proposed import of an Appendix-I specimen is for purposes that would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

(b) *Types of detriment*. Detrimental activities, depending on the species, could include, among other things, unsustainable use and any activities that would pose a net harm to the status of the species in the wild. For Appendix-I species, it also includes use or removal from the wild that results in habitat loss or destruction, interference with recovery efforts for a species, or stimulation of further trade.

(c) *General factors*. The applicant must provide sufficient information for us to make a finding of non-detriment. In addition to factors in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, we will consider whether:

(1) Biological and management information demonstrates that the proposed activity represents sustainable use.

(2) The removal of the animal or plant from the wild is part of a biologically based sustainable-use management plan that is designed to eliminate over-utilization of the species.

(3) If no sustainable-use management plan has been established, the removal of the animal or plant from the wild would not contribute to the over-utilization of the species, considering both domestic and international uses.

(4) The proposed activity, including the methods used to acquire the specimen, would pose no net harm to the status of the species in the wild.

(5) The proposed activity would not lead to long-term declines that would place the viability of the affected population in question.

(6) The proposed activity would not lead to significant habitat or range loss or restriction.

(d) *Additional factor for Appendix-II species*. In addition to the general factors in paragraph (c) of this section, we will consider whether the intended export of an Appendix-II species would cause a significant risk that the species would qualify for inclusion in Appendix I.

(e) *Additional factors for Appendix-I species*. In addition to the general factors in paragraph (c) of this section, we will consider whether the proposed activity:

(1) Would not cause an increased risk of extinction for either the species as a whole or the population from which the specimen was obtained.

(2) Would not interfere with the recovery of the species.

(3) Would not stimulate additional trade in the species. If the proposed activity does stimulate trade, we will consider whether the anticipated increase in trade would lead to the decline of the species.

(f) *How we make our findings*. We base the non-detriment finding on the best available biological information. We also consider trade information, including trade demand, and other scientific management information. We make a non-detriment finding in the following way:

(1) We consult with the States, Tribes, other Federal agencies, scientists, other experts, and the range countries of the species.

(2) We consult with the Secretariat and other Parties to monitor the level of trade that is occurring in the species.

(3) Based on the factors in paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section, we evaluate the biological impact of the proposed activity.

(4) In cases where insufficient information is available or the factors above are not satisfactorily addressed, we take precautionary measures and would be unable to make the required finding of non-detriment.

(g) *Risk assessment*. We review the status of the species in the wild and the degree of risk the proposed activity poses to the species to determine the level of scrutiny needed to make a finding. We give greater scrutiny and require more detailed information for activities that pose a greater risk to a species in the wild. We consider the cumulative risks, recognizing that each aspect of international trade has a continuum of risk (from high to low) associated with it as follows:

(1) *Status of the species*: From Appendix I to Appendix II.

(2) *Origin of the specimen*: From wild-collected to born or propagated in a controlled environment to bred in captivity or artificially propagated.

(3) *Source of the propagule used to grow the plant*: From documentation that the plant was grown from a non-exempt seed or seedling to documentation that the plant was grown from an exempt seed or seedling.

(4) *Origin of the species*: From native species to nonnative species.

(5) *Volume of legal trade*: From high to low occurrence of legal trade.

(6) *Volume of illegal trade*: From high to low occurrence of illegal trade.

(7) *Type of trade*: From commercial to noncommercial.

(8) *Genetic status of the specimen*: From a purebred species to a hybrid.

(9) *Risk of disease transmission*: From high to limited risk of disease transmission.

(10) *Basis for listing*: From listed under Article II(1) or II(2)(a) of the Treaty to listed under Article II(2)(b).

(h) *Quotas for Appendix-I species*. When an export quota has been set by the CoP for an Appendix-I species, we

will consider the scientific and management basis of the quota together with the best available biological information when we make our non-detriment finding. We will contact the Scientific and Management Authorities of the exporting country for further information if needed.

§ 23.62 What factors are considered in making a finding of not for primarily commercial purposes?

(a) *Purpose*. Under Article III(3(c)) and (5(c)) of the Treaty, an import permit or an introduction-from-the-sea certificate for Appendix-I species can be issued only if the Management Authority is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes. Trade in Appendix-I species must be subject to particularly strict regulation and authorized only in exceptional circumstances.

(b) *How we make our findings*. We must find that the intended use of the Appendix-I specimen is not for primarily commercial purposes before we can issue a CITES document.

(1) We will make this decision on a case-by-case basis considering all available information.

(2) The applicant must provide sufficient information to satisfy us that the intended use is not for primarily commercial purposes.

(3) The definitions of ''commercial'' and ''primarily commercial purposes'' in § 23.5 apply.

(4) We will look at all aspects of the intended use of the specimen. If the noncommercial aspects do not clearly predominate, we will consider the import or introduction from the sea to be for primarily commercial purposes.

(5) While the nature of the transaction between the owner in the country of export and the recipient in the country of import or introduction from the sea may have some commercial aspects, such as the exchange of money to cover the costs of shipment and care of specimens during transport, it is the intended use of the specimen, including the purpose of the export, that must not be for primarily commercial purposes.

(6) We will conduct an assessment of factors listed in paragraph (d) of this section. For activities involving an anticipated measurable increase in revenue and other economic value associated with the intended use, we will conduct an analysis as described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(7) All net profits generated in the United States from activities associated with the import of an Appendix-I species must be used for conservation of that species.

(c) *Examples*. The following are examples of types of transactions in which the noncommercial aspects of the intended use of the specimen may predominate depending on the facts of each situation. The discussions of each example provide further guidance in assessing the actual degree of commerciality on a case-by-case basis. These examples outline circumstances commonly encountered and do not cover all situations where import or introduction from the sea could be found to be not for primarily commercial purposes.

(1) *Personal use*. Import or introduction from the sea of an Appendix-I specimen for personal use generally is considered to be not for primarily commercial purposes. An example is the import of a personal sport-hunted trophy by the person who hunted the wildlife for display in his or her own home.

(2) *Scientific purposes*. The import or introduction from the sea of an Appendix-I specimen by a scientist or scientific institution may be permitted in situations where resale, commercial exchange, or exhibit of the specimen for economic benefit is not the primary intended use.

(3) *Conservation, education, or training*. Generally an Appendix-I specimen may be imported or introduced from the sea by government agencies or nonprofit institutions for purposes of conservation, education, or training. For example, a specimen could be imported or introduced from the sea primarily to train customs staff in effective CITES control, such as for identification of certain types of specimens.

(4) *Biomedical industry*. Import or introduction from the sea of an Appendix-I specimen by an institution or company in the biomedical industry is initially presumed to be commercial since specimens are typically imported or introduced from the sea to develop

and sell products that promote public health for profit. However, if the importer clearly shows that the sale of products is only incidental to public health research and not for the primary purpose of economic benefit or profit, then such an import or introduction from the sea could be considered as scientific research under paragraph (c)(2) of this section if the principles of paragraph (b) of this section are met.

(5) *Captive-breeding or artificial propagation programs*. The import of an Appendix-I specimen for purposes of establishing a commercial operation for breeding or artificial propagation is considered to be for primarily commercial purposes. As a general rule, import or introduction from the sea of an Appendix-I specimen for a captive-breeding or artificial propagation program must have as a priority the long-term protection and recovery of the species in the wild. The captive-breeding or artificial propagation program must be part of a program aimed at the recovery of the species in the wild and be undertaken with the support of a country within the species' native range. Any profit gained must be used to support this recovery program. If a captive-breeding or artificial propagation operation plans to sell surplus specimens to help offset the costs of its program, import or introduction from the sea would be allowed only if any profit would be used to support the captive-breeding or artificial propagation program to the benefit of the Appendix-I species, not for the personal economic benefit of a private individual or shareholder.

(6) *Professional dealers*. Import or introduction from the sea by a professional dealer who states a general intention to eventually sell the specimen or its offspring to an undetermined recipient would be considered to be for primarily commercial purposes. However, import or introduction from the sea through a professional dealer by a qualified applicant may be acceptable if the ultimate intended use would be for one of the purposes set out in paragraphs (c)(2), (3), and (5) of this section and where a binding contract, conditioned on the issuing of permits, is in place.

(d) *Risk assessment*. We review the factors listed in this paragraph (d) to assess the level of scrutiny and amount of information we need to make a finding of whether the intended use of the specimen is not for primarily commercial purposes. We give less scrutiny and require less detailed information when the import or introduction from the sea poses a low risk of being primarily commercial, and give more scrutiny and require more detailed information when the proposed activity poses greater risk. We consider the cumulative risks, recognizing that each aspect of the international trade has a continuum of risk from high to low associated with it as follows:

(1) *Type of importer*: From for-profit entity to private individual to nonprofit entity.

(2) *Ability of the proposed uses to generate revenue*: From the ability to generate measurable increases in revenue or other economic value to no anticipated increases in revenue or other economic value.

(3) *Appeal of the species*: From high public appeal to low public appeal.

(4) *Occurrence of the species in the United States*: From uncommon to common in a controlled environment in the United States.

(5) *Intended use of offspring*: From commercial to noncommercial.

(e) *Analysis of anticipated revenues and other economic value*. We will analyze revenues and other economic value anticipated to result from the use of the specimen for activities with a high risk of being primarily commercial.

(1) We will examine the proposed use of any net profits generated in the United States. We consider net profit to include all funds or other valuable considerations (including enhanced value of common stock shares) received or attained by you or those affiliated with you as a result of the import or introduction from the sea, to the extent that such funds or other valuable considerations exceed the reasonable expenses that are properly attributable to the proposed activity.

(2) We will consider any conservation project to be funded and, if the species was or is to be taken from the wild, how the project benefits the species in its native range, including agreements,

timeframes for accomplishing tasks, and anticipated benefits to the species.

(3) We will consider any plans to monitor a proposed conservation project, including expenditure of funds or completion of tasks.

(4) In rare cases involving unusually high net profits, we will require the applicant to provide a detailed analysis of expected revenue (both direct and indirect) and expenses to show anticipated net profit, and a statement from a licensed, independent certified public accountant that the internal accounting system is sufficient to account for and track funds generated by the proposed activities.

§ 23.63 What factors are considered in making a finding that an animal is bred in captivity?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VII(4) and (5) of the Treaty provide exemptions that allow for the special treatment of wildlife that was bred in captivity (see §§ 23.41 and 23.46).

(b) *Definitions*. The following terms apply when determining whether specimens qualify as ''bred in captivity'':

(1) A *controlled environment* means one that is actively manipulated for the purpose of producing specimens of a particular species; that has boundaries designed to prevent specimens, including eggs or gametes, from entering or leaving the controlled environment; and has general characteristics that may include artificial housing, waste removal, provision of veterinary care, protection from predators, and artificially supplied food.

(2) *Breeding stock* means an ensemble of captive wildlife used for reproduction.

(c) *Bred-in-captivity criteria*. For a specimen to qualify as bred in captivity, we must be satisfied that all the following criteria are met:

(1) If reproduction is sexual, the specimen was born to parents that either mated or transferred gametes in a controlled environment.

(2) If reproduction is asexual, the parent was in a controlled environment when development of the offspring began.

(3) The breeding stock meets all of the following criteria:

(i) Was established in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws.

(ii) Was established in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

(iii) Is maintained with only occasional introduction of wild specimens as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

(iv) Has consistently produced offspring of second or subsequent generations in a controlled environment, or is managed in a way that has been demonstrated to be capable of reliably producing second-generation offspring and has produced first-generation offspring.

(d) *Addition of wild specimens*. A very limited number of wild specimens (including eggs or gametes) may be introduced into a breeding stock if all of the following conditions are met (for Appendix-I specimens see also § 23.46(b)(12)):

(1) The specimens were acquired in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws.

(2) The specimens were acquired in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

(3) The specimens were added either to prevent or alleviate deleterious inbreeding, with the number of specimens added as determined by the need for new genetic material, or to dispose of confiscated animals.

§ 23.64 What factors are considered in making a finding that a plant is artificially propagated?

(a) *Purpose*. Article VII(4) and (5) of the Treaty provide exemptions that allow for special treatment of plants that were artificially propagated (see §§ 23.40 and 23.47).

(b) *Definition*s. The following terms apply when determining whether specimens qualify as ''artificially propagated'':

(1) *Controlled conditions* means a nonnatural environment that is intensively manipulated by human intervention for the purpose of plant production. General characteristics of controlled conditions may include, but are not limited to, tillage, fertilization, weed and pest control, irrigation, or nursery operations such as potting, bedding, or protection from weather.

(2) *Cultivated parental stock* means the ensemble of plants grown under controlled conditions that are used for reproduction.

(c) *Artificially propagated criteria*. Except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of this section, for a plant specimen to qualify as artificially propagated, we must be satisfied that the plant specimen was grown under controlled conditions from a seed, cutting, division, callus tissue, other plant tissue, spore, or other propagule that either is exempt from the provisions of CITES or has been derived from cultivated parental stock. The cultivated parental stock must meet all of the following criteria:

(1) Was established in accordance with the provisions of CITES and relevant national laws.

(2) Was established in a manner not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

(3) Is maintained in sufficient quantities for propagation so as to minimize or eliminate the need for augmentation from the wild, with such augmentation occurring only as an exception and limited to the amount necessary to maintain the vigor and productivity of the cultivated parental stock.

(d) *Cutting or division*. A plant grown from a cutting or division is considered to be artificially propagated only if the traded specimen does not contain any material collected from the wild.

(e) *Grafted plant*. A grafted plant is artificially propagated only when both the rootstock and the material grafted to it have been taken from specimens that were artificially propagated in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. A grafted specimen that consists of taxa from different Appendices is treated as a specimen of the taxon listed in the more restrictive Appendix.

(f) *Timber*. Timber taken from trees planted and grown in a monospecific plantation is considered artificially propagated if the seeds or other propagules from which the trees are grown were legally acquired and obtained in a non-detrimental manner.

(g) *Exception for certain plant specimens grown from wild-collected seeds or spores*. Plant specimens grown from wild-collected seeds or spores may be considered artificially propagated only when all of the following conditions have been met:

(1) Establishment of a cultivated parental stock for the taxon presents significant difficulties because specimens take a long time to reach reproductive age.

(2) The seeds or spores are collected from the wild and grown under controlled conditions within a range country, which must also be the country of origin of the seeds or spores.

(3) The Management Authority of the range country has determined that the collection of seeds or spores was legal and consistent with relevant national laws for the protection and conservation of the species.

(4) The Scientific Authority of the range country has determined that collection of the seeds or spores was not detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, and allowing trade in such specimens has a positive effect on the conservation of wild populations. In making these determinations, all of the following conditions must be met:

(i) The collection of seeds or spores for this purpose must be limited in such a manner as to allow regeneration of the wild population.

(ii) A portion of the plants produced must be used to establish plantations to serve as cultivated parental stock in the future and become an additional source of seeds or spores and thus reduce or eliminate the need to collect seeds from the wild.

(iii) A portion of the plants produced must be used for replanting in the wild, to enhance recovery of existing populations or to re-establish populations that have been extirpated.

(5) Operations propagating Appendix-I species for commercial purposes must be registered with the CITES Secretariat in accordance with the Guidelines for the registration of nurseries exporting artificially propagated specimens of Appendix-I species.

§ 23.65 What factors are considered in making a finding that an applicant is suitably equipped to house and care for a live specimen?

(a) *Purpose*. Under Article III(3)(b) and (5)(b) of the Treaty, an import permit or introduction-from-the-sea certificate for live Appendix-I specimens

can be issued only if we are satisfied that the recipients are suitably equipped to house and care for them.

(b) *General principles*. We will follow these general principles in making a decision on whether an applicant has facilities that would provide proper housing to maintain the specimens for the intended purpose and the expertise to provide proper care and husbandry or horticultural practices.

(1) All persons who would be receiving a specimen must be identified in an application and their facilities approved by us, including persons who are likely to receive a specimen within 1 year after it arrives in the United States.

(2) The applicant must provide sufficient information for us to make a finding, including, but not limited to, a description of the facility, photographs, or construction plans, and resumes of the recipient or staff who will care for the specimen.

(3) We use the best available information on the requirements of the species in making a decision and will consult with experts and other Federal and State agencies, as necessary and appropriate.

(4) The degree of scrutiny that we give an application is based on the biological and husbandry or horticultural needs of the species.

(c) *Specific factors considered for wildlife*. In addition to the general provisions in paragraph (e) of this section, we consider the following factors in evaluating suitable housing and care for wildlife:

(1) Enclosures constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, or abnormal behavior patterns.

(2) Appropriate forms of environmental enrichment, such as nesting material, perches, climbing apparatus, ground substrate, or other species-specific materials or objects.

(3) If the wildlife is on public display, an off-exhibit area, consisting of indoor and outdoor accommodations, as appropriate, that can house the wildlife on a long-term basis if necessary.

(4) Provision of water and nutritious food of a nature and in a way that are appropriate for the species.

(5) Staff who are trained and experienced in providing proper daily care and maintenance for the species being imported or introduced from the sea, or for a closely related species.

(6) Readily available veterinary care or veterinary staff experienced with the species or a closely related species, including emergency care.

(d) *Specific factors considered for plants*. In addition to the general provisions in paragraph (e) of the section, we consider the following factors in evaluating suitable housing and care for plants:

(1) Sufficient space, appropriate lighting, and other environmental conditions that will ensure proper growth.

(2) Ability to provide appropriate culture, such as water, fertilizer, and pest and disease control.

(3) Staff with experience with the imported species or related species with similar horticultural requirements.

(e) *General factors considered for wildlife and plants*. In addition to the specific provisions in paragraphs (c) or (d) of this section, we will consider the following factors in evaluating suitable housing and care for wildlife and plants:

(1) Adequate enclosures or holding areas to prevent escape or unplanned exchange of genetic material with specimens of the same or different species outside the facility.

(2) Appropriate security to prevent theft of specimens and measures taken to rectify any previous theft or security problem.

(3) A reasonable survival rate of specimens of the same species or, alternatively, closely related species at the facility, mortalities for the previous 3 years, significant injuries to wildlife or damage to plants, occurrence of significant disease outbreaks during the previous 3 years, and measures taken to prevent similar mortalities, injuries, damage, or diseases. Significant injuries, damage, or disease outbreaks are those that are permanently debilitating or re-occurring.

(4) Sufficient funding on a long-term basis to cover the cost of maintaining the facility and the specimens imported.

(f) *Incomplete facilities or insufficient staff.* For applications submitted to us before the facilities to hold the specimen are completed or the staff is identified or properly trained, we will:

(1) Review all available information, including construction plans or intended staffing, and make a finding based on this information.

(2) Place a condition on any permit that the import cannot occur until the facility has been completed or the staff hired and trained, and approved by us.

Subpart E—International Trade in Certain Specimens

§ 23.68 How can I trade internationally in roots of American ginseng?

(a) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* Whole plants and roots (whole, sliced, and parts, excluding manufactured parts, products, and derivatives, such as powders, pills, extracts, tonics, teas, and confectionery) of American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*), whether wild or artificially propagated, are included in Appendix II. Cultivated American ginseng that does not meet the requirements of artificially propagated will be considered wild for export and re-export purposes. The import, export, or re-export of ginseng roots must meet the requirements of this section and other requirements of this part (see subparts B and C for prohibitions and application procedures). For specimens that were harvested from a State or Tribe without an approved CITES export program, see § 23.36 for export permits and § 23.37 for re-export certificates.

(b) *Export approval of State and tribal programs.* States and Tribes set up and maintain ginseng management and harvest programs designed to monitor and protect American ginseng from over-harvest. When a State or Tribe with a management program provides us with the necessary information, we make programmatic findings and have specific requirements that allow export under CITES. For wild ginseng, a State or Tribe must provide sufficient information for us to determine that its management program and harvest controls are appropriate to ensure that ginseng harvested within its jurisdiction is legally acquired and that export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild. For artificially propagated ginseng, a State or Tribe must provide sufficient information for us to determine that ginseng grown within its jurisdiction meets the definition of artificially propagated and the State or Tribe must have procedures in place to minimize the risk that the roots of wild-collected plants would be claimed as artificially propagated.

(1) A State or Tribe seeking initial CITES export program approval for wild or artificially propagated American ginseng must submit the following information on the adoption and implementation of regulatory measures to the U.S. Management Authority:

(i) Laws or regulations mandating licensing or registration of persons buying and selling ginseng in that State or on tribal lands.

(ii) A requirement that ginseng dealers maintain records and provide copies of those records to the appropriate State or tribal management agency upon request. Dealer records must contain: the name and address of the ginseng seller, date of transaction, whether the ginseng is wild or artificially propagated and dried or green at time of transaction, weight of roots, State or Tribe of origin of roots, and identification numbers of the State or tribal certificates used to ship ginseng from the State or Tribe of origin.

(iii) A requirement that State or tribal personnel will inspect roots, ensure legal harvest, and have the ability to determine the age of roots of all wild-collected ginseng harvested in the State or on tribal lands. State or tribal personnel may accept a declaration statement by the licensed or registered dealer or grower that the ginseng roots are artificially propagated.

(iv) A requirement that State or tribal personnel will weigh ginseng roots unsold by March 31 of the year after harvest and give a weight receipt to the owner of the roots. Future export certification of this stock must be issued against the weight receipt.

(v) A requirement that State or tribal personnel will issue certificates for wild and artificially propagated ginseng. These certificates must contain at a minimum:

(A) State of origin.

(B) Serial number of certificate.

(C) Dealer's State or tribal license or registration number.

(D) Dealer's shipment number for that harvest season.

(E) Year of harvest of ginseng being certified.

(F) Designation as wild or artificially propagated.

(G) Designation as dried or fresh (green) roots.

(H) Weight of roots.

(I) Statement of State or tribal certifying official verifying that the ginseng was obtained in that State or on those tribal lands in accordance with all relevant laws for that harvest year.

(J) Name and title of State or tribal certifying official.

(2) In addition, a State or Tribe seeking initial CITES export program approval for wild American ginseng must submit the following information to the U.S. Management Authority:

(i) An assessment of the condition of the population and trends, including a description of the types of information on which the assessment is based, such as an analysis of population demographics; population models; or analysis of past harvest levels or indices of abundance independent of harvest information, such as field surveys.

(ii) Historic, present, and potential distribution of wild ginseng on a county-by-county basis.

(iii) Phenology of ginseng, including flowering and fruiting periods.

(iv) Habitat evaluation.

(v) If available, copies of any ginseng management or monitoring plans or other relevant reports that the State or Tribe has prepared as part of its existing management program.

(3) A State or Tribe with an approved CITES export program must complete Form 3–200–61 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority by May 31 of each year to provide information on the previous harvest season.

(c) *U.S. application process.* Application forms and a list of States and Tribes with approved ginseng programs can be obtained from our website or by contacting us (see § 23.7).

(1) To export wild or artificially propagated ginseng harvested under an approved State or tribal program, complete Form 3–200–34 or Form 3-200-74 for additional single-use permits under an annual program file.

(2) To export wild ginseng harvested from a State or Tribe that does not have an approved program, complete Form 3–200–32. To export artificially propagated ginseng from a State or Tribe that does not have an approved program, complete Form 3–200–33.

(3) To re-export ginseng, complete Form 3–200–32.

(4) For information on issuance criteria for CITES documents, see § 23.36 for export permits, § 23.37 for re-export certificates, and § 23.40 for certificates for artificially propagated plants.

(d) *Conditions for export.* Upon export, roots must be accompanied by a State or tribal certificate containing the information specified in paragraph (b)(1)(v) of this section.

§ 23.69 How can I trade internationally in fur skins and fur skin products of bobcat, river otter, Canada lynx, gray wolf, and brown bear?

(a) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* For purposes of this section, CITES furbearers means bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), river otter (*Lontra canadensis*), and Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), and the Alaskan populations of gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), and brown bear (*Ursus arctos*). These species are included in Appendix II based on Article II(2)(b) of the Treaty (see § 23.89). The import, export, or re-export of fur skins and fur skin products must meet the requirements of this section and the other requirements of this part (see subparts B and C for prohibitions and application procedures). For specimens that were harvested from a State or Tribe without an approved CITES export program, see § 23.36 for export permits and § 23.37 for re-export certificates.

(b) *Export approval of State and tribal programs.* States and Tribes set up and maintain management and harvest programs designed to monitor and protect CITES furbearers from over-harvest. When a State or Tribe with a management program provides us with the

necessary information, we make programmatic findings and have specific requirements that allow export under CITES. A State or Tribe must provide sufficient information for us to determine that its management program and harvest controls are appropriate to ensure that CITES furbearers harvested within its jurisdiction are legally acquired and that export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

(1) A State or Tribe seeking initial CITES export program approval must submit the following information to the U.S. Management Authority, except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section:

(i) An assessment of the condition of the population and a description of the types of information on which the assessment is based, such as an analysis of carcass demographics, population models, analysis of past harvest levels as a function of fur prices or trapper effort, or indices of abundance independent of harvest information, such as scent station surveys, archer surveys, camera traps, track or scat surveys, or road kill counts.

(ii) Current harvest control measures, including laws regulating harvest seasons and methods.

(iii) Total allowable harvest of the species.

(iv) Distribution of harvest.

(v) Indication of how frequently harvest levels are evaluated.

(vi) Tagging or marking requirements for fur skins.

(vii) Habitat evaluation.

(viii) If available, copies of any furbearer management plans or other relevant reports that the State or Tribe has prepared as part of its existing management program.

(2) If the U.S. Scientific Authority has made a range-wide non-detriment finding for a species, a State or Tribe seeking initial approval for a CITES export program for that species need only submit the information in (b)(1)(ii) and (vi) of this section.

(3) A State or Tribe with an approved CITES export program must submit a CITES furbearer activity report to the U.S. Management Authority by October 31 of each year that provides information as to whether or not the population status or management of the species has changed within the State or tribal lands. This report may reference information provided in previous years if the information has not changed. Except as provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, a furbearer activity report should include, at a minimum, the following:

(i) For each species, the number of specimens taken and the number of animals tagged, if different.

(ii) An assessment of the condition of the population, including trends, and a description of the types of information on which the assessment is based. If population levels are decreasing, the activity report should include the State or Tribe's professional assessment of the reason for the decline and any steps being taken to address it.

(iii) Information on, and a copy of, any changes in laws or regulations affecting these species.

(iv) If available, copies of relevant reports that the State or Tribe has prepared during the year in question as part of its existing management programs for CITES furbearers.

(4) When the U.S. Scientific Authority has made a range-wide non-detriment finding for a species, the annual furbearer activity report from a State or Tribe with an approved export program for that species should include, at a minimum, a statement indicating whether or not the status of the species has changed and the information in paragraph (b)(3)(iii) and (iv) of this section. Range-wide non-detriment findings will be re-evaluated at least every 5 years, or sooner if information indicates that there has been a change in the status or management of the species that might lead to different treatment of the species. When a range-wide non-detriment finding is re-evaluated, States and Tribes with an approved export program for the species must submit information that allows us to determine whether our finding remains valid.

(c) *CITES tags.* Unless an alternative method has been approved, each CITES fur skin to be exported or re-exported must have a U.S. CITES tag permanently attached.

(1) The tag must be inserted through the skin and permanently locked in

place using the locking mechanism of the tag.

(2) The legend on the CITES tag must include the US-CITES logo, an abbreviation for the State or Tribe of harvest, a standard species code assigned by the Management Authority, and a unique serial number.

(3) Fur skins with broken, cut, or missing tags may not be exported. Replacement tags must be obtained before the furs are presented for export or re-export. To obtain a replacement tag, either from the State or Tribe that issued the original tag or from us, you must provide information to show that the fur was legally acquired.

(i) When a tag is broken, cut, or missing, you may contact the State or Tribe of harvest for a replacement tag. If the State or Tribe cannot replace it, you may apply to FWS Law Enforcement for a replacement tag. If the tag is broken or cut, you must give us the tag. If the tag is missing, you must provide details concerning how the tag was lost. If we are satisfied that the fur was legally acquired, we will provide a CITES replacement tag.

(ii) A replacement tag must meet all of the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section, except the legend will include only the US-CITES logo, FWS-REPL, and a unique serial number.

(4) Tags are not required on fur skin products.

(d) *Documentation requirements*. The U.S. CITES export permit or an annex attached to the permit must contain all information that is given on the tag.

(e) *U.S. application process*. Application forms and a list of States and Tribes with approved furbearer programs can be obtained from our website or by contacting us (see § 23.7).

(1) To export fur skins taken under an approved State or tribal program, complete Form 3–200–26 and submit it to either FWS Law Enforcement or the U.S. Management Authority.

(2) To export fur skins that were not harvested under an approved program, complete Form 3–200–27 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(3) To re-export fur skins, complete Form 3-200-73 and submit it either to FWS Law Enforcement or the U.S. Management Authority.

(4) For information on issuance criteria for CITES documents, see § 23.36 for export permits and § 23.37 for re-export certificates.

(f) *Conditions for export*. Upon export, each fur skin, other than a fur skin product, must be clearly identified in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

§ 23.70 How can I trade internationally in American alligator and other crocodilian skins, parts, and products?

(a) *U.S. and foreign general provisions*. For the purposes of this section, *crocodilian* means all species of alligator, caiman, crocodile, and gavial of the order Crocodylia. The import, export, or re-export of any crocodilian skins, parts, or products must meet the requirements of this section and the other requirements of this part (see subparts B and C for prohibitions and application procedures). For American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) specimens harvested from a State or Tribe without an approved CITES export program, see § 23.36 for export permits and § 23.37 for re-export certificates.

(b) *Definitions*. Terms used in this section are defined as follows:

(1) *Crocodilian skins* means whole or partial skins, flanks, chalecos, and bellies (including those that are salted, crusted, tanned, partially tanned, or otherwise processed), including skins of sport-hunted trophies.

(2) *Crocodilian parts* means body parts with or without skin attached (including tails, throats, feet, meat, skulls, and other parts) and small cut skin pieces.

(c) *Export approval of State and tribal programs for American alligator*. States and Tribes set up and maintain management and harvest programs designed to monitor and protect American alligators from over-harvest. When a State or Tribe with a management program provides us with the necessary information, we make programmatic findings and have specific requirements that allow export under CITES. A State or Tribe must provide sufficient information for us to determine that its management program and harvest controls are appropriate to

ensure that alligators harvested within its jurisdiction are legally acquired and that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

(1) A State or Tribe seeking initial CITES export program approval must submit the following to the U.S. Management Authority:

(i) An assessment of the condition of the wild population and a description of the types of information on which the assessment is based, such as an analysis of carcass demographics, population models, analysis of past harvest levels as a function of skin prices or harvester effort, or indices of abundance independent of harvest information, such as nest surveys, spotlighting surveys, or nuisance complaints.

(ii) Current harvest control measures, including laws regulating harvest seasons and methods.

(iii) Total allowable harvest of the species.

(iv) Distribution of harvest.

(v) Indication of how frequently harvest levels are evaluated.

(vi) Tagging or marking requirements for skins and parts.

(vii) Habitat evaluation.

(viii) Information on nuisance alligator management programs.

(ix) Information on alligator farming programs, including whether collecting and rearing of eggs or hatchlings is allowed, what factors are used to set harvest levels, and whether any alligators are returned to the wild.

(x) If available, copies of any alligator management plans or other relevant reports for American alligator that the State or Tribe has prepared as part of its existing management program.

(2) A State or Tribe with an approved CITES export program must submit an American alligator activity report to the U.S. Management Authority by July 1 of each year to provide information regarding harvests during the previous year. This report may reference information provided in previous years if the information has not changed. An American alligator activity report, at a minimum, should include the following:

(i) The total number of skins from wild or farmed alligators that were tagged by the State or Tribe.

(ii) An assessment of the status of the alligator population with an indication of whether the population is stable, increasing, or decreasing, and at what rate (if known). If population levels are decreasing, activity reports should include the State or Tribe's professional assessment of the reason for the decline and any steps being taken to address it.

(iii) For wild alligators, information on harvest, including harvest of nuisance alligators, methods used to determine harvest levels, demographics of the harvest, and methods used to determine the total number and population trends of alligators in the wild.

(iv) For farmed alligators, information on whether collecting and rearing of eggs or hatchlings is allowed, what factors are used to set harvest levels, and whether any alligators are returned to the wild.

(v) Information on, and a copy of, any changes in laws or regulations affecting the American alligator.

(vi) If available, copies of relevant reports that the State or Tribe has prepared during the reporting period as part of its existing management program for the American alligator.

(3) We provide CITES export tags to States and Tribes with approved CITES export programs. American alligator skins and parts must meet the marking and tagging requirements of paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

(d) *Tagging of crocodilian skins.* You may import, export, or re-export any crocodilian skin only if a non-reusable tag is inserted though the skin and locked in place using the locking mechanism of the tag. A mounted sport-hunted trophy must be accompanied by the tag from the skin used to make the mount.

(1) Except as provided for a replacement tag in paragraph (d)(3)(ii) of this section, the tag must:

(i) Be self-locking, heat resistant, and inert to chemical and mechanical processes.

(ii) Be permanently stamped with the two-letter ISO code for the country of origin, a unique serial number, a standardized species code (available on our

website; see § 23.7), and the year of production or harvest. For American alligator, the export tags include the US-CITES logo, an abbreviation for the State or Tribe of harvest, a standard species code (MIS = *Alligator mississippiensis*), the year of taking, and a unique serial number.

(iii) If the year of production or harvest and serial number appear next to each other on a tag, the information should be separated by a hyphen.

(2) Skins and flanks must be individually tagged, and chalecos must have a tag attached to each flank.

(3) Skins with broken, cut, or missing tags may not be exported. Replacement tags must be obtained before the skins are presented for import, export, or re-export. To obtain a replacement tag, either from the State or Tribe of harvest (for American alligator) or from us, you must provide information to show that the skin was legally acquired.

(i) In the United States, when an American alligator tag is broken, cut, or missing, you may contact the State or Tribe of harvest for a replacement tag. If the State or Tribe cannot replace it, you may apply to FWS Law Enforcement for a replacement tag. To obtain replacement tags for crocodilian skins other than American alligator in the United States, contact FWS Law Enforcement. If the tag is broken or cut, you must give us the tag. If the tag is missing, you must provide details concerning how the tag was lost. If we are satisfied that the skin was legally acquired, we will provide a CITES replacement tag.

(ii) A replacement tag must meet all of the requirements in paragraph (d)(1) of this section except that the species code and year of production or harvest will not be required, and for re-exports the country of re-export must be shown in place of the country of origin. In the United States, the legend will include the US-CITES logo, FWS-REPL, and a unique serial number.

(e) *Meat and skulls*. Except for American alligator, you may import, export, or re-export crocodilian meat and skulls without tags or markings. American alligator meat and skulls may be imported, exported, or re-exported if packaged and marked or tagged in accordance with State or tribal laws as follows:

(1) Meat from legally harvested and tagged alligators must be packed in permanently sealed containers and labeled as required by State or tribal laws or regulations. Bulk meat containers must be marked with any required State or tribal parts tag or bulk meat tag permanently attached and indicating, at a minimum, State or Tribe of origin, year of take, species, original U.S. CITES tag number for the corresponding skin, weight of meat in the container, and identification of State-licensed processor or packer.

(2) Each American alligator skull must be marked as required by State or tribal law or regulation. This marking must include, at a minimum, reference to the corresponding U.S. CITES tag number on the skin.

(f) *Tagging or labeling of crocodilian parts other than meat and skulls*. You may import, export, or re-export crocodilian parts other than meat and skulls when the following conditions are met:

(1) Parts must be packed in transparent sealed containers.

(2) Containers must be clearly marked with a non-reusable parts tag or label that includes all of the information in paragraph (d)(1)(ii) of this section and a description of the contents, the total weight (contents and container), and the number of the CITES document.

(3) Tags are not required on crocodilian products.

(4) Tags are not required on scientific specimens except as required in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section.

(g) *Documentation requirements*. The CITES document or an annex attached to the document must contain all information that is given on the tag or label.

(h) *U.S. application process*. Application forms and a list of States and Tribes with approved American alligator programs can be obtained from our website or by contacting us (see § 23.7).

(1) To export American alligator specimens taken under an approved State or tribal program, complete Form 3–200–26 and submit it to either FWS Law Enforcement or the U.S. Management Authority.

(2) To export American alligator specimens that are not from an approved program, complete Form 3–200–27 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority.

(3) For information on issuance criteria for CITES documents, see § 23.36 for export permits and § 23.37 for re-export certificates.

(i) *Conditions for import, export, or re-export.* Upon import, export, or re-export, each crocodilian specimen must meet the applicable tagging requirements in paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section.

§ 23.71 How can I trade internationally in sturgeon caviar?

(a) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* For the purposes of this section, *sturgeon caviar* means the processed roe of any species of sturgeon, including paddlefish (Order Acipenseriformes). The import, export, or re-export of sturgeon caviar must meet the requirements of this section and the other requirements of this part (see subparts B and C for prohibitions and application procedures).

(b) *Labeling.* You may import, export, or re-export sturgeon caviar only if labels are affixed to containers prior to export or re-export in accordance with this paragraph.

(1) The following definitions apply to caviar labeling:

(i) *Non-reusable label* means any label or mark that cannot be removed without being damaged or transferred to another container.

(ii) *Primary container* means any container in direct contact with the caviar.

(iii) *Secondary container* means the receptacle into which primary containers are placed.

(iv) *Processing plant* means a facility in the country of origin responsible for the first packaging of caviar into a primary container.

(v) *Repackaging plant* means a facility responsible for receiving and repackaging caviar into new primary containers.

(vi) *Lot identification number* means a number that corresponds to information related to the caviar tracking system used by the processing plant or repackaging plant.

(2) The caviar-processing plant in the country of origin must affix a non-reusable label on the primary container that includes all of the following information:

(i) Standardized species code; for hybrids, the species code for the male is followed by the code for the female and the codes are separated by an ''x'' (codes are available on our website; see § 23.7).

(ii) Source code.

(iii) Two-letter ISO code of the country of origin.

(iv) Year of harvest.

(v) Processing plant code and lot identification number.

(3) If caviar is repackaged before export or re-export, the repackaging plant must affix a non-reusable label to the primary container that includes all of the following information:

(i) The standardized species code, source code, and two-letter ISO code of the country of origin.

(ii) Year of repackaging and the repackaging plant code, which incorporates the two-letter ISO code for the repackaging country if different from the country of origin.

(iii) Lot identification number or CITES document number.

(4) The exact quantity of caviar must be indicated on any secondary container along with a description of the contents in accordance with international customs regulations.

(c) *Documentation requirements.* Unless the sturgeon caviar qualifies as a personal or household effect under § 23.15, the CITES document or an annex attached to the document must contain all information that is given on the label. The exact quantity of each species of caviar must be indicated on the CITES document.

(d) *Export quotas.* Commercial shipments of sturgeon caviar from stocks shared between different countries may be imported only if all of the following conditions have been met:

(1) The relevant countries have established annual export quotas for the shared stocks that were derived from catch quotas agreed among the countries. The quotas are based on an appropriate regional conservation strategy and monitoring regime and are not

detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

(2) The quotas have been communicated to the CITES Secretariat and the Secretariat has communicated the annual export quotas to CITES Parties.

(3) The caviar is exported during the quota year (March 1 – last day of February) in which it was harvested and processed.

(e) *Re-exports*. Any re-export of sturgeon caviar must occur within 18 months from the date of issuance of the original export permit.

(f) *Pre-Convention*. Sturgeon caviar may not be imported, exported, or re-exported under a pre-Convention certificate.

(g) *Mixed caviar*. Caviar and caviar products that consist of roe from more than one species may only be imported into or exported from the United States if the exact quantity of roe from each species is known and is indicated on the CITES document.

(h) *U.S. application forms*. Application forms can be obtained from our website or by contacting us (see § 23.7). For CITES document requirements, see § 23.36 for export permits and § 23.37 for re-export certificates. For export, complete Form 3–200–76 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority. For re-export, complete Form 3–200–73 and submit it to FWS Law Enforcement.

[72 FR 48448, Aug. 23, 2007, as amended at 73 FR 40986, July 17, 2008]

§ 23.72 How can I trade internationally in plants?

(a) *U.S. and foreign general provisions*: In addition to the requirements of this section, the import, export, or re-export of CITES plant specimens must meet the other requirements of this part (see subparts B and C for prohibitions and application procedures).

(b) *Seeds*. International shipments of seeds of any species listed in Appendix I, except for seeds of certain artificially propagated hybrids (see § 23.92), or seeds of species listed in Appendix II or III with an annotation that includes seeds, must be accompanied by a valid CITES document. International shipments of CITES seeds that are artificially propagated also must be accompanied by a valid CITES document.

(c) *A plant propagated from exempt plant material*. A plant grown from exempt plant material is regulated by CITES.

(1) The proposed shipment of the specimen is treated as an export even if the exempt plant material from which it was derived was previously imported. The country of origin is the country in which the specimen ceased to qualify for the exemption.

(2) Plants grown from exempt plant material qualify as artificially propagated provided they are grown under controlled conditions.

(3) To export plants grown from exempt plant material under controlled conditions, complete Form 3–200–33 for a certificate for artificially propagated plants.

(d) *Salvaged plants*.

(1) For purposes of this section, *salvaged plant* means a plant taken from the wild as a result of some environmental modification in a country where a Party has done all of the following:

(i) Ensured that the environmental modification program does not threaten the survival of CITES plant species, and that protection of Appendix-I species *in situ* is considered a national and international obligation.

(ii) Established salvaged specimens in cultivation after concerted attempts have failed to ensure that the environmental modification program would not put at risk wild populations of CITES species.

(2) International trade in salvaged Appendix-I plants, and Appendix-II plants whose entry into trade might otherwise have been considered detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild, may be permitted only when all the following conditions are met:

(i) Such trade would clearly benefit the survival of the species in the wild or in cultivation.

(ii) Import is for the purposes of care and propagation.

(iii) Import is by a *bona fide* botanic garden or scientific institution.

(iv) Any salvaged Appendix-I plant will not be sold or used to establish a commercial operation for artificial propagation after import.

§ 23.73 How can I trade internationally in timber?

(a) *U.S. and foreign general provisions*: In addition to the requirements of this section, the import, export, or re-export of timber species listed under CITES must meet the other requirements of this part (see subparts B and C for prohibitions and application procedures).

(b) *Definitions*. The following definitions apply to parts, products, and derivatives that appear in the annotations to certain timber species in the CITES Appendices. These definitions are based on the tariff classifications of the Harmonized System of the World Customs Organization.

(1) *Logs* means all wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared for processing, notably into sawn wood, pulpwood, or veneer sheets.

(2) *Sawn wood* means wood simply sawn lengthwise or produced by a profile-chipping process. Sawn wood normally exceeds 6 mm in thickness.

(3) *Veneer sheets* means thin layers or sheets of wood of uniform thickness, usually 6 mm or less, usually peeled or sliced, for use in making plywood, veneer furniture, veneer containers, or similar products.

(4) *Plywood means* wood material consisting of three or more sheets of wood glued and pressed one on the other and generally disposed so that the grains of successive layers are at an angle.

(c) The following exceptions apply to Appendix-II or -III timber species that have a substantive annotation that designates either logs, sawn wood, and veneer sheets, or logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, and plywood:

(1) *Change in destination*. When a shipment of timber destined for one country is redirected to another, the Management Authority in the country of import may change the name and address of the importer indicated on the CITES document under the following conditions:

(i) The quantity imported is the same as the quantity certified by a stamp or seal and authorized signature of the Management Authority on the CITES document at the time of export or re-export.

(ii) The number of the bill of lading for the shipment is on the CITES document, and the bill of lading is presented at the time of import.

(iii) The import takes place before the CITES document expires, and the period of validity has not been extended.

(iv) The Management Authority of the importing country includes the following statement in block 5, or an equivalent place, of the CITES document: ''Import into [name of country] permitted in accordance with [cite the appropriate section number from the current permit and certificate resolution] on [date].'' The modification is certified with an official stamp and signature.

(v) The Management Authority sends a copy of the amended CITES document to the country of export or re-export and the Secretariat.

(2) *Extension of CITES document validity*. A Management Authority in the country of import may extend the validity of an export permit or re-export certificate beyond the normal maximum of 6 months after the date of issue under the following conditions:

(i) The shipment has arrived in the port of final destination before the CITES document expires, is being held in customs bond, and is not considered imported.

(ii) The time extension does not exceed 6 months from the date of expiration of the CITES document and no previous extension has been issued.

(iii) The Management Authority has included in block 5, or an equivalent place, of the CITES document the date of arrival and the new date of expiration on the document, and certified the modification with an official stamp and signature.

(iv) The shipment is imported into the country from the port where the Management Authority issued the extension and before the amended CITES document expires.

(v) The Management Authority sends a copy of the amended CITES document to the country of export or re-export and to the Secretariat.

§ 23.74 How can I trade internationally in personal sport-hunted trophies?

(a) *U.S. and foreign general provisions.* Except as provided for personal and household effects in § 23.15, the import, export, or re-export of sport-hunted trophies of species listed under CITES must meet the requirements of this section and the other requirements of this part (see subparts B and C for prohibitions and application procedures).

(b) *Sport-hunted trophy* means raw or tanned parts of a specimen that was taken by a hunter, who is also the importer, exporter, or re-exporter, during a sport hunt for personal use. It may include the bones, claws, hair, head, hide, hooves, horns, meat, skull, teeth, tusks, or any taxidermied part, including, but not limited to, a rug or taxidermied head, shoulder, or full mount. It does not include articles made from a trophy, such as worked, manufactured, or handicraft items for use as clothing, curios, ornamentation, jewelry, or other utilitarian items.

(c) *Use after import.* You may use your sport-hunted trophy after import into the United States as provided in § 23.55.

(d) *Quantity and tagging.* The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign CITES documents:

(1) The number of trophies that one hunter may import in any calendar year for the following species is:

(i) No more than two leopard (*Panthera pardus*) trophies.

(ii) No more than one markhor (*Capra falconeri*) trophy.

(iii) No more than one black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*) trophy.

(2) Each trophy imported, exported, or re-exported must be marked or tagged in the following manner:

(i) Leopard and markhor: Each raw or tanned skin must have a self-locking tag inserted through the skin and permanently locked in place using the locking mechanism of the tag. The tag must indicate the country of origin, the number of the specimen in relation to the annual quota, and the calendar year in which the specimen was taken in the wild. A mounted sport-hunted trophy must be accompanied by the tag from the skin used to make the mount.

(ii) Black rhinoceros: Parts of the trophy, including, but not limited to, skin, skull, or horns, whether mounted or loose, should be individually marked with reference to the country of origin, species, the number of the specimen in relation to the annual quota, and the year of export.

(3) The export permit or re-export certificate or an annex attached to the permit or certificate must contain all the information that is given on the tag.

Subpart F—Disposal of Confiscated Wildlife and Plants

§ 23.78 What happens to confiscated wildlife and plants?

(a) *Purpose.* Article VIII of the Treaty provides for confiscation or return to the country of export of specimens that are traded in violation of CITES.

(b) *Disposal options.* Part 12 of this subchapter provides the options we have for disposing of forfeited and abandoned live and dead wildlife and plants. These include maintenance in captivity either in the United States or in the country of export, return to the wild under limited circumstances, and sale of certain Appendix-II or -III specimens. Under some conditions, euthanasia or destruction may be necessary.

(1) We use a plant rescue center program to dispose of confiscated live plants. Participants in this program may also assist APHIS, CBP, and FWS Law Enforcement in holding seized specimens as evidence pending any legal decisions.

(2) We dispose of confiscated live wildlife on a case-by-case basis at the time of seizure and forfeiture, and consider the quantity, protection level, and husbandry needs of the wildlife.

(c) *Re-export.* We may issue a re-export certificate for a CITES specimen that was forfeited or abandoned when the certificate indicates the specimen was confiscated and when the re-export meets one of the following purposes:

(1) For any CITES species, the return of a live specimen to the Management Authority of the country of export, placement of a live specimen in a rescue center, or use of the specimen for law enforcement, judicial, or forensic purposes.

(2) For an Appendix-II or -III species, the disposal of the specimen in an appropriate manner that benefits enforcement and administration of the Convention.

(d) *Consultation process*. FWS and APHIS may consult with the Management Authority in the country of export or re-export and other relevant governmental and nongovernmental experts before making a decision on the disposal of confiscated live specimens that have been forfeited or abandoned to the FWS, APHIS, or CBP.

§ 23.79 How may I participate in the Plant Rescue Center Program?

(a) *Purpose*. We have established the Plant Rescue Center Program to place confiscated live plants quickly to prevent physical damage to the plants.

(b) *Criteria*. Institutions interested in participating in this program must be:

(1) Nonprofit, open to the public, and have the expertise and facilities to care for confiscated exotic plant specimens. A participating institution may be a botanical garden, arboretum, zoological park, research institution, or other qualifying institution.

(2) Willing to transfer confiscated plants from the port where they were confiscated to their facilities at their own expense.

(3) Willing to return the plants to the U.S. Government if the country of export has requested their return. The U.S. Government will then coordinate the plants' return to the country of export.

(4) Willing to accept and maintain a plant shipment as a unit until it has received authorization from us to incorporate the shipment into its permanent collection or transfer a portion of it to another participating institution.

(c) *Participation*. Institutions wishing to participate in the Plant Rescue Center Program should contact the U.S. Management Authority (see § 23.7). They must provide a brief description of the greenhouse or display facilities, the names and telephone numbers of any individuals authorized to accept plants on behalf of the institution, and the mailing address where the plants should be sent. In addition, interested institutions must indicate if they are limited with regard to the type of plants they are able to maintain or the quantities of plants they can handle at one time.

Subpart G—CITES Administration

§ 23.84 What are the roles of the Secretariat and the committees?

(a) *Secretariat*. The Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General. Its functions are listed in Article XII of the Treaty and include:

(1) Arranging and staffing meetings of the Parties.

(2) Performing functions as requested in relation to listings in the Appendices.

(3) Undertaking scientific and technical studies, as authorized by the CoP, to contribute to implementation of the Convention.

(4) Studying reports of the Parties and requesting additional information as appropriate to ensure effective implementation of the Convention.

(5) Bringing to the attention of the Parties matters relevant to the Convention.

(6) Periodically publishing and distributing to the Parties current editions of the Appendices as well as information on the identification of specimens of species listed in the Appendices.

(7) Preparing annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the Convention.

(8) Making recommendations for the implementation of the aims and provisions of the Convention, including the exchange of scientific and technical information.

(9) Performing other functions entrusted to it by the Parties.

(b) *Committees*. The Parties have established four committees to provide administrative and technical support to the Parties and to the Secretariat. The CoP may charge any of these committees with tasks.

(1) The Standing Committee steers the work and performance of the Convention between CoPs.

(i) This committee oversees development and execution of the Secretariat's budget, advises other committees, appoints working groups, and carries out activities on behalf of the Parties between CoPs.

(ii) Regional representatives are countries that are elected by their respective geographic regions at the CoP.

(2) The Animals Committee and the Plants Committee provide advice and guidance to the CoP, the other committees, working groups, and the Secretariat on all matters relevant to international trade in species included in the Appendices.

(i) These committees also assist the Nomenclature Committee in the development and maintenance of a standardized list of species names; provide assistance with regard to identification of species listed in the Appendices; cooperate with the Secretariat to assist Scientific Authorities; compile and evaluate data on Appendix-II species that are considered significantly affected by trade; periodically review the status of wildlife and plant species listed in the Appendices; advise range countries on management techniques when requested; draft resolutions on wildlife and plant matters for consideration by the Parties; deal with issues related to the transport of live specimens; and report to the CoP and the Standing Committee.

(ii) Regional representatives are individuals, who are elected by their respective geographic regions at the CoP.

(3) The Nomenclature Committee is responsible for developing or identifying standard nomenclature references for wildlife and plant taxa and making recommendations on nomenclature to Parties, the CoP, other committees, working groups, and the Secretariat. The Nomenclature Committee is made up of one zoologist and one botanist, who are appointed by the CoP.

§ 23.85 What is a meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP)?

(a) *Purpose*. Article XI of the Treaty provides general guidelines for meetings of the countries that have ratified, accepted, approved, or acceded to CITES. The Parties currently meet for 2 weeks every 3 years. At these meetings, the Parties consider amendments to the Appendices and resolutions and decisions to improve the implementation of CITES. The Parties adopt amendments to the lists of species in Appendix I and II and resolutions by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. The Secretariat or any Party may also submit reports on wildlife and plant trade for consideration.

(b) *CoP locations and dates*. At a CoP, Parties interested in hosting the next meeting notify the Secretariat. The Parties vote to select the location of the next CoP. Once a country has been chosen, it works with the Secretariat to set the date and specific venue. The Secretariat then notifies the Parties of the date for the next CoP.

(c) *Attendance at a CoP*. All Parties may participate and vote at a CoP. Non-Party countries may participate, but may not vote. Organizations technically qualified in protection, conservation, or management of wildlife or plants may participate in a CoP as observers if they are approved, but they are not eligible to vote.

(1) International organizations must apply to the CITES Secretariat for approval to attend a CoP as an observer.

(2) National organizations must apply to the Management Authority of the country where they are located for approval to attend a CoP as an observer.

§ 23.86 How can I obtain information on a CoP?

As we receive information on an upcoming CoP from the CITES Secretariat, we will notify the public either through published notices in the FEDERAL REGISTER or postings on our website (see § 23.7). We will provide:

(a) A summary of the information we have received with an invitation for the public to comment and provide information on the agenda, proposed amendments to the Appendices, and proposed resolutions that they believe the United States should submit for consideration at the CoP.

(b) Information on times, dates, and locations of public meetings.

(c) Information on how international and national organizations may apply to participate as observers.

§ 23.87 How does the United States develop documents and negotiating positions for a CoP?

(a) In developing documents and negotiating positions for a CoP, we:

(1) Will provide for at least one public meeting.

(2) Consult with appropriate Federal, State, and tribal agencies; foreign governmental agencies; scientists; experts; and others.

(3) Seek public comment through published FEDERAL REGISTER notices or postings on our website that:

(i) Solicit recommendations on potential proposals to amend the Appendices, draft resolutions, and other documents for U.S. submission to the CoP.

(ii) Announce proposals to amend the Appendices, draft resolutions, and other documents that the United States is considering submitting to the CoP.

(iii) Provide the CoP agenda and a list of the amendments to the Appendices proposed for the CoP, a summary of our proposed negotiating positions on these items, and the reasons for our proposed positions.

(4) Consider comments received in response to notices or postings provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(b) We submit the following documents to the Secretariat for consideration at the CoP:

(1) Draft resolutions and other documents at least 150 days before the CoP.

(2) Proposals to amend the Appendices at least 150 days before the CoP if we have consulted all range countries, or 330 days before the CoP if we have not consulted the range countries. For the latter, the additional time allows for the range countries to be consulted through the Secretariat.

(c) The Director may modify or suspend any of these procedures if they would interfere with the timely or appropriate development of documents for submission to the CoP and U.S. negotiating positions.

(d) We may receive additional information at a CoP or circumstances may develop that have an impact on our tentative negotiating positions. As a result, the U.S. representatives to a CoP may find it necessary to modify, reverse, or otherwise change any of those positions when to do so would be in the best interests of the United States or the conservation of the species.

§ 23.88 What are the resolutions and decisions of the CoP?

(a) *Purpose*. Under Article XI of the Treaty, the Parties agree to resolutions and decisions that clarify and interpret the Convention to improve its effectiveness. Resolutions are generally intended to provide long-standing guidance, whereas decisions typically contain instructions to a specific committee, Parties, or the Secretariat. Decisions are often intended to be implemented by a specific date, and then they expire.

(b) *Effective date*. A resolution or decision adopted by the Parties becomes effective 90 days after the last day of the meeting at which it was adopted, unless otherwise specified in the resolution or decision.

Subpart H—Lists of Species

§ 23.89 What are the criteria for listing species in Appendix I or II?

(a) *Purpose*. Article XV of the Treaty sets out the procedures for amending CITES Appendices I and II. A species must meet trade and biological criteria listed in the CITES resolution for amendment of Appendices I and II. When determining whether a species qualifies for inclusion in or removal from Appendix I or II, or transfer from one Appendix to another, we will:

(1) Consult with States, Tribes, range countries, relevant experts, other Federal agencies, and the general public.

(2) Utilize the best available biological information.

(3) Evaluate that information against the criteria in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section.

(b) *Listing a species in Appendix I*. Any species qualifies for inclusion in Appendix I if it is or may be affected by trade and meets, or is likely to meet, at least one biological criterion for Appendix I.

(1) These criteria are:

(i) The size of the wild population is small.

(ii) Area of distribution is restricted.

(iii) There is an observed, inferred, or projected marked decline in the population size in the wild.

(2) Factors to be considered include, but are not limited to, population and

range fragmentation; habitat availability or quality; area of distribution; taxon-specific vulnerabilities due to life history, behavior, or other intrinsic factors, such as migration; population structure and niche requirements; threats from extrinsic factors such as the form of exploitation, introduced species, habitat degradation and destruction, and stochastic events; or decreases in recruitment.

(c) *Listing a species in Appendix II due to actual or potential threats.* Any species qualifies for inclusion in Appendix II if it is or may be affected by trade and meets at least one of the criteria for listing in Appendix II based on actual or potential threats to that species. These criteria are:

(1) It is known, or can be inferred or projected, that the regulation of trade is necessary to avoid the species becoming eligible for inclusion in Appendix I in the near future.

(2) It is known, or can be inferred or projected, that the regulation of trade in the species is required to ensure that the harvest of specimens from the wild is not reducing the wild population to a level at which its survival might be threatened by continued harvest or other influences.

(d) *Listing a species in Appendix II due to similarity of appearance or other factors.* Any species qualifies for inclusion in Appendix II if it meets either of the criteria for listing in Appendix II due to similarity of appearance or other factors. These criteria are:

(1) The specimens of the species in the form in which they are traded resemble specimens of a species listed in Appendix II due to criteria in paragraph (c) of this section or in Appendix I, such that enforcement officers who encounter specimens of such similar CITES species are unlikely to be able to distinguish between them.

(2) There are compelling reasons other than those in paragraph (d)(1) of this section to ensure that effective control of trade in currently listed species is achieved.

(e) *Other issues.* We will evaluate any potential changes to the Appendices, taking into consideration other issues, including but not limited to, split-listing, annotation, listings of higher taxa and hybrids, and specific listing issues related to plants and commercially exploited aquatic species.

(f) *Precautionary measures.* We will evaluate any potential transfers from Appendix I to II or removal of species from the Appendices in the context of precautionary measures.

(g) *Proposal.* If a Party determines that a taxon qualifies for inclusion in or removal from Appendix I or II, or transfer from one Appendix to another, a proposal may be submitted to the Secretariat for consideration by the CoP.

(1) The proposal should indicate the intent of the specific action (such as inclusion in Appendix I or II); be specific and accurate as to the parts and derivatives to be included in the listing; ensure that any proposed annotation is consistent with existing annotations; state the criteria against which the proposal is to be judged; and provide a justification for the basis on which the species meets the relevant criteria.

(2) The proposal must be in a prescribed format. Contact the U.S. Scientific Authority for a copy (see § 23.7).

§ 23.90 What are the criteria for listing species in Appendix III?

(a) *Purpose.* Article XVI of the Treaty sets out the procedures for amending Appendix III.

(b) *General procedure.* A Party may unilaterally, at any time, submit a request to list a species in Appendix III to the CITES Secretariat. The listing will become effective 90 days after the Secretariat notifies the Parties of the request.

(c) *Criteria for listing.* For a Party to list a species in Appendix III, all of the following criteria must be met:

(1) The species must be native to the country listing the species.

(2) The species must be protected under that country's laws or regulations to prevent or restrict exploitation and control trade, and the laws or regulations are being implemented.

(3) The species is in international trade, and there are indications that the cooperation of other Parties would help to control illegal trade.

(4) The listing Party must inform the Management Authorities of other

range countries, the known major importing countries, the Secretariat, and the Animals Committee or the Plants Committee that it is considering the listing and seek their opinions on the potential effects of the listing.

(d) *Annotation*. The listing Party may annotate the Appendix-III listing to include only specific parts, products, derivatives, or life stages, as long as the Secretariat is notified of the annotation.

(e) *U.S. procedure*. The procedure to list a species native to the United States in Appendix III is as follows:

(1) We will consult with and solicit comments from all States and Tribes where the species occurs and all other range countries.

(2) We will publish a proposed rule in the FEDERAL REGISTER to solicit comments from the public.

(3) If after evaluating the comments received and available information we determine the species should be listed in Appendix III, we will publish a final rule in the FEDERAL REGISTER and notify the Secretariat of the listing.

(f) *Removing a species from Appendix III*. We will monitor the international trade in Appendix-III species listed by us and periodically evaluate whether each species continues to meet the listing criteria in paragraph (c) of this section. We will remove a species from Appendix III provided all of the following criteria are met:

(1) International trade in the species is very limited. As a general guide, we will consider removal when exports involve fewer than 5 shipments per year or fewer than 100 individual animals or plants.

(2) Legal and illegal trade in the species, including international trade or interstate commerce, is determined not to be a concern.

(g) *Transferring a species from Appendix III to Appendix I or II*. If, after monitoring the trade and evaluating the status of an Appendix-III species we listed, we determine that the species meets the criteria in § 23.89(b) through (d) of this section for listing in Appendix I or II, we will consider whether to submit a proposal to amend the listing at the next CoP.

§ 23.91 How do I find out if a species is listed?

(a) *CITES list*. The official CITES list includes species of wildlife and plants placed in Appendix I, II, and III in accordance with the provisions of Articles XV and XVI of the Treaty. This list is maintained by the CITES Secretariat based on decisions of the Parties. You may access the official list from the CITES website (see § 23.7).

(b) *Effective date*. Amendments to the CITES list are effective as follows:

(1) Appendix-I and -II species listings adopted at the CoP are effective 90 days after the last day of the CoP, unless otherwise specified in the proposal.

(2) Appendix-I and -II species listings adopted between CoPs by postal procedures are effective 120 days after the Secretariat has communicated comments and recommendations on the listing to the Parties if the Secretariat does not receive an objection to the proposed amendment from a Party.

(3) Appendix-III species listings are effective 90 days after the date the Secretariat has communicated such listings to the Parties. A listing Party may withdraw a species from the list at any time by notifying the Secretariat. The withdrawal is effective 30 days after the Secretariat has communicated the withdrawal to the Parties.

§ 23.92 Are any wildlife or plants, and their parts, products, or derivatives, exempt?

(a) All living or dead wildlife and plants in Appendix I, II, and III and all their readily recognizable parts, products, and derivatives must meet the requirements of CITES and this part, except as indicated in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) The following are exempt from the requirements of CITES and do not need CITES documents. You may be required to demonstrate that your specimen qualifies as exempt under this section. For specimens that are exempt from CITES requirements, you must still follow the clearance requirements for wildlife in part 14 of this subchapter and for plants in part 24 of this subchapter and 7 CFR parts 319, 352, and 355.

(1) *Appendix-III wildlife and Appendix-II or -III plants*. (i) Where an annotation

designates what is excluded from CITES requirements, any part, product, or derivative that is specifically excluded.

(ii) Where an annotation designates what is covered by the Treaty, all parts, products, or derivatives that are not designated.

(2) *Plant hybrids.* (i) Seeds and pollen (including pollinia), cut flowers, and flasked seedlings or tissue cultures of hybrids that qualify as artificially propagated (see § 23.64) and that were produced from one or more Appendix-I species or taxa that are not annotated to specifically include hybrids in the CITES list.

(ii) Specimens of an Appendix-II or -III plant taxon with an annotation that specifically excludes hybrids.

(3) *Flasked seedlings of Appendix-I orchids.* Flasked seedlings of an Appendix-I orchid species that qualify as artificially propagated (see § 23.64).

(4) *Marine specimens listed in Appendix II that are protected under another treaty, convention, or international agreement which was in force on July 1, 1975* as provided in § 23.39(d).

(5) *Coral sand and coral fragments* as defined in § 23.5.

(6) *Personal and household effects* as provided in § 23.15.

(7) *Urine, feces, and synthetically derived DNA* as provided in § 23.16.

(8) *Certain wildlife hybrids* as provided in § 23.43.

PART 24—IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF PLANTS

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
24.1 Purpose of regulations.
24.2 Scope of regulations.

Subpart B—Importation and Exportation at Designated Ports

24.11 General restrictions.
24.12 Designated ports.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 9(f)(1), 11(f), Pub. L. 93–205, 87 Stat 893, 897 (16 U.S.C. 1538(f)(1), 1540(f)).

SOURCE: 49 FR 42941, Oct. 25, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 24.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part are for the purpose of establishing ports for the importation, exportation and reexportation of plants.

§ 24.2 Scope of regulations.

The provisions in this part are in addition to, and do not supersede, other regulations in this chapter. Also, the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers the Plant Quarantine Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 151 *et seq.*), the Federal Plant Pest Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 150aa *et seq.*), and the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2801 *et seq.*), which contain authority for additional prohibitions and restrictions, including additional port of entry requirements, for the importation or exportation of plants (See 7 CFR chapter III for regulations containing prohibitions and restrictions under these authorities).

Subpart B—Importation and Exportation at Designated Ports

§ 24.11 General restrictions.

No person shall import, export, or reexport plants at any place other than at a port designated in 24.12 (hereinafter ''designated port'') in accordance with the provisions of this part, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Service at a nondesignated port in accordance with section 9(f)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

§ 24.12 Designated ports.

(a) The following U.S. Department of Agriculture ports are designated ports for the importation, exportation, or reexportation of plants which are listed in 50 CFR 17.12 and/or 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 and/or 23:

Nogales, Arizona
Los Angeles, California
San Diego, California
San Francisco, California
Miami, Florida
Orlando, Florida
Honolulu, Hawaii
New Orleans, Louisiana

Hoboken, New Jersey (Port of New York)
Jamaica, New York
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Brownsville, Texas
El Paso, Texas
Houston, Texas
Seattle, Washington

(b) The U.S. Department of Agriculture ports at Hilo, Hawaii, and Chicago, Illinois, are designated ports for the importation, exportation, or reexportation of plants of the family Orchidaceae (orchids) which are listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23.

(c) The U.S. Department of Agriculture ports at Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; are designated ports for the importation, exportation or reexportation of roots of American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*) listed in 50 CFR 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23.

(d) The U.S. Department of Agriculture ports at Detroit and Port Huron, Michigan; Buffalo, New York; Rouses Point, New York; and Blaine, Washington, are designated ports for the importation from Canada of plants which are listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23, and for the exportation or reexportation to Canada of plants which are listed in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23.

(e) The U.S. Department of Agriculture ports at Mobile, Alabama; Fort Lauderdale (=Port Everglades), Jacksonville, and Panama City, Florida; Savannah, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; Gulfport, Mississippi; Wilmington and Morehead City, North Carolina; Portland, Oregon; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charleston, South Carolina; Laredo, Texas; Norfolk, Virginia; and Vancouver, Washington, are designated ports for the importation of logs and lumber from trees which are listed in the appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) or in 50 CFR 17.12 or 23.23 and which are required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23.

(f) The U.S. Department of Agriculture port at Wilmington, North Carolina, is a designated port for the exportation of plants of the species *Dionaea muscipula* (Venus flytrap), which is listed in appendix II to CITES and which is required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 23.

(g) All U.S. Customs designated ports of entry on the United States-Canadian border (Customs designated ports of entry are listed in 19 CFR part 101) and the following U.S. Department of Agriculture ports are designated ports for the importation, exportation, or reexportation of plants not required to be accompanied by documentation under 50 CFR part 17 or 23:

Mobile, Alabama
Anchorage, Alaska
Nogales, Arizona
Phoenix, Arizona
San Luis, Arizona
Tucson, Arizona
Calexico, Arizona
Los Angeles, California
San Diego, California
San Francisco, California
San Pedro, California
Denver, Colorado
Wallingford, Connecticut
Dover, Delaware (Dover AFB)
Wilmington, Delaware
Washington, District of Columbia
Jacksonville, Florida
Key West, Florida
Miami, Florida
Orlando, Florida
Pensacola, Florida
Cape Canaveral, Florida
Port Everglades, Florida
Tampa, Florida
West Palm Beach, Florida
Atlanta, Georgia
Savannah, Georgia
Agana, Guam
Hilo, Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii
Chicago, Illinois
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
New Orleans, Louisiana
Bangor, Maine
Portland, Maine
Baltimore, Maryland
Boston, Massachusetts
Detroit, Michigan
Duluth, Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
Kansas City, Missouri
St. Louis, Missouri

Hoboken, New Jersey
McGuire AFB, New Jersey
Albany, New York
Buffalo, New York
New York, New York
Jamaica, New York
Rouses Point, New York
Morehead City, North Carolina
Wilmington, North Carolina
Cleveland, Ohio
Astoria, Oregon
Coos Bay, Oregon
Portland, Oregon
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
Ponce, Puerto Rico
Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Warwick, Rhode Island
Charleston, South Carolina
Memphis, Tennessee
Brownsville, Texas
Corpus Christi, Texas
Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas
Del Rio, Texas
Eagle Pass, Texas
El Paso, Texas
Galveston, Texas
Hidalgo, Texas
Houston, Texas
Laredo, Texas
Port Arthur, Texas
Presidio, Texas
Progreso, Texas
Roma, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
St. Croix, Virgin Islands of the United States
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands of the United States
Newport News, Virginia
Norfolk, Virginia
Blaine, Washington
Tacoma, Washington (McChord AFB)
Seattle, Washington
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

[49 FR 42941, Oct. 25, 1984, as amended at 55 FR 11920, Mar. 30, 1990; 58 FR 68543, Dec. 28, 1993; 58 FR 14121, Mar. 25, 1994; 59 FR 42775, Aug. 19, 1994; 62 FR 30775, June 5, 1997]

SUBCHAPTER C—THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

PART 25—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 460k, 664, 668dd, and 715i, 3901 *et seq.*; and Pub. L. 102–402, 106 Stat. 1961.

SOURCE: 41 FR 9166, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 25.11 Purpose of regulations.

(a) The regulations in this subchapter govern general administration of units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, public notice of changes in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service policy regarding Refuge System units, issuance of permits required on Refuge System units and other administrative aspects involving the management of various units of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The regulations in this subchapter apply to areas of land and water held by the United States in fee title and to property interests in such land and water in less than fee, including but not limited to easements. For areas held in less than fee, the regulations in this subchapter apply only to the extent that the property interest held by the United States may be affected. The regulations in this subchapter also apply to and govern those areas of the Rocky Mountain Arsenal over which management responsibility has been transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Rocky Mountain Arsenal Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102–402, 106 Stat. 1961), before their establishment as a refuge and inclusion in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(b) All national wildlife refuges are maintained for the primary purpose of developing a national program of wildlife and ecological conservation and rehabilitation. These refuges are established for the restoration, preservation, development and management of wildlife and wildlands habitat; for the protection and preservation of endangered or threatened species and their habitat; and for the management of wildlife and wildlands to obtain the maximum benefits from these resources.

[41 FR 9166, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 7574, Mar. 5, 1986; 62 FR 47375, Sept. 9, 1997]

§ 25.12 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.

Compatibility determination means a written determination signed and dated by the Refuge Manager and Regional Chief, signifying that a proposed or existing use of a national wildlife refuge is a compatible use or is not a compatible use. The Director makes this delegation through the Regional Director.

Compatible use means a proposed or existing wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a national wildlife refuge that, based on sound professional judgment, will not materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the National Wildlife Refuge System mission or the purpose(s) of the national wildlife refuge.

Comprehensive conservation plan means a document that describes the desired future conditions of a refuge or planning unit and provides long-range guidance and management direction to achieve the purposes of the refuge; helps fulfill the mission of the Refuge System; maintains and, where appropriate, restores the ecological integrity of each refuge and the Refuge System; helps achieve the goals of the National Wilderness Preservation System; and meets other mandates.

Conservation, and *Management* mean to sustain and, where appropriate, restore and enhance, healthy populations of fish, wildlife, and plants utilizing, in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws, methods and procedures associated with modern scientific resource programs. Such methods and procedures include, consistent with the provisions of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee), protection, research, census, law enforcement, habitat management, propagation, live trapping and transplantation, and regulated taking.

Coordination area means a wildlife management area made available to a State by cooperative agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and a State agency having control over wildlife resources pursuant to section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 664 or by long-term leases or agreements pursuant to title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1010 *et seq.*). The States manage coordination areas but they are part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The compatibility standard does not apply to coordination areas.

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

Easement means a less than fee interest in land or water acquired and administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the purpose of maintaining fish and wildlife habitat.

Fish, Wildlife, and *Fish and wildlife* mean any member of the animal kingdom in a wild, unconfined state, whether alive or dead, including a part, product, egg, or offspring of the member.

Migratory bird means and refers to those species of birds listed under § 10.13 of this chapter.

National wildlife refuge, and *Refuge* mean a designated area of land, water, or an interest in land or water located within the National Wildlife Refuge System but does not include coordination areas.

National Wildlife Refuge System, and *System* mean all lands, waters, and interests therein administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, coordination areas, and other areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife including those that are threatened with extinction as determined in writing by the Director or so directed by Presidential or Secretarial order. The determination by the Director may not be delegated.

National Wildlife Refuge System mission, and *System mission* mean to administer a national network of lands and

waters for the conservation, management, and where appropriate, restoration of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources and their habitats within the United States for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.

Nontoxic shot means steel shot or other shot approved pursuant to 50 CFR 20.134.

Plant means any member of the plant kingdom in a wild, unconfined state, including any plant community, seed, root, or other part of a plant.

Purpose(s) of the refuge means the purposes specified in or derived from the law, proclamation, executive order, agreement, public land order, donation document, or administrative memorandum establishing, authorizing, or expanding a national wildlife refuge, national wildlife refuge unit, or national wildlife refuge subunit. For refuges that encompass Congressionally designated wilderness, the purposes of the Wilderness Act are additional purposes of the wilderness portion of the refuge.

Refuge management activity means an activity conducted by the Service or a Service-authorized agent to fulfill one or more purposes of the national wildlife refuge, or the National Wildlife Refuge System mission. Service-authorized agents include contractors, cooperating agencies, cooperating associations, refuge support groups, and volunteers.

Refuge management economic activity means a refuge management activity on a national wildlife refuge which results in generation of a commodity which is or can be sold for income or revenue or traded for goods or services. Examples include: Farming, grazing, haying, timber harvesting, and trapping.

Regional Chief means the official in charge of the National Wildlife Refuge System within a Region of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the authorized representative of such official.

Refuge Manager means the official directly in charge of a national wildlife refuge or the authorized representative of such official. In the case of a national wildlife refuge complex, this refers to the official directly in charge of the complex.

Refuge use, and *Use of a refuge* mean a recreational use (including refuge actions associated with a recreational use or other general public use), refuge management economic activity, or other use of a national wildlife refuge by the public or other non-National Wildlife Refuge System entity.

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.

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

Service, *We*, and *Us* mean the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

Sound professional judgment means a finding, determination, or decision that is consistent with principles of sound fish and wildlife management and administration, available science and resources, and adherence to the requirements of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee), and other applicable laws. Included in this finding, determination, or decision is a refuge manager's field experience and knowledge of the particular refuge's resources.

State, and *United States* mean one or more of the States of the United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

Waterfowl production area means any wetland or pothole area acquired pursuant to section 4(c) of the amended Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act (72 Stat. 487; 16 U.S.C. 718d(c)), owned or controlled by the United States and administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Wildlife-dependent recreational use, and *Wildlife-dependent recreation* mean a use of a national wildlife refuge involving hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and photography, or environmental education and interpretation. The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee), specifies that these are the six priority general public uses 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.

You means the public.

(b) Unless otherwise stated the definitions found in 50 CFR 10.12 also apply to all of subchapter C of this title 50.

[41 FR 9166, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 7574, Mar. 5, 1986; 60 FR 62040, Dec. 4, 1995; 64 FR 14150, Mar. 24, 1999; 65 FR 62480, Oct. 18, 2000]

§ 25.13 Other applicable laws.

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed to relieve a person from any other applicable requirements imposed by a local ordinance or by a statute or regulation of any State or of the United States.

Subpart B—Administrative Provisions

§ 25.21 When and how do we open and close areas of the National Wildlife Refuge System to public access and use or continue a use?

(a) Except as provided below, all areas included in the National Wildlife Refuge System are closed to public access until and unless we open the area for a use or uses in accordance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668ee), the Refuge Recreation Act of 1962 (16 U.S.C. 460k–460k–4) and this subchapter C. See 50 CFR 36 for details on use and access restrictions, and the public participation and closure process established for Alaska national wildlife refuges. We may open an area by regulation, individual permit, or public notice, in accordance with § 25.31 of this subchapter.

(b) We may open a national wildlife refuge for any refuge use, or expand, renew, or extend an existing refuge use only after the Refuge Manager determines that it is a compatible use and not inconsistent with any applicable law. Lands subject to the patent restrictions imposed by Section 22(g) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are subject to the compatibility requirements of Parts 25 and 26 of 50 CFR except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(1) We will complete compatibility determinations for uses of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act 22(g) lands in compliance with the following requirements:

(i) Refuge managers will work with 22(g) landowners in implementation of these regulations. The landowners should contact the Refuge Manager in advance of initiating a use and request a compatibility determination. After a compatibility determination is requested, refuge managers have no longer than ninety (90) days to complete the compatibility determination and notify the landowner of the finding by providing a copy of the compatibility determination or to inform the landowner of the specific reasons for delay. If a refuge manager believes that a finding of not compatible is likely, the Refuge Manager will notify the landowner prior to rendering a decision to encourage dialog on how the proposed use might be modified to be compatible.

(ii) Refuge managers will allow all uses proposed by 22(g) landowners when the Refuge Manager determines the use to be compatible with refuge purposes.

(iii) Compatibility determinations will include only evaluations of how the proposed use would affect the ability of the refuge to meet its mandated purposes. The National Wildlife Refuge System mission will not be considered in the evaluation. Refuge purposes will include both pre-ANILCA purposes and those established by ANILCA, so long as they do not conflict. If conflicts arise, ANILCA purposes will take precedence.

(iv) A determination that a use is not compatible may be appealed by the landowner to the Regional Director. The appeal must be submitted in writing within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the determination. The appeals process provided for in 50 CFR 36.41(i)(3) through (5) will apply.

(v) Compatibility determinations for proposed uses of 22(g) lands will only evaluate the effects of the use on the adjacent refuge lands, and the ability of that refuge to achieve its purposes, not on the effects of the proposed use to the 22(g) lands.

(vi) Compatibility determinations for 22(g) lands that a use is compatible are

not subject to re-evaluation unless the use changes significantly, significant new information is made available that could affect the compatibility determination, or if requested by the landowner.

(vii) Refuge comprehensive conservation plans will not include 22(g) lands, and compatibility determinations affecting such lands will not to be automatically re-evaluated when the plans are routinely updated.

(viii) Refuge special use permits will not be required for compatible uses of 22(g) lands. Special conditions necessary to ensure a proposed use is compatible may be included in the compatibility determination and must be complied with for the use to be considered compatible.

(c) The Refuge Manager may temporarily allow or initiate any refuge use without making a compatibility determination if necessary to protect the health and safety of the public or any fish or wildlife population.

(d) When we add lands to the National Wildlife Refuge System, the Refuge Manager will identify, prior to acquisition, withdrawal, transfer, reclassification, or donation of those lands, existing wildlife-dependent recreational public uses (if any) determined to be compatible that we will permit to continue on an interim basis, pending completion of the comprehensive conservation plan for the national wildlife refuge. We will make these compatibility determinations in accordance with procedures in §26.41 of this subchapter.

(e) In the event of a threat or emergency endangering the health and safety of the public or property or to protect the resources of the area, the Refuge Manager may close or curtail refuge uses of all or any part of an opened area to public access and use in accordance with the provisions in §25.31, without advance notice. See 50 CFR 36.42 for procedures on closing Alaska national wildlife refuges.

(f) We will re-evaluate compatibility determinations for existing wildlife-dependent recreational uses when conditions under which the use is permitted change significantly, or if there is significant new information regarding the effects of the use, or concurrently with the preparation or revision of a comprehensive conservation plan, or at least every 15 years, whichever is earlier. In addition, a refuge manager always may re-evaluate the compatibility of a use at any time.

(g) Except for uses specifically authorized for a period longer than 10 years (such as right-of-ways), we will re-evaluate compatibility determinations for all existing uses other than wildlife-dependent recreational uses when conditions under which the use is permitted change significantly, or if there is significant new information regarding the effects of the use, or at least every 10 years, whichever is earlier. In addition, a refuge manager always may re-evaluate the compatibility of a use at any time.

(h) For uses in existence on November 17, 2000 that were specifically authorized for a period longer than 10 years (such as right-of-ways), our compatibility re-evaluation will examine compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization, not the authorization itself. We will frequently monitor and review the activity to ensure that the permittee carries out all permit terms and conditions. However, the Service will request modifications to the terms and conditions of these permits from the permittee if the Service determines that such changes are necessary to ensure that the use remains compatible. After November 17, 2000 no uses will be permitted or re-authorized, for a period longer than 10 years, unless the terms and conditions for such long-term permits specifically allows for modifications to the terms and conditions, if necessary to ensure compatibility. We will make a new compatibility determination prior to extending or renewing such long-term uses at the expiration of the authorization. When we prepare a compatibility determination for re-authorization of an existing right-of-way, we will base our analysis on the existing conditions with the use in place, not from a pre-use perspective.

(i) When we re-evaluate a use for compatibility, we will take a fresh look at the use and prepare a new compatibility determination following the procedure outlined in 50 CFR 26.41.

[65 FR 62481, Oct. 18, 2000]

§ 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 control numbers: 1018–0014 for Special Use Permit Applications on National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska; 1018–0102 for Special Use Permit Applications on National Wildlife Refuges Outside Alaska; and 1018–0140 for Hunting and Fishing Application Forms and Activity Reports for National Wildlife Refuges. We collect information to assist us in administering our programs in accordance with statutory authorities that require that recreational or other uses be compatible with the primary purposes for which the areas were established. Send comments on any aspect of these forms to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 222 ARLSQ, Washington, DC 20240.

[74 FR 41355, Aug. 17, 2009]

Subpart C—Public Notice

§ 25.31 General provisions.

Whenever a particular public access, use or recreational activity of any type whatsoever, not otherwise expressly permitted under this subchapter, is permitted on a national wildlife refuge or where public access, use, or recreational or other activities previously permitted are curtailed, the public may be notified by any of the following methods, all of which supplement this subchapter C:

(a) Official signs posted conspicuously at appropriate intervals and locations;

(b) Special regulations issued under the provisions of § 26.33 of this subchapter C.

(c) Maps available in the office of the refuge manager, regional director, or area director, or

(d) Other appropriate methods which will give the public actual or constructive notice of the permitted or curtailed public access, use, or recreational activity.

Subpart D—Permits

§ 25.41 Who issues refuge permits?

We authorize the refuge manager of the facility where an activity is to take place to issue permits required by this subchapter C unless the regulations in this subchapter C require the applicant to obtain the applicable permit from the Director or Secretary. In those situations, the refuge manager will so inform the applicant, giving the applicant all necessary information as to how and where to apply.

[67 FR 58942, Sept. 18, 2002]

§ 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 Who may terminate or revoke a permit and why?

The refuge manager may terminate or revoke a permit at any time for noncompliance with the terms of the permit 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.

[67 FR 58943, Sept. 18, 2002]

§ 25.44 How do we grant permits for easement area uses?

(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) We require permits for use of easement areas administered by us 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. We may grant special use permits 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. If we ultimately determine 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; and

(2) The permitted use is consistent with the partial property interests obtained through condemnation.

(d) Regulations pertaining to rights-of-way in easement areas are contained in 50 CFR part 29.21.

[51 FR 7575, Mar. 5, 1986, as amended at 65 FR 62482, Oct. 18, 2000]

§ 25.45 Appeals procedure.

(a) *Who may appeal.* Any person who is adversely affected by a refuge manager's decision or order relating to the person's permit granted by the Service, or application for permit, within the National Wildlife Refuge System. This section does not apply to permits or applications for rights-of-way. See § 29.22 for the hearing and appeals procedure on rights-of-way.

(b) *Preliminary procedure.* Prior to making any adverse decision or order on a permit or application for permit, the refuge manager shall notify the permittee or applicant orally or in writing of the proposed action and its effective date. The permittee or applicant shall have twenty (20) days after notification in which to present to the refuge manager, orally or in writing, a statement in opposition to the proposed action or date. The permittee or applicant shall be notified in writing within twenty (20) days after receipt of the statement in opposition, of the refuge manager's final decision or order.

(c) *Appeals, how taken.* If the refuge manager still intends to proceed with the proposed action, the permittee or applicant shall have thirty (30) days from the postmarked date of the refuge manager's final decision or order in which to file a written appeal to the appropriate area manager. The appellant (permittee or applicant) shall be notified in writing within thirty (30) days from the postmarked date of the appeal of the area manager's decision. The appellant shall have (30) days from the postmarked date of the area manager's decision to further appeal in writing to the appropriate regional director.

(d) *Decision of regional director.* The regional director's decision shall be final and issued in writing to the appellant within thirty (30) days from the postmarked date of the appeal.

(e) *Oral presentation.* The appellant shall be provided an opportunity for oral presentation before the area manager or the regional director within the respective thirty (30) day appeal periods.

(f) *Addresses.* The addresses of the appropriate officials to whom appeals may be taken shall be furnished in each decision or order.

(g) *Suspension pending appeal.* Compliance with any decision or order of a refuge manager shall not be suspended by reason of an appeal having been taken unless such suspension is authorized in writing by the area manager or regional director (depending upon the official before whom the appeal is pending), and then only upon a determination by these officials that such suspension will not be detrimental to the interests of the United States or upon submission and acceptance of a bond deemed adequate to indemnify the United States from loss or damage.

[42 FR 64120, Dec. 22, 1977. Redesignated at 51 FR 7575, Mar. 5, 1986]

Subpart E—Fees and Charges

SOURCE: 52 FR 29860, Aug. 12, 1987, unless otherwise noted.

§ 25.51 General provisions.

Reasonable charges and fees may be established for public recreational use of and, except in Alaska, entrance onto national wildlife refuges. Regulations regarding recreational use fees are contained in 36 CFR part 71. Regulations regarding entrance fees are contained in this subpart E.

§ 25.52 Designation.

To be designated as an ''Entrance Fee Area'', a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System must be found to demonstrate that:

(a) The level of visitation for recreational purposes is high enough to justify the collection of fees for admission permits for economic reasons;

(b) There is a practical mechanism in existence for implementing and operating a system of collecting fees for admission permits; and

(c) Imposition of a fee for admission permits is not likely to result in undue economic hardship for a significant number of visitors to the unit.

§ 25.53 Establishment of single visit entrance fees.

Entrance fees established for single visit permits at a designated Entrance Fee Area shall consider the following criteria with regard to the local area within which the refuge is located:

(a) The direct and indirect cost to the Government.

(b) The benefits to the permit holder.

(c) The public policy or interest served.

(d) The comparable fees charged by non-Federal public agencies.

(e) The economic and administrative feasibility of fee collection.

§ 25.54 Posting and public notification.

The public shall be notified that an entrance fee is charged through refuge publications and posted designation signs in accordance with § 25.31 of this part.

§ 25.55 Refuge admission permits.

(a) Unless otherwise provided, persons entering an Entrance Fee Area shall obtain and be in possession of a valid admission permit.

(b) The following five types of permits allowing entrance onto an Entrance Fee Area will be available for issue or purchase at such area and, except for refuge-specific permits, at Fish and Wildlife Service Regional and Washington, DC Offices, and at other locations as may be designated.

(1) Single visit permit with a charge not to exceed $3 per person or $7.50 per noncommercial vehicle (single visit can be defined as 1–15 days, dependent upon a determination of the period of time reasonably and ordinarily necessary for such a visit at a particular refuge unit).

(2) Golden Eagle Passport.

(3) Golden Age Passport.

(4) Golden Access Passport.

(5) Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation (Duck) Stamp. To be valid, the Duck Stamp must be current and bear the signature of the holder on the front.

§ 25.56 Enforcement.

Permits issued or used for entrance onto Entrance Fee Areas are nontransferable. Failure to pay the entrance fee, to display upon request of an authorized official a valid permit, or to comply with other entrance fee provisions, rules or regulations, will be subject to the penalties prescribed in 50 CFR 28.31.

§ 25.57 Exceptions and exemptions.

At Entrance Fee Areas:

(a) Special admission permits for uses, such as group activities, may be issued.

(b) No entrance fee shall be charged for persons under 16 years of age.

(c) No entrance fee shall be charged for travel by private noncommercial vehicle over any road or highway established as part of the National Federal Aid System (defined in 23 U.S.C. 101), which is commonly used by the public as a means of travel between two places which are outside the Entrance Fee Area.

(d) No entrance fee shall be charged for travel by private noncommercial

vehicle over any road or highway to any land in which such person has a property interest if such land is within any Entrance Fee Area.

(e) Persons accompanying the holder of a valid single visit permit, Federal Duck Stamp or Golden Eagle, Age, or Access Passport in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle shall be entitled to general entrance.

(f) Where entry is by any means other than single, private, noncommercial vehicle, the spouse, children, or parents accompanying the holder of a valid single visit permit, Federal Duck Stamp or Golden Eagle, Age, or Access Passport shall be entitled to general entrance.

Subpart F—Concessions

§ 25.61 General provisions.

Public use facilities may be operated by concessionaires or cooperators under appropriate contact or legal agreement on national wildlife refuges where there is a demonstrated justified need for services or facilities including, but not limited to, boat rentals, swimming facilities, conducted tours of special natural attractions, shelters, tables, trailer lots, food, lodging, and related service.

Subpart G—Safety Regulations

§ 25.71 Public safety.

Persons using national wildlife refuges shall comply with the safety requirements which are established under the provisions of this subchapter C for each individual refuge and with any safety provisions which may be included in leases, agreements, or use permits.

§ 25.72 Reporting of accidents.

Accidents involving damage to property, injury to the public or injury to wildlife that occur within the boundaries of any national wildlife refuge are to be reported as soon as possible, but in no event later than 24 hours after the accident, by the persons involved, to the refuge manager or other personnel on duty at the national wildlife refuge headquarters. This report does not relieve persons from the responsibility of making any other accident reports which may be required.

PART 26—PUBLIC ENTRY AND USE

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 460k, 664, 668dd–668ee, and 715i; Pub. L. 96–315 (94 Stat. 958) and Pub. L. 98–146 (97 Stat. 955).

SOURCE: 41 FR 9167, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 26.11 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations in this part govern the circumstances under which the public can enter and use a national wildlife refuge.

Subpart B—Public Entry

§ 26.21 General trespass provision.

(a) No person shall trespass, including but not limited to entering, occupying, using, or being upon, any national wildlife refuge, except as specifically authorized in this subchapter C or in other applicable Federal regulations.

(b) No unconfined domestic animals, including but not limited to dogs, hogs, cats, horses, sheep and cattle, shall be permitted to enter upon any national wildlife refuge or to roam at large upon such an area, except as specifically authorized under the provisions of § 26.34, § 27.91 or § 29.2 of this subchapter C.

§ 26.22 General exception for entry.

(a) Any person entering or using any national wildlife refuge will comply with the regulations in this subchapter C, the provisions of any special regulations and any other official notification as is appropriate under § 25.31.

(b) A permit shall be required for any person entering a national wildlife refuge, unless otherwise provided under the provisions of subchapter C. The permittee will abide by all the terms and conditions set forth in the permit.

§ 26.23 Exception for entry to the headquarters office.

The headquarters office of any national wildlife refuge is open to public access and admission during regularly established business hours.

§ 26.24 Exception for entry when accompanied by refuge personnel.

A permit is not required for access to any part of a national wildlife refuge by a person when accompanied by refuge personnel.

§ 26.25 Exception for entry to persons with an economic use privilege.

Access to and travel upon a national wildlife refuge by a person granted economic use privileges on that national wildlife refuge should be restricted to a specified area in accordance with the provisions of their agreement, lease, or permit.

§ 26.26 Exception for entry for use of emergency shelter.

A permit is not required for access to any national wildlife area for temporary shelter or temporary protection in the event of emergency conditions.

§ 26.27 Exception for entry on designated routes of travel.

A permit is not required to enter, travel on, and exit from any national wildlife refuge on public waters and roads, and such roads, trails, footpaths, walkways, or other routes and areas which are designated for public use under the provisions of this subchapter C.

Subpart C—Public Use and Recreation

§ 26.31 General provisions.

Public recreation will be permitted on national wildlife refuges as an appropriate incidental or secondary use, only after it has been determined that such recreational use is practicable and not inconsistent with the primary objectives for which each particular area was established or with other authorized Federal operations.

§ 26.32 Recreational uses.

Recreational uses such as, but not limited to, sightseeing, nature observation and photography, interpretive centers and exhibits, hunting and fishing, bathing, boating, camping, ice skating, picnicking, swimming, water skiing, and other similar activities may be permitted on national wildlife refuges. When such uses are permitted the public will be notified under the provisions of this subchapter C.

§ 26.33 Special regulations.

(a) Special regulations shall be issued for public use, access, and recreation within certain individual national wildlife refuges where there is a need to amend, modify, relax or make more stringent the regulations contained in this subchapter C. The issued special regulations will supplement the provisions in this part 26.

(b) Special recreational use regulations may contain the following items:

(1) Recreational uses authorized.

(2) Seasons, period, or specific time of use.

(3) Description of areas open to recreation.

(4) Specific conditions or requirements.

(5) Other provisions.

(6) Special regulations for public use, access, and recreation are published in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER and may be codified in the Code of Federal Regulations. They shall be

issued in compliance with procedures contained in the Departmental Manual.

§ 26.34 What are the special regulations concerning public access, use, and recreation for individual national wildlife refuges?

The following refuge units, listed in alphabetical order by State and unit name, have refuge-specific regulations for public access, use, and recreation.

ILLINOIS

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Refer to § 26.34 Minnesota for regulations.

IOWA

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Refer to § 26.34 Minnesota for regulations.

MINNESOTA

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

(a) *Wildlife Observation, Photography, Interpretation, Environmental Education, and other General Recreational Uses.* We allow wildlife-dependent uses and other recreational uses such as, but not limited to, sightseeing, hiking, bicycling on roads or trails, picnicking, and swimming, on areas designated by the refuge manager and shown on maps available at refuge offices, subject to the following conditions:

(1) In areas posted and shown on maps as ''No Entry—Sanctuary,'' we prohibit entry as specified on signs or maps (see § 32.42 of this chapter for list of areas and locations).

(2) In areas posted and shown on maps as ''Area Closed,'' ''Area Closed—No Motors,'' and ''No Hunting Zone'' (Goose Island), we ask that you practice voluntary avoidance of these areas by any means or for any purpose from October 15 to the end of the respective State duck hunting season. In areas marked ''no motors,'' we prohibit the use of motors on watercraft from October 15 to the end of the respective State duck hunting season (see § 32.42 of this chapter for list of areas and locations).

(3) Commercial tours and filming require a permit issued by the refuge or district manager (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

(4) We allow the collecting of edible fruits, nuts, mushrooms, or other plant parts for personal use (no sale or barter allowed). We limit the amount you may collect to 2 gallons by volume per person, per day (see § 27.51 of this chapter). We also allow the collecting of shed deer antlers for personal use.

(5) We prohibit the harvest of wild rice; plant and animal specimens; and other natural objects, such as rocks, stones, or minerals. We only allow the collection of plants or their parts for ornamental use by permit issued by the refuge or district manager (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

(6) We prohibit the cutting, removal, or damage of any tree or vegetation on the refuge without a permit from the refuge or district manager. We prohibit attaching nails, screws, or other hardware to any tree (see § 27.51 and § 32.42 of this chapter).

(7) We prohibit all vehicle use on or across refuge lands at any time except on designated routes of travel or on the ice over navigable waters accessed from boat landings. We prohibit parking beyond vehicle control barriers or on grass or other vegetation. We prohibit parking or operating vehicles in a manner that obstructs or impedes any road, trail, fire lane, boat ramp, access gate, or other facility, or in a manner that creates a safety hazard or endangers any person, property, or environmental feature. We may impound any vehicle left parked in violation at the owner's expense (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

(8) We allow dogs and other domestic animals on the refuge subject to the following conditions:

(i) We prohibit dogs disturbing or endangering wildlife or people while on the refuge.

(ii) While on the refuge, all dogs must be under the control of their owners/handlers at all times or on a leash.

(iii) We prohibit allowing dogs to roam.

(iv) All dogs must be on a leash when on hiking trails, or other areas so posted.

(v) We allow working a dog in refuge waters by tossing a retrieval dummy or other object for out-and-back exercise.

(vi) We encourage the use of dogs for hunting (see § 32.42 of this chapter), but we prohibit field trials and commercial/professional dog training.

(vii) Owners/handlers of dogs are responsible for disposal of dog droppings in refuge public use concentration areas such as trails, sandbars, and boat landings.

(viii) We prohibit horses and all other domestic animals on the refuge unless confined in a vehicle, boat, trailer, kennel or other container (see § 26.21 of this chapter).

(9) We prohibit the carrying, possessing, or discharging of firearms (including dog training pistols and dummy launchers), air guns, or any other weapons on the refuge, unless you are a licensed hunter or trapper engaged in authorized activities during established seasons, in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations. We prohibit target practice on the refuge (see §§ 27.42 and 27.43 of this chapter).

(10) We prohibit the use or possession of glass food and beverage containers on lands within the refuge.

(11) We require that you keep all refuge lands clean during your period of use or occupancy. At all times you must keep all refuse, trash, and litter contained in bags or other suitable containers and not left scattered on the ground or in the water. You must remove all personal property, refuse, trash, and litter immediately upon vacating a site. We require that human solid waste and associated material be either removed and properly disposed of off-refuge or be buried on site to a depth of 6–8 inches (15–20 cm) and at least 50 feet (15 m) from water's edge (see § 27.94 of this chapter).

(b) *Watercraft Use*. We allow the use of watercraft of all types and means of propulsion on all navigable waters of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

(1) In areas posted and shown on maps as ''Electric Motor Area,'' we prohibit motorized vehicles and watercraft year-round except watercraft powered by electric motors or nonmotorized means. We do not prohibit the possession of other watercraft motors in these areas, only their use. These areas are named and located as follows:

(i) Island 42, Pool 5, Minnesota, 459 acres.

(ii) Snyder Lake, Pool 5A, Minnesota, 182 acres.

(iii) Mertes Slough, Pool 6, Wisconsin, 222 acres.

(iv) Browns Marsh, Pool 7, Wisconsin, 827 acres.

(v) Hoosier Lake, Pool 10, Wisconsin, 162 acres.

(2) In areas posted and shown on maps as ''Slow No Wake Area,'' we require watercraft to travel at slow, no-wake speed from March 16 through October 31. We apply the applicable State definition of slow, no-wake operation in these areas. We also prohibit the operation of airboats or hovercraft in these areas from March 16 through October 31. These areas are named and located as follows:

(i) Nelson-Trevino, Pool 4, Wisconsin, 2,626 acres (takes effect March 16, 2009).

(ii) Denzers Slough, Pool 5A, Minnesota, 83 acres.

(iii) Black River Bottoms, Pool 7, Wisconsin, 815 acres.

(iv) Blue/Target Lake, Pool 8, Minnesota, 1,834 acres.

(v) Root River, Pool 8, Minnesota, 695 acres.

(vi) Reno Bottoms, Pool 9, Minnesota, 2,536 acres.

(vii) Nine Mile Island, Pool 12, Iowa, 454 acres.

(viii) Princeton, Pool 14, Iowa, 327 acres.

(3) In water access and travel routes posted and shown on maps as ''Slow No Wake Zone,'' we require watercraft to travel at slow, no-wake speed at all times unless otherwise posted. We apply the respective State definition of slow, no-wake operation in these areas.

(4) In portions of Spring Lake and Crooked Slough—Lost Mound, Pool 13, Illinois, posted as ''Slow, 5 mph When Boats Present'' and marked on maps as ''Speed/Distance Regulation,'' we require watercraft operators to reduce the speed of their watercraft to less

than 5 mph (8 kph) when within 100 feet (30 m) of another watercraft that is anchored or underway at 5 mph (8 kph) or less.

(5) We prohibit the mooring, beaching, or storing of watercraft on the refuge without being used at least once every 24 hours. We define ''being used'' as a watercraft moved at least 100 feet (30 m) on the water with operator on board. We prohibit the mooring of watercraft within 200 feet (60 m) of refuge boat landings or ramps. We may impound any watercraft moored in violation at the owner's expense (see § 27.32 of this chapter).

(6) Conditions A1, A2, and A11 apply.

(c) *Camping*. We allow camping on all lands and waters of the refuge as designated by the refuge manager and shown on maps available at refuge offices subject to the following conditions:

(1) We define camping as erecting a tent or shelter of natural or synthetic material, preparing a sleeping bag or other bedding material for use, parking of a motor vehicle or mooring or anchoring of a vessel, for the apparent purpose of overnight occupancy, or, occupying or leaving personal property, including boats or other craft, at a site anytime between the hours of 11 p.m. and 3 a.m.

(2) We prohibit camping at any one site for a period longer than 14 days during any 30-consecutive-day period. After 14 days, you must move all persons, property, equipment, and boats to a new site located at least 0.5 mile (0.8 km) from the previous site.

(3) We prohibit camping within 200 feet (60 meters) of any refuge boat landing, access area, parking lot, structure, road, trail, or other recreation or management facility.

(4) We prohibit camping during waterfowl hunting seasons within areas posted ''No Entry—Sanctuary,'' ''Area Closed,'' ''Area Closed—No Motors,'' and ''No Hunting Zone'' or on any sites not clearly visible from the main commercial navigation channel of the Mississippi River (see § 32.42 of this chapter).

(5) You must occupy campsites daily. We prohibit the leaving of tents, camping equipment, or other property unattended at any site for over 24 hours, and we may impound any equipment left in violation at the owner's expense. We define occupy and attended as being present at a site for a minimum of 2 hours daily.

(6) You must remove any tables, fireplaces, or other facilities erected upon vacating a camping or day-use site.

(7) We allow campfires in conjunction with camping and day-use activities subject to the following conditions (see § 27.95 and § 32.42 of this chapter):

(i) You may only use dead wood on the ground, or materials brought into the refuge such as charcoal or firewood. You must remove any unused firewood brought into the refuge upon departure due to the threat of invasive insects.

(ii) We prohibit building, attending, and maintaining a campfire without sufficient clearance from flammable materials so as to prevent its escape.

(iii) We prohibit building a fire at any developed facility including, but not limited to, boat landings, access areas, parking lots, roads, trails, or any other recreation or management facility or structure.

(iv) We prohibit burying live fires or hot coals when vacating a campfire site.

(v) We prohibit burning or attempting to burn any nonflammable materials or any materials that may produce toxic fumes or leave hazardous waste. These materials include, but are not limited to, metal cans, plastic containers, glass, fiberglass, treated wood products, wood containing nails or staples, wire, flotation materials, or other refuse.

(8) Conditions A4 through A11 apply.

VIRGINIA

Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge

ACCESS

(a) *Access qualifications and specifications*. (1) As provided for in Pub. L. 96–315, permanent, full-time residents who can furnish to the refuge manager, Back Bay NWR, adequate proof of continuous and continuing residency, commencing prior to December 31, 1979, on the Outer Banks from the refuge boundary south to and including the village of Corolla, North Carolina, as

long as they remain permanent, full-time residents. The south boundary of the area for access consideration is defined as a straight east-west line extending from Currituck Sound to the Atlantic Ocean and passing through a point 1,600 feet due south of the Currituck lighthouse. ''Residence'' means a place of general abode; ''Place of general abode'' means a person's principal, actual dwelling place in fact, without regard to intent. A ''dwelling'' means a residential structure occupied on a year-round basis by the permit applicant and shall not include seasonal or part-time dwelling units such as beach houses, vacation cabins, or structures which are intermittently occupied.

(2) As provided for in Pub. L. 98–146, ''Up to 15 additional permits shall be granted to those persons meeting any one of the following conditions:''

(i) A resident as of July 1, 1982, who held a valid Service access permit for improved property owners at any time during the period from July 29, 1976, through December 31, 1979.

(ii) Anyone in continuous residency since 1976, in the area bounded on the north by the refuge boundary, and on the south by a straight line passing through a point in the east-west prolongation of the centerline of Albacore Street, Whaleshead Club Subdivision, Currituck County, North Carolina.

(iii) Any permanent, full time resident as of April 1, 1983, residing in the area outlined in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section and not otherwise eligible, who can substantiate to the Secretary of the Interior that access is essential to their maintaining a livelihood; so long as they maintain full-time continuous employment in the Norfolk, Virginia, area may qualify for access.

(3) The burden of proving that the prospective permittee meets these criteria shall be on the applicant by presentation of adequate documentation to the refuge manager. Permittees may be required to submit additional documentation of their eligibility to the refuge manager in order to maintain access. Permits will be issued only to those who legally qualify for them.

(4) Only one permit will be issued per family. All permits issued will be terminated in the event that alternate access becomes available during the permit period.

(5) Permits are issued for the purpose of providing ingress and egress across the refuge beach to the permittee's residence. Personal access is limited to permittees, their families, relatives, and guests while being transported in the permittee's vehicle. ''Personal access'' means private, non-commercial use. Permits are not transferable by sale or devise.

(6) All vehicle occupants must provide positive identification upon the request of any refuge official.

(b) *Routes of travel.* Access to, and travel along, the refuge beach by motorized vehicles may be allowed between the dune crossing at the key card operated gate near the refuge headquarters, and the south boundary of the refuge only after a permit has been issued or authorization provided by the refuge manager. Travel along the refuge beach by motorized vehicle shall be below the high tide line, within the intertidal zone, to the maximum extent practicable. This may require permittees to adjust their travel times to avoid high tides which would require the use of the emergency storm access/evacuation route over the east dike.

(c) *Number of trips allowed.* Permittees and members of their immediate families residing with them are limited to a total of two round trips per day per household.

(d) *Hours of travel.* Travel along the designated route is permitted 24 hours per day from October 1 through April 30. Travel is restricted to the hours of 5:00 a.m. to 12:00 midnight from May 1 through September 30.

(e) *Medical emergencies.* Private vehicles used in a medical emergency will be granted access. A ''medical emergency'' means any condition that threatens human life or limb unless medical treatment is immediately obtained.

The vehicle operator is required to provide the refuge manager with a doctor's statement confirming the emergency within 36 hours after the access has occurred.

(f) *Military, fire or emergency vehicles.* Military, fire, emergency or law enforcement vehicles used for emergency

purposes may be granted access. Vehicles used by an employee/agent of the Federal, State or local government, in the course of official duty other than for emergency purposes, may be granted access upon advance request to the refuge manager. Continuous or recurring use of the refuge beach for other than emergency purposes shall require the issuance of a permit from the refuge manager.

(g) *Public utility vehicles.* Public utility vehicles used on official business will be granted access. A permit specifying the times and types of access will be issued by the refuge manager. A ''public utility vehicle'' means any vehicle owned or operated by a public utility company enfranchised to supply Outer Banks residents with electricity or telephone service.

(h) *Essential commercial service vehicles.* (1) Essential commercial service vehicles on business calls during the hours of 8 a.m.–5 p.m. Monday through Friday will be granted access, only upon prior approval of the refuge manager when responding to a request from a permittee. Such requests may be verbal or in writing. Access by essential commercial service vehicles will be granted only after all other reasonable alternatives to access through the refuge have been exhausted as determined by the refuge manager.

(2) ''Commercial service vehicle'' means any vehicle owned or operated by or on behalf of an individual, partnership, or corporation that is properly licensed to engage entirely in the business of furnishing emergency repair services, including but not limited to plumbing, electrical, and repairs to household appliances.

(3) Emergency situations. The refuge manager, upon reasonable notification, will be able to authorize essential service/emergency repair access, outside the prescribed time periods, for emergency situations should they arise.

(i) *False Cape State Park employees.* False Cape State Park and Virginia Game Commission employees who are residents in the park will be considered as permanent, full-time residents as defined in § 26.34(a) with access privileges identical to those of other permittees with beach access privileges.

(j) *Commercial fishermen, businesses and their employees.* (1) Commercial fishermen who have verified that their fishing operations on the Outer Banks of Virginia Beach, Virginia, or Currituck County, North Carolina, have been dependent since 1972 on ingress and egress to or across the refuge are granted permits for access. Travel through the refuge by commercial fishermen from Currituck County, North Carolina, will be permitted only when directly associated with commercial fishing operations. Drivers and passengers on trips through the refuge are limited to commercial fishing crew members. A *commercial fisherman* means one who harvests finfish by gill net or haul seine in the Atlantic Ocean, and who has owned and operated a commercial fishing businesses continuously since 1972. Commercial permits are not transferable by sale or devise. The level of commercial permittee travel across the refuge shall not increase above the average yearly levels maintained in the 1985–1987 period.

(2) Other businesses who have verified that their business operations on the Outer Banks of Currituck County, North Carolina, have been dependent since 1972 on ingress and egress to or across the refuge will be granted permits for access in accordance with the limitations outlined in paragraph (j)(1) of this section.

(3) Each commercial fisherman or other business may be granted a maximum of five designated employees to travel the refuge beach for commercial fishing or other business-related purposes only. Commercial fishing employees may carry only other commercial fishing employees as passengers. Other business employees may carry only other employees of that business. The hauling of trailers associated with the conduct of commercial fishing or other business activities is authorized.

(4) Employees of commercial fishermen and/or other businesses who apply for access permits shall have the burden of proving, by the presentation of appropriate documentation to the refuge manager, that they are an ''employee'' for purposes of this section of the regulations. Appropriate documentation is defined as the submission

of standardized and verifiable employment forms including: Signed W-2 and W–4 forms, IRS form #1099, official earnings statements for specified periods, employee income tax withholding submissions to State and Federal tax offices (e.g., IRS form W–3 with W-2s attached), State unemployment tax information or other proof of actual employment. Documentation for each employee must be submitted in advance of access being granted, or, for new employees, within 30 days of their starting date. Failure to provide verification of employment for new employees within 30 days will result in termination of access privileges.

(k) *Suspension or waiver of rules.* (1) In an emergency, the refuge manager may suspend any or all of the foregoing restrictions on vehicular travel and announce each suspension by whatever means are available. In the event of adverse weather conditions, the refuge manager may close all or any portion of the refuge to vehicular traffic for such periods as deemed advisable in the interest of public safety.

(2) The refuge manager may make exceptions to access restrictions, if they are compatible with refuge purposes, for qualified permittees who have demonstrated to the refuge manager a need for additional access relating to health or livelihood.

(3) The refuge manager may grant one-time use authorization for vehicular access through the refuge to individuals, not otherwise qualified above, who have demonstrated to the refuge manager that there is no feasible alternative to the access requested. Authorization for access under this provision will not be based on convenience to the applicant.

(4) Medical access waiver permits may be issued under the following conditions:

(i) The Regional Director may grant access to non-eligible permanent residents who can show proof that their physical health is such that life-threatening situations may result from more arduous travel conditions. The submission of substantiating medical records is required to be considered for a medical access waiver.

(ii) All medical access waiver permittees will be required to prove that their medical condition is or continues to be such that a life-threatening situation would result from more arduous travel conditions. Such proof shall be required prior to the issuance of an access permit, and at 3-year intervals thereafter.

(iii) A second medical opinion will be required by the Regional Director prior to the issuance or re-issuance of any such permit. This second opinion will be provided for at Service expense, by a government designated physician.

(iv) No additional medical access waiver permits will be issued after December 31, 1987.

(v) Previous holders of medical access waiver permits will retain access subject to paragraph (k)(4) (ii) and (iii) of this section.

(l) *Violation of rules.* Violators of these special regulations pertaining to Back Bay NWR are subject to legal action as prescribed by 50 CFR 25.43 and part 28, including suspension or revocation of all permits issued to the violator or responsible permittee. The refuge manager may deny access permits to applicants who, during the 2 years immediately preceding the date of application, have formally been charged and successfully prosecuted for three or more violations of these or other regulations in effect at Back Bay NWR. Individuals whose vehicle access privileges are suspended, revoked, or denied may, within 30 days, file a written appeal of the action to the Assistant Regional Director-Refuges and Wildlife, One Gateway Center, Suite 700, Newton Corner, Massachusetts 02158, in accordance with 50 CFR 25.45(c).

(m) *Other access rules.* (1) No permit will remain in effect beyond December 31 of the year in which it was issued. Permits may be renewed upon the submission of appropriate updated information relating to the permit, and a signed statement that the conditions under which the previous permit was issued have not changed. In the event of any changes of conditions under which the permit is granted, the permittee shall notify the refuge manager in writing within 30 days. Failure to report changes may result in suspension/revocation of the permit.

(2) Vehicles shall be operated on the refuge beach only by the permittee or

other authorized drivers. Permit holders shall not tow, transport or operate vehicles owned by non-permit holders through the refuge. Non-commercial permit holders may tow utility and boat trailers when being used for their personal use only. Any towed vehicle shall have advance approval from the refuge manager prior to being brought through the refuge. This access privilege is not to be used for any commercial purpose.

(3) The refuge manager may prescribe restrictions as to the types of vehicles to be permitted to ensure public safety and adherence to all applicable rules and regulations.

(4) A magnetic card will be issued to each authorized driver only for his or her operation of the computer controlled gate. No more than two cards will be issued per family. Only one vehicle will be permitted to pass for each gate opening. Unauthorized use of the magnetic card may result in suspension of the permit. A fee will be charged to replace lost or misplaced cards. Malfunctioning cards will be replaced at no charge.

(5) Access is granted for the purpose of travel to and from the permittee's residence and/or place of business. Access is not authorized for the purpose of transporting individuals for hire, or for the transport of prospective real estate clients to or from the Outer Banks of North Carolina, or for any other purpose not covered in this rule.

GENERAL RULES

(n) *Entry on foot, bicycle or motor vehicle*. Entry on foot, bicycle, or by motor vehicle on designated routes is permitted one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset for the purposes of nature observation and study, photography, hiking, surf fishing, and bicycling.

(o) *Beach-oriented uses*. Designated areas of the refuge beach are open to wildlife/wildlands-oriented recreation only as outlined in paragraph (n) of this section. Entry to the beach is via designated access points only.

(p) *Parking*. Limited parking at the refuge office/visitor contact station is permitted only in designated spaces. Parking is available on a first-come, first-serve basis for persons engaged in wildlife/wildlands-oriented recreation only as outlined in paragraph (n) of this section.

(q) *Fires*. All fires are prohibited.

(r) *Pets*. Dogs and other pets, on a hand-held leash not exceeding 10 feet in length, are permitted from October 1 through March 31.

(s) *Other general rules*. (1) Pedestrians and vehicular traffic in the sand dunes are prohibited.

(2) Use by all groups exceeding 10 individuals will require a Special Use Permit, issued by the refuge manager.

(3) Registered motor vehicles and motorized bicycles (mopeds) are permitted on the paved refuge access road and parking lot at refuge headquarters. All other motorized vehicular use is prohibited, except as specifically authorized pursuant to this rule.

(4) The information collection requirement contained in this rule has been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*, and has been assigned the number 1018–0014. The information being collected is used to determine eligibility for issuing a vehicular access permit and a response is required to obtain a benefit.

WISCONSIN

Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge

Refer to § 26.34 Minnesota for regulations.

[52 FR 35715, Sept. 23, 1987, as amended at 73 FR 22260, Apr. 24, 2008]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations to regulations affecting temporary and special regulations on national wildlife refuges, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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.

§ 26.41 What is the process for determining if a use of a national wildlife refuge is a compatible use?

The Refuge Manager will not initiate or permit a new use of a national wildlife refuge or expand, renew, or extend an existing use of a national wildlife refuge, unless the Refuge Manager has determined that the use is a compatible use. This section provides guidelines for making compatibility determinations, and procedures for documenting compatibility determinations and for periodic review of compatibility determinations. We will usually complete compatibility determinations as part of the comprehensive conservation plan or step-down management plan process for individual uses, specific use programs, or groups of related uses described in the plan. We will make all compatibility determinations in writing.

(a) *What information do we include in a compatibility determination?* All compatibility determinations will include the following information:

(1) The proposed or existing use;

(2) The name of the national wildlife refuge;

(3) The authorities used to establish the national wildlife refuge;

(4) The purpose(s) of the national wildlife refuge;

(5) The National Wildlife Refuge System mission;

(6) The nature and extent of the use including the following:

(i) What is the use? Is the use a priority public use?;

(ii) Where would the use be conducted?;

(iii) When would the use be conducted?;

(iv) How would the use be conducted?; and

(v) Why is the use being proposed?.

(7) An analysis of costs for administering and managing each use;

(8) The anticipated impacts of the use on the national wildlife refuge's purposes and the National Wildlife Refuge System mission;

(9) The amount of opportunity for public review and comment provided;

(10) Whether the use is compatible or not compatible (does it or will it materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the National Wildlife Refuge System mission or the purpose(s) of the national wildlife refuge);

(11) Stipulations necessary to ensure compatibility;

(12) A logical explanation describing how the proposed use would, or would not, materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the National Wildlife Refuge System mission or the purpose(s) of the national wildlife refuge;

(13) The Refuge Manager's signature and date signed; and

(14) The Regional Chief's concurrence signature and date signed.

(15) The mandatory 10- or 15-year reevaluation date.

(b) *Making a use compatible through replacement of lost habitat values or other compensatory mitigation.* We will not allow compensatory mitigation to make a proposed refuge use compatible, except by replacement of lost habitat values as provided in paragraph (c) of this section. If we cannot make the proposed use compatible with stipulations we cannot allow the use.

(c) *Existing right-of-ways.* We will not make a compatibility determination and will deny any request for maintenance of an existing right-of-way which will affect a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System, unless: the design adopts appropriate measures to avoid resource impacts and includes provisions to ensure no net loss of habitat quantity and quality; restored or replacement areas identified in the design are afforded permanent protection as part of the national wildlife refuge or wetland management district affected by the maintenance; and all restoration work is completed by the applicant prior to any title transfer or recording of the easement, if applicable. Maintenance of an existing right-of-way includes minor expansion or minor realignment to meet safety standards.

(d) *Termination of uses that are not compatible.* When we determine an existing use is not compatible, we will expeditiously terminate or modify the use to make it compatible. Except with written authorization by the Director, this process of termination or modification will not exceed 6 months from the date that the compatibility determination is signed.

[65 FR 62482, Oct. 18, 2000]

PART 27—PROHIBITED ACTS

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AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 33 Stat. 614, as amended (16 U.S.C. 685); Sec. 5, 43 Stat. 651 (16 U.S.C. 725); Sec. 5, Stat. 449 (16 U.S.C. 690d); Sec. 10, 45 Stat. 1224 (16 U.S.C. 715i); Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 402, as amended (16 U.S.C. 664); Sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1270 (43 U.S.C. 315a); 49 Stat. 383 as amended; Sec. 4, 76 Stat. (16 U.S.C. 460k); Sec. 4, 80 Stat. 927 (16 U.S.C. 668dd) (5 U.S.C. 685, 752, 690d); 16 U.S.C. 715s).

SOURCE: 41 FR 9168, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 27.11 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations in this part 27 govern those acts by the public which are prohibited at all times except as permitted in this part, part 26, and part 25, subpart D—Permits.

[42 FR 56954, Oct. 31, 1977]

Subpart B—Taking Violations

§ 27.21 General provisions.

No person shall take any animal or plant on any national wildlife refuge, except as authorized under 50 CFR 27.51 and parts 31, 32, and 33 of this subchapter C.

Subpart C—Disturbing Violations: With Vehicles

§ 27.31 General provisions regarding vehicles.

Travel in or use of any motorized or other vehicles, including those used on air, water, ice, snow, is prohibited on national wildlife refuges except on designated routes of travel, as indicated by the appropriate traffic control signs or signals and in designated areas posted or delineated on maps by the refuge manager and subject to the following requirements and limitations:

(a) Unless specifically covered by the general and special regulations set forth in this chapter, the laws and regulations of the State within whose exterior boundaries a national wildlife refuge or portion thereof is located shall govern traffic and the operation and use of vehicles. Such State laws and regulations which are now or may hereafter be in effect are hereby adopted and made a part of the regulations in this part.

(b) No operator of a vehicle shall be under the influence of intoxicating beverages or controlled substances.

(c) Driving or operating any vehicle carelessly or heedlessly, or in willful or wanton disregard for the rights or safety of other persons, or without due care or at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under prevailing conditions, having regard to traffic, weather, wildlife, road, and light conditions, and surface, width, and character of the travel way is prohibited. Every operator shall maintain such control of the vehicle as may be necessary to avoid danger to persons or property or wildlife.

(d) The vehicle speed limit shall not exceed 25 m.p.h. except as otherwise legally posted.

(e)(1) Every motor vehicle shall at all time be equipped with a muffler in good working order, and which cannot be removed or otherwise altered while the vehicle is being operated on a national wildlife refuge. To prevent excessive or unusual noise no person shall use a muffler cut-out, bypass, or similar device upon a motor vehicle. A vehicle that produces unusual or excessive noise or visible pollutants is prohibited.

(2) A refuge manager, by posting of appropriate signs or by marking on a map which shall be available at the refuge headquarters, may require that any motor vehicle operating in the designated area shall be equipped with a spark arrestor that meets Standard 5100–1a of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture which standard includes the requirements that such spark arrestor shall have an efficiency to retain or destroy at least 80 percent of carbon particles, for all flow rates, and that such spark arrestor has been warranted by its manufacturer as meeting the above mentioned efficiency requirement for at least 1,000 hours, subject to normal use, with maintenance and mounting in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

(f) The operation of a vehicle which does not bear valid license plates and is not properly certified, registered, or inspected in accordance with applicable State laws is prohibited.

(g) Driving or permitting another person to drive a vehicle without valid license is prohibited. A valid driver's or operator's license must be displayed upon the request of any authorized official.

(h) Stopping, parking or leaving any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon any road, trail, or fire lane so as to obstruct the free movement of other vehicles is prohibited, except in the event of accident or other

conditions beyond the immediate control of the operator, or as otherwise directed by an authorized official.

(i) All persons shall obey the lawful order or signal of any authorized official directing, controlling, or regulating the movement of traffic.

(j) Load, weight and width limitations, as may be necessary, shall be prescribed and the public advised under provisions of § 25.31. Such limitations must be complied with by the operators of all vehicles.

(k) A motor vehicle involved in an accident is not to be moved until an authorized official arrives at the scene of the accident, unless such vehicle constitutes a traffic or safety hazard.

(l) A motor vehicle shall not be operated at anytime without proper brakes and brake lights, or from sunset to sunrise without working headlights and taillights which comply with the regulations for operation on the roads of the State within whose boundaries the refuge is located.

(m) Such other requirements which are established under the provisions of this subchapter C.

§ 27.32 Boats.

(a) The use of boats in national wildlife refuges is prohibited except as may be authorized under and subject to the requirements set forth below.

(b) When the use of boats is permitted on any national wildlife refuge, the public will be notified under the provisions of this subchapter C and the following operational requirements and limitations will apply:

(1)(i) In addition to the regulations contained in this part, the U.S. Coast Guard Regulations, titles 33 and 46 CFR, are applicable on navigable waters of the United States.

(ii) Unless specifically covered by the general and special regulations set forth in this chapter, the laws and regulations of the State within whose exterior boundaries a national wildlife refuge or portion thereof is located shall govern boating and the operation and use of boats. Such laws and regulations which are now or may hereafter be in effect are hereby adopted and made a part of the regulations in this part.

(2) No operator or person in charge of any boat shall operate or knowingly permit any other person to operate a boat in a reckless or negligent manner, or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person, property or wildlife.

(3) No person shall operate or be in actual physical control of a boat while under the influence of intoxicating beverages or controlled substances.

(4) No person shall operate a boat in a manner which will unreasonably interfere with other boats or with free and proper navigation of the waterways of the areas. Anchoring in heavily traveled channels or main thoroughfares shall constitute such interference if unreasonable in the prevailing circumstances.

(5) No person shall operate a boat on refuge waters that has a marine head (toilet) unless it conforms to Environmental Protection Agency regulations regarding sewage discharge.

(6) Every sailboat when underway from sunset to sunrise shall carry and exhibit a bright white light visible all around the horizon for a distance of two miles.

(7) Leaving any boat unattended, outside of designated mooring or beaching areas, for a period in excess of 72 hours without written permission of the refuge manager is prohibited and any boat so left may be impounded by the refuge manager.

(8) Government-owned docks, piers, and floats are not to be used for loading and unloading of boats, except in emergencies or unless specifically authorized by the refuge manager.

§ 27.33 Water skiing.

When water skiing is permitted upon national wildlife refuge waters, the public will be notified under the provisions of this subchapter C and the following requirements and limitations will apply:

(a) Water skiing is permitted only during daylight hours and during periods posted or otherwise designated under the provisions of this subchapter C.

(b) When a skier is in ''tow'' there must be two persons in the boat at all times, with one person not operating

the boat, acting as an observer of the skier in tow.

(c) The direction of a tow boat when circling will be counter clockwise.

(d) Skiers must wear U.S. Coast Guard approved ski belts, life jackets or buoyant vests.

(e) Water skiing is prohibited within 300 feet of harbors, swimming beaches, and mooring areas, and within 100 feet of any designated swimming area.

§ 27.34 Aircraft.

The unauthorized operation of aircraft, including sail planes, and hang gliders, at altitudes resulting in harassment of wildlife, or the unauthorized landing or take-off on a national wildlife refuge, except in an emergency, is prohibited. National wildlife refuge boundaries are designated on update FAA aeronautical charts.

Subpart D—Disturbing Violations: With Weapons

§ 27.41 General provisions.

Carrying, possessing, or discharging firearms, fireworks, or explosives on national wildlife refuges is prohibited unless specifically authorized under the provisions of this subchapter C.

§ 27.42 Firearms.

Only the following persons may possess, use, or transport firearms on national wildlife refuges in accordance with this section and applicable Federal and State law:

(a) Persons using firearms for public hunting under the provisions of 50 CFR part 32.

(b) Persons carrying unloaded firearms, that are dismantled or cased, in vehicles and boats over routes of travel designated under the provision of subchapter C.

(c) Persons authorized to use firearms for the taking of specimens of wildlife for scientific purposes.

(d) Persons authorized by special regulations or permits to possess or use firearms for the protection of property, for field trials, and other special purposes.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision in this Chapter, persons may possess, carry, and transport concealed, loaded, and operable firearms within a national wildlife refuge in accordance with the laws of the state in which the wildlife refuge, or that portion thereof, is located, except as otherwise prohibited by applicable Federal law.

[46 FR 47230, Sept. 25, 1981, as amended at 73 FR 74971, Dec. 10, 2008]

§ 27.43 Weapons other than firearms.

The use or possession of cross bows, bows and arrows, air guns, spears, gigs, or other weapons on national wildlife refuges is prohibited except as may be authorized under the provision of this subchapter C.

[46 FR 47230, Sept. 25, 1981]

Subpart E—Disturbing Violations: Against Plants and Animals

§ 27.51 Disturbing, injuring, and damaging plants and animals.

(a) Disturbing, injuring, spearing, poisoning, destroying, collecting or attempting to disturb, injure, spear, poison, destroy or collect any plant or animal on any national wildlife refuge is prohibited except by special permit unless otherwise permitted under this subchapter C.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 27.52 Introduction of plants and animals.

Plants and animals or their parts taken elsewhere shall not be introduced, liberated, or placed on any national wildlife refuge except as authorized.

Subpart F—Disturbing Violations: Against Nonwildlife Property

§ 27.61 Destruction or removal of property.

The destruction, injury, defacement, disturbance, or the unauthorized removal of any public property including natural objects or private property on or from any national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

§ 27.62 Search for and removal of objects of antiquity.

No person shall search for or remove from national wildlife refuges objects of antiquity except as may be authorized by 43 CFR part 3.

§ 27.63 Search for and removal of other valued objects.

(a) No person shall search for buried treasure, treasure trove, valuable semi-precious rocks, stones, or mineral specimens on national wildlife refuges unless authorized by permit or by provision of this subchapter C.

(b) Permits are required for archeological studies on national wildlife refuges in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter C.

§ 27.64 Prospecting and mining.

Prospecting, locating, or filing mining claims on national wildlife refuges is prohibited unless otherwise provided by law. See § 29.31 for provisions concerning mineral leasing.

[41 FR 9168, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979]

§ 27.65 Tampering with vehicles and equipment.

Tampering with, entering, or starting any motor vehicle, boat, equipment or machinery or attempting to tamper with, enter, or start any motor vehicle, boat, equipment or machinery on any national wildlife refuge without proper authorization is prohibited.

Subpart G—Disturbing Violations: Light and Sound Equipment

§ 27.71 Motion or sound pictures.

The taking or filming of any motion or sound pictures on a national wildlife refuge for subsequent commercial use is prohibited except as may be authorized under the provisions of 43 CFR part 5.

§ 27.72 Audio equipment.

The operation or use of audio devices including radios, recording and playback devices, loudspeakers, television sets, public address systems and musical instruments so as to cause unreasonable disturbance to others in the vicinity is prohibited.

§ 27.73 Artificial lights.

No unauthorized person shall use or direct the rays of a spotlight or other artificial light, or automotive headlights for the purpose of spotting, locating, or taking any animal within the boundaries of any national wildlife refuge or along rights-of-way for public or private roads within a national wildlife refuge.

Subpart H—Disturbing Violations: Personal Conduct

§ 27.81 Alcoholic beverages.

Entering or remaining in any national wildlife refuge when under the influence of alcohol, to a degree that may endanger oneself or other persons or property or unreasonably annoy persons in the vicinity, is prohibited.

§ 27.82 Possession and delivery of controlled substances.

(a) Definitions for the purpose of this section:

(1) The term *controlled substance* means a drug or other substance, or immediate precursor, included in schedules I, II, III, IV, or V of part B of the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 812) or any drug or substance added to these schedules pursuant to the terms of the Controlled Substance Act.

(2) The term *practitioner* means a physician, dentist, veterinarian, scientific investigator, pharmacist, or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted by the United States or the jurisdiction in which he practices to distribute or possess a controlled substance in the course of professional practice.

(3) The term *delivery* means the actual, attempted or constructive transfer and/or distribution of a controlled substance, whether or not there exists an agency relationship.

(b) Offenses. (1) The delivery of any controlled substance on a national wildlife refuge is prohibited, except that distributed by a practitioner in accordance with applicable law.

(2) The possession of a controlled substance on a national wildlife refuge is prohibited unless such substance was obtained by the possessor directly, or pursuant to a valid prescription or order, from a practitioner acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by applicable law.

(3) Presence in a national wildlife refuge when under the influence of a controlled substance to a degree that may

endanger oneself, or another person, or property, or may cause unreasonable interference with another person's enjoyment of a national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

§ 27.83 Indecency and disorderly conduct.

Any act of indecency or disorderly conduct as defined by State or local laws is prohibited on any national wildlife refuge.

§ 27.84 Interference with persons engaged in authorized activities.

Disturbing, molesting, or interfering with any employee of the United States or of any local or State government engaged in official business, or with any private person engaged in the pursuit of an authorized activity on any national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

§ 27.85 Gambling.

Gambling in any form, or the operation of gambling devices, for money or otherwise, on any national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

§ 27.86 Begging.

Begging on any national wildlife refuge is prohibited. Soliciting of funds for the support or assistance of any cause or organization is also prohibited unless properly authorized.

Subpart I—Other Disturbing Violations

§ 27.91 Field trials.

The conducting or operation of field trials for dogs on national wildlife refuges is prohibited except as may be authorized by special permit.

§ 27.92 Private structures.

No person shall without proper authority construct, install, occupy, or maintain any building, log boom, pier, dock, fence, wall, pile, anchorage, or other structure or obstruction in any national wildlife refuge.

§ 27.93 Abandonment of property.

Abandoning, discarding, or otherwise leaving any personal property in any national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

§ 27.94 Disposal of waste.

(a) The littering, disposing, or dumping in any manner of garbage, refuse sewage, sludge, earth, rocks, or other debris on any national wildlife refuge except at points or locations designated by the refuge manager, or the draining or dumping of oil, acids, pesticide wastes, poisons, or any other types of chemical wastes in, or otherwise polluting any waters, water holes, streams or other areas within any national wildlife refuge is prohibited.

(b) Persons using a national wildlife refuge shall comply with the sanitary requirements established under the provisions of this subchapter C for each individual refuge; the sanitation provisions which may be included in leases, agreements, or use permits, and all applicable Federal and State laws.

§ 27.95 Fires.

On all national wildlife refuges persons are prohibited from the following:

(a) Setting on fire or causing to be set on fire any timber, brush, grass, or other inflammable material including camp or cooking fires, except as authorized by the refuge manager or at locations designated for that purpose or as provided for under § 26.33(c) of this subchapter C.

(b) Leaving a fire unattended or not completely extinguished;

(c) Throwing a burning cigarette, match, or other lighted substance from any moving conveyance or throwing of same in any place where it may start a fire; and

(d) Smoking on any lands, including roads, or in any buildings which have been designated and/or posted with no smoking signs.

§ 27.96 Advertising.

Except as may be authorized, posting, distributing, or otherwise displaying private or public notices, advertisements, announcements, or displays of any kind in any national wildlife refuge, other than business designations on private vehicles or boats is prohibited.

§ 27.97 Private operations.

Soliciting business or conducting a commercial enterprise on any national

wildlife refuge is prohibited except as may be authorized by special permit.

PART 28—ENFORCEMENT, PENALTY, AND PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF PARTS 25, 26, AND 27

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
28.11 Purpose of regulations.

Subpart B—Enforcement Authority

28.21 General provisions.

Subpart C—Penalty Provisions

28.31 General penalty provisions.
28.32 Penalty provisions concerning fires and timber.

Subpart D—Impoundment Procedures

28.41 Impoundment of abandoned property.
28.42 Impounding of domestic animals.
28.43 Destruction of dogs and cats.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 33 Stat. 614, as amended (16 U.S.C. 685); sec. 5, 43 Stat. 651 (16 U.S.C. 725); sec. 5, 45 Stat. 449 (16 U.S.C. 690d); sec. 10, 45 Stat. 1224 (16 U.S.C. 715i); sec. 4, 48 Stat. 402, as amended (16 U.S.C. 664); sec. 2, 48 Stat. 1270 (43 U.S.C. 315a); sec. 4, 76 Stat. 654 (16 U.S.C. 460k); sec. 4, 80 Stat. 927 (16 U.S.C. 668dd) (5 U.S.C. 301).

SOURCE: 41 FR 9171, Mar. 3, 1976, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 28.11 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations in this part govern the enforcement, penalty and procedural requirements for violations of parts 25, 26, and 27.

Subpart B—Enforcement Authority

§ 28.21 General provisions.

Refuge managers and other authorized personnel are authorized pursuant to authority delegated from the Secretary and which has been published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (Administrative Manual 4 AM 4.2) to protect fish and wildlife and their habitat and prevent their disturbance, to protect Service lands, property, facilities, or interests therein and to insure the safety of the using public to the fullest degree possible. The control of recreational use will be enforced to meet these purposes pursuant to Federal, State, and local laws and regulations: The provisions of this subchapter C and any special regulations issued pursuant thereto; and the prohibitions and restrictions as posted.

[41 FR 9171, Mar. 3, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979; 51 FR 7575, Mar. 5, 1986]

Subpart C—Penalty Provisions

§ 28.31 General penalty provisions.

(a) Any person who violates any of the provisions, rules, regulations, posted signs, or special regulations of this subchapter C, or any items, conditions or restrictions in a permit, license, grant, privilege, or any other limitation established under the subchapter C shall be subject to the penalty provisions of this section.

(b) Failure of any person, utilizing the resources of any national wildlife refuge or enjoying any privilege of use thereon for any purpose whatsoever, to comply with any of the provisions, conditions, restrictions, or requirements of this subchapter C or to comply with any applicable provisions of Federal or State law may render such person liable to:

(1) The penalties as prescribed by law. (Sec. 4, 76 Stat. 654, 16 U.S.C. 460k–3; Sec. 4, 80 Stat. 927, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668dd(e); Sec. 7, 60 Stat. 1080, 16 U.S.C. 666a; Sec. 6, 40 Stat. 756, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 707; Sec. 7, 48 Stat. 452, 16 U.S.C. 718g; Sec. 2, 33 Stat. 614, as amended, 18 U.S.C. 41.)

(2) [Reserved]

§ 28.32 Penalty provisions concerning fires and timber.

(a) Any person violating sections 1855–1856 of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 1855–1856) as they pertain to fires on national wildlife refuge lands of the United States shall be subject to civil action and to the penalty provisions of the law.

(b) Any person violating sections 1852–1853 of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 1852–1853) as they pertain to timber on national wildlife refuge lands of the United States shall be subject to civil action and to the penalty provisions of the law.

Subpart D—Impoundment Procedures

§ 28.41 Impoundment of abandoned property.

Any property abandoned or left unattended without authority on any national wildlife refuge for a period in excess of 72 hours is subject to removal. The expense of the removal shall be borne by the person owning or claiming ownership of the property. Such property is subject to sale or other disposal after 3 months, in accordance with section 203m of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1959, as amended (40 U.S.C. 484m), and regulations issued thereunder. Former owners may apply within 3 years for reimbursement for such property, subject to disposal and storage costs and similar expenses, upon sufficient proof of ownership.

§ 28.42 Impounding of domestic animals.

(a) Any animal trespassing on the lands of any national wildlife refuge may be impounded and disposed of in accordance with State statutes insofar as they may be applicable. In the absence of such State statutes, the animals shall be disposed of in accordance with this section.

(b) If the owner is known, prompt written notice of the impounding will be served in person with written receipt obtained or delivery by certified mail with return receipt requested. In the event of his failure to remove the impounded animal within five (5) days from receipt of such notice, it will be sold or otherwise disposed of as prescribed in this section.

(c) If the owner is unknown, no disposition of the animal shall be made until at least fifteen (15) days have elapsed from the date of a legal notice of the impounding has been posted at the county courthouse and 15 days after the second notice published in a newspaper in general circulation in the county in which the trespass took place.

(d) The notice shall state when and where the animal was impounded and shall describe it by brand or earmark or distinguishing marks or by other reasonable identification. The notice shall specify the time and place the animal will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, in the event it is not claimed or redeemed. The notice shall reserve the right of the official conducting the sale to reject any and all bids so received.

(e) Prior to such sale, the owner may redeem the animal by submitting proof of ownership and paying all expenses of the United States for, capturing, impounding, advertising, care, forage, and damage claims.

(f) If an animal impounded under this section is offered at public sale and no bid is received or if the highest bid received is an amount less than the claim of the United States, the animal may be sold at private sale for the highest amount obtainable, or be condemned and destroyed or converted to the use of the United States. Upon the sale of any animal in accordance with this section, the buyer shall be issued a certificate of sale.

(g) In determining the claim of the Federal Government in all livestock trespass cases on national wildlife refuges, the value of forage consumed shall be computed at the commercial unit rate prevailing in the locality for that class of livestock. In addition, the claim shall include damages to national wildlife refuge property injured or destroyed, and all the related expenses incurred in the impounding, caring for and disposing of the animal. The salary of Service employees for the time spent in and about the investigations, reports, and settlement or prosecution of the case shall be prorated in computing the expense. Payment of claims due the United States shall be made by certified check or postal money order payable to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

§ 28.43 Destruction of dogs and cats.

Dogs and cats running at large on a national wildlife refuge and observed by an authorized official in the act of killing, injuring, harassing or molesting humans or wildlife may be disposed of in the interest of public safety and protection of the wildlife.

PART 29—LAND USE MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—General Rules

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Subpart C—Mineral Operations

29.31 Mineral ownerships in the United States.
29.32 Mineral rights reserved and excepted.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 33 Stat. 614, as amended, sec. 5, 43 Stat. 651, secs. 5, 10, 45 Stat. 449, 1224, secs. 4, 2, 48 Stat. 402, as amended, 1270, sec. 4, 76 Stat. 645; 5 U.S.C. 301, 16 U.S.C. 668dd, 685, 725, 690d, 715i, 664, 43 U.S.C. 315a, 16 U.S.C. 460k; 80 Stat. 926.

SOURCE: 31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Rules

§ 29.1 May we allow economic uses on national wildlife refuges?

We may only authorize public or private economic use of the natural resources of any national wildlife refuge, in accordance with 16 U.S.C. 715s, where we determine that the use contributes to the achievement of the national wildlife refuge purposes or the National Wildlife Refuge System mission. We may authorize economic use by appropriate permit only when we have determined the use on a national wildlife refuge to be compatible. Persons exercising economic privileges on national wildlife refuges will be subject to the applicable provisions of this subchapter and of other applicable laws and regulations governing national wildlife refuges. Permits for economic use will contain such terms and conditions that we determine 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 national wildlife refuges.

[65 FR 62483, Oct. 18, 2000]

§ 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.

§§ 29.3–29.4 [Reserved]

§ 29.5 Fees.

Fees and charges for the grant of privileges on wildlife refuge areas and for the sale of products taken therefrom, where not otherwise prescribed by law or regulation, shall be set at a rate commensurate with fees and charges for similar privileges and products made by private land owners in the vicinity or in accordance with their local value. Fees or rates of charge for products and privileges may be based either on a monetary exchange or on a share in kind of the resource or product.

Subpart B—Rights-of-Way General Regulations

§ 29.21 What do these terms mean?

Compatible use means a proposed or existing wildlife-dependent recreational use or any other use of a national wildlife refuge that, based on sound professional judgment, will not

materially interfere with or detract from the fulfillment of the National Wildlife Refuge System mission or the purposes of the national wildlife refuge. The term ''inconsistent'' in section 28(b)(1) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 185) means a use that is not compatible.

Department means U.S. Department of the Interior unless otherwise specified.

National Wildlife Refuge System land means lands and waters, or interests therein, administered by the Secretary as wildlife refuges, areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction, wildlife ranges, game ranges, wildlife management areas, or waterfowl production areas.

Other lands means all other lands, or interests therein, and waters administered by the Secretary through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which are not included in National Wildlife Refuge System lands, e.g., administrative sites, research stations, fish hatcheries, and fishery research stations.

Project Manager means the officer in charge of the land under administration by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[34 FR 19907, Dec. 19, 1969, as amended at 39 FR 5490, Feb. 13, 1974; 42 FR 43917, Aug. 31, 1977; 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979; 48 FR 31655, July 11, 1983; 51 FR 7575, Mar. 5, 1986; 65 FR 62483, Oct. 18, 2000]

§ 29.21–1 Purpose and scope.

The regulations in this subpart prescribe the procedures for filing applications and the terms and conditions under which rights-of-way over and across the lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may be granted.

(a) *National Wildlife Refuge System lands.* Applications for all forms of rights-of-way on or over such lands shall be submitted under authority of Pub. L. 89–669, (80 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 668dd) as amended, or for oil and gas pipelines under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 449; 30 U.S.C. 185) as amended by Pub. L. 93–153, following application procedures set out in § 29.21–2. No right-of-way will be approved unless it is determined by the Regional Director to be compatible. See § 29.21–8 for additional requirements applicable to rights-of-way for electric power transmission lines and § 29.21–9 for additional requirements applicable to rights-of-way for pipelines for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom.

(b) *National Wildlife Refuge System lands—easement interest.* Applications for all forms of rights-of-way across lands in which the United States owns only an easement interest may be submitted to the Regional Director in letter form. No map exhibit is required, however, the affected land should be described in the letter or shown on a map sketch. If the requested right-of-way will not adversely affect the United States' interest, the Regional Director may issue a letter stating that the interest of the United States to the right-of-way easement would not be affected provided there would be no objection to a right-of-way by the fee owner. If the interest of the United States will be affected, application for the right-of-way must be submitted in accordance with procedures set out in § 29.21–2.

(c) *Other lands outside the National Wildlife Refuge System.* Rights-of-way on or over other lands will be granted in accordance with controlling authorities cited in 43 CFR part 2800, or for oil and gas pipelines under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 449; 30 U.S.C. 185) as amended by Pub. L. 93–153. See § 29.21–8 for additional requirements applicable to rights-of-way for electric power transmission lines and § 29.21–9 for additional requirements applicable to rights-of-way for pipelines for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any other refined product produced therefrom. Applications will be submitted in accordance with procedures set out in § 29.21–2.

[34 FR 19907, Dec. 19, 1969, as amended at 36 FR 2402, Feb. 4, 1971; 39 FR 5490, Feb. 13, 1974; 42 FR 43917, Aug. 31, 1977; 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979; 48 FR 31655, July 11, 1983]

§ 29.21–2 Application procedures.

(a) *Application.* (1) No special form of application is required. The application

should state the purpose for which the right-of-way is being requested together with the length, width on each side of the centerline, and the estimated acreage. Applications, including exhibits, shall be filed in triplicate with the Regional Director for the region in which the State is located. A list of States in each region and the addresses of the Regional Directors are contained in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2)(i) All applications filed pursuant to this subpart in the name of individuals, corporations, or associations must be accompanied by a nonreturnable application fee. No application fee will be required of (A) State of local governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof except as to rights-of-way, easements or permits under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by Pub. L. 93–153, or (B) Federal Government agencies.

(ii) Application fees will be in accordance with the following schedule:

(A) For linear facilities (e.g., powerlines, pipelines, roads, etc.).

Length	Payment
Less than 5 miles	$50 per mile or fraction thereof.
5 to 20 miles	$500.
20 miles and over	$500 for each 20 miles or fraction thereof.

(B) For nonlinear facilities, $250 for each 40 acres or fraction thereof.

(C) Where an application includes both linear and nonlinear facilities, payment will be the aggregate of amounts under paragraphs (a)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section.

(D) When an application is received, the Regional Director will estimate the costs expected to be incurred in processing the application. If the estimated costs exceed the payments under paragraph (a)(2)(ii) (A), (B), or (C) of this section by an amount greater than the cost of maintaining actual cost records, the Regional Director shall require the applicant to make periodic payments in advance of the incurrence of such costs by the United States except for the last payment which will reflect final reimbursement for actual costs of the United States in processing the application. Overpayments may be refunded or adjusted by the Regional Director as appropriate.

(E) The Regional Director shall, on request by an applicant or prospective applicant, give an estimate based on the best available cost information, of the costs which would be incurred by the United States in processing an application. However, reimbursement will not be limited to the estimate of the Regional Director if the actual costs exceed the estimate. Prospective applicants are encouraged to consult with the Regional Director in advance of filing an application in regard to probable costs and other requirements.

(3)(i) By accepting an easement or permit under this subpart, the holder agrees to reimburse the United States for reasonable costs incurred by the Fish and Wildlife Service in monitoring the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of facillities within or adjacent to the easement or permit area. No reimbursement of monitoring costs will be required of (A) State or local governments or agencies or instrumentalities thereof except as to right-of-way, easements, or permits granted under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended by Pub. L. 93–153, or (B) Federal Government agencies.

(ii) Within 60 days of the issuance of an easement or permit the holder must submit a nonreturnable payment in accordance with the following:

(A) For linear facilities e.g., powerlines, pipelines, roads, etc.).

Length	Payment
Less than 5 miles	$20 per mile or fraction thereof.
5 to 20 miles	$200.
20 miles and over	$200 for each 20 miles or fraction thereof.

(B) For nonlinear facilities, $100 for each 40 acres or fraction thereof.

(C) Where an easement or permit includes both linear and nonlinear facilities, payment will be the aggregate amounts under paragraph (a)(3)(2)(ii) (A) and (B) of this section.

(D) When an easement or permit is granted the Regional Director shall estimate the costs, based on the best available cost information, expected to be incurred by the United States in monitoring holder activity. If the estimated costs exceed the payments under paragraph (a)(3)(2) (ii), (A), (B), or (C) of this section by an amount which is

greater than the cost of maintaining actual cost records for the monitoring process, the Regional Director shall require the holder to make periodic payments of the estimated reimbursable costs prior to the incurrence of such costs by the United States. Overpayments may be refunded or adjusted by the Regional Director as appropriate.

(E) Following the termination of an easement or permit, the former holder will be required to pay additional amounts to the extent the actual costs to the United States have exceeded the payments required by paragraphs (a)(3)(ii)(A), (B), and (C) of this section.

(4) All applications filed pursuant to this subpart must include a detailed environmental analysis which shall include information concerning the impact of the proposed use of the environment including the impact on air and water quality; scenic and esthetic features; historic, architectural, archeological, and cultural features; wildlife, fish and marine life, etc. The analysis shall include sufficient data so as to enable the Service to prepare an environmental assessment and/or impact statement in accordance with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*) and comply with the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*), the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 469 *et seq.*), Executive Order 11593 ''Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment'' of May 13, 1971 (36 FR 8921), and ''Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties'' (36 CFR, part 800). Concerning the National Environmental Policy Act, the Regional Director may, at his discretion, rely on an environmental assessment or impact statement prepared by a ''lead agency.''

(b) *Maps.* A map or plat must accompany each copy of the application and must show the right-of-way in such detail that the right-of-way can be accurately located on the ground. Ties to Service land boundary corner monuments or some prominent cultural features which can be readily recognized and recovered should be shown where the right-of-way enters and leaves Service project land together with courses and distances of the centerline. The width of the right-of-way on each side of the centerline together with the acreage included within the right-of-way or site must also be shown. If the right-of-way or site is located wholly within Service project land, a tie to a Government corner or prominent cultural feature which can be readily recognized and recovered should be shown.

(c) *Regional or Area Director's Addresses.* (1) For the States of California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lloyd 500 Building, Suite 1692, 500 NE. Multnomah Street, Portland Oregon 97232.

(2) For the States of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 500 Gold Avenue, P.O. Box 1306, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.

(3) For the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Building, Fort Snelling, Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111.

(4) For the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Richard B. Russell, Federal Building, Suite 1200, 75 Spring Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

(5) For the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, One Gateway Center, Suite 700, Newton Corner, Massachusetts 03158.

(6) For the States of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225.

(7) For the State of Alaska:

Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1101 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 42 FR 43917, Aug. 31, 1977; 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979; 48 FR 31655, July 11, 1983]

§ 29.21–3 Nature of interest granted.

(a) Where the land administered by the Secretary is owned in fee by the United States and the right-of-way is compatible with the objectives of the area, permit or easement may be approved and granted by the Regional Director. Generally an easement or permit will be issued for a term of 50 years or so long as it is used for the purpose granted, or for a lesser term when considered appropriate. For rights-of-way granted under authority of section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, for pipelines for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom, the grant may be for a term not to exceed 30 years and the right-of-way may not exceed 50 feet, plus the area occupied by the pipeline and its related facilities unless the Regional Director finds, and records the reasons for his finding, that, in his judgment, a wider right-of-way is necessary for operation and maintenance after construction, or to protect the environment or public safety. Related facilities include but are not limited to valves, pump stations, supporting structures, bridges, monitoring and communication devices, surge and storage tanks, terminals, etc. However, a temporary permit supplementing a right-of-way may be granted for additional land needed during construction, operation, maintenance, or termination of the pipeline, or to protect the natural environment or public safety.

(b) Unless otherwise provided, no interest granted shall give the grantee any right whatever to remove any material, earth, or stone for construction or other purpose, except that stone or earth necessarily removed from the right-of-way in the construction of a project may be used elsewhere along the same right-of-way in the construction of the same project.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 42 FR 43918, Aug. 31, 1977]

§ 29.21–4 Terms and conditions.

(a) Any right-of-way easement or permit granted will be subject to outstanding rights, if any, in third parties.

(b) An applicant, by accepting an easement or permit agrees to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Regional Director in the granting document. Such terms and conditions shall include the following, unless waived in part by the Regional Director, and may include additional special stipulations at his discretion. See § 29.21–8 for special requirements for electric powerlines and § 29.21–9 for special requirements for oil and gas pipelines.

(1) To comply with State and Federal laws applicable to the project within which the easement or permit is granted, and to the lands which are included in the right-of-way, and lawful existing regulations thereunder.

(2) To clear and keep clear the lands within the easement or permit area to the extent and in the manner directed by the project manager in charge; and to dispose of all vegetative and other material cut, uprooted, or otherwise accumulated during the construction and maintenance of the project in such a manner as to decrease the fire hazard and also in accordance with such instructions as the project manager may specify.

(3) To prevent the disturbance or removal of any public land survey monument or project boundary monument unless and until the applicant has requested and received from the Regional Director approval of measures the applicant will take to perpetuate the location of aforesaid monument.

(4) To take such soil and resource conservation and protection measures, including weed control on the land covered by the easement or permit as the project manager in charge may request.

(5) To do everything reasonably within his power, both independently and on request of any duly authorized representative of the United States, to prevent and suppress fires on or near, lands to be occupied under the easement or permit area, including making available such construction and maintenance forces as may be reasonably

obtainable for the suppression of such fires.

(6) To rebuild and repair such roads, fences, structures, and trails as may be destroyed or injured by construction work and upon request by the Regional Director, to build and maintain necessary and suitable crossings for all roads and trails that intersect the works constructed, maintained, or operated under the right-of-way.

(7) To pay the United States the full value for all damages to the lands or other property of the United States caused by him or by his employees, contractors, or employees of the contractors, and to indemnify the United States against any liability for damages to life, person or property arising from the occupancy or use of the lands under the easement or permit, except where the easement or permit is granted hereunder to a State or other governmental agency which has no legal power to assume such a liability with respect to damages caused by it to lands or property, such agency in lieu thereof agrees to repair all such damages. Where the easement of permit involves lands which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, the holder or his employees, contractors, or agents of the contractors, shall be liable to third parties for injuries incurred in connection with the easement or permit area. Grants of easements or permits involving special hazards will impose liability without fault for injury and damage to the land and property of the United States up to a specified maximum limit commensurate with the foreseeable risks or hazards presented. The amount of no-fault liability for each occurrence is hereby limited to no more than $1,000,000.

(8) To notify promptly the project manager in charge of the amount of merchantable timber, if any, which will be cut, removed, or destroyed in the construction and maintenance of the project, and to pay the United States in advance of construction such sum of money as the project manager may determine to be the full stumpage value of the timber to be so cut, removed, or destroyed.

(9) That all or any part of the easement or permit granted may be terminated by the Regional Director, for failure to comply with any or all of the terms or conditions of the grant, or for abandonment. A rebuttable presumption of abandonment is raised by deliberate failure of the holder to use for any continuous 2-year period the easement or permit for the purpose for which it was granted or renewed. In the event of noncompliance of abandonment, the Regional Director will notify in writing the holder of the easement or permit of his intention to suspend or terminate such grant 60 days from the date of the notice, stating the reasons therefor, unless prior to that time the holder completes such corrective actions as are specified in the notice. The Regional Director may grant an extension of time within which to complete corrective actions when, in his judgment, extenuating circumstances not within the holder's control such as adverse weather conditions, disturbance to wildlife during breeding periods or periods of peak concentration, or other compelling reasons warrant. Should the holder of a right-of-way issued under authority of the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, fail to take corrective action within the 60-day period, the Regional Director will provide for an administrative proceeding pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 554, prior to a final Departmental decision to suspend or terminate the easement or permit. In the case of all other right-of-way holders, failure to take corrective action within the 60-day period will result in a determination by the Regional Director to suspend or terminate the easement or permit. No administrative proceeding shall be required where the easement or permit terminates under its terms.

(10) To restore the land to its original condition to the satisfaction of the Regional Director so far as it is reasonably possible to do so upon revocation and/or termination of the easement or permit, unless this requirement is waived in writing by the Regional Director. Termination also includes permits or easements that terminate under the terms of the grant.

(11) To keep the project manager informed at all times of his address, and, in case of corporations, of the address of its principal place of business and the names and addresses of its principal officers.

(12) That in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project, he shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin and shall require an identical provision to be included in all subcontracts.

(13) That the grant of the easement or permit shall be subject to the express condition that the exercise thereof will not unduly interfere with the management, administration, or disposal by the United States of the land affected thereby. The applicant agrees and consents to the occupancy and use by the United States, its grantees, permittees, or lessees of any part of the easement of permit area not actually occupied for the purpose of the granted rights to the extent that it does not interfere with the full and safe utilization thereof by the holder. The holder of an easement or permit also agrees that authorized representatives of the United States shall have the right of access to the easement or permit area for the purpose of making inspections and monitoring the construction, operation and maintenance of facilities.

(14) That the easement or permit herein granted shall be subject to the express covenant that any facility constructed thereon will be modified or adapted, if such is found by the Regional Director to be necessary, without liability or expense to the United States, so that such facility will not conflict with the use and occupancy of the land for any authorized works which may hereafter be constructed thereon under the authority of the United States. Any such modification will be planned and scheduled so as not to interfere unduly with or to have minimal effect upon continuity of energy and delivery requirements.

(15) That the easement or permit herein granted shall be for the specific use described and may not be construed to include the further right to authorize any other use within the easement or permit area unless approved in writing by the Regional Director.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 42 FR 43918, Aug. 31, 1977]

§ 29.21–5 Construction.

(a) If construction is not commenced within two (2) years after date of right-of-way grant, the right-of-way may be canceled by the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at his discretion.

(b) Proof of construction: Upon completion of construction, the applicant shall file a certification of completion with the Regional Director.

[42 FR 43919, Aug. 31, 1977]

§ 29.21–6 Disposal, transfer or termination of interest.

(a) *Change in jurisdiction over and disposal of lands*. The final disposal by the United States of any tract of land traversed by a right-of-way shall not be construed to be a revocation of the right-of-way in whole or in part, but such final disposition shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such right-of-way unless it has been specifically canceled.

(b) *Transfer of easement or permit*. Any proposed transfer, by assignment, lease, operating agreement or otherwise, of an easement or permit must be filed in triplicate with the Regional Director and must be supported by a stipulation that the transferee agrees to comply with and be bound by the terms and conditions of the original grant. A $25 nonreturnable service fee must accompany the proposal. No transfer will be recognized unless and until approved in writing by the Regional Director.

(c) *Disposal of property on termination of right-of-way*. In the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the holder of the right-of-way will be allowed 6 months after termination to remove all property or improvements other than a road and useable improvements to a road, placed thereon by him; otherwise, all such property and improvements shall become the property of the United States. Extensions of time may be granted at the discretion of the Regional Director.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 42 FR 43919, Aug. 31, 1977]

§ 29.21–7 What payment do we require for use and occupancy of national wildlife refuge lands?

(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.

[42 FR 43919, Aug. 31, 1977, as amended at 65 FR 62483, Oct. 18, 2000]

§ 29.21–8 Electric power transmission line rights-of-way.

By accepting a right-of-way for a power transmission line, the applicant thereby agrees and consents to comply with and be bound by the following terms and conditions, except those which the Secretary may waive in a particular case, in addition to those specified in § 29.21–4(b).

(a) To protect in a workmanlike manner, at crossings and at places in proximity to his transmission lines on the right-of-way authorized, in accordance with the rules prescribed in the National Electric Safety Code, all Government and other telephone, telegraph and power transmission lines from contact and all highways and railroads from obstruction and to maintain his transmission lines in such manner as not to menace life or property.

(b) Neither the privilege nor the right to occupy or use the lands for the purpose authorized shall relieve him of any legal liability for causing inductive or conductive interference between any project transmission line or other project works constructed, operated, or maintained by him on the servient lands, and any radio installation, telephone line, or other communication facilities now or hereafter constructed and operated by the United States or any agency thereof.

[42 FR 43919, Aug. 31, 1977, as amended at 48 FR 31655, July 11, 1983]

§ 29.21–9 Rights-of-way for pipelines for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom.

(a) *Application procedure.* Applications for pipelines and related facilities under this section are to be filed in accordance with § 29.21–2 of these regulations with the following exception:

When the right-of-way or proposed facility will occupy Federal land under the control of more than one Federal Agency and/or more than one bureau or office of the Department of the Interior, a single application shall be filed with the appropriate State Director of the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with regulations in 43 CFR part 2800.

Any portion of the facility occupying land of the National Wildlife Refuge System will be subject to the provisions of these regulations.

(b) *Right-of-way grants* under this section will be subject to the special requirements of section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 185), as amended, as set forth below. Gathering lines and associated structures used solely in the production of oil and gas under valid leases on the lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service are excepted from the provisions of this section.

(1) *Pipeline safety*. Rights-of-way or permits granted under this section will include requirements that will protect the safety of workers and protect the public from sudden ruptures and slow degradation of the pipeline. An applicant must agree to design, construct, and operate all proposed facilities in accordance with the provisions of parts 192 and/or 195 of title 49 of the CFR and in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Pub. L. 91–596, including any amendments thereto.

(2) *Environmental protection*. An application for a right-of-way must contain environmental information required by § 29.21–2(a)(4) of this subpart. If the Regional Director determines that a proposed project will have a significant affect on the environment, there must also be furnished a plan of construction, operations, and rehabilitation of the proposed facilities. In addition to terms and conditions imposed under § 29.21–4, the Regional director will impose such stipulations as may be required to assure: (i) Restoration, revegetation and curtailment of erosion of the surface; (ii) that activities in connection with the right-of-way or permit will not violate applicable air and water quality standards in related facilities siting standards established by law; (iii) control or prevention of damage to the environment including damage to fish and wildlife habitat, public or private property, and public health and safety; and (iv) protection of the interests of individuals living in the general area of the right-of-way or permit who rely on the fish, wildlife, and biotic resources of the area for subsistence purposes.

(c) *Disclosure*. If the applicant is a partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity it must disclose the identity of the participants in the entity. Such disclosure shall include where applicable (1) the name and address of each partner, (2) the name and address of each shareholder owning 3 percentum or more of the shares, together with the number and percentage of any class of voting shares of the entity which such shareholder is authorized to vote, and (3) the name and address of each affiliate of the entity together with, in the case of an affiliate controlled by the entity, the number of shares and the percentage of any class of voting stock of that affiliate owned, directly or indirectly, by that entity, and in the case of an affiliate which controls that entity, the number of shares and the percentage of any class of voting stock of that entity owned, directly or indirectly, by the affiliate.

(d) *Technical and financial capability*. The Regional Director may grant or renew a right-of-way or permit under this section only when he is satisfied that the applicant has the technical and financial capability to construct, operate, maintain and terminate the facility. At the discretion of the Regional Director, a financial statement may be required.

(e) *Reimbursement of costs*. In accordance with § 29.21–2(a)(3) of this subpart, the holder of a right-of-way or permit must reimburse the Service for the cost incurred in monitoring the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of any pipeline or related facilities as determined by the Regional Director.

(f) *Public hearing*. The Regional Director shall give notice to Federal, State, and local government agencies, and the public, and afford them the opportunity to comment on right-of-way applications under this section. A notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and a public hearing may be held where appropriate.

(g) *Bonding*. Where appropriate the Regional Director may require the holder of a right-of-way or permit to furnish a bond, or other security satisfactory to him, to secure all or any of the obligations imposed by the terms and conditions of the right-of-way or permit or by any rule or regulation, not to exceed the period of construction plus one year or a longer period if necessary for the pipeline to stabilize.

(h) *Suspension of right-of-way*. If the Project Manager determines that an immediate temporary suspension of activities within a right-of-way or permit area is necessary to protect public health and safety or the environment, he may issue an emergency suspension order to abate such activities prior to

an administrative proceeding. The Regional Director must make a determination and notify the holder in writing within 15 days from the date of suspension as to whether the suspension should continue and list actions needed to terminate the suspension. Such suspension shall remain in effect for only so long as an emergency condition continues.

(i) *Joint use of rights-of-way.* Each right-of-way or permit shall reserve to the Regional Director the right to grant additional rights-of-way or permits for compatible uses on or adjacent to rights-of-way or permit areas granted under this section after giving notice to the holder and an opportunity to comment.

(j) *Common carriers.* (1) Pipelines and related facilities used for the transportation of oil, natural gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or any refined product produced therefrom shall be constructed, operated, and maintained as common carriers.

(2)(i) The owners or operators of pipelines subject to this subpart shall accept, convey, transport, or purchase without discrimination all oil or gas delivered to the pipeline without regard to whether such oil or gas was produced on Federal or non-Federal lands.

(ii) In the case of oil or gas produced from Federal lands or from the resources on the Federal lands in the vicinity of the pipelines, the Secretary may, after a full hearing with due notice thereof to the interested parties and a proper finding of facts, determine the proportionate amounts to be accepted, conveyed, transported or purchased.

(3)(i) The common carrier provisions of this section shall not apply to any natural gas pipeline operated by any person subject to regulation under the Natural Gas Act or by any public utility subject to regulation by a State or municipal regulatory agency having jurisdiction to regulate the rates and charges for the sale of natural gas to consumers within the State or municipality.

(ii) Where natural gas not subject to state regulatory or conservation laws governing its purchase by pipelines is offered for sale, each such pipeline shall purchase, without discrimination, any such natural gas produced in the vicinity of the pipeline.

(4) The Regional Director shall require, prior to granting or renewing a right-of-way, that the applicant submit and disclose all plans, contracts, agreements, or other information or material which he deems necessary to determine whether a right-of-way shall be granted or renewed and the terms and conditions which should be included in the right-of-way. Such information may include, but is not limited to: (i) Conditions for, and agreements among owners or operators, regarding the addition of pumping facilities, looping, or otherwise increasing the pipeline or terminal's throughput capacity in response to actual or anticipated increases in demand; (ii) conditions for adding or abandoning intake, offtake, or storage points or facilities; and (iii) minimum shipment or purchase tenders.

(k) *Limitations on export.* Any domestically produced crude oil transported by pipeline over rights-of-way granted pursuant to section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, except such crude oil which is either exchanged in similar quantity for convenience or increased efficiency of transportation with persons or the government of an adjacent foreign state, or which is temporarily exported for convenience or increased efficiency of transportation across parts of an adjacent foreign state and reenters the United States, shall be subject to all of the limitation and licensing requirements of the Export Administration Act of 1969.

(l) *State standards.* The Regional Director shall take into consideration, and to the extent practical comply with, applicable State standards for right-of-way construction, operation, and maintenance.

(m) *Congressional notification.* The Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs promptly upon receipt of an application for a right-of-way for pipeline 24 inches or more in diameter, and no right-of-way for such a pipeline shall be granted until 60 days (not including days on which the House or Senate has adjourned for more than three days) after a notice of intention

to grant the right-of-way together with the Secretary's detailed findings as to terms and conditions he proposes to impose, has been submitted to the Committees, unless each Committee by resolution waives the waiting period.

[42 FR 43921, Aug. 31, 1977]

§ 29.22 Hearing and appeals procedures.

An appeal may be taken from any final disposition of the Regional Director to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and, except in the case of a denial of a right-of-way application, from the latter's decision to the Secretary of the Interior. Appeals to the Secretary shall be taken pursuant to 43 CFR part 4, subpart G.

[44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979]

Subpart C—Mineral Operations

§ 29.31 Mineral ownerships in the United States.

Where mineral rights to lands in wildlife refuge areas are vested in the United States, the provisions of 43 CFR 3101.3–3, 3109.4, 3201.1–6 and 3501.2–2 govern.

[31 FR 16026, Dec. 15, 1966, as amended at 44 FR 42976, July 23, 1979]

§ 29.32 Mineral rights reserved and excepted.

Persons holding mineral rights in wildlife refuge lands by reservation in the conveyance to the United States and persons holding mineral rights in such lands which rights vested prior to the acquisition of the lands by the United States shall, to the greatest extent practicable, conduct all exploration, development, and production operations in such a manner as to prevent damage, erosion, pollution, or contamination to the lands, waters, facilities and vegetation of the area. So far as is practicable, such operations must also be conducted without interference with the operation of the refuge or disturbance to the wildlife thereon. Physical occupancy of the area must be kept to the minimum space compatible with the conduct of efficient mineral operations. Persons conducting mineral operations on refuge areas must comply with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations for the protection of wildlife and the administration of the area. Oil field brine, slag, and all other waste and contaminating substances must be kept in the smallest practicable area, must be confined so as to prevent escape as a result of rains and high water or otherwise, and must be removed from the area as quickly as practicable in such a manner as to prevent contamination, pollution, damage, or injury to the lands, waters, facilities, or vegetation of the refuge or to wildlife. Structures and equipment must be removed from the area when the need for them has ended. Upon the cessation of operations the area shall be restored as nearly as possible to its condition prior to the commencement of operations. Nothing in this section shall be applied so as to contravene or nullify rights vested in holders of mineral interests on refuge lands.

PART 30—RANGE AND FERAL ANIMAL MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—Range Animals

Sec.
30.1 Surplus range animals.
30.2 Disposition of surplus range animals.

Subpart B—Feral Animals

30.11 Control of feral animals.
30.12 Disposition of feral animals.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 668dd, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 715i, as amended; 41 CFR 101–44.

Subpart A—Range Animals

§ 30.1 Surplus range animals.

Range animals on fenced wildlife refuge areas, including buffalo and longhorn cattle, determined to be surplus to the needs of the conservation program may be planned and scheduled for disposal.

[38 FR 16356, June 22, 1973]

§ 30.2 Disposition of surplus range animals.

Disposition shall be made only during regularly scheduled disposal program periods, except in the event of exigent circumstances affecting the animals, their range, or the recipient. The Refuge Manager is responsible for determining the existence of ''exigent circumstances.'' Surplus range animals may be disposed of, subject to State and Federal health laws and regulations, by donation for specific purposes to public agencies, public institutions, other governments or charitable institutions, or sold on the open market.

[62 FR 19937, Apr. 24, 1997]

Subpart B—Feral Animals

§ 30.11 Control of feral animals.

(a) Feral animals, including horses, burros, cattle, swine, sheep, goats, reindeer, dogs, and cats, without ownership that have reverted to the wild from a domestic state may be taken by authorized Federal or State personnel or by private persons operating under permit in accordance with applicable provisions of Federal or State law or regulation.

(b) [Reserved]

[31 FR 16027, Dec. 15, 1966]

§ 30.12 Disposition of feral animals.

Feral animals taken on wildlife refuge areas may be disposed of by sale on the open market, gift or loan to public or private institutions for specific purposes, and as otherwise provided in section 401 of the act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 383, 16 U.S.C. 715s).

[38 FR 16356, June 22, 1973]

PART 31—WILDLIFE SPECIES MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—Surplus Wildlife

Sec.

31.1 Determination of surplus wildlife populations.
31.2 Methods of surplus wildlife population control and disposal.

Subpart B—Terms and Conditions of Wildlife Reduction and Disposal

31.11 Donation and loan of wildlife specimens.
31.12 Sale of wildlife specimens.
31.13 Commercial harvest of fishery resources.
31.14 Official animal control operations.
31.15 Public hunting and fishing programs.
31.16 Trapping program.
31.17 Disposal of furs and pelts.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 2, 33 Stat. 614, as amended, sec. 5, 43 Stat. 651, secs. 5, 10, 45 Stat. 449, 1224, secs. 4, 2, 48 Stat. 402, as amended, 451, as amended, 1270, sec. 4, 76 Stat. 654; 5 U.S.C. 301, 16 U.S.C. 685, 725, 690d, 715i, 664, 718(b), 43 U.S.C. 315a, 16 U.S.C. 460k; sec. 2, 80 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 668bb.

SOURCE: 31 FR 16027, Dec. 15, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Surplus Wildlife

§ 31.1 Determination of surplus wildlife populations.

The populations and requirements of wildlife species on wildlife refuge areas shall be determined by population census, habitat evaluation, and other means of ecological study.

§ 31.2 Methods of surplus wildlife population control and disposal.

Upon a determination that wildlife are surplus to a balanced conservation program on any wildlife refuge area, the surplus may be reduced or utilized in accordance with Federal and State law and regulation by:

(a) Donation or loan to public agencies and institutions.

(b) Sale to public or private agencies and institutions.

(c) Commercial harvest of fishery resources.

(d) Official wildlife control operations.

(e) Public hunting or fishing.

(f) Trapping.

Subpart B—Terms and Conditions of Wildlife Reduction and Disposal

§ 31.11 Donation and loan of wildlife specimens.

Wildlife specimens may be donated or loaned to public institutions for specific purposes. Donation or loans of resident species of wildlife will not be

made unless the recipient has secured the approval of the State.

[38 FR 16356, June 22, 1973]

§ 31.12 Sale of wildlife specimens.

Surplus wildlife specimens may be sold alive or butchered, dressed and processed subject to Federal and State laws and regulations and the provisions of this part.

§ 31.13 Do we allow commercial harvest of fishery resources?

Refuge managers may allow commercial harvest of fishery resources by issuance of a permit or by refuge-specific regulation in compliance with applicable State and Federal laws when compatible and in compliance with § 29.1 of this subchapter C.

[69 FR 54362, Sept. 8, 2004]

§ 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 requirements for hunting on areas of the National Wildlife Refuge System?
32.3 What are the procedures for publication of refuge-specific hunting regulations?
32.4 Opening of wildlife refuge areas to fishing.
32.5 What are the requirements for sportfishing on areas of the National Wildlife Refuge System?
32.6 What are the procedures for publication of refuge-specific sport fishing regulations?
32.7 What refuge units are open to hunting and/or sport fishing?
32.8 Areas closed to hunting.

Subpart B—Refuge-Specific Regulations for Hunting and Fishing

32.20 Alabama.
32.21 Alaska.
32.22 Arizona.
32.23 Arkansas.
32.24 California.
32.25 Colorado.
32.26 Connecticut.
32.27 Delaware.
32.28 Florida.
32.29 Georgia.
32.30 Hawaii.
32.31 Idaho.
32.32 Illinois.
32.33 Indiana.
32.34 Iowa.
32.35 Kansas.

32.36 Kentucky.
32.37 Louisiana.
32.38 Maine.
32.39 Maryland.
32.40 Massachusetts.
32.41 Michigan.
32.42 Minnesota.
32.43 Mississippi.
32.44 Missouri.
32.45 Montana.
32.46 Nebraska.
32.47 Nevada.
32.48 New Hampshire.
32.49 New Jersey.
32.50 New Mexico.
32.51 New York.
32.52 North Carolina.
32.53 North Dakota.
32.54 Ohio.
32.55 Oklahoma.
32.56 Oregon.
32.57 Pennsylvania.
32.58 Puerto Rico. [Reserved]
32.59 Rhode Island.
32.60 South Carolina.
32.61 South Dakota.
32.62 Tennessee.
32.63 Texas.
32.64 Utah.
32.65 Vermont.
32.66 Virginia.
32.67 Washington.
32.68 West Virginia.
32.69 Wisconsin.
32.70 Wyoming.
32.71 United States Unincorporated Pacific Insular Possessions.
32.72 Guam.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 460k, 664, 668dd–668ee, and 715i.

SOURCE: 58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 32.1 Opening of wildlife refuge areas to hunting.

The opening of a wildlife refuge area to hunting will be dependent upon the provisions of law applicable to the area and upon a determination by the Secretary that the opening of the area to the hunting of migratory game birds, upland game, or big game will be compatible with the principles of sound wildlife management and will otherwise be in the public interest. The opening or closing of wildlife refuge areas to hunting shall be in accordance with the rulemaking requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553). Lands acquired pursuant to the Act of May 18, 1948 (62 Stat. 238, 16 U.S.C. 695) will be opened to hunting only after it has been determined that the major portion of the crops in the vicinity of the area involved have been harvested, that the period of susceptibility of such crops to wildfowl depredation has passed, or that the possibility of these crops being damaged by waterfowl is minor. Lands acquired as ''waterfowl production areas'' shall annually be open to the hunting of migratory game birds, upland game, and big game subject to the provisions of State law and regulations and the pertinent provisions of parts 25 through 31 of this subchapter: *Provided,* That all forms of hunting or entry on all or any part of individual areas may be temporarily suspended by posting upon occasions of unusual or critical conditions of, or affecting land, water, vegetation, or wildlife populations.

§ 32.2 What are the requirements for 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 must 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 32.72.

(g) The use of any drug on any arrow for bow hunting on national wildlife refuges is prohibited. Archers may not have arrows employing such drugs in their possession on any national wildlife refuge.

(h) The unauthorized distribution of bait and the hunting over bait is prohibited on wildlife refuge areas. (Baiting is authorized in accordance with State regulations on national wildlife refuges in Alaska).

(i) The use of nails, wire, screws or bolts to attach a stand to a tree, or hunting from a tree into which a metal object has been driven to support a hunter is prohibited on wildlife refuge areas.

(j) The use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting is prohibited.

(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.

(l) The refuge-specific regulations (§ 32.20 through § 32.72) may include the items discussed in § 32.3(b). Refuge permits and brochures should also include those items and any special conditions allowed by paragraph (f) of this section.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 63 FR 46914, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30777, May 12, 2000; 67 FR 58943, Sept. 18, 2002]

§ 32.3 What are the 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) We initially publish refuge-specific hunting regulations in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER, and subsequently they appear in §§ 32.20 through 32.72, except that the refuge manager may adopt and issue relevant refuge-specific season dates and times after the State establishes its hunting seasons by publication through one or more of the methods identified in § 25.31 of this subchapter C.

(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.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 67 FR 58943, Sept. 18, 2002]

§ 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 What are the requirements for sportfishing on areas of the National Wildlife Refuge System?

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 must comply with the provisions of any refuge-specific regulation governing fishing on the wildlife refuge area. Regulations, special conditions, and maps of the fishing areas for a particular wildlife refuge are available at that area's headquarters. In addition, refuge-specific sport fishing regulations appear in §§ 32.20 through 32.72.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 67 FR 58943, Sept. 18, 2002]

§ 32.6 What are the procedures for publication of refuge-specific sport fishing regulations?

(a) Refuge-specific fishing regulations are issued only at the time of or after the opening of a wildlife refuge area to sport fishing.

(b) Refuge-specific fishing regulations may contain the following items:

(1) Fish species that may be taken;

(2) Seasons;

(3) Creel limits;

(4) Methods of fishing;

(5) Description of areas open to fishing; or

(6) Other provisions as required.

(c) Refuge-specific fishing regulations will not liberalize existing State laws or regulations.

(d) Refuge-specific fishing regulations are subject to change and the public is invited to submit suggestions and comments for consideration at any time.

(e) We initially publish refuge-specific sport fishing regulations in the daily issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER, and subsequently they appear in §§ 32.20 through 32.72.

(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.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 67 FR 58943, Sept. 18, 2002]

§ 32.7 What refuge units are open to hunting and/or sport fishing?

Refuge units open to hunting and/or sport fishing in accordance with the provisions of subpart A of this part and §§ 32.20–32.72, inclusive, are as follows:

ALABAMA

Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge
Cahaba River National Wildlife Refuge
Choctaw National Wildlife Refuge
Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge
Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Key Cave National Wildlife Refuge
Mountain Lonleaf National Wildlife Refuge
Sauta 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
Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge
Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge
Salawik National Wildlife Refuge
Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge
Togiak National Wildlife Refuge
Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge
Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge

ARIZONA

Bill Williams River National Wildlife Refuge
Buenos Aires National Wildlife Refuge
Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge
Cibola National Wildlife Refuge
Havasu National Wildlife Refuge
Imperial National Wildlife Refuge
Kofa National Wildlife Refuge
San Bernardino National Wildlife Refuge

ARKANSAS

Bald Knob National Wildlife Refuge
Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Cache River National Wildlife Refuge
Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge
Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge
Overflow National Wildlife Refuge
Pond Creek National Wildlife Refuge
Wapanocca National Wildlife Refuge
White River National Wildlife Refuge

CALIFORNIA

Cibola National Wildlife Refuge
Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Colusa National Wildlife Refuge
Delevan National Wildlife Refuge
Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Havasu National Wildlife Refuge
Humboldt Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Imperial National Wildlife Refuge
Kern National Wildlife Refuge
Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge
Merced National Wildlife Refuge
Modoc National Wildlife Refuge
Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge
Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge
Salinas River National Wildlife Refuge
San Luis National Wildlife Refuge
San Pablo National Wildlife Refuge
Sonny Bono Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge
Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge
Sutter National Wildlife Refuge
Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge

COLORADO

Alamosa National Wildlife Refuge
Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge
Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge
Monte Vista National Wildlife Refuge
Rocky Mountain Arsenal

CONNECTICUT

Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge

DELAWARE

Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge
Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge

FLORIDA

Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge
Cedar Keys National Wildlife Refuge
Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge
Egmont Key National Wildlife Refuge
Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge
J.N. ''Ding'' Darling National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Woodruff National Wildlife Refuge
Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge
Merrit Island National Wildlife Refuge
Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge
Pinellas National Wildlife Refuge
St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge
St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge
Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge

GEORGIA

Banks Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge
Bond Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge
Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge
Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge
Savannah National Wildlife Refuge
Wassaw National Wildlife Refuge
Wolf Island National Wildlife Refuge

GUAM

Guam National Wildlife Refuge

HAWAII

Hakalau Forest National Wildlife Refuge
Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge
Kakahaia National Wildlife Refuge
Kilauea Point National Wildlife Refuge

IDAHO

Bear Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Camas National Wildlife Refuge
Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge
Grays Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Kootenai National Wildlife Refuge
Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge

ILLINOIS

Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge
Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge
Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge
Emiquon National Wildlife Refuge
Great River National Wildlife Refuge
Meredosia National Wildlife Refuge
Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge
Port Louisa National Wildlife Refuge
Two Rivers Naional Wildlife Refuge
Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge

INDIANA

Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuge
Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge
Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge and Management Area

IOWA

De Soto National Wildlife Refuge

Driftless Area National Wildlife Refuge
Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge
Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge
Port Louisa National Wildlife Refuge
Union Slough National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge

KANSAS

Flint Hills National Wildlife Refuge
Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge
Marais des Cygnes Natinal Wildlife Refuge
Quivira National Wildlife Refuge

KENTUCKY

Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge
Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge
Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge

LOUISIANA

Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Cocodrie National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge
Bayou Teche National Wildlife Refuge
Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge
Black Bayou Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge
Breton National Wildlife Refuge
Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge
Cat Island National Wildlife Refuge
Catahoula National Wildlife Refuge
D'Arbonne National Wildlife Refuge
Delta National Wildlife Refuge
Grand Cote National Wildlife Refuge
Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Ophelia National Wildlife Refuge
Mandalay National Wildlife Refuge
Red River National Wildlife Refuge
Sabine National Wildlife Refuge
Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge

MAINE

Lake Umbagog National Wildlife Refuge
Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge
Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge
Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge
Sunkhaze Meadows National Wildlife Refuge

MARYLAND

Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge
Eastern Neck National Wildlife Refuge
Patuxent Research Refuge

MASSACHUSETTS

Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge
Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge
Nantucket National Wildlife Refuge
Oxbow National Wildlife Refuge
Parker River National Wildlife Refuge

MICHIGAN

Harbor Island National Wildlife Refuge
Kirtland's Warbler Wildlife Management Area
Michigan Wetland Management District
Seney National Wildlife Refuge
Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge

MINNESOTA

Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge
Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge
Big Stone Wetland Management District
Crane Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
Detroit Lakes Wetland Management District
Fergus Falls Wetland Management District
Glacial Ridge National Wildlife Refuge
Hamden Slough National Wildlife Refuge
Litchfield Wetland Management District
Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge
Minnesota Valley Wetland Management
Morris Wetland Management District
Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge
Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Rydell National Wildlife Refuge
Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge
Tamarac National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Mississippi River Wild Life and Fish Refuge
Windom Wetland Management District

MISSISSIPPI

Bogue Chitto National Wildlife Refuge
Coldwater River National Wildlife Refuge
Dahomey National Wildlife Refuge
Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Hillside National Wildlife Refuge
Holt Collier National Wildlife Refuge
Mathews Brake National Wildlife Refuge
Morgan Brake National Wildlife Refuge
Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge
Panther Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
St. Catherine Creek National Wildlife Refuge
Tallahatchie National Wildlife Refuge
Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge

MISSOURI

Big Muddy National Wildlife Refuge
Clarence Cannon National Wildlife Refuge
Great River National Wildlife Refuge
Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge
Mingo National Wildlife Refuge
Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge
Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Two Rivers National Wildlife Refuge

MONTANA

Benton Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Benton Lake Wetland Management District
Black Coulee National Wildlife Refuge
Bowdoin National Wildlife Refuge
Bowdoin Wetland Management District
Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge
Charles M. Russell Wetland Management District
Creedman Coulee National Wildlife Refuge
Hailstone National Wildlife Refuge

Halfbreed Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Hewitt Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Mason National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Thibadeau National Wildlife Refuge
Lamesteer National Wildlife Refuge
Lee Metcalf National Wildlife Refuge
Lost Trail National Wildlife Refuge
Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge
National Bison National Wildlife Refuge
Nine-Pipe National Wildlife Refuge
Northeast Montana Wetland Management District
Northwest Montana Wetland Management District
Pablo National Wildlife Refuge
Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge
Swan River National Wildlife Refuge
UL Bend National Wildlife Refuge
War Horse National Wildlife Refuge

NEBRASKA

Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge
Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge
De Soto National Wildlife Refuge
Fort Niobrara National Wildlife Refuge
North Platte National Wildlife Refuge
Valentine National Wildlife Refuge

NEVADA

Ash Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
Desert National Wildlife Refuge
Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge
Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge
Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Great Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Silvio O. Conte National Wildlife Refuge

NEW JERSEY

Cape May National Wildlife Refuge
Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge
Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
Supawna Meadows National Wildlife Refuge
Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge

NEW MEXICO

Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge
Las Vegas National Wildlife Refuge
Maxwell National Wildlife Refuge
San Andres National Wildlife Refuge
Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge

NEW YORK

Amagansett National Wildlife Refuge
Elizabeth A. Morton National Wildlife Refuge
Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge
Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge
Oyster Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Seatuck National Wildlife Refuge
Target Rock National Wildlife Refuge
Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge

NORTH CAROLINA

Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge
Currituck National Wildlife Refuge
Cedar Island National Wildlife Refuge
Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge
Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge
Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge
Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge
Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge
Roanoke River National Wildlife Refuge
Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge

NORTH DAKOTA

Arrowwood National Wildlife Refuge
Arrowwood Wetland Management District
Audubon National Wildlife Refuge
Audubon Wetland Management District
Chase Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Chase Lake Wetland Management District
Crosby Wetland Management District
Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge
Devils Lake Wetland Management District
J. Clark Salyer National Wildlife Refuge
J. Clark Salyer Wetland Management District
Kulm Wetland Management District
Lake Alice National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Ilo National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Nettie National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Zahl National Wildlife Refuge
Long Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Long Lake Wetland Management District
Lostwood National Wildlife Refuge
Lostwood Wetland Management District
Rock Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Sibley Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Slade National Wildlife Refuge
Stewart Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Tewaukon National Wildlife Refuge
Tewaukon Wetland Management District
Upper Souris National Wildlife Refuge
Valley City Wetland Management District

OHIO

Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge
Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge

OKLAHOMA

Deep Fork National Wildlife Refuge
Little River National Wildlife Refuge
Optima National Wildlife Refuge
Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge
Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge
Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge
Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit
Washita National Wildlife Refuge
Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge

OREGON

Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge
Bear Valley National Wildlife Refuge
Cold Springs National Wildlife Refuge
Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge

Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge
Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-Tailed Deer
Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge
Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge
Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge
Malheur National Wildlife Refuge
McKay Creek National Wildlife Refuge
McNary National Wildlife Refuge
Sheldon National Wildlife Refuge
Umatilla National Wildlife Refuge
Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge
William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie National Wildlife Refuge
John Heinz National Wildlife Refuge at Tinicum
Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge

PUERTO RICO

[Reserved]

RHODE ISLAND

Block Island National Wildlife Refuge
John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge
Ninigret National Wildlife Refuge
Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge
Trustom Pond National Wildlife Refuge

SOUTH CAROLINA

Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge
Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge
Ernest F. Hollings ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge
Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge
Santee National Wildlife Refuge
Savannah National Wildlife Refuge
Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge

SOUTH DAKOTA

Devils Lake Wetland Management District
Huron Wetland Management District
Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Andes National Wildlife Refuge
Lake Andes Wetland Management District
Madison Wetland Management District
Pocasse National Wildlife Refuge
Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Sand Lake Wetland Management District
Waubay National Wildlife Refuge
Waubay Wetland Management District

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
Caddo 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
Chinocteague National Wildlife Refuge
Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge
Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge
James River National Wildilfe Refuge
Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge
Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge
Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Plum Tree Island National Wildlife Refuge
Presquile National Wildlife Refuge
Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge
Wallops Island National Wildlife Refuge

WASHINGTON

Columbia National Wildlife Refuge
Conboy Lake National Wildlife Refuge
Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge
Hanford Reach National Monument/Saddle Mountain National Wildlife Refuge
Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian 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
Turnbull 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
Whittlesey Creek National Wildlife Refuge

WYOMING

National Elk Refuge
Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge
Seedskadee National Wildlife Refuge

UNITED STATES UNINCORPORATED PACIFIC INSULAR POSSESSIONS

Johnston Island National Wildlife Refuge
Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29073, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29084, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6685, 6688, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55183, 55191, 55196, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 5277, Jan. 26, 1995; 60 FR 52868, Oct. 11, 1995; 60 FR 61212, Nov. 29, 1995; 60 FR 62040, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 31461, 31463, June 20, 1996; 61 FR 45366, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46393, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47375, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46914, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30777, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56400, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46353, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58943, Sept. 18, 2002; 68 FR 57315, Oct. 2, 2003; 69 FR 54362, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54158, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33167, June 11, 2008; 73 FR 51158, Aug. 29, 2008; 75 FR 18420, Apr. 12, 2010; 76 FR 3945, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56063, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 32.8 Areas closed to hunting.

Proclamations and orders		State	Land and waters within boundary and adjacent to, or in the vicinity of—	Citation
No.	Date			
	Nov. 20, 1959	Alabama	Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge	24 FR 9513.
	Oct. 15, 1960	.....do	.....do	25 FR 9899.
	Nov. 3, 1970	.....do	Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge	35 FR 16935.
2325	Mar. 21, 1939	Arkansas	Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR Cum. Supp. 4 FR 1309.
	Oct. 24, 1958	.....do	Holla Bend National Wildlife Refuge	23 FR 8429.
2274	Mar. 15, 1938	.....do	White River National Wildlife Refuge	3 FR 591.
	July 13, 1963	Delaware	Bombay Hook National Wildlife Refuge	28 FR 6228.
	Oct. 22, 1953	Florida	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	18 FR 7837.
	Oct. 20, 1960	.....do	.....do	25 FR 10030.
2758	Dec. 2, 1947	.....do	"Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR 1947 Supp.; 12 FR 8039.
2239	Apr. 10, 1939	Georgia	Savannah National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR Cum. Supp.; 4 FR 1595.
	Nov. 3, 1970	.....do	Eufaula Wildlife Refuge	35 FR 16935.
	Nov. 3, 1970	.....do	Wassaw National Wildlife Refuge	35 FR 16936.
2748	Oct. 1, 1947	Illinois	Honshoe Lake, Alexander County	3 CFR, 1947 Supp. 12 FR 6521.
	Sept. 9, 1953	.....do	.....do	18 FR 5495.
2322	Feb. 7, 1939	Louisiana	Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR, Cum. Suppl. 4 FR 611.
	Nov. 19, 1982	.....do	Delta National Wildlife Refuge	47 FR 52183.
	Dec. 2, 1969	.....do	Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge	34 FR 19077.
	Aug. 13, 1960	Maryland	Martin National Wildlife Refuge	25 FR 7741.
2617	Oct. 18, 1948	Massachusetts	Parker River National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR, 1948 Supp. 13 FR 6115.
2200	Oct. 7, 1936	Montana	Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge	1 FR 1554.
	Aug. 30, 1976	.....do	Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge	41 FR 31539.
2284	May 9, 1939	North Carolina	Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge	3 FR 912.
2129	July 18, 1935	.....do	Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge	49 Stat. 3450.
	Aug. 21, 1963	.....do	Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge	28 FR 9209.
	Sept. 22, 1967	.....do	Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge	32 FR 13384. 33 FR 749, Jan. 20, 1968.
	Sept. 27, 1964	.....do	.....do	49 FR 38141.
2000	June 6, 1932	South Carolina	Cape Romanain National Wildlife Refuge	47 Stat. 2513.
2329	Apr. 10, 1939	.....do	Savannah National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; 4 FR 1595.
	Sept. 13, 1968	.....do	Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge	33 FR 12964.
	Oct. 8, 1963	Tennessee	Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge	28 FR 10782.
	Aug. 23, 1956	Texas	Aransas National Wildlife Regudge	21 FR 6513.
2370	Oct. 16, 1939	Virginia	Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR, Cum. Supp. 4 FR 4285.
	Aug. 13, 1954	.....do	Presquile National Wildlife Refuge	19 FR 5290.
	Jan. 5, 1962	.....do	Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge	27 FR 104; 27 FR 858.
	Aug. 21, 1963	.....do	Mackay Island National Wildlife Refuge	28 FR 9209.
	Oct. 9, 1969	.....do	Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge	34 FR 15653.
2439	Nov. 7, 1940	Washington	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge	3 CFR, Cum. Supp.; 5 FR 4443.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 42880, Aug. 12, 1993; 74 FR 45678, Sept. 3, 2009]

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.

BON SECOUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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.

CAHABA RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, opossum, raccoon, coyote, and bobcat on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed hunt permit when hunting.

2. We prohibit hunting within 100 yards (90 m) of River Road.

3. We prohibit ATVs, mules, and horses on the refuge.

4. We allow the use of dogs to hunt upland game, but the dogs must be under the immediate control of the handler at all times and not allowed to run free (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

5. We allow shotguns with #4 shot or smaller, rifles firing .22 caliber rimfire ammunition, or archery equipment.

6. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a valid hunting license. Youth hunters must have passed a State-approved hunter education course. One adult may supervise no more than two youths.

7. We prohibit marking trees and the use of flagging tape, reflective tacks, and other similar marking devices (see §32.2(i)).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of white-tailed deer, feral hog, and wild turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed hunt permit when hunting.

2. We prohibit the use of firearms for hunting deer on the refuge. However, you may archery hunt in the portions of the refuge that are open for deer hunting during the archery, shotgun, and muzzleloader seasons established by the State.

3. We prohibit damaging trees or hunting from a tree that contains an inserted metal object (see § 27.51 of this chapter). Hunters must remove stands from trees after each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. We require tree stand users to use a safety belt or harness.

5. We prohibit the use of dogs for hunting or pursuit of big game.

6. Conditions B2, B3, and B7 apply.

7. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a valid hunting license. Youth hunters must have passed a State-approved hunter education course. One adult may supervise no more than one youth.

8. We prohibit participation in organized drives.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the taking of frog or turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

2. Condition B3 applies.

CHOCTAW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting within 100 yards (90 m) of the fenced-in refuge work center area, hiking trail, and refuge boat ramp.

2. We prohibit marking trees and using flagging tape, reflective tacks, and other similar marking devices.

3. We allow take of incidental species as listed in the refuge hunt permit (signed brochure) during any hunt with those weapons legal during those hunts.

4. Hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt permit (signed brochure) when hunting.

5. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a license and permit. One adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

6. We prohibit overnight mooring or storage of boats.

7. We require hunters to check all harvested game at the conclusion of each day at one of the refuge check out stations.

8. A hunter may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)). We restrict hunting weapons to shotguns with shot size no larger than No. 6 or rifles no larger than .22 standard rimfire or legal archery equipment.

9. We prohibit the use of mules, horses, and ATVs.

10. We allow dogs for upland game hunting except in Middle Swamp. We allow dogs only in Middle Swamp the last 2 weeks of upland game season.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1 through B9 apply.

2. We require tree stand users to use a safety belt or harness.

3. We prohibit damaging trees or hunting from a tree that contains an inserted metal object (see § 32.2(i)). We require hunters to remove all tree stands and blinds daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit participation in organized drives.

5. We prohibit hunting by aid or distribution of any feed, salt, or other mineral at any time (see § 32.2(h)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing year-round, except in the waterfowl sanctuary, which we close from December 1 through March 1.

2. With the exception of the refuge boat ramp, we limit access from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

3. We allow a rod and reel and pole and line. We prohibit all other methods of fishing.

4. We prohibit the taking of frogs and turtles (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit bow fishing.

6. We prohibit the use of airboats, hovercrafts, and inboard-water-thrust boats such as, but not limited to, personal watercraft, watercycles, and waterbikes.

7. We require a refuge Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) for commercial fishing. Commercial anglers may use nets, seines, baskets, and boxes legal for use within the State of Alabama.

8. We prohibit mooring or storing of boats from ½ hour after legal sunset to ½ hour before legal sunrise.

EUFAULA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning dove and Eurasian-collared dove, duck, and goose on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt permit (signed brochure) when hunting.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shotshells when hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. All youth hunters (age 15 and under) must remain within sight and normal voice contact of a properly licensed hunting adult age 21 or older. Youth hunters must possess and carry verification of passing a State-approved hunter education course. One adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

4. We allow duck and goose hunting in the Bradley and Kennedy units only by special permit (Waterfowl Lottery Application, FWS Form 3–2355) on/during selected days/times, during the State seasons. We close all other portions of the refuge to waterfowl hunting.

5. All waterfowl hunting opportunities are spaced-blind and assigned by lottery. Hunters wishing to participate in our waterfowl hunt must submit a Waterfowl Lottery Application (FWS Form 3–2355). Consult refuge brochure for details.

6. We limit the number of shotshells a hunter may possess to 25.

7. We prohibit damaging trees or other vegetation (see §§ 27.51 and 32.2(i) of this chapter).

8. Hunters must remove all stands/blinds at the end of each day's hunt (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

9. We allow access to the refuge for hunting from 1½; hours before legal sunrise to 1½; hours after legal sunset.

10. We prohibit hunting by aid of or distribution of any feed, salt, other mineral, or electronic device, including game cameras (see § 32.2(h) and § 27.93 of this chapter).

11. We prohibit participation in organized drives.

12. We prohibit the use of horses, mules, or other livestock.

13. We require tree stand users to use a safety belt.

14. We prohibit the use of motorized watercraft in all refuge waters not directly connected to Lake Eufaula.

15. We prohibit the use of all air-thrust boats, including aircraft.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A3, and A6 through A15 apply.

2. We allow squirrel and rabbit hunting on selected areas and days during the State seasons.

3. We prohibit the use of dogs (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

4. We allow only shotguns.

5. We prohibit the mooring or storing of boats from 1½; hours after legal sunset to 1½; hours before legal sunrise (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A6 through A15, and B5 apply.

2. We allow youth (ages 10 through 15) gun deer hunting in the Bradley Unit only by special permit (information obtained from Big/Upland Game Hunt Application, FWS Form 3–2356) during selected days/times.

3. All youth gun hunting opportunities are spaced-blind and assigned by lottery. Hunters wishing to participate in our youth gun hunt must submit a Big/Upland Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356). Consult the refuge brochure for details.

4. All youth hunters must remain within sight and normal voice contact of a properly hunting-licensed adult age 21 or older. Youth hunters must possess and carry verification of passing a State-approved hunter education course. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

5. We allow both archery deer and archery feral hog hunting on selected areas and days during the State archery deer season.

6. We close those portions of the refuge between Bustahatchee and Rood Creeks to archery hunting until November 1.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing, including bowfishing, in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A6, A15, and B5 apply.

2. We allow fishing on selected areas and days.

3. We allow shoreline access for fishing from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

4. We prohibit taking frog or turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter) on all refuge lands and waters.

5. We adopt reciprocal license agreements between Alabama and Georgia for fishing in Lake Eufaula. Anglers fishing in waters not directly connected to Lake Eufaula must be properly licensed for the State in which they are fishing.

GRAND BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.43 Mississippi for regulations.

KEY CAVE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning and Eurasian-collared dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt permit when hunting.

2. We allow hunting on designated areas from 12 p.m. (noon) to legal sunset Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

3. Hunters must park in designated parking areas. We prohibit parking vehicles on refuge roads or in the fields (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

4. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a license. Youth hunters must have passed a State-approved hunter education course. One adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

5. We allow you to use dogs during the hunt, but the dogs must be under the immediate control of the handler at all times and not allowed to roam free (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated portions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A3 through A5 apply.

2. We allow hunting on designated areas from legal sunrise to legal sunset Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, except that you may hunt opossum and raccoon after legal sunset.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MOUNTAIN LONGLEAF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt permit while hunting.

2. We prohibit marking trees and the use of flagging tape, reflective tacks, and other similar marking devices (see §27.61 of this chapter).

3. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a valid hunting license. Youth hunters must have passed a State-approved hunter education course. One adult may supervise no more than two youths.

4. We prohibit the use of horses, mules, and ATVs on all refuge hunts.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, groundhog, raccoon, opossum, beaver, and fox on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4 apply.

2. We only allow hunting from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. We prohibit the use of dogs (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter) to hunt or pursue raccoon, opossum, or fox.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, bobcat, coyote, feral hog, and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4 apply.

2. We prohibit damaging trees or hunting from a tree that contains an inserted metal object (see § 32.2(i)). Hunters must remove stands from trees each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. We prohibit using dogs (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter) to hunt or pursue big game.

4. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a valid State hunting license. Youth hunters must have passed a State-approved hunter education course. One adult may supervise no more than one youth.

5. We require tree stand users to use a safety belt or harness.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SAUTA CAVE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Sauty Creek Wildlife Management Area regulations apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

WHEELER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt permit when hunting.

2. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) #4 or smaller, .22 caliber rimfire, or legal archery equipment.

3. You must unload and case or dismantle firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) before placing them in a vehicle or boat.

4. We prohibit hunting in the Triana recreation area or within 100 yards (90 m) of any public building, public road, walking trail, or boardwalk.

5. We prohibit mules and horses on all refuge hunts.

6. We allow hunting on designated areas Monday through Saturday. We prohibit hunting on Sunday.

7. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a license. Youth hunters must have passed a State-approved hunter education course. One adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

8. We prohibit mooring or storing of boats from legal sunset to legal sunrise.

9. We prohibit marking trees and the use of flagging tape, reflective tacks, and other similar marking devices.

10. We allow the use of dogs to hunt upland game, but the dogs must be under the immediate control of the handler at all times and not allowed to run free (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1, B3, B4, B6, B8, and B9 apply.

2. We prohibit participation in organized drives.

3. We allow bows with broadhead arrows and flintlocks .40 caliber or larger only.

4. We prohibit damaging trees or hunting from a tree that contains an inserted metal object (see § 32.2(i)). Hunters must remove stands from trees each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

5. We require tree stand users to use a safety belt or harness.

6. We prohibit mules and horses on all refuge hunts.

7. We prohibit hunting by aid or distribution of any feed, salt, or other mineral at any time (see § 32.2(h)).

8. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a license. Youth hunters must have passed a State-approved hunter education course. One adult may supervise no more than one youth.

9. You may only hunt feral hog during the refuge archery and flintlock deer season.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit bank fishing around the shoreline of the refuge headquarters. Consult with the refuge brochure for further information.

2. We open all other refuge waters to fishing year-round unless otherwise posted.

3. We prohibit fishing in the Waterfowl Display Pool and other waters adjacent to the visitor center.

4. We prohibit airboats and hovercraft on all waters within the refuge boundaries.

5. We prohibit 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 3.

6. We prohibit mooring and storing of boats from legal sunset to legal sunrise.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29073, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6688, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55183, Nov. 3, 1994; 62 FR 47375, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46915, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30777, May 12, 2000; 66 FR 46353, Sept. 4, 2001; 69 FR 54362, Sept. 8, 2004; 69 FR 55995, Sept. 17, 2004; 70 FR 54158, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33167, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45678, Sept. 3, 2009; 74 FR 50736, Oct. 1, 2009; 76 FR 3945, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56063, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 32.21 Alaska.

Alaska refuges are opened to hunting, fishing and trapping pursuant to the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Pub. L. 96–487, 94 Stat. 2371). Information regarding specific refuge regulations can be obtained from the Region 7 Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, AK, or by contacting the manager of the respective individual refuge.

§ 32.22 Arizona.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BILL WILLIAMS RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning and white-winged dove in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow only shotguns for hunting. We limit all shotguns to a maximum three-shell capacity, 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 (see §20.21(b) of this chapter).

2. You may possess only nontoxic shot while hunting in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of any building, road, or levee open to public use.

4. We allow hunting/angling on the refuge only in those areas posted or designated as open. The public hunting area is generally described as south of the Bill Williams Road and east of Arizona State Rt. 95 plus the south half of Section 35, T 11N–R 17W as posted. We close the isolated grow-out cove near the visitor center to fishing as posted.

5. We allow hunting/angling in accordance with State regulations only for the listed species.

6. You may retrieve fish or game from an area closed to hunting or entry only upon specific consent from an authorized refuge employee.

7. We prohibit target practice or any non-hunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

8. Anyone for hire to assist or guide a hunter or angler must first obtain, possess, and carry a valid Special Use Permit issued by the refuge manager.

9. We prohibit the construction or use of any pits, permanent blinds, or other structures (see §27.92 of this chapter).

10. All refuge visitors must remove all personal items from the refuge at the end of each day's activity, *i.e.*, boats, equipment, cameras, temporary blinds, stands, etc. (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

11. Hunters must report accidents involving property damage or personal injury to the refuge manager or authorized Service personnel (see §25.72 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and cottontail rabbit in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A11 apply.

2. We only allow hunting of cottontail rabbit from September 1 to the close of the State quail season.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of desert bighorn sheep in Arizona Wildlife Management Areas 16A and 44A in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A4 through A11 apply.

2. In Arizona Wildlife Management Unit 44A, we allow hunting on the refuge only in those areas south of the Bill Williams River Road and east of Arizona State Rt. 95 plus the south half of Section 35, T 11N–R 17W as posted.

3. In Arizona Wildlife Management Unit 16A, we allow hunting for desert bighorn sheep only in those areas north of the Bill Williams River.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A4 through A11 apply.

2. We prohibit personal watercraft (PWC as defined by State law), air boats, and hovercraft on all waters within the boundaries of the refuge.

3. We designate all refuge waters as wakeless speed zones (as defined by State law).

4. Persons fishing from a boat or other floating object must obtain, possess, and carry a current Colorado River shared jurisdiction stamp.

5. Conditions A3 and A7 through A11 apply.

BUENOS AIRES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow portable or temporary blinds and stands, but you must remove them at the end of each hunt day.

2. We prohibit the use of flagging tape, reflective tape, or other signs or markers used to identify paths or to mark tree stands, blinds, or other areas.

3. The No-Hunt Zones include all Service property east of milepost 7 of Arivaca Road within the Arivaca Creek Management Area, all Service property in Brown Canyon, all Service property within ¼ mile (.4 km) of refuge residences, and the posted No-Hunt Zone encompassing refuge headquarters and

area bounded by the 10-mile (16 km) Pronghorn Drive auto tour loop.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of rabbit, coyote, and skunk on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Conditions A1 through A3 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of mule and white-tailed deer, javelina, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only hunt feral hog during big game seasons. Each hunter must possess and carry a valid hunting license and big game permit for the season in progress. There is no bag limit.

2. Conditions A1 through A3 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CABEZA PRIETA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of desert bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Entry permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CIBOLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, common snipe, and mourning and white-winged doves on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow only shotguns.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

3. You must obtain a permit to enter the Island Unit.

4. You must pay a hunt fee in portions of the refuge. Consult refuge hunting leaflet for locations.

5. We do not allow pit or permanent blinds.

6. You may hunt only during seasons, dates, times, and areas posted by signs and/or indicated on refuge leaflets, special regulations, and maps available at the refuge office.

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 roads or levees.

9. We close Farm Unit 2 to all hunting except goose hunting during the Arizona waterfowl season.

10. Consult the refuge hunt leaflet for the shot limit.

11. The area known as Pretty Water is open to waterfowl hunting from ½ hour before sunrise to 3:00 p.m. MST during the Arizona and California waterfowl seasons.

12. The Hart Mine Marsh area is open to hunting from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily during goose season.

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. We allow hunting of mourning and whitewinged dove, duck, coot, moorhen, goose, and common snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit falconry.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

3. You may not hunt within 50 yards (45m) of any building or public road.

4. We prohibit target shooting or the discharge of any weapon except to hunt.

5. We prohibit possession of firearms except while hunting.

6. We prohibit the construction or use of pits and permanent blinds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

7. You must remove temporary blinds, boats, hunting equipment, and decoys from the refuge following each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit retrieving game from closed areas. You may retrieve game from areas closed to hunting, but otherwise open to entry, as long as you possess no firearms or other means of take.

9. Anyone hired to assist or guide hunter(s) must obtain, possess, and carry a valid Special Use Permit issued by the refuge manager.

10. We prohibit hunting on those refuge lands within the Lake Havasu City limits.

11. The following conditions apply only to Pintail Slough (all refuge lands north of North Dike):

i. We require a fee for waterfowl hunting. You must possess proof of payment (refuge permit) while hunting.

ii. Waterfowl hunters must hunt within 25 feet (7.5 m) of the numbered post of their assigned blind.

iii. We limit the number of persons at each waterfowl hunt blind to three. Observers cannot hold shells or guns unless in possession of a valid State hunting license and stamps.

iv. We limit the number of shells a waterfowl hunter may possess to 25.

v. Waterfowl hunters must possess at least 12 decoys per blind.

vi. You may use only dead vegetation or materials brought from off refuge for making or fixing hunt blinds. We prohibit the cutting, pulling, marking or removing vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

vii. Waterfowl hunters must be at their blind at least 45 minutes before legal shoot time and not leave their blind until 10:00 am MST.

viii. We allow waterfowl hunting on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Waterfowl hunting ends at 12:00 p.m. (noon) MST. Hunters must be out of the slough area by 1:00 p.m. MST.

ix. We allow hunting in the juniors-only waterfowl season.

x. We allow dove hunting only during the September season.

12. The following conditions apply to all waters of the lower Colorado River within the Havasu NWR:

i. We close designated portions of Topock Marsh to all entry from October 1 through the last day of the waterfowl hunt season (including the State junior waterfowl hunt). These areas are indicated in refuge brochures and identified by buoys and/or signs.

ii. We prohibit hunting in the waters of the Colorado River and on those refuge lands within 1/4 mile (.4 km) of the waters of the Colorado River from and including Castle Rock Bay north to Interstate 40.

iii. We allow hunting on refuge lands and waters south of Castle Rock Bay to the north boundary of the Lake Havasu City limits.

13. We prohibit the use of all air-thrust boats and/or air-cooled propulsion engines, including floating aircraft.

14. Hunting dogs must be under the immediate control of the hunter at all times.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and cottontail rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A10, A11vi., and A12 apply.

2. We prohibit the possession or use of rifles.

3. We allow hunting of quail in Pintail Slough prior to and following the State waterfowl season (The State waterfowl season includes the State general waterfowl season, the days between the juniors-only waterfowl hunt and the general State waterfowl season, and the juniors-only waterfowl hunt.).

4. We allow hunting of cottontail rabbit in Pintail Slough prior to and following the State waterfowl season (The State waterfowl season includes the State general waterfowl season, the days between the juniors-only waterfowl hunt and the general State waterfowl season, and the juniors-only waterfowl hunt.).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of bighorn sheep on those refuge lands in Arizona Wildlife Management Area 16B in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A3 through A9 and A12ii apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations (Colorado River specific regulations apply) subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of all air-thrust boats or air-cooled propulsion engines, including floating aircraft.

2. We prohibit overnight boat mooring and shore anchoring unless actively fishing as defined by State regulations (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. Anyone hired to assist or guide anglers must obtain, possess, and carry a valid Special Use Permit issued by the refuge manager.

4. The following apply only on Topock Marsh:

i. We close designated portions to all entry from October 1 through the last day of the waterfowl hunt season (including the State junior waterfowl hunt).

ii. We close designated portions to all entry from April 1 through August 31. These areas are indicated in refuge brochures and identified by buoys and or signs.

iii. We prohibit personal watercraft (PWC, as defined by State law).

5. The following apply to all waters of the Colorado River within Havasu NWR from the south regulatory buoy line to the north regulatory buoy line at Interstate 40 (approximately 17 miles [27.2 km]).

i. We prohibit personal watercraft (PWC, as defined by State law) as indicated by signs or regulatory buoys in all backwaters.

ii. We limit watercraft speed as indicated by signs or regulatory buoys to no wake (as defined by State law) in all backwaters.

iii. We prohibit water-skiing, tubing, wake boarding, or other recreational-towed devices.

6. The following apply to the Mesquite Bay areas of Lake Havasu.

i. We prohibit entry of all motorized watercraft in all three bays as indicated by signs or regulatory buoys.

ii. The Mesquite Bays are Day Use Only areas and open from 1 hour before legal sunrise to 1 hour after legal sunset.

IMPERIAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of mourning and white-winged dove, duck, coot, moorhen, goose, and common snipe 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. We allow hunting of quail, cottontail rabbit, coyote, and fox 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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting quail and cottontail rabbit (see § 32.2(k).
3. We allow cottontail rabbit hunting from September 1 to the close of the State quail season.
4. We allow coyote and fox hunting only during the State quail season.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of mule deer and desert bighorn sheep on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and frogging for bullfrog on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We close posted portions of Martinez Lake and Ferguson Lake to entry from October 1 through the last day of February.

KOFA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, cottontail rabbit, coyote, and fox is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting of coyote, fox, and cottontail rabbit is permitted during the State quail season only, except as provided below.
2. Hunting of coyote and fox is not permitted during the deer season except that deer hunters with valid Unit 45A, 45B, and 45C deer permits may take these predators until a deer is taken.
3. Allowed method of take of cottontail rabbits is shotgun only.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of mule deer and desert bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning and white-winged dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow only shotguns.
2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and cottontail rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A2 apply.
2. Cottontail rabbit season shall open on September 1 and close on the last day of the State quail season.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29073, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6688, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55183, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62040, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47376, Sept. 9, 1997; 65 FR 30777, May 12, 2000; 66 FR 46353, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58943, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54365, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54159, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33167, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45679, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3946, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56064, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, snipe, woodcock, and dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge hunting permits. The permits (found on the front cover of the annual hunt brochure/permit—signature required) are nontransferable, and anyone on refuge land in possession of hunting equipment must sign, possess, and carry the permits at all times.
2. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, dove, and snipe daily until 12 p.m. (noon) throughout the State seasons, except for season closures on the Farm Unit during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt and for the exception provided in A3.
3. We allow hunting for goose from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour past legal sunset after the closing of the duck season in January for the remainder of the State goose season(s) and Snow, Blue, and Ross' Goose Conservation Orders.
4. We allow hunting for woodcock daily throughout the State seasons, except for season closures during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt.
5. We prohibit commercial hunting/guiding.

6. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot shells for hunting while in the field (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less. The possession limit includes shells located in/on vehicles and other personal equipment. The field possession limit for shells does not apply to goose hunting after the closing of the duck season in January.

7. We prohibit hunting closer than 100 yards (90 m) to another hunter or hunting party.

8. You must remove decoys, blinds, boats, and all other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) daily by 1 p.m.

9. Waterfowl hunters may enter the refuge at 4 a.m.

10. Boats with the owner's name and address permanently displayed or valid registration may be left on the refuge from March 1 through October 31. We prohibit the use of boats from 12 p.m. (midnight) to 4 a.m. during duck season.

11. Hunters may use and possess only biodegradable materials to mark trails.

12. We prohibit building or hunting from permanent blinds. We prohibit driving or screwing any metal object into a tree or hunting from a tree in which a metal object has been driven or screwed to support a hunter (see § 32.2(i)).

13. We prohibit cutting of holes or manipulation of vegetation (*i.e.*, cutting bushes, mowing, weed-eating, herbicide use, etc.) and hunting from manipulated areas (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

14. We allow use of dogs for migratory game bird hunting.

15. We allow waterfowl hunting from refuge roads and levees.

16. Any hunter born after 1968 must carry a valid hunter education card. An adult at least age 21 must supervise hunters under age 16 who have a valid hunter education card and remain within sight and normal voice contact with the youth. Hunters under age 16 do not need to have a card if they are under the direct supervision (within arm's reach) of an adult (at least age 21) holder of a valid hunting license. An adult may supervise up to two youths for migratory bird and upland game hunting but may supervise only one youth for big game hunting. We will honor home State hunter education cards.

17. We prohibit target practice or nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

18. We allow vehicle use only on established roads and trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We limit vehicle access on the Mingo Creek unit to ATV use only, only on marked ATV trails, September 1 through February 28, and only to provide access for hunting beyond Parking Areas. Hunters may use conventional vehicles on the Farm Unit from March 1 through November 14 only. Hunters may only use ATVs from September 1 through February 28 and only to provide access for hunting beyond Parking Areas. We prohibit driving around a locked gate, barrier, or beyond a sign closing a road to vehicular traffic (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

19. We prohibit entry into or hunting in waterfowl sanctuaries from November 15 through February 28.

20. Hunters must adhere to all public use special conditions and regulations on the annual hunt brochure/permit.

21. We prohibit airboats, hovercraft, and personal watercraft (Jet Ski, etc.).

22. We prohibit the possession or use of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)) and open alcohol containers on refuge roads, ATV trails, boat ramps, and parking areas.

23. We prohibit loaded hunting firearms or muzzleloaders in or on a vehicle, ATV, or boat while under power (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter). We define ''loaded'' as shells in the firearm or ignition device on the muzzleloader.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, raccoon, opossum, beaver, muskrat, nutria, armadillo, coyote, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following special conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A5, A10 through A12, and A16 through A23 apply.

2. Hunters may use shotguns only with approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) and rifles chambered for rimfire cartridges.

3. We allow squirrel hunting September 1 through February 28 on the Mingo Creek Unit and on the Farm Unit, except for season closure on the Farm Unit during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We prohibit dogs, except for the period of December 1 through February 28.

4. We allow rabbit hunting in accordance with the State season on the Mingo Creek Unit and on the Farm Unit, except for season closure on the Farm Unit during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We prohibit dogs, except for the period of December 1 through February 28.

5. We allow quail hunting in accordance with the State season except for season closure on the Farm Unit during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We allow dogs.

6. We allow hunting of raccoon and opossum with dogs on all refuge hunt units. We require dogs for hunting of raccoon/opossum at night. We list annual season dates in the refuge hunting brochure/permit. We prohibit field trials and organized training events.

7. We prohibit the use of horses and mules.

8. Hunters may take beaver, muskrat, nutria, armadillo, feral hog, and coyote during any refuge hunt with the device allowed for that hunt subject to State seasons.

9. We prohibit hunting from refuge roads except by waterfowl hunters.

10. We prohibit hunting from a vehicle.

11. We limit nighttime use to fishing, frogging, and/or raccoon/opossum hunting,

and the angler or hunter must possess the appropriate tackle or gear.

12. We prohibit transportation, possession, or release of live hog on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A5, A10 through A12, A16 through A23, and B8 through B12 apply.

2. We divide the refuge into two hunting units: Farm Unit and Mingo Creek Unit.

3. The archery/crossbow hunting season for deer begins on the opening day of the State season and continues throughout the State season in the Mingo Creek Unit and Farm Unit except for the season closure on the Farm Unit during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We provide annual season dates and bag limits on the hunt brochure/permit (signature required).

4. Muzzleloader hunting season for deer will begin in October and continue for a period of up to 9 days in all hunting units with annual season dates and bag limits provided on the hunt brochure/permit.

5. The modern gun hunting season for deer will begin in November and continue for a period of up to 9 days on the Farm Unit with annual season dates and bag limits provided on the hunt brochure/permit. We close the Mingo Creek Unit.

6. The fall archery/crossbow hunting season for turkey will begin on the opening day of the State season and continue throughout the State season on the Mingo Creek Unit only.

7. We prohibit spring and fall gun hunting for turkey.

8. Immediately record the zone 002 on your hunting license and later at an official check station for all deer and turkey harvested on the refuge.

9. You may use only shotguns with rifled slugs, muzzleloaders, and legal pistols for modern gun deer hunting.

10. We allow only portable deer stands capable of being carried by a single individual. Hunters may erect stands 7 days prior to the refuge deer season and must remove them from the waterfowl sanctuaries prior to November 15, except for stands used by Quota Gun Deer Hunt permit holders (signature required), which must be removed by the last day of the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. Hunters must remove all stands on the remainder of the refuge within 7 days of the closure of archery season (see § 27.93 of this chapter). Hunters must permanently affix their name and address to their deer stands on the refuge.

11. We prohibit hunting from a vehicle or use of a vehicle as a deer stand.

12. We prohibit the use of dogs.

13. We prohibit the possession or use of buckshot for hunting on all refuge lands.

14. We prohibit hunting from mowed and/or graveled road right-of-ways.

15. Refuge lands are located in State-designated Flood Prone Region B, and we will close them to all deer hunting when the White River Gauge at Augusta reaches 31 feet (9.3 m), as reported by the National Weather Service at *http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/LZK/RVSLZK* and reopen them when the same gauge reading falls below 30 feet (9.1 m) and the White River Gauge at Georgetown falls to, or below, 19 feet (5.7 m).

16. We allow only Quota Gun Deer Hunt permit holders on the Farm Unit during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt and only for the purposes of deer hunting. We close the refuge to all other entry and public use during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt.

17. We close waterfowl sanctuaries to all entry and hunting from November 15 to February 28 except for Quota Gun Deer Hunt permit holders who may hunt the sanctuary when the season overlaps with these dates.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and frogging in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A10, A18 through A23, B11, and C16 apply.

2. We close waterfowl sanctuaries to all entry and fishing/frogging from November 15 to February 28. We also close the Farm Unit to all entry and fishing during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt.

3. We prohibit commercial fishing.

4. We prohibit the take or possession of turtles and/or mollusks (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit mooring houseboats to the refuge bank on the Little Red River.

BIG LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, nutria, coyote, beaver, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge hunt permits. The permits (found on the front cover of the annual hunt brochure/permit—signature required) are nontransferable and anyone on refuge land in possession of hunting equipment must sign and carry the permit at all times.

2. We provide annual season dates for squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum hunting in the refuge hunting brochure/permit.

3. We allow take of nutria, beaver, and coyote during any refuge hunt with the device allowed for that hunt subject to State seasons.

4. Any hunter born after 1968 must carry a valid hunter education card. An adult age 21 or older must supervise and remain within sight and normal voice contact with hunters under age 16 who have a valid hunter education card. Hunters under age 16 do not

need to have a card if they are under the direct supervision (within arm's reach) of an adult (age 21 or older) holder of a valid hunting license. An adult may supervise up to two youths for upland game hunting but may supervise only one youth for big game hunting. We will honor home State hunter education cards.

5. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

6. You may take opossum when hunting raccoon.

7. We require dogs for night hunting of raccoon and opossum. We prohibit field trials and organized training events.

8. When hunting, you may only use shotguns with approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) and rifles chambered for rimfire cartridges.

9. We prohibit boats from November 1 through February 28, except on that portion of the refuge open for public fishing with electric motors and Ditch 28.

10. We prohibit hunting from mowed and/or gravel road right-of-ways.

11. We prohibit ATVs (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

12. We prohibit horses and mules.

13. We limit nighttime use to fishing, frogging, and/or raccoon/opossum hunting, and the angler or hunter must possess the appropriate tackle or gear.

14. We prohibit driving around a locked gate, barrier, or beyond a sign closing a road to vehicular traffic (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

15. We prohibit the possession or use of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)) or open alcohol containers on refuge roads, ATV trails, boat ramps, parking areas, and fishing piers/observation decks.

16. You must adhere to all public use special conditions and regulations on the annual hunt brochure/permit.

17. We prohibit loaded hunting firearms or muzzleloaders in or on a vehicle, ATV, or boat while under power (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter). We define ''loaded'' as shells in the firearm or ignition device on the muzzleloader.

18. We prohibit transportation, possession, or release of live hog on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1, B3 through B5, and B9 through B18 apply.

2. We allow archery/crossbow hunting for white-tailed deer. We provide annual season dates in the hunt brochure/permit.

3. Hunters may use only bows or crossbows.

4. We prohibit dogs.

5. Hunters may possess or use only biodegradable materials to mark trails.

6. Upon harvest of deer, hunters must immediately record the deer zone 030 on their license and later on official check station records.

7. Hunters must check out (check harvested deer) at the Hunter Information Station.

8. We allow only portable deer stands capable of being carried by a single individual. Hunters may erect stands 7 days prior to the refuge deer season and must remove them within 7 days of the closure of archery season (see § 27.93 of this chapter). Hunters must permanently affix their name and address to their deer stands on the refuge.

9. We prohibit driving metal or other objects into trees or hunting from trees in which objects have been driven (see § 32.2(i)).

10. We prohibit cutting, pruning, or trimming vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

11. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

12. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and frogging on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B9 and B11 through B17 apply.

2. Anglers may launch boats only in designated areas.

3. We prohibit airboats, personal watercraft, Jet Skis, and hovercraft (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

4. We allow frogging from the beginning of the State frogging season through October 31.

5. We allow the take of largemouth bass in accordance with State regulations.

6. We prohibit the take or possession of turtles and/or mollusks (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

7. We require a Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) for all commercial fishing activities on the refuge.

CACHE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, snipe, woodcock, and dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge hunting permits. These permits (found on the front cover of the annual hunt brochure/permit—signature required) are nontransferable, and anyone on the refuge in possession of hunting equipment must sign and carry the permit at all times.

2. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, dove, and snipe daily until 12 p.m. (noon) throughout the State seasons, except for refuge-wide season closures during Quota Gun Deer Hunt and the exception provided in A3.

3. We allow hunting for goose from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset after the close of duck season in January for the remainder of the State goose season(s) and Snow, Blue, and Ross' Goose Conservation Order.

4. We allow hunting for woodcock daily throughout the State seasons except for season closures during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt.

5. We prohibit commercial hunting and/or guiding.

6. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

7. You must remove decoys, blinds, boats, and all other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) daily by 1 p.m.

8. Waterfowl hunters may enter the refuge at 4 a.m.

9. Boats with the owner's name and address permanently displayed or valid registration may be left on the refuge from March 1 through October 31. We prohibit boats on the refuge from 12 p.m. (midnight) to 4 a.m. during duck season.

10. Hunters may possess or use only biodegradable materials to mark trails.

11. We prohibit building or hunting from permanent blinds. We prohibit driving or screwing any metal object into a tree or hunting from a tree in which a metal object has been driven or screwed to support a hunter (see § 32.2(i)).

12. We prohibit cutting of holes or other manipulation of vegetation (e.g., cutting bushes, mowing, weed-eating, herbicide use, and other actions) or hunting from manipulated areas (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

13. We allow use of dogs for migratory game bird hunting.

14. We allow waterfowl hunting on flooded refuge roads.

15. Any hunter born after 1968 must carry a valid hunter education card. An adult at least age 21 must supervise and remain within sight and normal voice contact with hunters younger than age 16 who have a valid hunter education card. Hunters younger than age 16 do not need to have a card if they are under the direct supervision (within arm's reach) of a holder of a valid hunting license of at least age 21. An adult may supervise up to two youths for migratory bird and upland game hunting but may supervise only one youth for big game hunting. We will honor home State hunter education cards.

16. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

17. We prohibit ATVs except from September 1 through February 28, on designated roads, trails, or established parking areas, and only to provide access for hunting. We prohibit driving around a locked gate, barrier, or beyond a sign closing a road to vehicular traffic (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

18. We prohibit entry into or hunting in waterfowl sanctuaries from November 15 through February 28.

19. You must adhere to all public use special conditions and regulations on the annual hunt brochure/permit.

20. We close all other hunts during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We allow only Quota Gun Deer Hunt permit (signature only required) holders to enter the refuge during this hunt and only for the purpose of deer hunting.

21. We prohibit airboats, hovercraft, and personal watercraft (Jet Ski, etc.) (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

22. We prohibit the possession or use of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)) or open alcohol containers on refuge roads, ATV trails, boat ramps, and parking areas.

23. We prohibit loaded hunting firearms or muzzleloaders in or on a vehicle, ATV, or boat while under power (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter). We define ''loaded'' as shells in the firearm or ignition device on the muzzleloader.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, raccoon, opossum, beaver, muskrat, nutria, armadillo, coyote, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A5, A9 through A11, and A15 through A23 apply.

2. We allow squirrel hunting September 1 through February 28 on all refuge hunt units except for refuge-wide season closure during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We prohibit dogs, except during the period December 1 through February 28.

3. Rabbit season corresponds with the State season on all refuge hunt units except for refuge-wide season closure during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We prohibit dogs except during the period December 1 through February 28.

4. Quail season corresponds with the State season on all refuge hunt units except for refuge-wide season closure during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We allow dogs.

5. We allow hunting of raccoon and opossum with dogs on all refuge hunt units. We require dogs for hunting of raccoon/opossum at night. We provide annual season dates in the refuge hunting brochure/permit. We prohibit field trials and organized training events.

6. We prohibit horses and mules.

7. You may take beaver, muskrat, nutria, armadillo, feral hog, and coyote during any refuge hunt with the device allowed for that hunt.

8. We prohibit hunting from mowed and/or graveled refuge roads except by waterfowl hunters during flooded conditions.

9. We prohibit hunting from a vehicle.

10. You may use only shotguns with approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) and rifles

chambered for rimfire cartridges when hunting.

11. We limit nighttime use to fishing, frogging, and/or raccoon/opossum hunting, and the angler or hunter must possess appropriate tackle or gear.

12. We prohibit transportation, possession, or release of live hog on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A5, A9 through A11, A15 through A23, B6 through B9, B11, and B12 apply.

2. We divide the refuge into the following three hunting units: Unit I—refuge lands between Highway 79 and Interstate 40; Unit II—all refuge lands east of Highway 33 between Interstate 40 and Highway 18 at Grubbs, Arkansas; and Unit III—all refuge lands west of Highway 33, from Interstate 40 to Highway 64.

3. Archery/crossbow hunting season for deer begins on the opening day of the State season and continues throughout the State season in all refuge hunting units except for refuge-wide season closure during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We provide annual season dates and bag limits on the hunt brochure/permit.

4. Muzzleloader hunting season for deer will begin in October and will continue for a period of up to 9 days in all hunting units with annual season dates and bag limits provided on the hunt brochure/permit.

5. Modern gun deer hunting will begin in November and continue for a period of up to 11 days in all hunting units with annual season dates and bag limits provided on the hunt brochure/permit.

6. The fall archery/crossbow hunting season for turkey will begin on the opening day of the State season and continue throughout the State season in Hunt Units I, III, and those Unit II lands that are located within the State fall archery/crossbow turkey zone. We close Unit II lands outside the fall archery/crossbow turkey zone. We prohibit turkey hunting during the refuge-wide season closure during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We do not open for fall gun hunting for turkeys.

7. The spring gun hunt for turkey will begin on the opening day of the State season and continue throughout the State season in Hunt Units I and III. We close Unit II lands with the exception of those refuge lands included in the combined Black Swamp Wildlife Management Area/Cache River National Wildlife Refuge quota permit hunts administered by the State.

8. Immediately record the zone 095 on your hunting license and later at an official check station for all deer and turkey harvested on the refuge.

9. Hunters may only use shotguns with rifled slugs, muzzleloaders, or legal pistols for modern gun deer hunting on the Dixie Farm Unit Waterfowl Sanctuary, adjacent waterfowl hunt area, and the Plunkett Farm Unit Waterfowl Sanctuary.

10. We allow only portable deer stands capable of being carried by a single individual.

11. We prohibit use of a vehicle as a deer stand.

12. You must permanently affix the owner's name and address to all deer stands on the refuge.

13. Hunters may erect stands 7 days prior to the refuge deer season and must remove them from the waterfowl sanctuaries prior to November 15, and from the rest of the refuge within 7 days of the closure of archery season (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

14. We prohibit the use of dogs.

15. We prohibit the possession or use of buckshot for hunting on all refuge lands.

16. We prohibit hunting from mowed and/or graveled road right-of-ways.

17. We will close refuge lands located in State-designated Flood Prone Region B to all deer hunting when the White River gauge at Augusta reaches 31 feet (9.3 m), as reported by the National Weather Service at *http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/LZK/RVSLZK* and reopen them when the same gauge reading falls below 30 feet (9.1 m) and the White River gauge at Georgetown falls to, or below, 19 feet (5.7 m).

18. We will close refuge lands located in State-designated Flood Prone Region C to all deer hunting when the Cache River gauge at Patterson exceeds 10 feet (3 m), as reported by the National Weather Service at *http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/LZK/RVSLZK* and reopen them when the same gauge reading falls below 8.5 feet (2.6 m).

19. We will close refuge lands located in Flood Prone Region D to all deer and turkey hunting when the White River gauge at Clarendon reaches 28 feet (8.4 m), as reported by the National Weather Service at *http://www.srh.noaa.gov/data/LZK/RVSLZK* and reopen them when the same gauge reading falls to, or below, 27 feet (8.1 m).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and frogging on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A9, A17, A19, A21 through A23, and B11 apply.

2. We close waterfowl sanctuaries to all entrance and fishing/frogging from November 15 to February 28. We prohibit refuge-wide entry and fishing during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt.

3. We require a Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) for all commercial fishing activities on the refuge.

4. We prohibit the take or possession of turtles and/or mollusks (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit the mooring of houseboats to refuge property.

FELSENTHAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and coot during the State waterfowl season except during scheduled quota refuge Gun Deer Hunts.

2. Hunting of duck, goose, and coot ends at 12 p.m. (noon) each day.

3. We allow only portable blinds. You must remove all duck hunting equipment (portable blinds, boats, guns, and decoys) (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the hunt area by 1:30 p.m. each day.

4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shells when hunting (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less each day during waterfowl season; hunters may not discharge more than 25 shells per day.

5. We close areas of the refuge posted with ''Area Closed'' signs and identify them on the refuge hunt brochure map as a waterfowl sanctuary. Waterfowl sanctuaries are closed to all public entry and public use during waterfowl hunting season.

6. No person will utilize the services of a guide, guide service, outfitter, club, organization, or other person who provides equipment, services, or assistance on Refuge System lands for compensation. Failure to comply with this provision subjects each hunter in the party to a fine if convicted of this violation.

7. Hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt brochure permit while hunting. These hunt brochure permits are available at the refuge office, brochure dispensers at multiple locations throughout the refuge, and area businesses.

8. We prohibit possession and/or use of herbicides.

9. We prohibit marking trails with tape, ribbon, paint, or any other substance other than biodegradable paper flagging, reflective twist ties, or reflective tacks (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

10. We prohibit possession or use of alcoholic beverage(s) while hunting (see § 32.2(j)). We prohibit consumption or possession of opened container(s) of alcoholic beverage(s) in parking lots, on roadways, and in plain view in campgrounds.

11. All persons born after 1968 must possess a valid hunter education card in order to hunt.

12. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a valid hunting license. One adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

13. We allow only all-terrain vehicles/utility-type vehicles (ATVs/UTVs) for hunting and fishing activities. We restrict ATVs/UTVs to designated times and designated trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) marked with signs and paint. We identify these trails and the dates they are open for use in the refuge hunt brochure. We limit ATVs/UTVs to those having an engine displacement size not exceeding 700cc. We limit ATV/UTV tires to those having a centerline lug depth not exceeding 1 inch (2.5 cm). You may use horses on roads and ATV/UTV trails (when open to motor vehicle and ATV/UTV traffic respectively) as a mode of transportation for on-refuge, hunting and fishing activities.

14. We prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of roads and trails open to motor vehicle use (including ATV/UTV trails).

15. We prohibit target practice with any firearm, archery tackle, or crossbow or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

16. We allow camping only at designated primitive campground sites identified in the refuge hunt brochure, and we restrict camping to individuals involved in wildlife-dependent refuge activities. Campers may stay no more than 14 days during any 30 consecutive-day period in any campground and must occupy camps daily. We prohibit all disturbances, including use of generators, after 10 p.m. You must unload all hunting weapons (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) within 100 yards (90 m) of a campground.

17. You may take beaver, nutria, feral hog, and coyote during any daytime refuge hunt with weapons and ammunition allowed for that hunt. There is no bag limit. You may not transport or possess live hog.

18. We prohibit blocking of gates, roadways, and boat ramps (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

19. We allow the use of retriever dogs.

20. We prohibit the use or possession of any electronic call or other electronic device used for producing or projecting vocal sounds of any wildlife species.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, and furbearers (as defined by State law) on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A4 through A18 and A20 apply.

2. We allow hunting for the species listed above on the refuge during State seasons for this zone through January 31. We list specific hunting season dates annually in the refuge hunt brochure. We close upland game hunting during refuge quota deer hunts. We annually publish dates for these quota deer hunts in the refuge hunt brochure.

3. We do not open for spring squirrel hunting season, summer/early fall raccoon hunting season, or spring bobcat hunting season.

4. We prohibit possession of lead ammunition except that you may possess rimfire

rifle lead ammunition no larger than .22 caliber for upland game hunting. We prohibit possession of shot larger than that legal for waterfowl hunting. During the deer and turkey hunts, hunters may possess lead ammunition legal for taking deer and turkey. We prohibit buckshot for gun deer hunting.

5. You may use dogs for squirrel and rabbit hunting from the opening of furbearer (as defined by State law) hunting season through January 31. You may also use dogs for quail hunting and for raccoon/opossum hunting during open season on the refuge for these species. At other times, you must keep dogs and other pets on a leash or confined (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A6 through A11, A13 through A18, and A20 apply.

2. We allow archery deer hunting on the refuge from the opening of the State season for this deer management zone through January 31.

3. We close archery deer hunting during the quota gun deer hunts.

4. The refuge will conduct no more than two muzzleloader deer hunts and no more than four quota modern gun deer hunts.

5. We allow muzzleloader deer hunting during the October State Muzzleloader season for this deer management zone. The refuge will conduct one 4-day quota modern gun hunt for deer, typically in November. The refuge also may conduct one mobility-impaired hunt for deer typically in early November.

6. The quota muzzleloader and modern gun deer hunt bag limit is two deer, one doe and one buck, or two does on each hunt, one antlered and one antlerless as defined by State law. See refuge brochure for specific bag limit information.

7. Hunters must check all harvested deer during quota hunts at refuge deer check stations on the same day of the kill. We identify the check station locations in the refuge hunt brochure. Carcasses of deer taken must remain intact (except you may field dress) until checked.

8. You may only use portable deer stands erected no earlier than 2 days before the opening of the State deer season and you must remove them no later than February 2 each year (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

9. We prohibit the use of deer decoy(s).

10. We prohibit horses and mules during refuge quota deer hunts.

11. We open spring archery turkey hunting during the State spring turkey season for this zone. We do not open for fall archery turkey season.

12. We close spring archery turkey hunting during scheduled turkey quota gun hunts.

13. The refuge will conduct no more than three quota permit spring turkey gun hunts and no more than two 3-day quota spring turkey hunts (typically in April). Specific hunt dates and application procedures will be available at the refuge office in January. We restrict hunt participants to those selected for a quota permit, except that one nonhunting adult age 21 or older possessing a valid hunting license must accompany the youth hunter age 15 and younger.

14. An adult age 21 or older possessing a valid hunting license must accompany and be within sight and normal voice contact of hunters age 15 and younger. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

15. We prohibit leaving any tree stand, ground blind, boat, or game camera on the refuge without the owner's name and address clearly written in a conspicuous location.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing, frogging, and crawfishing for personal use on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A6, A8, A9, A13, A16, and A18 apply.

2. We prohibit fishing in the waterfowl sanctuary area during the waterfowl hunting season, with the exception of the main channel of the Ouachita and Saline Rivers and the borrow pits along Highway 82. We post the waterfowl sanctuary area with ''Area Closed'' signs and identify those areas in refuge hunt brochures.

3. We allow fishing only in areas accessible from the Oauchita and Saline Rivers and Eagle, Jones, and Pereogeethe Lakes during the refuge quota gun hunts.

4. You must reset trotlines when receding water levels expose them.

5. We prohibit consumption or possession of opened container(s) of alcoholic beverage(s) in parking lots, on roadways, and in plain view in campgrounds (see § 32.5(c)).

HOLLA BEND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, opossum, beaver, armadillo, coyote, and bobcat on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge hunting permits. The permits are nontransferable, and anyone on refuge land in possession of hunting equipment must sign, possess, and carry the permits at all times.

2. You may only take all upland game mentioned above during the refuge archery season.

3. We allow gun hunting of raccoon and opossum with dogs every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday until legal sunrise during the month of February. We prohibit pleasure

running or training of dogs (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

4. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42(a) of this chapter).

5. We prohibit possession or use of alcoholic beverage(s) while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

6. We allow ATVs only for hunters with disabilities. We require a refuge ATV permit (Special Use Permit; FWS Form 3–1383) issued by the refuge manager.

7. We prohibit the use of horses.

8. We prohibit hunting from a vehicle.

9. We only allow vehicle use on established roads and trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

10. Hunters must enter and exit the refuge from designated roads and parking areas.

11. We prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of roads open to motor vehicle use and nature trails.

12. We prohibit marking trails with tape, ribbon, paint, or any other substance other than biodegradable materials.

13. We allow the use of nonmotorized boats during the refuge fishing/boating season (March 1 to October 31), but we prohibit hunters leaving boats on the refuge overnight (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1 and B4 through B13 apply.

2. We allow archery/crossbow hunting for white-tailed deer. We provide annual season dates in the hunt brochure/permit (name, address, signature required).

3. The refuge will conduct one youth-only (between ages 12–15 at the beginning of the gun deer season in Zone 7) quota deer hunt. This hunt will take place after the archery season (typically in December). Specific hunt dates and application procedures will be available at the refuge office in September. We restrict hunt participants to those selected for a quota permit, except that one nonhunting adult age 21 or older must accompany the youth hunter during the youth hunt.

4. We open spring and fall archery turkey hunting during the State spring and fall turkey season for this zone.

5. We close spring archery turkey hunting during scheduled turkey quota gun hunts.

6. The refuge will conduct one 2-day youth-only (age 15 and under at the beginning of the spring turkey season) quota spring turkey hunt and one 2-day quota spring turkey hunt (typically in April). Specific hunt dates and application procedures will be available at the refuge office in January. We restrict hunt participants to those selected for a quota permit, except that one nonhunting adult age 21 or older must accompany the youth hunter during the youth hunt.

7. An adult age 21 or older must accompany and be within sight or normal voice contact of hunters age 15 and under. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

8. We allow only portable deer stands. Hunters may erect stands 2 days before the start of the season and must remove the stands from the refuge within 2 days after the season ends (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

9. Hunters must permanently affix the owner's name and address to all deer stands on the refuge.

10. We prohibit the use of dogs during big game hunting.

11. We prohibit hunting from paved, graveled, and mowed roads and mowed trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

12. We prohibit hunting with the aid of bait, salt, or ingestible attractant (see § 32.2(h)).

13. We prohibit all forms of organized drives.

14. You must check all game at the refuge check station.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing and frogging in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B6, B7, and B9 apply.

2. Waters of the refuge are only open for fishing March 1 through October 31 during daylight hours.

3. We do not require a permit to fish but do require an entrance pass to the refuge.

4. We limit free-floating fishing devices, trotlines, and tree limb devices to 20 per person. Each device must have the angler's name and address.

5. You must reset trotlines and limb lines when receding water levels expose them.

6. We prohibit leaving trotlines and other self-fishing devices overnight or unattended.

7. We will allow only bank fishing in Long Lake year-round from legal sunrise to legal sunset. Access to this bank fishing area is through the parking area off of Hwy 155.

8. We allow only bow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset during August.

9. We allow frogging from May 1 to May 31. We allow only frogging on those areas of the old river channel that connect with the Arkansas River.

10. Anglers must enter and exit the refuge from designated roads and parking areas.

11. We prohibit anglers from leaving their boats unattended overnight on any portion of the refuge (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

12. We require a Special Use Permit for all commercial fishing activities on the refuge.

13. We prohibit possessing turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

14. We prohibit hovercraft, personal watercraft (Jet Skis, etc.), and airboats.

OVERFLOW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance

with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and coot during the State waterfowl season. We do not open during the September teal season.

2. Hunting of duck, goose, and coot ends at 12 p.m. (noon) each day.

3. We allow only portable blinds. Hunters must remove portable blinds, boats, and decoys from the hunt area by 1:30 p.m. each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter). Exception: Hunters may store boats in designated areas identified on refuge brochure.

4. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less per day during waterfowl hunting season; hunters may not discharge more than 25 shells per day.

5. We close areas of the refuge by posting ''Area Closed'' signs and identifying them on the refuge hunt brochure map as Sanctuary and closed to all public entry and public use. Exception: We open the area identified as North Sanctuary on refuge hunt brochure map to all authorized public use activities from 2 days prior to opening of deer archery season through October 31. We close the South Waterfowl Sanctuary from December 1 until the end of waterfowl season.

6. No person will utilize the services of a guide, guide service, outfitter, club, organization, or other person who provides equipment, services, or assistance on Refuge System lands for compensation. Failure to comply with this provision subjects each hunter in the party to a fine if convicted of this violation.

7. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt brochure permit while hunting. These hunt brochure permits are available at the refuge office, brochure dispensers at multiple locations throughout the refuge, and area businesses.

8. We prohibit possession and/or use of herbicides (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

9. We prohibit marking trails with tape, ribbon, paint, or any other substance other than biodegradable paper flagging, reflective twist ties, or reflective tacks (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

10. We prohibit possession or use of alcoholic beverage(s) while hunting (see § 32.2(j)). We prohibit consumption or possession of opened container(s) of alcoholic beverage(s) in parking lots and roadways.

11. Hunters under age 16 do not need to have a hunter education card if they are under the direct supervision (within arm's reach) of a holder of a valid hunting license who is at least age 21.

12. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a valid hunting license. One adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

13. We allow only all-terrain vehicles/utility-type vehicles (ATVs/UTVs) for hunting activities. We restrict ATVs/UTVs to designated times and designated trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) marked with signs and paint. We identify those trails and the dates they are open for use in the refuge hunt brochure. We limit ATVs/UTVs to those having an engine displacement size not exceeding 700cc. We limit ATV/UTV tires to those having a centerline lug depth not exceeding 1 inch (2.5 cm). You may use horses on roads and ATV/UTV trails (when open to motor vehicle and ATV/UTV traffic respectively) as a mode of transportation for on-refuge, hunting activities. You may use ATVs/UTVs on unmarked roads and levees in the North Sanctuary beginning 2 days prior to the opening of deer archery season through October 31.

14. We prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of roads and trails open to motor vehicle use (including ATV/UTV trails).

15. We prohibit target practice with any firearm, archery tackle, or crossbow or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

16. We prohibit blocking of gates, roadways, and boat ramps (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

17. You may take beaver, nutria, feral hog, and coyote during any daytime refuge hunt with weapons and ammunition legal for that hunt. There is no bag limit. We prohibit transportation or possession of live hog.

18. We allow retriever dogs.

19. We require you to unload and case firearms (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) transported in any land vehicle, boat under power, or on horses. We define ''loaded'' as shells in the gun or cap on a muzzleloader.

20. We prohibit hunting with the aid of bait, salt, or any ingestible attractant (see §32.2(h)).

21. We prohibit hunting from a tree in which a metal object has been driven to support a hunter (see §32.2(i)).

22. If you harvest a deer or turkey on the refuge, you must immediately record the zone 490 on your deer/turkey tag as the zone of kill.

23. We prohibit the taking of wildlife or plants (including cutting trees or brush) other than specified in this brochure (see §27.51 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, and furbearers (as defined by State law) on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A4 through A17, and A19 apply.

2. We allow hunting during State seasons (see State regulations for the appropriate zone) for the species listed above through January 31. We list specific hunting season dates annually in the refuge hunt brochure.

3. We do not open for the spring squirrel hunting season, summer/fall raccoon hunting season, or the spring bobcat hunting season.

4. When upland game hunting, we prohibit possession of lead ammunition except that you may possess rimfire rifle lead ammunition no larger than .22 caliber. We prohibit possession of shot larger than that legal for waterfowl hunting. During the deer and turkey hunts, we allow possession of lead ammunition legal for taking deer and turkey. We prohibit buckshot for gun deer hunting.

5. You may use dogs for squirrel and rabbit hunting from December 1 through January 31. You may also use dogs for quail hunting and for raccoon/opossum hunting during open season on the refuge for these species. At other times, you must keep dogs and other pets on a leash or confined (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A5 through A11, A13 through A17, and A19 apply.

2. We allow muzzleloader deer hunting during the first State muzzleloader season for this zone (see State regulations for appropriate zone).

3. Bag limit for the muzzleloader deer hunt is two deer, with no more than one buck.

4. You may use only portable deer stands erected no earlier than 2 days before the opening of the State deer season, and you must remove them no later than February 2 each year (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit the use of deer decoy(s).

6. We prohibit horses and mules during the muzzleloader deer hunt.

7. We allow spring archery turkey hunting during the State spring turkey season. See State regulations for appropriate zones.

8. We do not open for the fall turkey archery season or spring turkey gun season.

9. We do not open for the gun deer season or the second (and December) muzzleloader deer season.

10. An adult age 21 or older possessing a valid hunting license must accompany and be within sight or normal voice contact of hunters age 15 and younger. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

11. We prohibit leaving any tree stand, ground blind, boat, or game camera on the refuge without the owner's name and address clearly written in a conspicuous location.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

POND CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, coot, and goose on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting of migratory game birds during the State waterfowl seasons, except we close during scheduled quota refuge gun deer hunts.

2. Hunting ends at 12 p.m. (noon) each day.

3. We allow only portable blinds. You must remove portable blinds, boats, and decoys from the hunt area by 1:30 p.m. each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. No person will utilize the services of a guide, guide service, outfitter, club, organization, or other person who provides equipment, services, or assistance on Refuge System lands for compensation. Failure to comply with this provision subjects each hunter in the party to a fine if convicted of this violation.

5. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt brochure permit while hunting. These hunt brochure permits are available at the refuge office, brochure dispensers at multiple locations throughout the refuge, and area businesses.

6. We prohibit possession and/or use of herbicides (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

7. We prohibit marking trails with tape, ribbon, paint, or any other substance other than biodegradable paper flagging, reflective twist ties, or reflective tacks (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit possession or use of alcoholic beverage(s) while hunting (see § 32.2(j)). We prohibit consumption or possession of opened container(s) of alcoholic beverage(s) in parking lots, on roadways, and in plain view in campgrounds.

9. All persons born after 1968 must possess a valid hunter education card in order to hunt.

10. Hunters under age 16 do not need to have a hunter education card if they are under the direct supervision (within arm's reach) of a holder of a valid hunting license who is at least age 21. An adult age 21 or older must supervise youth hunters under age 16 who have a valid Hunter Education Card, and youth hunters must remain in sight and normal voice contact with the adult. One adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters for any hunting season.

11. We allow only all-terrain vehicles/utility-type vehicles (ATVs/UTVs) for hunting and fishing activities. We restrict ATVs/UTVs to designated times and designated trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) marked with signs and paint. We identify those trails and the dates they are open for use in the refuge hunt brochure. We limit ATVs/UTVs to those having an engine displacement size not exceeding 700cc and a total width not to exceed 63 inches (160.02 cm). We limit ATV/UTV tires to those having a centerline lug depth not exceeding 1 inch (2.5 cm). You may use horses on roads and ATV/UTV trails (when open to motor vehicle and ATV/UTV

traffic respectively) as a mode of transportation for on-refuge, hunting and fishing activities.

12. We prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of roads and trails open to motor vehicle use (including ATV/UTV trails).

13. We prohibit target practice with any firearm, archery tackle, or crossbow or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

14. We allow camping only at designated primitive campground sites identified in the refuge hunt brochure. We restrict camping to the individuals involved in refuge wildlife-dependent activities. Campers may stay no more than 14 days during any consecutive 30-day period in a campground and must occupy the camps daily. We prohibit all disturbances, including use of generators, after 10 p.m. You must unload all hunting firearms and crossbows (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) within 100 yards (90 m) of a campground.

15. You may take beaver, nutria, feral hog, and coyote during any daytime refuge hunt with weapons and ammunition allowed for that hunt. We prohibit the use of dogs to take these species. There is no bag limit. You may not transport or possess live hog.

16. We prohibit blocking of gates, roadways, and boat ramps (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

17. We allow the use of retriever dogs.

18. We prohibit the use or possession of any electronic call or other electronic device used for producing or projecting vocal sounds of any wildlife species.

19. We prohibit possession, placement, or hunting over bait, salt, or any other ingestible attractant (see §32.2(h)).

20. We prohibit the use of an artificial light to locate wildlife (exception: raccoon/opossum hunting with dogs).

21. We prohibit taking of wildlife or plants (including cutting trees or brush) other than what we allow in the refuge brochure (see §27.51 of this chapter).

22. We prohibit placement of metal objects (screw, nail, spike, etc.) into a tree to support a hunter or hunting from a tree with such metal objects placed (see §32.2(i)).

23. We prohibit possessing, using, or leaving any tree stand, game camera, or boat on the refuge without the owner's name and address affixed in a conspicuous manner.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, and furbearers (as defined by State law) on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting on the refuge during State seasons for this zone for the species listed above through January 31. We list specific hunting season dates annually in the refuge hunt brochure. We close upland game hunting during refuge quota deer hunts. We annually publish dates for these quota deer hunts in the refuge hunt brochure.

2. We do not open to spring squirrel hunting season, summer/early fall raccoon hunting season, or the spring bobcat hunting season.

3. Conditions A4 through A16, and A18 apply.

4. We prohibit possession of lead ammunition when hunting except that you may possess rimfire rifle lead ammunition no larger than .22 caliber for upland game hunting. We prohibit possession of shot larger than that legal for waterfowl hunting. During the deer and turkey hunts, we allow possession of lead ammunition legal for taking deer and turkey. We prohibit buckshot for gun deer hunting.

5. You may use dogs for squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum hunting from the opening of furbearer (as defined by State law) hunting season through January 31. At other times you must keep dogs and other pets on a leash or confined (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow archery deer hunting on the refuge from the opening of the State season through January 31 (see State regulations for appropriate zone).

2. Conditions A4 through A9, A11 through A16, and A18 apply.

3. We close archery deer hunting during the quota Gun Deer Hunts.

4. We allow muzzleloader deer hunting during the early State muzzleloader season for this deer management zone. The bag limit for the refuge muzzleloader hunt is two deer, with no more than one buck.

5. The refuge will conduct no more than three quota gun deer hunts.

6. We restrict hunt participants for quota hunts to those drawn for a quota permit. These permits are nontransferable and permit fees are nonrefundable. If conditions prevent the hunts from taking place, there will be no refunds or permits carried over from year to year. Hunt dates and application procedures will be available at the refuge office in July.

7. The quota Gun Deer Hunt bag limit is two deer, with no more than one buck (one buck and one doe).

8. You must check all deer at the refuge deer check station on the same day of kill. You must keep carcasses of deer taken intact (you may field dress) until checked.

9. We prohibit horses and mules during refuge muzzleloader and quota deer hunts.

10. We open spring archery turkey hunting during the State spring turkey season for this zone. The State bag limit for this turkey hunt applies. We do not open for fall archery turkey season.

11. We close spring archery turkey hunting during scheduled turkey quota permit gun hunts.

12. You may use only portable deer stands erected no sooner than 2 days before the opening of the State deer season, and you must remove them no later than February 2 each year (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

13. We prohibit the use of deer decoy(s).

14. The refuge will conduct no more than two quota permit spring turkey gun hunts. Specific hunt dates and application procedures will be available at the refuge office in January. We restrict hunt participants on these hunts to those selected for a quota permit, except that one nonhunting adult age 21 or older and possessing a valid hunting license must accompany a youth hunter.

15. An adult age 21 or older possessing a valid hunting license must accompany and be within sight and normal voice contact of hunters age 15 and younger. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter during big game hunts.

16. We prohibit leaving any tree stand, ground blind, boat, or game camera on the refuge without the owner's name and address clearly written in a conspicuous location.

17. We prohibit deer drives.

18. We prohibit all public use, except fishing and access for fishing, during quota hunts.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing, frogging, and the taking of crawfish for personal use on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must reset trotlines when exposed by receding water levels.

2. Conditions A4 through A16 and A18 through A24 apply.

3. We prohibit consumption or possession of opened container(s) of alcoholic beverage(s) in parking lots, on roadways, and in plain view in campgrounds (see § 32.2(j)).

WAPANOCCA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of snow geese on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge hunting permits. The permits (found on the front cover of the annual hunt brochure/permit—signature required) are nontransferable and anyone on refuge land in possession of hunting equipment must sign and carry them at all times.

2. We provide annual season dates on the hunt brochure/permit.

3. You must adhere to all public use special conditions and regulations on the annual hunt brochure/permit.

4. Hunters may enter the refuge at 4 a.m.

5. We prohibit ATVs.

6. Any hunter born after 1968 must carry a valid hunter education card. An adult age 21 or older must supervise hunters younger than age 16 who have a valid hunter education card and remain within sight and normal voice contact with the adult. Hunters younger than age 16 do not need to have a card if they are under the direct supervision (within arm's reach) of a holder of a valid hunting license of at least age 21. An adult may supervise up to two youths for migratory bird and upland game hunting but may supervise only one youth for big game hunting. We honor home State hunter education cards.

7. Hunters may possess or use only biodegradable materials to mark trails (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

9. We prohibit driving around a locked gate, barrier, or beyond a sign closing a road to vehicular traffic (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

10. We prohibit the possession or use of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)) and open alcohol containers on refuge roads, ATV trails, boat ramps, parking areas, and fishing piers/observation decks.

11. We prohibit loaded hunting firearms or muzzleloaders in or on a vehicle, ATV, or boat while under power (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter). We define ''loaded'' as shells in the firearm or ignition device on the muzzleloader.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, nutria, beaver, coyote, feral hog, and opossum in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A11 apply.

2. You may use only shotguns with approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) and rifles chambered for rimfire cartridges when hunting.

3. We provide annual season dates for squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum hunting on the hunt brochure/permit. We allow dogs.

4. You may take nutria, beaver, feral hog, and coyote during any refuge hunt with the device allowed for that hunt, subject to State seasons, on these species.

5. We require dogs for night hunting of raccoon/opossum. We prohibit field trials and organized training events.

6. We prohibit horses and mules.

7. We limit nighttime use to raccoon/opossum hunting and the hunters must possess appropriate gear.

8. We close all other hunts during the Quota Gun Deer Hunt. We allow only Quota Gun Deer Hunt permit (signature only required) holders to enter the refuge during this hunt and only for the purpose of deer hunting.

9. We prohibit transportation, possession, or release of live hog on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of big game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A11, B4, and B6 through B9 apply.

2. We prohibit hunting from mowed and/or graveled road right-of-ways.

3. We specify annual season dates, bag limits, and hunting methods on the annual hunting brochure/permit.

4. Immediately record the deer zone 640 on the hunter's license and later on official check station records upon harvest of a deer.

5. You must sign in prior to the hunt and sign out after the hunt at the Hunter Information Station. You must check harvested deer at this location.

6. We prohibit dogs.

7. We only allow portable deer stands capable of being carried by a single individual. Hunters may erect stands 7 days prior to the refuge deer season and must remove them from the waterfowl sanctuaries by December 1. Hunters must remove all stands on the remainder of the refuge within 7 days of the closure of archery season (see § 27.93 of this chapter). You must permanently affix the owner's name and address on stands left on the refuge.

8. We prohibit hunting from a vehicle or use of a vehicle as a deer stand.

9. We prohibit the possession or use of buckshot for hunting on all refuge lands.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A3, A5, A9 through A11, B6, and B7 apply. We allow fishing from March 1 through October 31 from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunrise.

2. We prohibit fishing in Big Creek and other ditches that flow through the refuge.

3. We prohibit the possession or use of live carp, shad, buffalo, or goldfish for bait.

4. We prohibit the possession or use of yo-yos, jugs, or other floating containers, drops or limb lines, trotlines, or commercial fishing tackle.

5. We allow bank fishing.

6. We prohibit the take or possession of frogs, mollusks, and/or turtles (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

7. Anglers may launch boats only in designated areas.

8. Anglers must remove all boats daily from the refuge (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit airboats, personal watercraft, and hovercraft.

WHITE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require all refuge users to sign and possess a refuge user brochure/permit (signature required).

2. We allow duck hunting from legal shooting hours until 12 p.m. (noon).

3. We allow retriever dogs for migratory game bird hunting.

4. You must remove blinds, blind material, and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge by 1 p.m. each day.

5. You may take duck and coot during the State season in designated areas.

6. North Unit waterfowl season and youth waterfowl hunts are concurrent with State season dates.

7. We restrict the South Unit waterfowl season to the Jack's Bay hunt area as indicated in the refuge user brochure/permit. We open to hunting every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday of the concurrent State season dates, including State youth waterfowl hunt dates.

8. Waterfowl hunters may enter and access the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m.

9. We prohibit boating December 1 through January 31 in the South Unit Waterfowl Hunt Area, except from 4 am to 1 pm on designated waterfowl hunt days.

10. We prohibit marking trails with materials other than biodegradable paper flagging or reflective tape/tacks (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

11. We prohibit use and/or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)) or open alcohol containers on refuge roads, ATV trails, and parking areas.

12. We prohibit cutting of holes in or other manipulation of vegetation or hunting in such areas (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

13. We prohibit waterfowl hunting on Kansas Lake Area (indicated in refuge user brochure/permit).

14. We prohibit loaded hunting weapons in or on a vehicle, ATV, or boat while under power (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter). We define ''loaded'' as shells in the gun or ignition device on a muzzleloader.

15. We allow duck hunting on specific scattered tracts of land, in accordance with the North Unit regulations. Consult the refuge office for further information.

16. We only allow ATVs for wildlife-dependent hunting and fishing activities. We restrict ATVs to designated yellow-marked trails throughout the refuge, unless marked otherwise. We prohibit the use of ATVs after December 15 each year in designated South Unit areas as shown in refuge user brochure/permit. We define ATV as an off-road vehicle with factory specifications not to exceed the following: A maximum dry weight of 1,550 lbs (697.5 kg), tires having a centerline lug depth of one inch (2.5 cm) or less and a maximum tire pressure of 15 psi as indicated on the tire by the manufacturer. We allow only those

vehicles originally designed by their manufacturer to be ATVs; we prohibit mini trucks or other modified off-road vehicles.

17. We require hunters born after 1968 to carry a valid hunter education card. We do not require hunters under age 16 to have a hunter education card while under direct supervision (within arms reach) of a holder of a valid hunting license and at least age 21. Youth hunters under age 16 must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a valid hunting license. An adult may supervise only one youth for big game hunting but may supervise up to two youths for waterfowl and small game hunting.

18. We allow take of beaver, nutria, coyote, and feral hog incidental to any daytime refuge hunt with weapons authorized for that hunt. We prohibit take of beaver, nutria, and feral hog with the aid of dogs or after the hunter has taken the daily bag limit for that hunt.

19. No person, including but not limited to, a guide, guide service, outfitter, club, or other organization, will provide assistance, services, or equipment on the refuge to any other person for compensation unless such guide, guide service, outfitter, club, or organization has obtained a Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) from the refuge. For purposes of this regulation, we will consider any fees or services rendered to a person for lodging, meals, club membership, or similar services as compensation.

20. We prohibit hunting, taking, possessing, or attempting to take wildlife with a guide, guide service, outfitter, club, or organization providing assistance, service, or equipment that does not possess and carry the required refuge Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383).

21. We allow camping only in designated sites and areas identified in the refuge user brochure/permit, and we restrict camping to individuals involved in wildlife-dependent activities. Campers may stay no more than 14 days during any 30 consecutive-day period in any campground site or area and must occupy camps daily. We prohibit all disturbances, including use of generators, after 10 p.m. You must unload all hunting weapons (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) within 100 yards (90 m) of a campground.

22. We allow refuge users to leave ATVs and boats 16 feet (4.8 m) or less in length unattended overnight as long as the owner clearly displays their complete name and physical address.

23. We prohibit all access in the Demonstration and Dry Lake Waterfowl Rest Areas as indicated in the refuge brochure/permit.

24. We require a refuge Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) for all commercial use activities including, but not limited to, fishing, trapping, timber management, or collecting acorns.

25. We prohibit hovercraft, personal watercraft (e.g., jet skis, wetbike, etc.) and airboats.

26. You must adhere to all public use special conditions and regulations on the annual refuge user brochure/permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, beaver, coyote, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A9, A10, A11, A12, A14, and A16 through A26 apply.

2. We allow hunting of rabbit and squirrel on the North Unit from September 1 until February 28.

3. We allow dogs for hunting of rabbit and squirrel December 15 through February 28 on the North Unit.

4. You may hunt rabbit and squirrel on the South Unit from September 1 until November 30.

5. We prohibit dogs on the South Unit for the purpose of squirrel or rabbit hunting.

6. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot when hunting upland game, except turkey (see § 32.2(k)). We allow the possession of lead shot for hunting turkey.

7. We close all upland game hunts during quota Gun Deer Hunt and quota Muzzleloader Deer Hunt.

8. We allow spring squirrel hunting on the North Unit with the concurrent State spring season dates.

9. We allow furbearer (as defined by State law) hunting in accordance with season dates posted in the refuge user brochure/permit. We only allow furbearer hunting with rimfire weapons and shotguns.

10. We allow the use of dogs and horses for hunting furbearers from legal sunset to legal sunrise. All dogs and horses used for furbearer hunting must be tethered or penned from legal sunrise to legal sunset and any time not involved in actual hunting.

11. We allow upland game hunting on specific scattered tracts of land, in accordance with State-wide regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A9, A10, A11, A12, A14, and A16 through A26 apply.

2. Archery deer and turkey seasons on the North Unit are from the beginning of the State archery season until the end of January except for refuge-wide season closure during quota muzzleloader and quota gun deer hunts. We provide annual season dates and bag limits in the refuge user brochure/permit.

3. Archery deer and turkey seasons on the South Unit are from the beginning of the

State archery season until the end of December except for refuge-wide season closure during quota muzzleloader and quota gun deer hunts. We provide annual season dates and bag limits in the refuge user brochure/permit.

4. Muzzleloader season for deer will begin in October and will continue for a period of up to 3 days of quota hunting and 4 days of nonquota hunting in the North and/or South Units with annual season dates and bag limits provided in the annual refuge user brochure/permit.

5. The gun deer hunt will begin in November and will continue for a period of 3 days of quota hunting in the North and South Units, and 4 days of nonquota hunting in the North and/or South Units with annual season dates, bag limits, and areas provided in the annual refuge user brochure/permit.

6. We restrict hunt participants for quota hunts to those drawn for a quota permit. The permits are nontransferable and nonrefundable. Hunt dates and application procedures will be available at the refuge office in April.

7. We do not open for the bear season on all refuge-owned lands, including out-tracts and refuge lands in the Trusten Holder Wildlife Management Area.

8. If you harvest deer or turkey on the refuge, you must immediately record the zone number (Zone 660 South Unit and Zone 661 North Unit) on your hunting license and later check deer and/or turkey through State phone or on-line checking system.

9. We close the refuge to all nonquota hunting during refuge-wide quota muzzleloader and quota gun deer hunts.

10. We close refuge lands on the North Unit to all deer and turkey hunting when the White River gauge at St. Charles (station no. 53) reaches 23 feet (7 m) as reported by the following Web site: *http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lzk/html/whitervr.htm*. The season will reopen when the gauge reading reaches 21 feet (6 m) as reported by the same Web site.

11. We close refuge lands on the South Unit to all deer hunting and fall turkey hunting when the White River gauge reading at St. Charles (station no. 53) reaches 23 feet (7 m) and the gauge at Lock and Dam #1 (station no. 55) reaches 145 feet (msl) (43.5 m) simultaneously as reported by the following Web site: *http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lzk/html/whitervr.htm*. The season will reopen when the same gauge readings reach 21 feet (6 m) and 143 feet msl (mean sea level) (43 m), respectively.

12. We prohibit the placement or hunting with the aid of bait, salt, or ingestible attractant (see § 32.2(h)).

13. We prohibit the use of dogs and/or horses other than specified in the refuge user permit.

14. We prohibit all forms of organized deer drives.

15. We prohibit firearm hunting from or across roads, ATV trails, levees, and maintained utility rights-of-way for deer only.

16. We prohibit hunting from a tree into which a metal object has been driven (see § 32.2(i)).

17. You may only use portable deer stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter). You may erect stands up to 7 days before each hunt, but you must remove them within 7 days after each hunt. All unattended deer stands on the refuge must have the owner's complete name and physical address clearly displayed.

18. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

19. We prohibit firearms deer hunting on the Kansas Lake Area after October 30 and all other types of hunting after November 30.

20. We prohibit the possession and use of buckshot on the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing, frogging, and crawfishing for personal use on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A9, A10, A11, A16, and A21 through A26 apply.

2. We allow fishing year-round in LaGrue, Essex, Prairie, Scrubgrass and Brooks Bayous, Big Island Chute, Moon and Belknap Lakes 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 Graham Burke pumping station; and all refuge-owned North Unit and scattered tract waters. We open all other South Unit refuge waters to sport fishing from March 1 through November 30 unless posted otherwise.

3. We allow frogging on all refuge-owned waters open for sport fishing as follows: We allow frogging on the South Unit from the beginning of the State season through November 30; we allow frogging on the North Unit for the entire State season.

4. We require a Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) for all commercial fishing on the refuge in addition to compliance with State regulations governing commercial fishing.

5. We prohibit all commercial and recreational harvest of turtle on all property administered by White River National Wildlife Refuge.

6. We allow commercial fishing on all refuge waters from 12 p.m. (noon) September 30 through 12 p.m. (noon) November 30. However, when the White River exceeds 23.5 feet (7 m) at the St. Charles, Arkansas gauge or 146 feet msl (mean sea level) (43.8 m) at the tailwater gauge at Lock and Dam #1 on the Arkansas Post Canal, we allow commercial fishing on all refuge waters from 12 p.m. (noon) March 1 through 12:00 p.m. (noon) September 30.

7. We prohibit take or possession of any freshwater mussel, and we do not open to mussel shelling.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29073, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6689, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55184, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62040, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 45366, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46393, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47376, Sept. 9, 1997; 65 FR 30778, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56400, Sept. 18, 2000; 68 FR 57316, Oct. 2, 2003; 69 FR 54362, 54365, Sept. 8, 2004; 69 FR 55995, Sept. 17, 2004; 70 FR 54160, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33167, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45679, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3946, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56064, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. On the opening weekend of the hunting season, hunters must possess and carry a Waterfowl Lottery Application (FWS Form 3–2355) as their refuge permit. We will issue this permit through a random drawing to hunters with advanced reservations only. The Waterfowl Lottery Applications are available on the refuge website.

2. After the opening weekend of the hunting season, we allow hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Hunters must check-in and out of the refuge by filling out the Migratory Bird Hunt Report (FWS Form 3–2361) and must possess and carry this report while on the refuge. Hunters must fill out the harvest information and turn in the form prior to exiting the hunting area.

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. We allow fishing (fish and crayfish) only on Dorris Reservoir in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

COLUSA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, moorhen, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. Each hunter may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

3. Access to the hunt area is by foot traffic only. We prohibit bicycles and other conveyances.

4. We prohibit building or maintaining fires (see § 27.95 of this chapter), except in portable gas stoves.

5. You may only enter or exit at designated locations (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

6. Vehicles may only stop at designated parking areas (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We prohibit the dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.

7. We only allow overnight stays in vehicles, motor homes, and trailers at the check station parking area.

8. You must restrain dogs on a leash within all designated parking areas (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant only in the free-roam areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A8 apply.

2. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the refuge manager for allowed conveyances.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

DELEVAN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, moorhen, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations 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.

10. We only allow overnight stays in vehicles, motor homes, and trailers at the check station parking area.

11. You must restrain dogs on a leash within all designated parking areas (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant only in the free-roam areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations 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.

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. Conditions A10 and A11 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

DON EDWARDS SAN FRANCISCO BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting in tidal areas, including salt marshes, sloughs, mudflats, and open waters of the San Francisco Bay. Unless posted in the field and/or noted below, we allow hunting by boat in all refuge tidal areas up to the mean high-water line. We close the following tidal areas to hunting and/or shooting:

i. Newark Slough to hunting and shooting from its source to Hetch-Hetchy Aqueduct, a distance of 3½ miles (5.6 km);

ii. Dumbarton Point Marsh to the Hetch-Hetchy Aqueduct (west side of Newark Slough); and

iii. The headwaters of Mallard Slough (Artesian Slough) in the vicinity of the Environmental Education Center to hunting, as designated by posted signs.

2. We allow hunting in the 17 salt evaporation ponds listed below. These ponds are surrounded by levees and were formerly part of the San Francisco Bay. We have not opened any other ponds.

i. Ponds R1 and R2 in the Ravenswood Unit. These ponds are located on the west side of the Dumbarton Bridge between Ravenswood Slough and Highway 84. You may access these ponds only by foot or bicycle from either of two trailheads off Highway 84. We prohibit hunting within 300 feet (90 m) of Highway 84. These ponds will be open 7 days a week.

ii. Ponds M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, and A19 in the Mowry Slough Unit. These ponds are located on the east side of the Bay between Mowry Slough and Coyote Creek. You may only access these ponds by boat. You may land your boat at specific points on the Bay side of the levee as designated by refuge signs. You may pull your boat across the levee from the Bay. We prohibit hunting within 300 feet (90 m) of the Union Pacific Railroad track. These ponds will be open 7 days a week.

iii. Ponds AB1, A2E, AB2, A3N, and A3W in the Alviso Unit. These ponds are located on the west side of the Bay between Stevens Creek and Guadalupe Slough. You must obtain a refuge Special Use Permit to hunt these ponds. Access to Ponds AB1 and A2E will be from the Crittenden Lane Trailhead in Mountain View. Access to Ponds A3W will be from the Carl Road Trailhead in Sunnyvale. Access to Ponds A3N and AB2 is by boat from the other ponds. We allow hunting only from existing hunting blinds. We allow hunting only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays on these ponds.

iv. Ponds A5, A7, and A8N in the Alviso Unit. These ponds are located on the south end of the Bay between Guadalupe Slough and Alviso Slough. You must obtain a refuge Special Use Permit to hunt these ponds. Access is via walking and bicycling from the Gold Street gate in Alviso. We allow hunting from existing hunting blinds and by walking pond levees. We allow hunting only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays on these ponds.

3. During the 2 weekends before the opening of the hunt season, you may bring a boat into Ponds AB1, A2E, AB2, A3N, A3W, A5, A7, and A8N and moor it at a designated site only if authorized by a valid refuge Special Use Permit. These boats will be used to access the hunting blinds and will stay in the pond during the hunt season. You must remove your boat within 2 weeks following the close of the hunt season. We allow nonmotorized boats and motorized boats powered by electric or 4-stroke gasoline motors only.

4. You may maintain an existing blind in the ponds open to hunting if you have a valid refuge Special Use Permit, but the blind will be open for general use on a first-come, first-served basis. We prohibit pit blinds or digging into the levees (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

5. You must remove all decoys and other personal property (except personal boats authorized by a refuge Special Use Permit) from the refuge by legal sunset. You must remove all trash, including shotshell hulls, when leaving hunting areas (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

6. Hunters may enter closed areas of the refuge to retrieve downed birds, provided they leave all weapons in a legal hunting area. We encourage the use of retriever dogs. You must keep your dog(s) under immediate control of the handler at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter). Dogs must remain inside a vehicle or be on a leash until they are on the ponds or on the levees (Ponds R1, 2, A5, 7, and 8N only) as a part of the hunt.

7. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

8. You must keep firearms unloaded (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) until you are within the designated hunt area.

9. We prohibit target practice on the refuge or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

10. At the Ravenswood Unit only, we only allow portable blinds or construction of temporary blinds of natural materials that readily decompose. We prohibit collection of these natural materials from the refuge (see § 27.51 of this chapter). You must remove portable blinds (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) by legal sunset. Temporary blinds become available for general use on a first-come, first-served basis on subsequent days. We prohibit permanent blinds, pit blinds, or digging into the levees (see § 27.92 of this chapter). We prohibit entry into closed areas of the refuge prior to the hunt season in order to scout for hunting sites or to build blinds.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from land at the Coyote Creek Lagoon in Fremont, the Faber-Laumeister Unit in East Palo Alto, the Dumbarton Fishing Pier, and along the San Francisco Bay shoreline within ½ mile (0.8 km) of the Dumbarton Fishing Pier. We also allow fishing from boats in the Bay and major slough channels. We close Mallard Slough to boats from March 1 through August 31, and we close Mowry Slough from March 15 to June 15. We prohibit fishing in salt evaporation ponds or marshes.

2. We open fishing areas daily (except we close the Dumbarton Fishing Pier and adjacent shoreline on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day). We open the Dumbarton Fishing Pier from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. November 1 through March 31 and 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. April 1 through October 31. We open Coyote Creek Lagoon and Faber-Laumeister Unit from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. We prohibit the collection of bait of any type from the refuge except from the Dumbarton Fishing Pier, where it is legal to collect bait for noncommercial purposes.

4. We prohibit the use of balloons to float hooks and bait farther than hand casting.

5. We prohibit personal watercraft (e.g., Jet Skis, waterbikes) on the refuge.

HAVASU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.22 Arizona for regulations.

HUMBOLDT BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, common moorhen, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require adults age 18 or older to accompany youth hunters under age 16. No more than three youth hunters may accompany one adult hunter.

2. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit public access into or through closed areas and designate closed areas as nonretrieval zones.

4. You may only use portable blinds in the free-roam hunting areas (*i.e.*, all hunt areas except Salmon Creek Unit).

5. You must remove all blinds, decoys, shell casings, and other personal equipment and refuse from the refuge at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) .

6. We require hunters to keep dogs inside vehicles, or on a leash, except when using them for authorized hunting purposes (see §26.21(b) of this chapter).

7. On the Salmon Creek Unit, we allow hunting on Tuesdays and Saturdays (except Federal holidays), and hunters must possess and carry a valid daily refuge permit. We issue refuge permits prior to each hunt by random drawing conducted at the check station 1½; hours before legal shooting time. Shooting time ends at 3 p.m. Hunters drawn for a blind must completely fill out a Refuge Hunt Permit, which includes a ''Record of Harvest'' section. Each hunter must possess and carry the Refuge Hunt Permit/Record of Harvest document while on the refuge and turn in a complete Record of Harvest at the check station before leaving the hunt area.

8. On the Salmon Creek Unit, you may possess only approved nontoxic shotshells (see §32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less per hunter, per day.

9. On the Salmon Creek Unit, we restrict hunters to within 100 feet (30 meters) of the assigned hunt site except for placing and retrieving decoys, retrieving downed birds, or traveling to and from the parking area. You must unload firearms (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) while transporting them between the parking lot and designated blind sites.

10. We open the Table Bluff Unit (southwest corner of South Bay) to hunting.

11. We open portions of the Eureka Slough and Jacoby Creek Units to hunting. We designate the Eureka Slough and Jacoby Creek Units as boat access only. On the Eureka Slough and Jacoby Creek Units, we prohibit hunting within 100 yards (90 meters) of Highway 101.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We allow fishing from the designated shoreline trail and dock (for nonmotorized boats only) at the Hookton Slough Unit from legal sunrise to legal sunset, only using pole and line or rod and reel.

IMPERIAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.22 Arizona for regulations.

KERN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and moorhens is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters assigned to the spaced blind unit must travel to and from parking areas and blind sites with firearms unloaded.

2. Hunters assigned to the spaced blind unit must remain within 100 feet of the numbered steel post (blind site) except when pursuing cripples, placing decoys or traveling to and from the parking area.

3. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

4. Hunters must park in assigned lots.

5. Only nonmotorized boats are permitted.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Pheasant hunting is only permitted in the free roam unit.

2. 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. 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.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MERCED NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and moorhen on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must unload firearms (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) before transporting them between parking areas and blind sites. Unloaded means that no ammunition is in the chamber or magazine of the firearm.

2. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less per day after leaving the parking lot.

3. Each hunter must remain inside his or her assigned blind, except for placing decoys, retrieving downed birds, and traveling to and from the parking area. We prohibit shooting from outside the blind.

4. Dogs must remain under the immediate control of their owners at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MODOC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, moorhen, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. On the opening weekend of the hunting season, hunters must possess and carry a refuge permit issued through random drawing to hunters with advance reservations only.

2. After the opening weekend of the hunting season, we only allow hunting on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Hunters must check-in and out of the refuge by using self-service permits. Hunters must completely fill out the ''Refuge Hunt Permit'' portion of the permit and deposit it in the drop box prior to hunting. The hunter must possess and carry the ''Record of Kill'' portion of the permit while on the refuge and turned in prior to exiting the hunting area.

3. In the designated spaced blind area, you must remain within 50 feet (15 m) of the established blind stake for the blind assigned to you.

4. We require adults age 18 or older to accompany youth hunters age 15 and under.

5. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less after leaving the parking area.

6. In the free-roam hunting areas, you may only use portable blinds or blinds constructed of vegetation.

7. You must remove all blinds, decoys, shell casings, other personal equipment, and refuse from the refuge at the end of each day (*see* §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

8. Hunters must enter and exit the hunting area from the two designated hunt parking lots, which we open 1½ hours before legal sunrise and close 1 hour after legal sunset each hunt day.

9. We only allow access to the hunt area by foot, bicycle, and nonmotorized cart. We prohibit bicycles in the hunt area during the opening weekend of the hunting season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We limit hunting to junior hunters only, age 15 or under, possessing a valid State Junior Hunting License and refuge Junior Pheasant Hunt Permit.

2. We require adults age 18 or older to accompany junior hunters.

3. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

4. Hunters must enter and exit the hunting area from the two designated hunt parking lots.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing only on Dorris Reservoir in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit fishing from October 1 through January 31.

2. We only allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. We only allow walk-in access to Dorris Reservoir from February 1 through March 31.

4. We only allow use of boats on Dorris Reservoir from April 1 through September 30.

SACRAMENTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, moorhen, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations 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.

10. We only allow overnight stays in vehicles, motor homes, and trailers at the check station parking area.

11. You must restrain dogs on a leash within all designated parking areas (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant only in the free-roam areas on the refuge in accordance with State regulations 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. Conditions A10 and A11 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SACRAMENTO RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, moorhen, dove, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow shotgun hunting.

2. You must unload firearms (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) before transporting them between parking areas and hunting areas. ''Unloaded'' means that no ammunition is in the chamber or magazine of the firearm.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

4. We prohibit hunting within 50 feet (15 m) of any landward boundary adjacent to private property.

5. We prohibit hunting within 150 yards (45 m) of any occupied dwelling, house, residence, or other building or any barn or other outbuilding used in connection therewith.

6. Access to the hunt area on all units open to public hunting is by boat only, except on Sul Norte Unit, Drumheller, and Drumheller North, which are accessible by foot traffic or boat. We prohibit bicycles or other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the refuge manager for allowed conveyances.

7. We prohibit fires on the refuge, except we allow portable gas stoves on gravel bars (see § 27.95(a) of this chapter).

8. We allow camping on gravel bars up to 7 days during any 30-day period. We prohibit camping on all other refuge lands.

9. We open the refuge for day-use access from 1½ hours before legal sunrise until 1½ hours after legal sunset. We allow access during other hours on gravel bars only (see condition A8).

10. We require dogs to be kept on a leash, except for hunting dogs engaged in authorized hunting activities, and under the immediate control of a licensed hunter (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

11. We prohibit permanent blinds. You must remove all personal property, including decoys and boats, by 1½ hours after legal sunset (see §§27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

12. We prohibit cutting or removal of vegetation for blind construction or for making trails (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, turkey, and quail on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow shotgun and archery hunting.

2. Conditions A3 through A12 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of black-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A4 through A12, and B1 apply.

2. We prohibit construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms ladders or screw-in foot pegs.

3. You must remove all personal property, including stands, from the refuge by 1½ hours after legal sunset (see §§27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A7, A8, A9, and A12 apply.

2. On Packer Lake, due to primitive access, we allow only boats up to 14 feet (4.2 m) and canoes. We allow electric motors only.

SALINAS RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and moorhen on a hunt area along the Salinas River on the southeast portion of the refuge, as designated by posted signs, in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells while on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less.

2. 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.

3. You must keep firearms unloaded until you are within the designated hunt area.

4. We only allow dogs engaged in hunting activities on the refuge during the waterfowl season. Hunters must keep their dog(s) under their immediate control at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter). We prohibit training of dogs on the refuge. We prohibit other domesticated animals or pets.

5. We prohibit target practice on the refuge or any nonhunting discharge of weapons (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SAN LUIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, moorhen, and

snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only use portable blinds, temporary blinds constructed of natural materials, or existing concrete blinds. We prohibit cutting or breaking woody vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

2. You must remove all portable blinds, decoys, and other personal equipment from the refuge following each day's hunt.

3. You must dismantle any temporary blinds constructed of natural materials at the end of each day.

4. You may only hunt snipe within the free-roaming portion of the San Luis Unit waterfowl hunting area.

5. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less after leaving your assigned parking lot or boat launch.

6. 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. We restrict hunters in the spaced zone area of the East Bear Creek Unit to their assigned zone except when they are traveling to and from the parking area, retrieving downed birds, or when shooting to retrieve crippled birds.

10. Access to the Freitas 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.

11. We prohibit the use of motorized boats in the free-roam units with the exception of the Freitas Unit.

12. We do not allow vehicle trailers of any type or size to be in the refuge hunt areas at any time or to be left unattended at any location on the refuge.

13. Dogs must remain under the immediate control of their owners at all times (see §26.21(b) of this chapter).

B. *Upland Game Hunting*. We allow hunting of pheasants on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less while in the field.

2. Dogs must remain under the immediate control of their owners at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset, except on that portion of the San Joaquin River's south (left descending) bank within the West Bear Creek Unit designated as open for fishing 24 hours per day.

2. We only allow the use of pole and line or rod and reel to take gamefish, and anglers must attend their equipment at all times.

3. We prohibit the use of any boat, float tube, or other floating aid/device.

SAN PABLO BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Unless posted in the field and/or noted below, we only allow hunting in the open waters of San Pablo Bay and its navigable sloughs. We have not opened the following areas to hunting:

i. Lower Tubbs Island; ii. Lower Tubbs Setback;

iii. Cullinan Ranch Unit; and

iv. Within 300 feet (90 m) of Highway 37.

2. You may only hunt from a boat or a floating blind. We prohibit walk-in hunting on the refuge.

3. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less while in the field.

4. You must remove all decoys, boats, and other personal property from the refuge at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter). Hunters must remove all trash, including shotshell hulls, when leaving hunting areas (see § 27.94 of this chapter).

5. We allow temporary floating blinds on the refuge subject to refuge manager approval. We allow blind installation beginning on October 1, but hunters must remove blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) by February 1. Temporary floating blinds become available for general use on a first-come, first-served basis on subsequent days. We prohibit entry to closed areas of the refuge prior to the hunting season in order to scout for hunting sites.

6. We only allow dogs engaged in hunting activities on the refuge during waterfowl season. We prohibit other domesticated animals or pets. Hunters must keep their dog(s) under their immediate control at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter). We prohibit training of dogs on the refuge.

7. We prohibit digging into levees or slough channels.

8. We prohibit target practice on the refuge or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

9. We allow foot access through the refuge to the State's Tolay Creek Unit for waterfowl hunting. You must unload and either break down or case all shotguns (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) while in transit through the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant only in areas of the Tolay Creek Unit designated by posted signs in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only hunt on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

2. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less while in the field.

3. You may only access the Tolay Creek Unit by foot or bicycle.

4. We only allow dogs engaged in hunting activities on the refuge during pheasant season. We prohibit other domesticated animals or pets.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SONNY BONO SALTON SEA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. You must hunt from assigned blinds on the Union Tract and within 100 feet (30 m) of blind sites on the Hazard Tract, except when shooting to retrieve crippled birds.

3. Firearms must be unloaded while being transported between parking areas and blind sites.

4. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted only on designated areas of the refuge inundated by the Salton Sea subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from April 1 through September 30.

2. Only boat fishing is permitted.

STONE LAKES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and moorhen on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting on Sun River Unit only on Wednesdays and Saturdays from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon).

2. We will select hunters through a random drawing process conducted at the refuge. Hunters should bring a copy of their refuge notification on the day of their hunt. Hunters should contact the refuge manager for additional information.

3. We require adults, age 18 or older, to accompany hunters under age 16.

4. We prohibit bicycles or other conveyances. Mobility-impaired hunters should contact the refuge manager regarding allowed conveyances.

5. You must unload firearms (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) before transporting them between parking areas and spaced-blind areas. ''Unloaded'' means that no ammunition is in the chamber or magazine of the firearm.

6. We restrict hunters to their assigned spaced-blind except when they are placing or retrieving decoys, traveling to and from the parking area, retrieving downed birds, or when shooting to retrieve cripples.

7. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less.

8. We prohibit fires on the refuge (see § 27.95(a) of this chapter).

9. We allow vehicles to stop only at designated parking areas. We prohibit dropping of passengers or equipment or stopping between designated parking areas.

10. We allow only nonmotorized boats to access water blinds.

11. You must remove all decoys, personal equipment, shotshell hulls, and refuse from the refuge by 12:30 p.m. (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

12. Junior hunters must possess a valid Junior Hunting License.

13. We allow the use of hunting dogs for retrieving birds, provided the dogs remain under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SUTTER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, moorhen, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations 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.

7. We only allow overnight stays in vehicles, motor homes, and trailers at the check station parking area.

8. You must restrain dogs on a leash within all designated parking areas (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We only allow hunting of pheasant in the free-roam areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations 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.

7. Conditions A7 and A8 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

TULE LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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; 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. 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.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29073, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29084, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6689, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55184, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 5067, Jan. 25, 1995; 60 FR 62041, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46393, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47376, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46915, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30778, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56401, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46354, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58943, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54374, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54161, Sept. 13, 2005; 74 FR 45681, Sept. 3, 2009; 75 FR 18420, Apr. 12, 2010; 75 FR 3956, Jan. 21, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. All migratory bird hunting closes annually on December 31.

2. We prohibit use of, or hunting over, bait (see § 32.2(h)).

3. We allow use of only portable stands and blinds that the hunter must remove following each day's hunt (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. Hunters must retrieve spent shotgun shells.

5. We prohibit hunting 200 feet (60 m) from any public use road, designated parking area, or designated public use facility located within the hunt area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. All upland game hunting closes annually on December 31.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. Conditions A2, A4, and A5 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of antelope and elk on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A2, A3, and A5 apply.

2. Hunters must use only firearms and ammunition allowed by State law for legal hunting of elk or antelope.

3. Hunters must follow State law for use of hunter orange.

4. Elk hunters:

i. Must possess a refuge-specific license (State license) to hunt elk.

ii. Must attend a scheduled prehunt information meeting prior to hunting.

iii. Youth hunters must be age 12 by the hunt date but not yet age 18 at the time of the hunt application.

iv. Disabled hunters must meet Colorado State Department of Wildlife (CDOW) criteria for, and be on the State's list of, hunters with disabilities.

v. We will make selections via the CDOW hunt selection process. Hunters holding valid tags (controlled by the State) for the unit the refuge is located within may write requesting a special tag to hunt within the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge on the Illinois River in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit fishing between June 1 and July 31 each year.

2. We allow fishing only from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. We prohibit ice fishing on the refuge (there is no specific date, but when the river freezes over, fishing closes).

BROWNS PARK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing at designated times and on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a valid State fishing license and valid refuge fishing permit for all anglers age 16 and older. You must obtain and display a daily refuge fishing badge while fishing.

2. We only allow the use of rod and reel with one hook or lure per line.

3. We only allow catch and release fishing.

4. We only allow barbless hooks.

5. We only allow artificial flies or lures.

6. We prohibit the use of live bait.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6685, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62041, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47376, Sept. 9, 1997; 65 FR 30780, May 12, 2000; 69 FR 54362, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54163, Sept. 13, 2005; 76 FR 56065, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 32.26 Connecticut.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

STEWART B. MCKINNEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, coot, and goose on designated areas of the Great Meadows Unit in Stratford, Connecticut in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require hunters to obtain an annual Special Use Permit in advance for permission to hunt in the designated hunting area. Consult the refuge manager for details on how and when to apply for a Special Use Permit.

2. Any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting must abide by all the

terms and conditions of the Special Use Permit.

3. You must have all applicable hunting licenses, permits, stamps, and a photographic identification in your possession while hunting on the refuge.

4. We will limit hunt days to Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays during the waterfowl hunting season as established by the State.

5. We only allow shotguns.

6. You must keep firearms unloaded until you are within the designated hunting area (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter).

7. Access to the hunt area is by foot or boat in designated areas only. Mobility-impaired hunters should consult with the refuge manager for allowed conveyances.

8. You may possess no more than 25 approved nontoxic shot per day while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

9. This is a waterfowl hunt only. We allow no more than two dogs per waterfowl hunting party. We prohibit dog training on the refuge.

10. During State-established youth days, licensed junior hunters may hunt in the designated hunting area when accompanied by a licensed adult hunter age 18 or older. Adults must possess a valid hunting license; however, we prohibit them carrying a firearm.

11. We prohibit the use of air-thrust and inboard water-thrust boats such as, but not limited to, hovercrafts, airboats, jet skis, watercycles, and waterbikes on all waters within the refuge boundaries.

12. We prohibit hunters launching any boats on the refuge that they cannot portage by hand. A dock and a boat ramp are not available on the refuge.

13. We prohibit pit or permanent blinds.

14. You must remove all temporary blinds, boats, decoys, and all other personal property from the refuge each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[70 FR 54163, Sept. 13, 2005]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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.

B. 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 ½ hour before sunrise to ½ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl, coot, mourning dove, snipe, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require daily permits and fees. The permits are nontransferable. Consult with the refuge manager for details on permit conditions.

2. For all refuge hunts, a hunting or nonhunting adult age 18 or older must accompany a permitted juvenile age 17 or under.

3. Hunters may take waterfowl and coot on the Waterfowl Hunting Area only as designated on brochures available from the refuge manager.

4. The refuge is open to hunting of waterfowl and coot on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays throughout the State

waterfowl hunting seasons from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 3 p.m. Consult the refuge manager for dates when we close to hunting or have limited hunts.

5. Access to the Waterfowl Hunting Area is by boat only and hunters must use designated launching sites to launch their boats.

6. We prohibit the use of air-thrust and inboard water-thrust boats on all waters within the refuge boundaries. We allow a maximum horsepower of 30 HP.

7. We allow waterfowl hunting from designated blind sites only. We allow a maximum of three people per blind.

8. Hunters may take mourning dove, snipe, and woodcock only on the upland game hunting areas as shown on brochures available from the refuge manager.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, rabbit, and quail on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A2 apply.

2. Hunters may take pheasant, rabbit, and quail only on designated upland game hunting areas as shown on brochures available from the refuge manager.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A2 apply.

2. Hunters may take white-tailed deer only on designated deer hunting areas as shown on brochures available from the refuge manager.

3. Deer hunting during firearms seasons must be from designated stands only, unless actively tracking or retrieving wounded deer. We allow hunters to hunt from portable stands during archery hunts in all designated areas and during firearms hunts in the Slaughter Canal Area only. Tree stands must be portable, temporary in design, and completely removed at the end of each day. The Service is not responsible for any stands left overnight.

4. All persons in firearms hunting areas must display a minimum of 400 total square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-blaze-orange material on their head, chest, and back. Blaze-orange camouflage is not acceptable. This includes hunters who are archery hunting on the refuge during days that coincide with State firearms hunt dates for deer.

5. Hunters may use or possess slugs only during designated shotgun seasons.

6. Each permitted hunter has a season limit of only one antlered deer on the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing and launching of boats on designated areas as shown on brochures available from the refuge manager.

2. The refuge is open from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset. All boats must be off the water at legal sunset.

3. Anglers using boats on Turkle and Fleetwood Ponds may propel them manually or with electric motors only.

4. We prohibit the use of air-thrust and inboard water-thrust boats on all waters within the refuge boundaries. We allow a maximum of 30HP on Prime Hook Creek.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29074, May 18, 1993; 60 FR 62041, Dec. 4, 1995; 65 FR 30781, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56401, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46355, Sept. 4, 2001; 69 FR 54362, Sept. 8, 2004; 74 FR 45681, Sept. 3, 2009]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge waterfowl hunt permit (signed brochure) while hunting. These brochures are available at the refuge visitor center and on the refuge's Web site (*http://www.fws.gov/loxahatchee*).

2. We allow hunting in the interior of the refuge south of latitude line 26.27.130 and north of mile markers 12 and 14. We prohibit hunting from canals or levees and those areas posted as closed.

3. Consult the refuge manager for current waterfowl season dates and times.

4. We prohibit the taking of any other wildlife (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

5. We do not open to hunting on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Christmas Day.

6. We allow hunting on the refuge from ½ hour before legal sunrise to 1 p.m. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must be off the refuge by 3 p.m.

7. Hunters may only enter and leave the refuge at the Headquarters Area (Boynton Beach) and the Hillsboro Area (Boca Raton).

8. The possession and use of firearms shall be in accordance with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations (see §§ 27.41 and 27.42 of this chapter).

9. We allow only temporary blinds of native vegetation. We prohibit the taking, removing, or destroying of refuge vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

10. Hunters must remove decoys and other personal property (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the hunting area each day.

11. We encourage the use of dogs to retrieve dead or wounded waterfowl. Dogs must remain under the immediate control of the owner at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter). We prohibit pets at all other times.

12. Hunters must complete a Migratory Bird Hunt Report (FWS Form 3–2361) and place it in an entrance fee canister each day prior to exiting the refuge.

13. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a valid hunting license. Youth hunters must have completed a hunter education course.

14. We allow only boats equipped with factory-manufactured-water-cooled outboard motors, electric motors, and nonmotorized boats. We prohibit boats with air-cooled engines, airboats, fan boats, hovercraft, and personal watercraft (Jet Skis, Jet Boats, Wave Runners, *etc.*).

15. There is a 35 mph speed limit in all waters of the refuge. A 500-foot (150-meter) Idle Speed Zone is at each of the refuge's three boat ramps.

16. We require all boats operating outside of the main perimeter canals (the L–40 Canal, L–39 Canal, L–7 Canal, and L–101 Canal) in interior areas of the refuge and within the hunt area, to fly a 12-inch by 12-inch (30-cm x 30-cm) orange flag 10 feet (3 m) above the vessel's waterline.

17. We prohibit motorized vehicles of any type on the levees and undesignated routes (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

18. For emergencies or to report violations, contact law enforcement personnel at 1–800–307–5789. Law enforcement officers may be monitoring VHF Channel 16.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

2. Special black bass regulations are in effect within the boundaries of the refuge. The daily creel limit is five black bass per person, per day, where only one bass may be over 14 inches (35 cm) in length.

3. We allow fishing south of a line of latitude of 26.27.130 and in the rim canal in the rest of the refuge. We prohibit fishing in Management Compartments A, B, and C, and those areas posted as closed to fishing or the public.

4. We only allow the use of rods and reels and poles and lines, and anglers must attend them at all times.

5. We prohibit commercial fishing and the taking of frogs, turtles, and other wildlife (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

6. We prohibit the possession or use of cast nets, seines, trot lines, jugs, gigs, and other fishing devices.

7. Anglers may only launch boats at the Headquarters Area (Boynton Beach), the Hillsboro Area (Boca Raton), and 20 Mile Bend (West Palm Beach).

8. Conditions A4, A8, A14 through A17, and A19 apply.

9. Anglers, their vehicles, boats, equipment, and other belongings are subject to inspection by Service law enforcement officers.

CEDAR KEYS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow salt water sport fishing year-round in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We will close a 300 foot (90 m) buffer zone beginning at mean high tide line and extending into the waters around Seahorse Key to all public entry from March 1 through June 30.

CHASSAHOWITZKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. We allow fishing on the refuge year round subject to the following condition: You must fish in accordance with State regulations.

EGMONT KEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted only from sunrise to sunset.

2. Fishing is permitted year-round, from refuge beaches only.

HOBE SOUND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance

with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

2. We allow salt-water fishing along the Atlantic Ocean and Indian River Lagoon year-round in accordance with State recreational fishing regulations.

3. We prohibit commercial fishing and the taking of frogs, turtles, and other wildlife (*see* § 27.21 of this chapter).

4. We allow the use of only rods and reels and poles and lines, and anglers must attend them at all times.

5. We allow only two poles per angler, and anglers must attend those poles at all times in conjunction with the Martin County, Florida, two-pole ordinance.

6. We prohibit motorized vehicles of any type on the fire roads, undesignated routes, and areas posted as closed (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

7. Anglers, their vehicles, boats, equipment, and other belongings are subject to inspection by Service law enforcement officers.

8. For emergencies or to report violations, contact law enforcement personnel at 1–800–307–5789. Law enforcement officers may be monitoring VHF Channel 16.

J. N. ''DING'' DARLING NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit fishing and crabbing in all waters of the Bailey Tract except for Smith Pond and Airplane Canal.

2. We allow fishing and crabbing in all other refuge waters except in areas designated as ''closed to public entry''.

3. We prohibit the taking of horseshoe crabs, stone crabs, or spider crabs.

4. We allow the take of blue crab with the use of dip nets only.

5. The daily limit of blue crab is 20 per person (including no more than 10 females).

6. We prohibit kite surfing, kite boarding, wind surfing, sail boarding, and any similar type of activities.

7. We allow vessels propelled only by polling, paddling, or floating in the post ''no-motor zone'' of the Ding Darling Wilderness Area. All motors, including electric motors, must be in a nonuse position (out of the water) when in the ''no-motor zone.''

8. We prohibit camping on all refuge lands and overnight mooring of vessels on all refuge waters.

9. You may only launch vessels at designated sites on the refuge.

10. We allow public access to Wildlife Drive and Indigo Trail beginning at 7:30 a.m., except on Fridays, when we close Wildlife Drive to all public access.

11. All visitors (e.g., anglers and photographers) must exit refuge lands and waters no later than ½ hour after legal sunset.

12. We allow fishing and crabbing from the bank on the impoundment side only (left side) of Wildlife Drive. We prohibit all public entry into the impoundments.

13. We prohibit commercial fishing and crabbing (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

14. We prohibit the possession or use of seines or trot lines.

15. We prohibit the use of cast nets from Wildlife Drive or any structure affixed to shore.

16. All fish must remain in whole condition.

17. We prohibit consumption of alcohol or possession of open alcohol containers on refuge lands and waters (see § 32.2(j)).

18. We prohibit airboats, Hovercraft, and personal watercraft (Go Devils, Jet Skis, jet boats, and Wave Runners).

19. Vessels must not exceed slow speed/minimum wake in refuge waters.

20. We close to public entry islands (including rookery islands) except for designated trails.

LAKE WOODRUFF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We require refuge permits.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

2. We prohibit the use of airboats on the refuge.

3. We prohibit commercial fishing or the taking of frogs or turtles (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit the use of snatch hooks in the refuge impoundments.

5. When boating, you must slow down and observe all manatee speed zones and caution areas.

LOWER SUWANNEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require hunters to possess and carry a signed copy of the refuge annual hunt brochure for all hunts. The signed brochure is a permit to hunt on the refuge.

2. We designate open and closed refuge hunting areas on the map in the refuge hunt brochure which the hunter must possess and carry.

3. You must park vehicles in a manner that does not block roads or gates (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

4. We prohibit the use of ATVs (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

5. We prohibit horses.

6. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in § 32).

7. We prohibit hunting from or within 150 feet (45 m) of all refuge roads open to public vehicle travel.

8. We prohibit construction of permanent blinds or stands.

9. In addition to State hunter education requirements, an adult (parent or guardian) age 21 or older must supervise and must remain within sight of and in normal voice contact of the youth hunter age 15 and under. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of the refuge regulations. An adult may supervise no more than two youths.

10. We prohibit guiding or participating in a guided hunt where a fee is charged.

11. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

12. We prohibit marking any tree, or other refuge feature, with flagging, litter, paint, or blaze.

13. We allow marking trails with reflective markers, but you must remove the markers (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) at the end of the refuge deer hunting season.

14. Hunters utilizing the refuge are subject to inspection of licenses, permits, hunting equipment, bag limits, vehicles, and their contents during compliance checks by refuge or State law enforcement officer.

15. Hunters must be at their vehicles by 1 hour after legal shooting time.

16. We prohibit cleaning of game within 1,000 feet (300 m) of any developed public recreation area, game check station, or gate.

17. We prohibit the dumping of game carcasses on the refuge.

18. We prohibit consumption of alcohol or possession of open alcohol containers while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of feral hog, gray squirrel, armadillo, opossum, rabbit, raccoon, coyote, and beaver on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A18 apply.

2. We will print dates for the refuge upland game (small game) hunting season in the annual refuge hunt brochure. Contact the refuge office for specific dates.

3. You may use only .17, .22, and .22 magnum caliber rimfire rifle firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter), bows, or shotguns with shot no larger than #4 birdshot when hunting.

4. We allow night hunting in accordance with State regulations for raccoon and opossum on Wednesday through Saturday nights from legal sunset until legal sunrise during the month of February.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of big game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A18 apply.

2. We prohibit the use of hunting and tracking dogs for all deer and hog hunts.

3. We require quota hunt permits (issued through a random draw—name, address, phone number requested) for the limited deer gun hunt, limited hog hunt, and limited youth gun deer hunt. They cost $12.50 for the limited deer gun hunt and limited hog hunt. Instructions on how to apply are printed in the annual refuge hunt brochure.

4. Quota hunt permits are nontransferable.

5. During the refuge archery season, hunters may only use archery equipment in accordance with State archery regulations.

6. During the refuge muzzleloader season, hunters may only use muzzleloading firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) in accordance with State muzzleloader regulations.

7. We prohibit hunting from a tree in which a metal object has been inserted (see § 32.2(i)).

8. You may leave temporary tree stands on the refuge starting on the last weekend of August, but you must remove them by the last day of the general gun hunting season (see § 27.93 of this chapter). You may also leave temporary tree stands on the refuge beginning the Saturday prior to the limited hog hunt, but you must remove them by the last day of the upland game season.

9. All hunters (including all persons accompanying hunters) must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of fluorescent orange visible above the waistline while hunting during all refuge deer gun hunts.

10. We prohibit the use of organized drives for taking or attempting to take game.

11. The refuge general gun season lasts 14 days during the Florida State Zone C General Gun Season. We will print dates in the annual refuge hunt brochure. Contact the refuge office for specific dates.

12. The refuge limited either-sex deer hunt coincides with the State's either-sex deer hunting season. We will print dates in the annual refuge hunt brochure. Contact the refuge office for specific dates.

13. The youth limited Gun Deer Hunt follows the refuge general gun season. We will

print dates in the annual refuge hunt brochure. Contact the refuge office for specific dates.

14. The refuge limited hog hunt lasts 7 days. We will print dates in the annual refuge hunt brochure. Contact the refuge office for specific dates.

15. During the limited youth hunt, an adult age 21 or older must accompany the youth, age 15 and under, but only the youth hunter may hunt and handle the firearm.

16. We confine the limited youth hunt to the Levy County portion of the refuge, and hunters must access the refuge from Levy County Road 347.

17. We allow hunting of deer (except spotted fawns), feral hog (no size or bag limit), gray squirrel, rabbit, armadillo, opossum, raccoon, beaver, and coyote during the archery season.

18. Hunters may take deer, with one or more antlers at least 5 inches (12.5 cm) in length visible above the hairline, and feral hog (no bag or size limit) during the muzzleloader and general-gun season.

19. Hunters may take hog (no size or bag limit), and a maximum of two deer per day, during the limited deer gun hunt and limited youth gun deer hunt, except only one deer may be antlerless for each of the 2-day limited hunts.

20. Hunters may take hog (no size or bag limit) during the limited hog hunt.

21. Hunters must check all game harvested during all deer and hog hunts.

22. Hunters may take only bearded turkeys and only during the State Zone C youth turkey hunt and spring turkey season.

23. Shooting hours for spring turkey begin ½ hour before legal sunrise and end at 1 p.m.

24. We only allow shotguns with shot no larger than size 2 common shot or bows and arrows for spring turkey hunting.

25. We prohibit the use of crossbows during all refuge hunts except with a State-issued disabled persons crossbow permit.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge 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. We prohibit taking of frogs and turtles (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

3. We prohibit leaving boats on the refuge overnight (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit consumption of alcohol or possession of open alcohol containers.

MERRITT ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of Federal, State, and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and part 32).

2. Hunters must possess and carry a current, signed Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge hunt permit (signed brochure) at all times while hunting waterfowl on the refuge.

3. Hunters must possess and carry (or hunt within 30 yards [27 m] of a hunter who possesses) a valid refuge waterfowl hunting quota permit (State permit) while hunting in areas 1 or 4 from the beginning of the regular waterfowl season through December 31. No more than four hunters will hunt using a single valid refuge waterfowl hunting quota permit.

4. We allow hunting on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and all Federal holidays, including Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day, that fall within the State's waterfowl season.

5. We allow hunting in four designated areas of the refuge as delineated in the refuge hunting regulations map. We prohibit hunters to enter the normal or expanded restricted areas of the Kennedy Space Center.

6. We allow hunting of only waterfowl on refuge-established hunt days from the legal shooting time (½ hour before legal sunrise) until 1 p.m.

7. We allow entrance to the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. for the purpose of waterfowl hunting.

8. We require all hunters to successfully complete a State-approved hunter education course.

9. We require an adult, age 21 or older, to supervise hunters age 15 and younger.

10. We prohibit accessing a hunt area from Black Point Wildlife Drive. We prohibit leaving vehicles parked on Black Point Wildlife Drive, Playalinda Beach Road, or Scrub Ridge Trail (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

11. We prohibit construction of permanent blinds (see § 27.92 of this chapter) or digging into dikes.

12. We prohibit hunting or shooting within 15 feet (4.5 m) or shooting from any portion of a dike, dirt road, or railroad grade.

13. We prohibit hunting or shooting within 150 yards (135 m) of SR 402, SR 406, any paved road right-of-way, or any road open to vehicle traffic. We prohibit shooting over any dike or roadway.

14. All hunters must stop at posted refuge waterfowl check stations and report statistical hunt information on the Migratory Bird Hunt Report (FWS Form 3–2361) to refuge personnel.

15. Hunters may not possess more than 25 shells in one hunt day.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow you to fish, crab, clam, oyster, and shrimp in designated areas

of the refuge as delineated in the refuge fishing regulations map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers must possess and carry a current, signed refuge fishing permit (signed brochure) at all times while fishing on the refuge.

2. We prohibit fishing after legal sunset or before legal sunrise, except that we allow fishing at night from a vessel in the open waters of Mosquito Lagoon, Indian River Lagoon, Banana River, and Haulover Canal.

3. We allow launching of boats for night fishing activities only from Bair's Cove, Beacon 42, and Bio Lab boat ramps.

4. We prohibit crabbing or fishing, and access for the purpose of crabbing or fishing, from Black Point Wildlife Drive or any side road connected to Black Point Wildlife Drive except L Pond Road.

5. We prohibit launching boats, canoes, or kayaks from Black Point Wildlife Drive or any side road connected to Black Point Wildlife Drive except L Pond Road.

6. Anglers and crabbers must attend their lines at all times.

7. We prohibit harvesting and possession of horseshoe crab, frog, turtle, snake, and/or other wildlife (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit use of personal watercraft, air thrust boats, and hovercraft.

9. Vessels must not exceed idle speed in Bairs Cove and KARS Marina.

10. We prohibit motorized vessels in the Banana River within the posted ''No-Motor Zone,'' including any vessel having an attached motor or a nonattached motor capable of use (including electric trolling motor).

11. We prohibit fishing within the normal or expanded restricted areas of the Kennedy Space Center (KSC), unless those areas are officially designated by KSC as special fishing opportunity sites.

12. We allow vessels drafting 12″ (30 cm) or less (measured while vessel is fully stopped) to be propelled only by poling, paddling, drifting, or electric trolling motors in the established Pole & Troll Zone(s), except in the posted running channels.

13. We prohibit kite surfing, kite boarding, wind surfing, sail boarding, and other similar nonwildlife-oriented recreational activities.

14. We require all guides to purchase, possess, and carry a Commercial Harvesting Permit (NPS Form 10–930).

15. We will remove abandoned or unchecked crab pots after 72 hours (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

16. We prohibit glass beverage containers.

17. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of Federal, State, and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and part 32).

PELICAN ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must remove blinds daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

2. We allow retriever dogs to recover game.

3. We prohibit migratory game bird hunting in the Executive Closure Area on the refuge.

4. Hunters may access the hunt area by boat.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of grey squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge permits for hunting upland game. Permits are available at no cost from the refuge office. Each hunter must possess and carry a signed permit while participating in a hunt.

2. All visitors must wear 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of fluorescent orange above the waistline while in a designated hunting unit during a refuge hunt.

3. You may use .22 caliber or smaller rimfire rifles, shotguns, with nontoxic shot (#4 bird shot or smaller) (see § 32.2(k)), or muzzleloaders to harvest squirrel, rabbit, and raccoon. In addition, you may use shotgun slugs, buckshot, or archery equipment to take feral hog. We prohibit the use of other weapons.

4. You must unload all hunting firearms for transport in vehicles (uncap muzzleloaders).

5. There is no limit on the size or number of feral hog that hunters may take.

6. We allow hunting on designated areas of the refuge. Contact the refuge office for specific dates.

7. We prohibit hunting from any named or numbered road (with the exception of persons hunting during the mobility impaired hunt).

8. We prohibit cleaning of game within 1,000 feet (300 m) of any residence, developed public recreation area, or game check station.

9. You must check out all game taken at a game check station.

10. We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, or reflective trail markers (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, feral hog, and turkey in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge permits (hunters apply through State for license—fee charged). Permits are nontransferable. There is an additional fee for duplicate permits. Each hunter must possess and carry a signed permit when participating in a hunt. Prior to hunting each day, you must check-in at a hunt check station as specified in the refuge hunt brochure. You must check out upon completion if hunting each day.

2. Conditions B2 and B4 through B10 apply.

3. You may access the refuge hunt areas by vehicle for pre-hunt scouting 2 days prior to the hunt for which you are drawn (lottery administered by the State).

4. There is a two-deer limit per hunt as specified in condition C8 below, except in the youth hunt, where the limit is one deer per hunt as specified in condition C9 below. The limit for turkey is one per hunt. There is no limit on feral hog.

5. We prohibit the use of deer decoys.

6. There are two fall archery hunts: Hunters may harvest either-sex deer, feral hog, and either-sex turkey during the fall archery hunts. There will be a fall archery hunt on the Panacea and Wakulla Units.

7. There are two modern gun hunts. Hunters may harvest deer, feral hog, and bearded turkey. Modern guns must meet State requirements. We will hold one hunt on the Panacea Unit and one hunt on the Wakulla Unit. See condition C8 for game limits. Contact the refuge office for specific dates.

8. The bag limit for white-tailed deer is two deer per scheduled hunt period. We allow hunters to harvest two antlerless deer per scheduled hunt period. We define antlerless deer per State regulations, *i.e.*, antlers less than 5 inches (12.5 cm), or hunters may harvest one antlerless deer and one antlered deer per hunt. Hunters must ensure that antlered deer have at least three points, 1 inch (2.5 cm) or greater in length on one antler before harvesting them. There is no limit on feral hogs.

9. There is one youth hunt for youth ages 10 to 15 on the St. Marks Unit in an area we will specify in the refuge hunt brochure. Hunters may harvest one deer of either sex or feral hog (no limit). An adult age 21 or older possessing a refuge permit must accompany each youth hunter, and each adult may accompany only one youth. Only the youth hunter may handle or discharge firearms. Contact the refuge office for specific dates.

10. There is one mobility-impaired hunt. Hunters may have an assistant accompany them. You may transfer permits issued to assistants. We limit those hunt teams to harvesting white-tailed deer and feral hog within the limits described in condition C8. Contact the refuge office for specific dates.

11. There is one spring gobbler turkey hunt. You may harvest one bearded turkey per hunt. You may only use shotguns or archery equipment to harvest turkey. Contact the refuge office for specific dates. We prohibit hunting after 1 p.m.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit taking blue crabs from impounded water on the St. Marks Unit.

2. We only allow fishing in refuge lakes, ponds, and impoundments from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

3. We allow fishing in tidal and coastal waters 24 hours per day year-round.

4. We prohibit use of boats with motors over 10 hp on any refuge lake or pond.

5. We allow use of hand-launched boats on impoundments on the St. Marks Unit from March 15 through October 15 each year. We prohibit launching of boats from trailers in the impoundments in the St. Marks Unit. We prohibit all gasoline-powered motors in the impoundments in the St. Marks Unit.

6. We prohibit taking of frogs or turtles (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

7. We prohibit use of cast nets or traps to take fish from any lake, pond, or impoundment on the refuge.

8. You must attend all fishing equipment.

9. We prohibit bow fishing on refuge lakes, ponds, and impoundments.

10. The interior ponds and lakes on the Panacea Unit are open year-round for bank fishing. We open vehicle access to these areas from March 15 through May 15 each year. Ponds and lakes that anglers access from County Road 372 are open year-round for fishing and boating.

11. We prohibit commercial boats, air-thrust boats, and personal watercraft to launch at the saltwater boat ramp on the St. Marks Unit.

12. We prohibit air-thrust boats, personal watercraft, and commercial guides to launch from Wakulla Beach.

13. All fish must remain in a whole condition when being transported from the refuge.

ST. VINCENT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, sambar deer, raccoon, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge permits (State license—fee charged). The permits are nontransferable, and the hunter must possess and carry them while hunting. Only signed permits are valid. We only allow people with a signed refuge hunt permit on the island during the hunt periods. Contact the refuge office for details on receiving a permit. We will charge fees for duplicate permits.

2. We restrict hunting to three periods: Sambar deer, raccoon, and feral hog (primitive weapons); white-tailed deer, raccoon, feral hog (archery); and white-tailed deer, raccoon, and feral hog (primitive weapons). Contact the refuge office for specific dates. Hunters may check-in and set up camp sites and stands on the day prior to the scheduled hunt as specified in the brochure. Hunters must leave the island and remove all equipment by the date and time specified in the brochure.

3. Hunters must check in at the check stations on the island. We restrict entry onto St. Vincent Island to the Indian Pass and West Pass Campsites. We restrict entry during the sambar deer hunt to the West Pass Campsite. All access to hunt areas will be on foot or by bicycle from these areas.

4. Hunt hours are ½ hour before legal sunrise until 3 p.m. for the sambar deer hunt. All other hunt times will be in accordance with State regulations.

5. We restrict camping and fires (see § 27.95(a) of this chapter) to the two designated camping areas. We may restrict or ban fires during dry periods.

6. We prohibit the use or possession of alcoholic beverages during the refuge hunt period (see § 32.2(j)).

7. You may set up tree stands only after you check in, and you must remove them from the island at the end of the hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

8. You may retrieve game from the closed areas only if accompanied by a refuge staff member or a refuge officer.

9. We limit hunting weapons to primitive weapons on the sambar deer hunt and the primitive weapons white-tailed deer hunt. We limit the archery hunt to bow and arrow. Weapons must meet all State regulations. We prohibit crossbows during refuge hunts except with State permit.

10. We allow only stand, still, and stalk hunting. We prohibit game drives.

11. We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, or reflective trail markers.

12. We prohibit target practice on the refuge (see § 27.42 of this chapter). You may discharge muzzleloaders at the designated discharge area between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m.

13. Nonmovement stand hours for all hunts will be from legal morning shooting time until 9 a.m.

14. We prohibit discharging of weapons (including cap firing) in campgrounds (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

15. Hunting weapons must have the caps removed from muzzleloaders and arrows quivered before and after legal shooting hours.

16. Hunters must check out at the check station prior to leaving the refuge at the end of their hunt. A refuge staff member or volunteer must check the campsites before the hunters leave the refuge.

17. We prohibit motorized equipment, generators, or land vehicles (except bicycles).

18. Bag limits:

i. Sambar deer hunt—one sambar deer of either sex, no limit on feral hog or raccoon.

ii. Archery hunt—one white-tailed deer of either sex (no spotted fawns or spike bucks), no limits on feral hog or raccoon.

iii. Primitive weapons hunt – one white-tailed deer buck having one or more forked antlers at least 5 inches (12.5 cm) in length visible above the hairline with points greater than 1 inch (12.5 cm) in length; we issue a limited number of either-sex permits. If you have an either-sex permit, the bag limit is one deer that may be antlerless or a buck with legal antler configuration. There is no limit on feral hog or raccoon.

19. We prohibit bringing live game into the check station.

20. Hunters must observe quiet time in the campground between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. We prohibit loud or boisterous behavior or activity.

21. We prohibit domestic animals.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may fish from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset year-round.

2. We allow boats with electric motors. You must remove all other motors from the boats and secure them to a designated motor rack with a lock and chain.

3. We prohibit the use of live minnows as bait.

4. We allow boats in refuge lakes from May 15 through September 30.

5. We allow the use of only rods and reels or poles and lines in the refuge lakes. Anglers must attend their fishing equipment at all times.

6. You may take only fish species and fish limits authorized by State regulations. We prohibit taking of frog and/or turtle.

TEN THOUSAND ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck and coot in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting daily during the early wood duck/teal season.

2. We allow hunting only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays that fall within the State's waterfowl season, including: Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

3. Hunters must possess and carry a valid, signed refuge permit (signed brochure) at all times while hunting on the refuge.

4. We allow only hunting in the areas posted and shown on the refuge hunt brochure.

5. Hunters may enter the refuge from the south side of U.S. 41. We allow hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must remove all decoys, guns, blinds, and other related equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) by 1 p.m. daily.

6. We prohibit hunting within 100 yards (90 m) of the south edge of U.S. 41 and the area posted around Marsh Trail extending south from U.S. 41.

7. We prohibit pit blinds and permanent blinds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

8. We allow and recommend prehunt scouting from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

9. Hunters may only take duck and coot with a shotgun (no larger than a 10 gauge). We prohibit target practice on the refuge (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

10. We prohibit air-thrust boats, hovercraft, personal watercraft (jet skis, jet boats, and wave runners), and off-road vehicles at all times. We limit vessels to a maximum of a 25 hp outboard motor.

11. We require all commercial guides to purchase, possess, and carry a refuge Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383).

12. We allow and recommend use of dogs for waterfowl retrieval. Dogs must remain under the immediate control of their handlers at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter). We allow dogs during prehunt scouting.

13. We allow youth hunt days in accordance with State regulations. Hunters age 15 or younger may hunt only with a nonhunting adult age 18 or older. Youth hunters must remain within sight and sound of the nonhunting adult. Youth hunters must have completed a hunter education course.

14. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of Federal, State, and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and part 32).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit air-thrust boats, hovercraft, personal watercraft (jet skis, jet boats, and wave runners), and off-road vehicles in the freshwater and brackish marsh area south of U.S. 41. We limit vessels to a maximum of 25 hp outboard motor.

2. We allow fishing in the freshwater and brackish marsh area of the refuge year-round from legal sunrise to legal sunset. You may fish the tidal and barrier island area of the refuge year-round 24 hours a day.

3. We only allow crabbing for recreational use in the freshwater and brackish marsh area of the refuge. You may use a dip or landing net, drop net, or hook and line.

4. We prohibit commercial fishing and the taking of snake, turtle, frog, and other wildlife (see § 27.21 of this chapter) in the freshwater and brackish marsh area of the refuge.

5. We prohibit the use of trotlines, gigs, spears, bush hooks, snatch hooks, crossbows, or bows and arrows of any type in the freshwater and brackish marsh area of the refuge.

6. Anglers and crabbers must attend their lines at all times.

7. We require all commercial guides operating in the freshwater and brackish marsh area of the refuge to purchase, possess, and carry a refuge Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383).

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6690, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55185, Nov. 3, 1994; 61 FR 46394, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47376, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46915, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30781, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56401, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46355, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58944, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54378, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54163, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33168, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45682, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3956, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56066, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow the use of pole and line or rod and reel, which the angler must attend at all times.

2. We allow sport fishing after legal sunset; but we prohibit all other activity after legal sunset.

3. We prohibit marking of paths or navigational routes.

4. We prohibit swimming, wading, jet skiing, water skiing, and the use of airboats.

BLACKBEARD ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge hunting regulations brochure on their person at all times. They may obtain hunt information and refuge hunting brochures at the Savannah Coastal Refuges Complex headquarters.

2. Hunters must check-in no more than 1 day in advance of the opening day of each hunt. We prohibit check-in after legal sunset of the second hunt day.

3. Each hunter may place one stand on the refuge no earlier than 1 month prior to the opening day of each hunt but must remove the stand (see § 27.93 of this chapter) by the end of each hunt.

4. Hunters must check-in at the refuge dock prior to setting up camp. We require personal identification at check-in.

5. Within the refuge, you may only travel by foot or bicycle, except in the wilderness area where we allow only foot travel. We limit entry and exit points to the designated check stations or other specified areas. We prohibit hunters to leave by boat to reach other parts of the island.

6. You may only camp at the designated camping area.

7. You must confine fires (see § 27.95 of this chapter) to the camping area.

8. We prohibit flagging, blazing, or trail-marking devices to locate stands or for any other purpose.

9. For hunting, we allow only bows in accordance with State regulations.

10. We prohibit the use of organized drives for taking or attempting to take deer.

11. You may take five deer (no more than two antlered), and we will issue State bonus tags for two of these. There is no bag limit on feral hog.

12. Refuge personnel must check deer harvested during the scheduled hunt before hunters may remove them from the refuge.

13. Hunters must be on their stands from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 9 a.m. and from 2 hours before legal sunset until ½ hour after legal sunset.

14. We prohibit target practice except in designated areas (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

15. Hunters must be off the island by 12 p.m. (noon) on Sunday.

16. We close the refuge to the nonhunting public 1 day prior to and 1 day after the hunt period, as well as on hunt days.

17. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a valid hunter education card in order to hunt.

18. Youth hunters age 15 and under must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a license. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

19. We prohibit mooring boats to the government dock except for loading and unloading purposes.

20. We prohibit the use of trail or game cameras.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow freshwater fishing year-round from legal sunrise to legal 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. We allow bank/beach saltwater fishing into estuarine waters only from legal sunrise to legal sunset except during managed hunts.

BOND SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting for white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We coordinate hunting seasons and limits with the State and annually list them in the refuge hunting brochure.

2. We require you to possess and carry a signed refuge hunt permit while hunting. You may obtain this permit from the refuge office.

3. We require you to sign in once prior to each hunt at the refuge check station.

4. We allow access to the hunt area from 1 hour before legal sunrise to 1 hour after legal sunset. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

5. We prohibit buckshot.

6. We prohibit flagging, blazing, painting, or any other trail-marking devices.

7. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of a road open to vehicle travel or within 200 yards (180 m) of a building.

8. We prohibit entry into the designated hunt area by nonhunters during the hunts.

9. We prohibit hunting or possession of weapons in public use or other areas posted ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Area Closed'' or designated as no hunting areas on the hunt brochure map (see §§ 27.42 and 27.43 of this chapter).

10. We require you to bring any deer or hog you harvest to the refuge check station the day you kill it and before you leave the refuge.

11. We prohibit possession of field-dressed deer or hogs unless you have checked them at the refuge check station.

12. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages while on the refuge.

13. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

14. We require each firearms hunter to wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of hunter orange as an outer garment above the waist.

15. We prohibit walking or trespassing on the railroad tracks to access the refuge.

16. We prohibit removal of live hog from the refuge.

17. We prohibit the use of dogs.

18. We prohibit ATVs on the refuge except by disabled hunters with a refuge Special Use Permit.

19. We allow limited nonmotorized portable boat access at the Stone Creek parking area.

20. We prohibit the use of organized drives for taking or attempting to take game.

21. Youth hunters age 15 and under must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older possessing a valid hunting license. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

22. Firearm hunting for feral hogs follows State of Georgia deer firearms restrictions except we prohibit possession or use of buckshot.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from March 15 to October 15, except on the Ocmulgee River, which is open to fishing year-round.

2. We only allow access to the refuge and fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. We only allow fishing with pole and line or rod and reel.

4. We prohibit boats on all refuge waters, except the Ocmulgee River, where we allow boats.

5. We prohibit leaving boats or other personal equipment on the refuge overnight (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

6. The minimum size limit for largemouth bass is 14 inches (490 cm).

EUFAULA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.20 Alabama for regulations.

HARRIS NECK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. To participate in the refuge bow hunt, hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge hunting regulations brochure on their person at all times. To participate in the refuge gun hunt, hunters must submit the Quota Deer Hunt Application Form (FWS Form 3–2354). If drawn, hunters must submit a permit fee in order to receive the hunt permit. You may obtain information on hunt regulations brochures, quota hunt applications, and quota hunt drawings at the refuge office.

2. Each hunter may place one stand on the refuge during the week preceding each hunt, but you must remove stands by the end of each hunt (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. Hunters must be on their stands from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 9 a.m. and from 2 hours before legal sunset until ½ hour after legal sunset.

4. We prohibit use of flagging, blazing, or trail-marking devices to locate stands or for any other purpose.

5. We prohibit hunting closer than 100 yards (90 m) to State Highway 131, the refuge entrance drive, refuge headquarters, Barbour River Landing, Barbour River Road, or Gould's Cemetery.

6. We require personal identification at check-in.

7. To hunt during the morning stand hours, bow hunters must enter the refuge through the refuge entrance gate only, between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. We will allow hunters to exit and re-enter through the entrance gate only, from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. After 4 p.m. we prohibit entry to the refuge.

8. During the hunts, we will restrict vehicles to the auto tour route (see § 27.31 of this chapter) and allow two-way traffic.

9. During the archery hunt, we allow only bows in accordance with State regulations.

10. We require gun hunters to check-in at the refuge headquarters between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m. and park in designated areas prior to hunting. We prohibit entry by boat.

11. Hunters may take five deer (no more than two antlered), and we will issue State bonus tags for two of these. There is no bag limit for feral hog.

12. During the gun hunt, we allow only shotguns (20 gauge or larger; slugs only) and bows in accordance with State regulations.

13. We prohibit target practice (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

14. Gun hunters must wear an outer garment with a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of hunter-orange material above the waistline.

15. Refuge personnel must check deer harvested during refuge hunts before leaving the refuge.

16. We prohibit the use of organized drives for taking or attempting to take game.

17. We will close the refuge to the non-hunting public on all hunt days.

18. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a valid hunter education card in order to hunt.

19. Youth hunters age 15 and under must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a license. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

20. We prohibit the use of trail or game cameras.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow saltwater fishing year-round in the estuarine waters adjacent to the refuge.

2. We allow bank fishing into estuarine waters only from legal sunrise to legal sunset except during managed hunts.

3. We close the Barbour River Landing (boat ramp and parking areas) to the public from 12 a.m. (midnight) to 4 a.m.

4. We prohibit freshwater fishing.

OKEFENOKEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of rabbit, squirrel, bobwhite quail, and turkey on the Cowhouse Unit of the refuge. The season will be consistent with the adjacent Dixon Memorial Wildlife Management Area and in accordance with State hunting regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow foot and bicycle traffic on the refuge portion of Cowhouse Island.

2. We only allow dogs to locate, point, and retrieve during quail hunts.

3. For more information, contact the refuge at 912–496–7836.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of turkey only on the Cowhouse Island Unit of the refuge. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog at the Suwannee Canal Recreation Area, the Pocket Unit, and Cowhouse Island Unit in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. In the Pocket Unit:

i. We only allow archery hunting and foot traffic.

ii. You must sign-in and out.

iii. You must remove tree stands daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

iv. We prohibit dogs.

2. In the Suwannee Canal Unit:

i. We only allow two ½–day hunts (dates will be announced) and shotguns with slugs or muzzleloaders.

ii. We require a refuge permit through refuge lottery, which interested parties should enter before August 31 (fee will be announced).

iii. Hunters must remain on stands from 30 minutes before legal sunrise until 9 a.m.

iv. You must sign-in and sign out.

v. You must tag your deer with special refuge tags. There is a limit of two deer of either sex per day.

vi. We only zone Chesser Island Hunt area to accommodate wheelchair hunters.

vii. Conditions B3, C1iii, and C1iv apply.

viii. We prohibit dogs.

3. In the Cowhouse Island Unit:

i. Dixon Memorial Wildlife Management Area rules, regulations, dates, and times apply.

ii. Conditions B1, B3, C1iii, and C1iv apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow motorized boats with motors 10 hp or less.

2. We prohibit possession of live bait fish.

3. We only allow the use of pole and line or rod and reel.

4. In the Suwannee Canal unit:

i. We prohibit fishing in the boat basin.

ii. We prohibit fishing in ponds and canals along the Swamp Island Drive.

iii. We reserve the porch and canal area behind the visitor center for youth age 15 and under and physically disabled.

5. Condition B3 applies.

PIEDMONT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit upland game hunting during refuge deer or turkey hunts.

2. We coordinate hunting seasons for raccoon and opossum with the State and annually list them in the refuge hunt brochure.

3. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt permit while hunting. You may obtain the permit from the refuge office.

4. We require a refuge hunt permit to hunt on the Hitchiti Experimental Forest in accordance with refuge hunting seasons and regulations.

5. We prohibit hunting or possessing weapons in areas posted ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Area Closed'' or designated as no hunting areas on the hunt brochure map (see §§ 27.42 and 27.43 of this chapter).

6. The refuge is a day-use-only area, with the exception of legal hunting activities.

7. We allow access to the hunt area for quail, squirrel, and rabbit hunting from 1 hour before legal sunrise to 1 hour after legal sunset. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

8. We allow hunting for raccoon and opossum from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. on the days listed as open in the refuge hunt brochure.

9. We only allow .22 caliber or smaller rimfire firearms for raccoon and opossum hunting.

10. You may use dogs on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

11. You must keep your dogs confined or on a leash except when hunting, and you must remove your dogs upon your departure from the refuge (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting for white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B4, B5, and B6 apply.

2. We coordinate hunting seasons and limits with the State and annually list them in the refuge hunting brochure.

3. We require you to possess and carry a signed refuge permit while archery hunting. You may obtain this permit from the refuge office.

4. We require a refuge hunt permit and payment of a fee for the quota firearms hunts. You may obtain applications and information about the hunt drawing from the refuge office.

5. We have a special deer hunt for disabled hunters confined to wheelchairs. You may obtain information about this hunt from the refuge office.

6. We prohibit entry into designated hunt area by nonhunters during the hunts.

7. We allow access to the hunting area from 1 hour before legal sunrise to 1 hour after legal sunset. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking except in the designated campground at Pippins Lake. You must have a refuge hunting permit to enter and use the campground.

8. We prohibit buckshot.

9. We only allow alcoholic beverages in the designated campground.

10. We prohibit flagging, blazing, painting, or any other trail-marking devices.

11. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of a road open to vehicle travel or within 200 yards (180 m) of a building.

12. You must bring any deer, turkey, or hog you harvest to the refuge check station intact, except entrails, the day you kill them and before you leave the refuge. We prohibit possession of dressed deer, turkey, or hog unless you have checked them at the refuge check station.

13. We prohibit ATVs on the refuge except by disabled hunters with a refuge Special Use Permit.

14. We prohibit target practice on the refuge, including the shooting of firearms or bows in the designated campground, or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

15. We prohibit audio equipment such as radios or other noise-making devices such as generators after 10 p.m. or before 6 a.m. in the campground (see § 27.72 of this chapter).

16. We prohibit dogs for hunting big game.

17. We prohibit the use of organized drives for taking or attempting to take game.

18. Youth hunters age 15 and under must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older possessing a valid hunting license. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from April 1 to September 30.

2. We only allow access to the refuge and fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. You may keep the following numbers of fish each day: bass—5; channel catfish—5; sunfish or bream—15; all other species—State limit.

4. We allow nonmotorized boats on all ponds designated as open to fishing. We allow boats with electric motors only in Pond 2A and Allison Lake.

5. We limit fishing in Pond 21A to youths age 15 and under.

6. We only allow fishing with pole and line or rod and reel.

7. We prohibit leaving boats or other personal equipment on the refuge overnight (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit the use of fish for bait.

9. We prohibit placing or throwing in the water feeds, grains, or other materials to chum or attract fish.

10. You must immediately release any grass carp you catch. We are using these fish to help combat an exotic weed invasion in some ponds.

SAVANNAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck and coot on designated areas of the refuge north of Georgia Highway 25/South Carolina Highway 170 in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt regulations brochure at all times while hunting on the refuge. To participate in the youth waterfowl hunt, hunters must submit the Waterfowl Lottery Application (FWS Form 3–2355). If drawn, youth hunters must submit a permit fee in order to receive the hunt permit. You may obtain information on regulations brochures, quota hunt applications, and quota hunt drawings at the refuge headquarters.

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge permit at all times while hunting on the refuge. We require a fee only for the quota youth waterfowl hunt on the Solomon Tract.

2. We only allow temporary blinds. You must remove decoys and other personal property from the refuge daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. We prohibit hunting within 100 yards (90 m) of GA Highway 25/SC Highway 170, and in

or on Middle and Steamboat Rivers and Houstown Cut, and closer than 50 yards (45 m) from the shoreline of these waterways.

4. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a valid hunter education card in order to hunt.

5. Youth hunters age 15 and under must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a license. One adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel November 1 through November 30 on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt regulations brochure at all times while hunting on the refuge. Refuge hunt regulations brochures and other information are available at the refuge headquarters.

2. We only allow .22 caliber rimfire rifles or shotguns with #2 shot or smaller for squirrel hunting.

3. We prohibit hunting within 100 yards (90 m) of U.S. Highway 17, GA Highway 25/SC Highway 170, refuge facilities, railroad rights of way, and within areas marked as closed.

4. We prohibit the use of dogs.

5. You may take feral hog with weapons legal for this hunt (no bag limit).

6. We require a refuge big game license.

7. We require hunters to wear an outer garment that contains a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of hunter-orange material above the waistline (except during the archery-only deer hunt, the turkey hunt, and the waterfowl hunt).

8. Conditions A4 and A5 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt regulations brochure at all times while hunting on the refuge. To participate in the gun hunt for wheelchair-dependent hunters, hunters must submit the Quota Deer Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2354). If drawn, hunters must submit a permit fee in order to receive the hunt permit. You may obtain information on hunt regulations brochures, quota hunt applications, and quota hunt drawings at the refuge headquarters.

2. We allow archery hunting for deer and hog from October 1 through 31 on designated areas (consult the refuge brochure for the areas).

3. We only allow bows for deer and hog hunting during the archery hunt. We prohibit crossbows (see §27.43 of this chapter).

4. We allow gun hunting for deer and hog from November 1 through 30 on designated areas of the refuge. We also allow hog (only) hunting during a special 9-day hunt in March.

5. We allow only shotguns (20 gauge or larger; slugs only), center-fire rifles (.22 caliber or larger), muzzleloaders, and bows for deer and hog hunting throughout the designated hunt area during the November gun hunt and the March hog hunt.

6. You must remove hunt stands daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

7. Hunters may take five deer (no more than two antlered). There is no bag limit on feral hog.

8. Doe days for refuge lands in Georgia will only coincide with doe days set by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources for Effingham County.

9. Conditions B3, B6, A4, and A5 apply.

10. We allow turkey hunting during a special 3-week turkey hunt in April. Turkey hunters may harvest only three gobblers.

11. We allow shotguns with only #2 shot or smaller and bows, in accordance with State regulations, for turkey hunting. We prohibit the use of slugs or buckshot during turkey hunts.

12. We prohibit the use of trail or game cameras.

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 Laurel Hill 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge hunting regulations brochure on their person at all times. They may obtain hunt information and refuge hunting brochures at the Savannah Coastal Refuges Complex headquarters.

2. We prohibit flagging, blazing, or trail-marking devices to locate stands or for any other purpose.

3. We prohibit the use of organized drives for taking or attempting to take game.

4. Refuge personnel must check deer harvested during scheduled hunts before hunters leave the refuge.

5. Hunters may take five deer (no more than two antlered), and we will issue State bonus tags for two of these. There is no bag limit on feral hog.

6. Hunters must be on their stands from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 9 a.m. and from 2 hours before legal sunset until ½ hour after legal sunset.

7. We prohibit target practice (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

8. We allow only bows and muzzleloading rifles, in accordance with State regulations, during primitive weapons hunt.

9. When hunting, we allow only shotguns (20 gauge or larger; slug only), center-fire rifles (.22 caliber or larger), bows, and primitive weapons, in accordance with State regulations, during the gun hunt.

10. We prohibit mooring boats to the government dock except for loading or unloading purposes.

11. Hunters must check-in at the refuge dock prior to setting up camp. We require personal identification at check-in.

12. We only allow camping at the designated camping area. You must confine fires (see § 27.95 of this chapter) to the camping area.

13. Each hunter may place one stand on the refuge no earlier than 1 month prior to the opening day of each hunt, but you must remove all stands by the end of each hunt (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

14. We require hunters to wear an outer garment that contains a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm2) of hunter-orange material above the waistline.

15. Hunters may check-in at the refuge dock no more than 1 day in advance of the opening day of the hunt.

16. Hunters must be off the island by 12 p.m. (noon) the day following the last day of the hunt.

17. Within the refuge, you may only walk or use a bicycle. We prohibit hunters to leave by boat to reach other parts of the island.

18. We will close the refuge to the non-hunting public 1 day prior to, and 1 day after, the hunt period as well as on the hunt days.

19. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a valid hunter education card in order to hunt.

20. Youth hunters age 15 and under must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a license. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

21. We prohibit the use of trail or game cameras.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow saltwater fishing year-round in the estuarine waters adjacent to the refuge.

2. We allow bank/beach fishing into estuarine waters only from legal sunrise to legal sunset except during managed hunts.

WOLF ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6691, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55185, Nov. 3, 1994; 62 FR 47377, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46915, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30781, May 12, 2000; 66 FR 46355, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58944, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54382, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54166, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33171, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45683, Sept. 3, 2009; 74 FR 50736, Oct. 1, 2009; 76 FR 3958, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56068, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt feral pigs and feral cattle on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. You must have reservations or permits to access the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HANALEI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

KILAUEA POINT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6691, Feb. 11, 1994; 62 FR 47377, Sept. 9, 1997; 65 FR 30782, May 12, 2000; 69 FR 54362, Sept. 8, 2004]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit air-thrust boats.
2. We allow nonmotorized and motorized boats after September 20 within the designated refuge hunting areas.
3. You may only use portable blinds or construct temporary blinds of natural vegetation. Blinds will be available for general use on a first-come, first-served basis. You must remove portable blinds from the refuge at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).
4. You must remove all personal property, including decoys and boats, (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, grouse, partridge, and cottontail rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit boats in the fishing area.
2. We prohibit use and possession of lead weights or sinkers.

CAMAS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit public entry onto the refuge prior to 1 hour before legal hunting hours.
2. You may only use portable blinds or construct temporary blinds of natural vegetation. Blinds will be available for general use on a first-come, first-served basis. You must remove portable blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.
3. You must remove all personal property (see § 27.93 of this chapter), including decoys, from the refuge at the end of each day.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, grouse, and partridge on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

DEER FLAT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots, common snipe and doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may hunt only ducks, coots, and doves on the Lake Lowell sector.
2. Only portable and temporary blinds constructed of natural materials are permitted.
3. Snipe and dove hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.
4. We restrict nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors only to the area bounded by the water's edge and extending to a point 200 yards (180 m) lakeward in hunting area 1 on the Lake Lowel sector.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting of pheasant, quail and partridge is permitted on the Lake Lowell Sector.
2. Shooting hours on the Lake Lowell sector are the same as those for waterfowl hunting.
3. Hunting is not permitted on the Snake River sector from February 1 through May 31.
4. Pheasant, quail, and partridge hunters 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 condition: Hunting is permitted only on the Snake River Sector.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. During the waterfowl season, we allow fishing only within the area bounded by the water's edge extending to a point 200 yards (180 m) lakeward in front of the Lower Dam, fishing area A and in front of the Upper Dam, and fishing area B on the Lake Lowell sector.
2. Nonmotorized boats are permitted from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset from October 1 through April 14, within the area bounded by the water's edge extending to a point 200 yards lakeward in front of the lower dam fishing area A, and in front of the upper dam, fishing area B.
3. Motorized and nonmotorized boats are permitted from ½ hour before sunrise to ½

hour after sunset from April 15 through September 30.

4. Shoreline fishing is not permitted on the islands of the Snake River Sector from February 1 through May 31.

GRAYS LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow nonmotorized boats.

2. You may only use portable blinds or construct temporary blinds of natural vegetation. Blinds will be available for general use on a first-come, first-served basis. You must remove portable blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

3. We only allow hunters and dogs to retrieve game in designated hunting areas.

4. You must remove all personal property, including decoys and boats, (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

KOOTENAI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shotshells (see §32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less 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.

4. On waterfowl hunt days, we allow public entry onto the refuge from 3:00 a.m. until 1 hour after legal sunset.

5. We prohibit overnight vehicle parking on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of forest grouse on that portion of the refuge which lies west of Westside Road and west of Lion's Den Road in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You may possess only approved nontoxic shotshells (see §32.2(k)) while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer, elk, black bear, moose, and mountain lion on that portion of the refuge which lies west of Westside Road and west of Lion's Den Road in accordance with State regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Myrtle Creek in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow bank fishing only.

2. We prohibit fishing from boats, float tubes, or other personal flotation devices.

MINIDOKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow hunters and dogs to retrieve game in designated hunting areas.

2. You may only use portable blinds or construct temporary blinds of dead natural vegetation. Blinds will be available for general use on a first-come, first-served basis. You must remove portable blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day. We prohibit use of rock piles above the high-water mark for blind construction. We prohibit pit blinds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

3. We only allow vehicle parking in designated parking lots.

4. On West Hunting Area (Lake Walcott), we allow hunting on the uplands and over water within 100 yards (90 m) of the shoreline. We only allow use of boats for retrieval of game.

5. On East Hunting Area (Tule Island), we allow boats during the waterfowl hunting season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, grouse, partridge, and cottontail rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow bank fishing year-round. We only allow vehicle access (see § 27.31 of this chapter) to shoreline fishing areas on designated routes.

2. We allow ice fishing in accordance with State regulations. We prohibit motor vehicles (see § 27.31 of this chapter) on the ice.

3. We allow bank and float-tube fishing year-round, throughout all of Lake Walcott.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6691, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62041, Dec. 4, 1995; 65 FR 30782, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56402, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46355, Sept. 4, 2001; 69 FR 54362, 54386, Sept. 8, 2004; 74 FR 45683, Sept. 3, 2009; 74 FR 50736, Oct. 1, 2009]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations 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. Hunters must remove boats, decoys, blinds, and blind materials at the end of each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing on Lake Chautauqua from January 15 through October 15. We prohibit fishing in the Waterfowl Hunting Area during the waterfowl hunting season.

2. We allow bank fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset from October 16 to January 14 between the boat ramp and the fishing trail in the North Pool and from Goofy Ridge Public Access to the west gate of the north pool water control structure.

3. Motorboats must not exceed ''no-wake'' speeds.

4. We prohibit the public entering Weis Lake on the Cameron-Billsbach Unit of the refuge from October 16 through January 14.

CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a refuge hunt brochure permit that is available at the refuge office and in brochure dispensers at multiple locations throughout the refuge. You must carry this signed permit when hunting on the refuge.

2. We prohibit hunting in the restricted use area of Crab Orchard Lake and areas posted closed to hunting as described in the hunting brochure.

3. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of all designated public use facilities, including but not limited to: parking areas, picnic areas, campgrounds, marinas, boat ramps, public roads, and established hiking trails listed in the refuge trails brochure.

4. Hunters must remove all boats, decoys, blinds, blind materials, stands, platforms, and other personal equipment (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) brought onto the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

5. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, platforms, or scaffolds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

6. Waterfowl hunting blinds must be a minimum of 200 yards (180 m) apart. Hunters must anchor boat blinds on the shore or anchor them a minimum of 200 yards (180 m) away from any shoreline.

7. An adult age 21 or older must supervise youth hunters under age 16, and youth hunters must remain in sight of and normal voice contact with the adult.

8. We prohibit the use of paint, flagging, reflectors, tacks, or other manmade materials to mark trails or hunting locations (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

9. We allow the use of hunting dogs during the hunting season, provided the dogs are under the immediate control of the hunter at all times.

10. We allow waterfowl hunting on the eastern shoreline in Grassy Bay.

11. Waterfowl hunters may hunt in the ''controlled waterfowl hunting area'' up to 3 days prior to Canada goose season.

12. We allow waterfowl hunting in the ''controlled waterfowl hunting area'' (as displayed in the refuge hunting brochure) during the Canada goose season subject to the following conditions:

i. Waterfowl hunters must attend a special drawing on the day of the hunt.

ii. We allow hunting ½ hour before legal sunrise to posted closing times.

iii. Hunters must hunt from assigned refuge blinds or markers. We allow water blind hunters to hunt from a boat immediately adjacent to their blind/marker.

iv. All hunters must report their harvest at the end of the day's hunt using the Waterfowl Harvest Report (FWS Form 3–2361).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, bobwhite quail, raccoon, opossum, red fox, grey fox, and coyote on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A5 and A7 through A9 apply.

2. We prohibit upland game hunting in the ''controlled waterfowl hunting area'' during the Canada goose hunting season, except we allow furbearer hunting from legal sunset to legal sunrise.

3. We prohibit hunters using rifles or handguns with ammunition larger than .22 caliber rimfire, except they may use black powder firearms up to and including .40 caliber.

4. We allow the use of .22 and .17 caliber rimfire lead ammunition for the taking of small game and furbearers during open season.

5. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A5 and A7, A8, and B4 apply.

2. We require all deer and turkey hunters using the ''restricted use area'' (as described in the hunting brochure) to check-in at the refuge visitor center prior to hunting.

3. We allow the use of legal-sized lead ammunition (see current Illinois hunting digest) for the taking of deer and turkey.

4. We prohibit the use of handguns for the taking of deer in the restricted use area.

5. We prohibit the use of ''deer drives'' for the taking or attempting to take deer. We define a ''deer drive'' as a hunter(s) moving through an area with the intent of displacing one or more deer in the direction of another hunter(s).

6. We allow deer hunting with archery equipment only in the following areas:

i. In the ''controlled waterfowl hunting area'';

ii. On all refuge lands north of Illinois State Route 13; and

iii. In the area north of the Crab Orchard Lake emergency spillway and west of Crab Orchard Lake.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. On Crab Orchard Lake west of Wolf Creek Road:

i. Anglers may fish from boats all year.

ii. Anglers must remove all trotlines/jugs from legal sunrise until legal sunset from the Friday immediately prior to Memorial Day through Labor Day.

2. On Crab Orchard Lake east of Wolf Creek Road:

i. Anglers may fish from boats March 15 through September 30.

ii. Anglers may fish all year at the Wolf Creek and Route 148 causeways.

3. Anglers must check and remove fish from all jugs and trotlines daily.

4. We prohibit using stakes to anchor any trotlines and anchoring trotlines from any object on the shoreline.

5. Anglers must tag all jugs and trotlines with their name and address.

6. We prohibit anglers using jugs or trotlines with any flotation device that has previously contained any petroleum-based material or toxic substances.

7. Anglers must attach a buoyed device that is visible on the water's surface to all trotlines.

8. Anglers may use all legal noncommercial fishing methods, except they may not use any underwater breathing apparatus.

9. On A–41, Bluegill, Managers, Honkers, and Vistors Ponds:

i. Anglers may fish only from legal sunrise to legal sunset March 15 through September 30.

ii. We prohibit anglers from using boats or flotation devices.

10. Anglers may not submerge any pots or similar object to take or locate any fish.

11. Organizers of all fishing events must possess a Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383G or 3–1383C).

12. We prohibit anglers from fishing within 250 yards (225 m) of an occupied waterfowl hunting blind.

13. We restrict motorboats on all refuge waters to slow speeds leaving ''no wake'' within 150 feet (45 m) of any shoreline, swimming area, marina entrance, boat ramp, causeway tunnel, and any areas indicated on the lake zoning map in the refuge fishing brochure.

14. We prohibit the use of boat motors of more than ''10 horse power'' on Devils Kitchen and Little Grassy Lakes.

15. We prohibit the use of gas-powered motors in the southeastern section of Devils Kitchen Lake (consult lake zoning map in the refuge fishing brochure).

16. We prohibit the use of trotlines/jugs on all refuge waters outside of Crab Orchard Lake.

17. Specific creel and size limits apply on various refuge waters as listed in the Crab Orchard Fishing Brochure and the annual Illinois fishing digest.

CYPRESS CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, woodcock, dove, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require hunters to possess and carry a free refuge hunting permit while hunting on the refuge.

2. Hunters must remove all boats, decoys, blinds, blind materials, stands, and platforms (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) brought onto the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

3. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, and scaffolds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit outboard motors larger than 10 hp.

5. We prohibit the use of paint, flagging, reflectors, tacks, or other manmade materials to mark trails or hunting locations.

6. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dogs are under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

7. On the Bellrose Waterfowl Reserve:

i. We prohibit all upland game hunting, big game hunting, and duck hunting.

ii. You may hunt goose only following the closure of the State duck hunting season.

iii. We allow goose hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

iv. We allow hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 3 p.m.

v. Hunters must exit the reserve by 4 p.m.

vi. We prohibit entry to the Reserve prior to 4:30 a.m.

vii. We prohibit hunting during the special snow goose seasons after closure of the regular goose seasons.

viii. We prohibit construction or use of pit blinds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

ix. We prohibit hunting within 100 yards (90 m) of any private property boundary.

x. All hunting parties must be at least 200 yards (180 m) apart.

xi. All hunting parties must hunt over a minimum of 12 decoys at each blind site.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, bobwhite quail, raccoon, opossum, red fox, grey fox, and coyote on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, and A7 apply.

2. We prohibit hunting after legal sunset, except we allow raccoon and opossum hunting after legal sunset.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A3, A4, and A5 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A4 applies.

2. Anglers must remove all boats and fishing equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) brought onto the refuge at the end of each day's fishing activity.

3. We prohibit the use of trotlines, jugs, yo-yos, nets, or any commercial fishing equipment except in areas where State regulation authorizes commercial tackle.

4. We prohibit the use of more than two poles per angler and more than two hooks or lures per pole.

5. We prohibit possession of bass less than 15 inches (37.5 cm) in length from refuge ponds.

6. We prohibit possession of more than six channel catfish from refuge ponds.

EMIQUON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

2. Hunters must remove boats, decoys, blinds, and blind materials (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) brought onto the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

3. We allow the use of motorized boats at no-wake speeds on all refuge waters.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We allow access for hunting from 1 hour before legal sunrise until legal sunset.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

2. You must remove all portable hunting stands and blinds from the area at the end of each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit leaving boats on refuge waters overnight (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

2. Condition A3 applies.

GREAT RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl and coot on the Long Island Division of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We only allow hunting from blinds constructed on sites posted by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of small game, furbearers, turkey, and game birds on Long Island Division and Fox Island of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while hunting for upland game except turkey (see § 32.2(k)). We allow possession of lead shot for hunting turkey.

2. We only open Long Island Division and Fox Island Division for upland game hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset.

3. We only allow turkey hunting on the Fox Island Division during the State spring seasons, including youth season. We do not open to fall turkey hunting.

4. We close Fox Island Division to all hunting and nonhunting entry from October 16 through December 31, except the Division is open to deer hunting as described below in C2.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated portions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow the use of portable stands, and hunters must remove them from the refuge at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

2. On the Fox Island Division, we only allow hunting during the ''Antlerless-Only'' portion of the State firearms deer season.

3. On the Delair Division, we only allow muzzleloader hunting subject to the following conditions:

i. You must possess and carry a refuge permit.

ii. We require hunters to check-in and out of the refuge each day.

iii. We require hunters to record all harvested deer with refuge staff before removing them from the refuge.

iv. Shooting hours end at 3 p.m. each day.

v. Hunters must park all vehicles only in designated parking areas.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the Long Island and Fox Island Divisions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the taking of turtle and frog (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

2. On the Fox Island Division, we only allow bank fishing along any portion of the Fox River from January 1 through October 15.

MEREDOSIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow sport fishing on all areas open to public access from legal sunrise to legal sunset from January 15 to October 15.

2. We allow foot access on refuge land along the east side of Meredosia Lake in Morgan County from legal sunrise to legal sunset from October 16 to January 14. The boat ramp remains open throughout the year for access to Meredosia Lake.

3. We prohibit leaving boats on refuge waters overnight (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. Motorboats must not exceed ''no-wake'' speeds.

MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on the Meissner and Wilkinson Island Division in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, scaffolds, or platforms (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

2. Hunters must remove boats, blinds, blind materials, stands, decoys, and other hunting equipment (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We allow hunting of furbearers only from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The Harlow and Meissner Island Divisions are open only to archery hunting.

2. Conditions A1 and A2 apply.

3. On refuge lands where archery and firearm hunting seasons (shotgun, rifle, muzzleloader) run concurrent, archery hunters must comply with firearm blaze-orange, safety requirements for the State in which they are hunting (*i.e.*, Missouri or Illinois).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close the Meissner Island Division to all sport fishing.

2. We prohibit the taking of turtle and frog (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

3. We allow fishing only from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

4. Anglers must remove all fishing devices (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day's fishing.

PORT LOUISA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on the Big Timber Division in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must remove boats, decoys, and portable blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

2. We allow portable blinds on a daily basis at any location on first-come, first-served basis.

3. We prohibit hunting on the Louisa, Horseshoe Bend, and Keithsburg Divisions.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game only on Big Timber, Keithsburg, and Horseshoe Bend Divisions in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while hunting upland game. You may use lead shot to hunt turkey. We allow shotgun slug or muzzleloading rifle for hunting coyotes.

2. We only allow squirrel hunting on the Keithsburg Division from the beginning of the State season to September 15.

3. We allow hunting in designated areas on the Horseshoe Bend Division from September 1 until September 15 and December 1 until February 28. We allow spring turkey hunting.

4. We allow hunting on the Big Timber Division from September 1 until February 28. We allow spring turkey hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer only on Big Timber Division and in designated areas on Horseshoe

Bend Division in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow the use of portable stands, and hunters must remove them at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

2. We close Horseshoe Bend Division to all public access from September 15 until December 1.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the taking of turtle or frog (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

2. We only allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. We close the following Divisions to all public access: Louisa Division—September 15 until January 1; Horseshoe Bend Division—September 15 until December 1; Keithsburg Division—September 15 until January 1.

4. Anglers must remove boats and all other fishing devices (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day's fishing.

5. We only allow motor boats on Horseshoe Bend Division for fishing during the periods when flood water enables access from the river over the levee.

TWO RIVERS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds only on the Apple Creek Division in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, scaffolds, or platforms (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

2. Hunters must remove boats, decoys, blinds, and blind materials (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) brought onto the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting only on the Apple Creek Division and the portion of the Calhoun Division east of the Illinois River Road in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We allow hunting from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on the Apple Creek Division and the portion of the Calhoun Division east of the Illinois River Road in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

2. Hunters must remove all portable hunting stands and blinds from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the taking of turtle or frog (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

2. We only allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. From October 15 through December 31 we close the Batchtown, Gilbert Lake, and Portage Island Divisions, and the portion of the Calhoun Division north and west of the Illinois River Road, to all public access.

4. Anglers must remove boats and all other fishing devices (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day's fishing activity.

5. We only allow boats on the Gilbert Lake Division for fishing during those periods when flood water enables access from the river over the levee.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE

Refer to § 32.42 Minnesota for regulations.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29074, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6685, 6692, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55185, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62041, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 45366, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46394, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47378, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46916, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30782, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56402, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46356, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58944, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54387, Sept. 8, 2004; 69 FR 55995, Sept. 17, 2004; 70 FR 54166, Sept. 13, 2005; 72 FR 51542, Sept. 7, 2007; 73 FR 33172, June 11, 2008; 76 FR 3959, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56068, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 32.33 Indiana.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BIG OAKS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a refuge access permit.

2. We allow the use of hunting dogs only during the squirrel hunting season. Hunters must ensure that all hunting dogs wear a collar displaying the owner's name, address, and telephone number.

3. Hunters must hunt only in assigned areas. We prohibit trespass into an unassigned hunt area.

4. In areas posted ''Area Closed,'' we prohibit entry, including hunting.

5. We prohibit the use of flagging tape and reflective tacks.

6. We allow the use of squirrel hunting dogs only in the day-use area.

7. Permitted squirrel hunters are the only hunters authorized to possess a rifle (only .22 rimfire) on the refuge.

8. Squirrel hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

9. We prohibit the use or possession of handguns on the refuge.

10. We require that hunters check all harvested game taken on the refuge at the refuge check station.

11. We require all refuge hunters to hunt with a partner. We require hunting partners to know the location of their partner while hunting. Youth hunters, anyone age 17 or under, must be directly supervised by a responsible adult age 18 or older.

12. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages on the refuge (see § 32.2(j)).

13. Hunters must possess and carry a compass while hunting on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1, B3, B4, B5, B9, B10, B11, B12, and B13 apply.

2. The refuge access permit will contain bag limits and license requirements.

3. We allow the use of portable hunting stands and blinds. All hunting stands and blinds may be left in the field overnight only if the hunter will be hunting that same location the following day. We prohibit tree steps or screw-in steps (see § 32.2(i)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the Old Timbers Lake in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a refuge access permit.

2. We only allow fishing with a rod and reel or pole and line.

3. We prohibit the use of trotlines.

4. We allow boats only rowed, paddled, or powered by an electric trolling motor on the Old Timbers Lake.

5. We prohibit retaining black bass, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and spotted bass between 12 and 15 inches (30 and 37.5 cm).

MUSCATATUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting and the discharge of a weapon within 100 yards (90 m) of any dwelling, private property line, or any other building that may be occupied by people, pets, or livestock.

2. We allow the use of hunting dogs only for hunting rabbit, quail, and squirrel provided the dogs are under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

3. We allow only shotguns for upland game hunting.

4. Hunters must use nontoxic shot in shotguns.

5. We require hunters to read the current refuge hunting brochure, sign it, and then carry it while hunting.

6. We require all hunters except turkey hunters to wear hunter orange.

7. We require all hunters to display a game harvest report (FWS Form 3–2359), with name and date filled in, on their vehicle dashboard while hunting. Hunters may pick up reports at registration boxes, complete the reports, and leave them there before departing the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition B1 applies.

2. You must possess and carry a State-issued refuge hunting permit to hunt deer during the State early archery season in October, the muzzleloader season, and the youth hunting weekend.

3. We prohibit deer hunting during the State firearms season except in compliance with condition C2.

4. Our late archery season deer hunt is open from the end of the State muzzleloader season to the conclusion of the State late archery season.

5. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

6. Hunters may take only one deer per day from the refuge.

7. We require successful deer and turkey hunters to report their harvest on the Big Game Harvest Report (FWS Form 3–2359) at a box at the entrance gate before leaving the refuge.

8. We allow only spring turkey hunting on the refuge, and hunters must possess a State-issued hunting permit during the first 2 weeks of the season.

9. We allow archery deer hunting in November except during youth hunting weekend.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow the use of boats (hand- or foot-propelled only) on Stanfield Lake. We prohibit the use of electric or gasoline motors.

2. We allow the use of belly boats or float tubes in all designated fishing areas.

3. We allow fishing only with rod and reel or pole and line.

4. We prohibit harvest of frog and turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit lead sinkers. We allow sinkers made of nontoxic materials.

PATOKA RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AND MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge and the White River Wildlife Management Area in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, platforms, or scaffolds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

2. Hunters must remove all boats, decoys, blinds, and blind materials after each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. We allow motorboats only on Snakey Point Marsh east of the South Fork River and the Patoka River. All other areas are open to either manual-powered boats or boats with battery-driven motors only.

4. Motorboats must not exceed ''no wake'' speeds.

5. We prohibit the use of powered airboats on the refuge.

6. We close the Cane Ridge Wildlife Management Area to all hunting.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of bobwhite quail, cottontail rabbit, squirrel (gray and fox), turkey, red and gray fox, coyote, opossum, and raccoon in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit for all furbearer hunting.

2. We allow the use of dogs for hunting, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, platforms, or scaffolds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

2. Condition A6 applies.

3. We prohibit marking trails with tape, ribbons, paper, paint, tacks, tree blazes, or other devices.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on all areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow sport fishing in accordance with State regulations on the main channel of the Patoka River.

2. All other refuge waters are subject to the following conditions:

i. We allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

ii. We allow fishing only with rod and reel or pole and line.

iii. The minimum size limit for largemouth bass on Snakey Point Marsh is 14 inches (35 cm).

iv. You must possess and carry a refuge permit to take bait fish, crayfish, snapping turtle, and bullfrog.

3. Anglers must remove boats at the end of each day's fishing activity (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. Conditions A2 through A5 apply.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29074, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 55186, Nov. 3, 1994; 61 FR 45366, Aug. 29, 1996; 65 FR 56402, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46356, Sept. 4, 2001; 69 FR 54362, 54389, Sept. 8. 2004; 70 FR 54168, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33174, June 11, 2008; 76 FR 3960, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56069, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 32.34 Iowa.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

DE SOTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow youth hunting of ring-necked pheasant on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with the States of Iowa and Nebraska regulations. The refuge manager will annually determine and publish hunting seasons, dates, and designated areas.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and wild turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with States of Iowa and Nebraska regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge manager will annually determine and publish hunting seasons and dates and include them in the refuge access permit.

2. You must possess and carry a refuge access permit at all times while in the hunting area. Hunters may enter the hunting areas only within the dates listed on the Refuge Access Permit.

3. All areas open to hunting may be accessed by hunters with a valid Iowa or Nebraska resident hunting permit. Reciprocity exists, with both States allowing hunters with either resident permit to access refuge hunting land in either State.

4. Hunters holding nonresident Nebraska or nonresident Iowa permits may hunt only on the ground that lies within the State that issued the nonresident permit.

5. We allow hunters in the designated area from 3 hours before legal sunrise until 2 hours after legal sunset.

6. We prohibit the use of a crossbow as archery equipment unless the hunter has obtained a State-issued disability crossbow permit.

7. All hunters must be in possession of a valid Entrance Fee Permit.

8. Hunters may not construct or use permanent blinds or stands. Hunters must remove hunting blinds or stands and other property by the close of the season (see §§27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

9. We prohibit shooting on or over any refuge road open to vehicle traffic within 30 feet (9 m) of the centerline.

10. We prohibit field dressing of any big game within 100 feet (30 m) of the centerline of any refuge road.

11. We prohibit use of two-way mobile radio transmitters to communicate the location or direction of game or to coordinate the movement of other hunters.

12. We prohibit participation in organized deer drives.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing in DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge in accordance with the States of Iowa and Nebraska regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow ice fishing in DeSoto Lake from January 2 through the end of February.

2. We allow the use of pole and line or rod and reel fishing in DeSoto Lake from April 15 through October 14.

3. We allow the use of archery and spear fishing for nongame fish only from April 15 through October 14.

4. When the lake is open to ice fishing, we prohibit motor- or wind-driven conveyances on the lake.

5. We allow the use of portable ice fishing shelters on a daily basis from January 2 through the end of February.

6. Anglers may use no more than two lines and two hooks per line, including ice fishing.

7. We prohibit the use of trotlines, float lines, bank lines, or setlines.

8. Anglers must adhere to minimum length and creel limits as posted.

9. We prohibit anglers leaving any personal property, litter, fish or any parts thereof, on the banks, in the water, or on the ice.

10. We prohibit digging or seining for bait.

11. We prohibit take or possession of turtle or frog at any time (see §27.21 of this chapter).

12. We limit boating to ''no-wake'' speeds, not to exceed 5 miles per hour.

13. We allow anglers on the refuge from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

DRIFTLESS AREA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. In areas posted ''Area Closed,'' we prohibit entry, including hunting.

2. In areas open to hunting, we allow hunting beginning November 1 until the close of State hunting seasons or January 15, whichever occurs first.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting for any allowed birds or other small game.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. In areas posted ''Area Closed,'' we prohibit all public entry, including hunting.

2. In areas open to hunting, we allow hunting beginning November 1 until the close of State hunting seasons or January 15, whichever occurs first.

3. We allow archery and muzzleloader hunting only.

4. We allow deer drives only during lawful party hunting conducted within the refuge, in accordance with State regulations. We prohibit driving deer from or through the refuge to any persons hunting outside the refuge boundary.

5. We do not allow construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders.

6. You must remove all stands from the refuge following each day's hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

NEAL SMITH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ring-necked pheasant, bobwhite quail, cottontail rabbit, and squirrel on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)) while hunting for any permitted bird or other small game.

2. We allow hunting of upland game from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. during the dates posted at the refuge.

3. All hunters must cover their head and chest with one or more of the following articles of visible, external, solid-blaze-orange clothing: a hat, vest, coat, jacket, sweatshirt, sweater, shirt, or coveralls.

4. We prohibit shooting on or over any refuge road within 50 feet (15 m) from the centerline.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit.

2. We only allow portable stands, and hunters must remove them at the end of each day (see §27.93 of this chapter).

3. We only allow hunter access from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

NORTHERN TALLGRASS PRAIRIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. Except for those units adjacent to Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge, we allow hunting of duck, goose, merganser, coot, rail (Virginia and sora only), woodcock, and snipe on designated areas in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. Hunters may construct temporary blinds using manmade materials only. We prohibit bringing plants or their parts onto the refuge.

3. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit leaving boats, decoys, or other personal property unattended at any time.

5. Hunters must remove boats, decoys, portable or temporary blinds, materials brought onto the refuge, and other personal property at the end of each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

6. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided that the dogs remain under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

7. We prohibit the use of motorized watercraft.

8. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Except for those units adjacent to Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge, we allow the hunting of ring-necked pheasant, bobwhite quail, gray partridge, rabbit (cottontail and jack), squirrel (fox and gray), groundhog, raccoon, opossum, fox (red and gray), coyote, badger, striped skunk, and crow on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We allow the use of dogs for upland game bird hunting only, provided the dogs remain under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

3. We prohibit the use of dogs for hunting furbearers.

4. Conditions A7 and A8 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. Except for those units adjacent to Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge, we allow the hunting of deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow the use of temporary stands, blinds, platforms, or ladders. Hunters may construct blinds using manmade materials only. We prohibit bringing plants or their parts onto the refuge.

2. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, scaffolds, or ladders (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. Conditions A5, A7, and A8 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

PORT LOUISA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.32 Illinois for regulations.

UNION SLOUGH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, rail (Virginia and sora only), woodcock, and snipe on the Buffalo Creek Bottoms and Schwob Marsh units of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunters on the refuge from 1 hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset.

2. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We allow boats or other floating devices. We allow gasoline and electric motors. We prohibit the use of air-thrust boats. You may not leave boats unattended.

4. You may construct blinds using manmade materials or natural vegetation found on the refuge. We prohibit bringing plants or their parts onto the refuge (see § 26.52 of this chapter).

5. You must remove boats, decoys, and blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day.

6. We allow the use of hunting dogs provided that the dogs remain under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

7. We prohibit entry into any closed area to retrieve downed game, unless the hunter has received written permission from the refuge manager.

8. We prohibit hunting on road rights-of-way on any portion of the refuge not open to hunting. The road right-of-way extends to the center of the road.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, gray partridge, rabbit (cottontail and jack), squirrel (fox and gray), groundhog, raccoon, opossum, fox, coyote, and crow on Buffalo Creek Bottoms, Schwob Marsh, and the Core Area in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow hunting in the Core Area during the dates posted at the Refuge Headquarters.

2. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)). We prohibit possession of shotgun slugs.

3. Hunters may only enter the refuge from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.

4. Conditions A6, A7, and A8 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and turkey on Buffalo Creek Bottoms,

Schwob Marsh, and the Core Area in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition B1 and A8 apply.

2. Deer hunters in the Core Area must possess a valid State deer hunting license and an unfilled deer transportation tag.

3. We only allow deer hunters to enter the refuge from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset.

4. Deer hunters may only possess shot shells that shoot a single projectile (*i.e.*, slugs).

5. We prohibit turkey hunting in the Core Area at all times.

6. We only allow turkey hunters to enter the refuge from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset.

7. Turkey hunters may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

8. We allow the use of temporary stands, blinds, platforms, or ladders. You may construct blinds using manmade materials or natural vegetation found on the refuge. We prohibit bringing plants or their parts onto the refuge (see § 27.52 of this chapter).

9. You must remove decoys, stands, blinds, platforms, and ladders from the refuge at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

10. We prohibit entry into any closed area to retrieve downed game, unless the hunter has received written permission from the refuge manager.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing from the County Road A–40 right-of-way and in Buffalo Creek south of County Road 320th Street in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from April 15 through September 30.

2. We allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. We prohibit the use of boats, canoes, or other floating devices.

4. We prohibit the use or possession of lead terminal tackle.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE

Refer to § 32.42 Minnesota for regulations.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29084, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6685, 6692, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55186, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62042, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46395, Sept. 3, 1996; 63 FR 46916, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30783, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56402, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46356, Sept. 4, 2001; 68 FR 57316, Oct. 2, 2003; 69 FR 54362, 54390, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54168, Sept. 13, 2005; 72 FR 51542, Sept. 7, 2007; 73 FR 33175, June 11, 2008; 76 FR 56070, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, mourning dove, rail, woodcock, and common snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow waterfowl hunting on portions of the refuge on the south side of the Neosho River.

2. We prohibit hunting or possession of weapons on the Neosho River.

3. We prohibit shooting from or over roads and parking areas.

4. We only allow portable blinds and blinds made from natural vegetation. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds and/or pits (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit leaving decoys unattended at any time.

6. Dogs must be under the owner's immediate control at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

7. We prohibit hunters or dogs retrieving game in areas closed to hunting.

8. We allow crow hunting on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

i. We prohibit the use of centerfire rifles and pistols on the refuge;

ii. We close hunting areas on the north side of the Neosho River to all hunting from November 1 through March 1; and

iii. Conditions A2, A3, and A7 apply.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, quail, prairie chicken, rabbit, and squirrel on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A2, A3, A6, A7, A8i, and A8ii apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow shotguns, muzzleloading firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter), and archery equipment for deer hunting.

2. We do not open for deer hunting during the extended white-tailed deer antlerless season in January.

3. We require the use of approved nontoxic shot for turkey hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

4. Dogs used during the fall turkey season must be under the owner's immediate control at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

5. Conditions A2, A3, A7, and A8ii apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We do not open areas on the north side of the Neosho River to all fishing from November 1 through March 1, except for the Dove Roost pond and the Upper Burgess marsh.

2. We only allow fish bait collecting for personal use. We prohibit digging or habitat disturbance (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

KIRWIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, merganser, coot, mourning dove, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess six shells per day in the area from the Quillback Cove parking lot to the No Hunting Zone boundary east of Dogtown.

2. You may use natural vegetation to construct a temporary blind.

3. You may use portable hunting blinds.

4. We prohibit construction or use of any permanent blind.

5. We prohibit digging or using holes or pits for blinds.

6. We prohibit retrieval of waterfowl from an area closed to waterfowl hunting.

7. We only allow waterfowl hunting by boat in Bow Creek. You may not create a wake while in Bow Creek.

8. We allow motorized vehicles only on designated roads, parking lots, and boat ramps (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

9. We prohibit the use of ATVs (all-terrain vehicle), OHVs (off-highway vehicle), NHVs (nonhighway vehicle), or snowmobiles on the refuge (see §27.31(f) of this chapter).

10. We prohibit commercial guiding on the refuge.

11. We prohibit overnight camping on the refuge.

12. We prohibit open fires on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, quail, prairie chicken, fox squirrel, cottontail rabbit, and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess bow and arrow or shotguns no larger than 10 gauge on the refuge.

2. In addition to pheasant, we allow hunting of fox squirrel and cottontail rabbit only during pheasant season.

3. You may only possess six shells per day in the area from the Quillback Cove parking lot to the ''Closed to Hunting'' boundary east of Dogtown.

4. We prohibit retrieval of upland game from an area closed to upland game hunting.

5. We prohibit retrieval of turkey from an area closed to turkey hunting.

6. Conditions A8 through A12 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow archery hunting of deer.

2. You must obtain a refuge-issued permit to hunt deer on the refuge. You must sign and carry the permit in the field while hunting.

3. We prohibit construction or use of any permanent stand or blind (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit digging or using holes or pits for blinds.

5. You may use natural vegetation to construct a temporary blind.

6. We prohibit retrieving deer from an area closed to deer hunting.

7. We prohibit retrieving turkey from an area closed to turkey hunting.

8. We prohibit the use of nails, wires, screws, or bolts to attach a stand to a tree or hunting from a tree into which a metal object has been driven (see §32.2(i)).

9. Conditions A8 through A12 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow access to Kirwin Reservoir by foot to bank or ice fish.

2. We allow motorized vehicles only on designated roads, parking lots, and boat ramps (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We prohibit motorized vehicles on the ice.

3. We allow motorized boating in the main body of Kirwin Reservoir and in Bow Creek. You must not create a wake in Bow Creek or within 100 yards (90 m) of any shoreline or island in the main body of Kirwin Reservoir. We prohibit motorized boats in the Solomon Arm of Kirwin Reservoir.

4. We allow motorless boats in the Solomon Arm of Kirwin Reservoir from August 1 through September 30.

5. We prohibit access within 100 yards (90 m) of a nesting endangered or threatened species.

6. We allow noncommercial collection of bait fish in accordance with State regulations.

7. We prohibit fishing tournaments on the refuge.

8. We prohibit disposal of fish cleanings on the refuge (see § 27.94 of this chapter).

9. Conditions A8 through A12 apply.

MARAIS DES CYGNES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. *Migratory Game Bird Hunting.* We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, rail, snipe, woodcock, and mourning dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We restrict outboard motor use to the westernmost 5½ miles (8.8 km) of the Marais des Cygnes River. You may use only nonmotorized boats and electric trolling motors

on remaining waters in designated areas of the refuge.

2. We prohibit discharge of firearms within 150 yards (135 m) of any residence or occupied building.

3. We allow only temporary portable blinds and blinds made from natural vegetation.

4. You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, and other personal property from the refuge at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of cottontail rabbit, squirrel, and bobwhite quail on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A2 applies.

2. We prohibit centerfire and rimfire rifles and pistols.

3. You may possess only bow and arrow or shotguns smaller than 10 gauge while hunting upland game.

4. We require the use of approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A2, A3, A4, B2, and B4 apply.

2. You must possess and carry a refuge access permit to hunt deer and spring turkey.

3. We prohibit hunting with the aid of or distribution of any feed, salt, or other mineral (see § 32.2(h)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Condition A1 applies.

QUIVIRA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, Virginia and Sora rail, mourning dove, and common snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open refuge hunting areas September 1 through February 28.

2. We may close refuge hunting areas to hunting without notice when whooping crane are present or emergencies arise.

3. We post refuge hunting areas as ''Public Hunting Areas'' and delineate them on the refuge hunting brochure map.

4. We allow hunters to enter the refuge 1 hour before legal shooting hours, and they must exit the refuge up to 1 hour past legal shooting hours.

5. We prohibit hunting from or across any road, trail, or parking area.

6. Hunters must park in designated parking areas.

7. We only allow portable devices or temporary blinds of natural vegetation. We prohibit construction of permanent blinds or pits (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit the retrieval of game from areas closed to hunting.

9. We prohibit the use of boats, canoes, or other watercraft.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, quail, squirrel, and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A6, and A8 apply.

2. We only allow shotguns for hunting on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on all waters on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may take fish species listed in the State fishing regulations. We prohibit taking of frog, snake, or any other wildlife (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

2. We prohibit the use of trotlines and setlines.

3. We prohibit the use of seines for taking bait.

4. We prohibit fishing from water control structures and bridges.

5. We restrict fishing in the designated ''Kid's Pond,'' approximately ¼ mile (.4 km) WSW of headquarters, to youth age 14 and under, and to a parent and/or guardian age 18 or older accompanying a youth.

6. The bag limit for the Kid's Pond is one fish per day.

7. We prohibit the use of boats, canoes, or other watercraft.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 62042, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47378, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46916, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30783, May 12, 2000; 67 FR 58945, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54391, Sept. 8, 2004; 73 FR 33176, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45684, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3960, Jan. 21, 2011]

§ 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.

CLARKS RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning dove, woodcock, common snipe, Canada and snow goose, coot, crow, and waterfowl listed in 50 CFR 10.13 under DUCKS on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Except for raccoon, opossum, and bullfrog hunting, access to the refuge is from 2 hours before legal sunrise to 2 hours after legal sunset.

2. We prohibit the use of motorized off-road vehicles (e.g., ATVs) and any unlicensed vehicles on the refuge (see §27.31(f) of this chapter).

3. We prohibit target practice with any weapon or nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit the use of horses and mules on refuge property during the State muzzleloader and modern gun deer hunts. We allow horseback riding on refuge roads and portions of the abandoned railroad tracks owned by the refuge for access purposes while engaged in wildlife activities. We prohibit horses and mules off these secondary access routes for any reason.

5. You must possess and carry a valid refuge permit while hunting and/or fishing on the refuge.

6. To retrieve or track game from a posted closed area of the refuge, the hunter must first receive authorization from the refuge manager at 270-527-5770 or the law enforcement officer at 270-702-2836.

7. We prohibit the use of flagging tape, reflective tacks, or nonbiodegradable devices used to identify paths to and mark tree stands, blinds, and other areas.

8. We close portions of abandoned railroad tracks within the refuge boundary to vehicle access (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

9. We prohibit discharge of firearms or carrying loaded firearms used for hunting on or within 200 feet (90 m) of any home, the abandoned railroad tracks, graveled roads, and hiking trails.

10. We prohibit possession or use of alcoholic beverages.

11. We prohibit the use of any electronic call or other electronic device used for producing or projecting vocal sounds of any wildlife species with the exception of electronic calls used during the refuge coyote hunt starting at legal sunrise on the first Monday following the end of deer archery season and closing at legal sunset on the Friday 2 weeks prior to the beginning of youth turkey season.

12. We allow use of trail cameras. Cameras may be used year-round. Cameras must have owner's name, address, and phone number clearly displayed.

13. An adult age 21 or older must supervise all youth hunters age 15 and younger. Youth hunters must remain in sight and normal voice contact with the adult. On small game hunts, the adult may supervise no more than two youths; on big game hunts, the adult may supervise no more than one youth.

14. All persons born after January 1, 1975, must possess a valid hunter education card while hunting.

15. We prohibit the use of centerfire weapons when hunting crow.

16. We allow dogs for waterfowl, small game, and fall turkey hunting. Hunters must control all dogs by leash or chain if they are not legally using them for hunting. Dog owners/handlers must have a collar on each dog with the owner's name, address, and telephone number.

17. Waterfowl hunters must cease hunting and pick up decoys and equipment (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter), unload firearms used for hunting (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter), by 12 p.m. (noon) daily during the State waterfowl season.

18. Waterfowl hunters must remove decoys, blinds, boats, and all other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) and be out of the field daily by 2 p.m.

19. We close to all entry as posted the Sharpe-Elva Water Management Units from November 1 through March 31 with the exception of drawn permit holders (name/address/phone) and their guests.

20. We only allow waterfowl hunting on the Sharpe-Elva Water Management Units on specified days during the State waterfowl season. We only allow hunting by individuals in possession of a refuge draw permit and their guests. State regulations and the following conditions apply:

i. Application procedures and eligibility requirements are available from the refuge office.

ii. We allow permit holders and up to three guests to hunt their assigned zone and/or provided blind on the designated date. We prohibit guests on the Sharpe-Elva Water Management Units without the attendance of the permit holder.

iii. We prohibit selling, trading, or bartering of permits. This permit is nontransferable.

iv. You may place decoys out the first morning of the drawn hunt, and you must remove them at the close of the drawn hunt (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

v. We prohibit watercraft on the Sharpe-Elva Water Management Units, except for drawn permit holders to access their blinds and retrieve downed birds as needed.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, raccoon, opossum, and coyote on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A16 apply.

2. We close squirrel, rabbit, crow, woodcock, snipe, dove, and quail seasons during muzzleloader and modern gun deer hunts.

3. You may not kill or cripple a wild animal without making a reasonable effort to retrieve the animal and harvest a reasonable portion to be included in your daily bag limit.

4. You may use only rimfire rifles, pistols, shotguns, and legal archery equipment for taking upland game.

5. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while hunting small game.

6. You may hunt coyote under Statewide regulations starting at legal sunrise on the

first Monday following the end of deer archery season and closing at legal sunset on the Friday 2 weeks prior to the beginning of youth turkey season. Hunters may also take coyote during any daytime refuge hunt for other wildlife species with weapons, ammunition, and equipment legal for that species only.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A16 and B3 apply.

2. We only allow the use of portable and climbing stands. You may place stands in the field no earlier than 2 weeks prior to the opening of deer season, and you must remove them from the field within 1 week after the season closes (see §§27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). The hunter's name and address must appear on all stands left in the field.

3. You must use safety belts at all times when occupying the tree stands.

4. We prohibit organized deer drives of two or more hunters. We define ''drive'' as: the act of chasing, pursuing, disturbing, or otherwise directing deer so as to make animals more susceptible to harvest.

5. Ground blinds used for the purpose of hunting any species during the deer modern gun, muzzleloader, and youth firearms seasons must display solid, unbroken, hunter orange visible from all sides.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and frogging on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A15 apply.

2. The following apply to the Environmental Education and Recreation Area (EERA).

i. The EERA is a day-use area only.

ii. We only allow one rod and reel or pole and line for fishing per person.

iii. We prohibit the use of any type of watercraft.

iv. We prohibit the introduction or stocking of any species (see §27.52 of this chapter).

v. We prohibit the use of live fish for bait.

vi. We close designated portions of the EERA to all entry from November 1 to March 15.

vii. We allow the taking of largemouth bass, channel catfish, and bluegill in accordance with posted limits.

viii. We prohibit the hunting or harvesting of frog.

OHIO RIVER ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to §32.68 West Virginia for regulations.

REELFOOT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and raccoon on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is a day-use area only, with the exception of legal hunting/fishing activities.

2. We prohibit the use of motorized off-road vehicles (e.g., ATVs) on the refuge (see §27.31(f) of this chapter).

3. We set season dates and bag limits annually and publish them in the refuge public use regulations available at the refuge office.

4. You must possess and carry a valid refuge permit and report game taken as specified within the permit.

5. We allow hunters to access the refuge no more than 2 hours before legal sunrise and no more than 2 hours after legal sunset with the exception of raccoon hunters, who we will allow access from 7 p.m. to 12 a.m. (midnight).

6. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a license. One adult hunter may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting for white-tailed deer and turkey on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1 through B6 apply.

2. You may only participate in the refuge firearms deer and turkey hunts with a special quota permit issued through random drawing. You may obtain information on permit applications at the refuge headquarters.

3. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while turkey hunting on the refuge (see §32.2(k)).

4. We only allow the use of portable blinds and tree stands on the refuge. You must remove blinds, tree stands, and all other personal equipment from the refuge at the end of each day (see §27.93 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow access to the Long Point Unit (north of Upper Blue Basin) for fishing from March 16 through November 14, and the Grassy Island Unit (south of Upper Blue Basin) for fishing from February 1 through November 14.

2. We allow fishing on the refuge from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. We prohibit taking of frog or turtle on the refuge (see §27.21 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit airboats, hovercraft, or personal watercraft (Jet Skis) on any waters within the refuge boundary.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 62042, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 31461, June 20, 1996; 61 FR 46395, Sept. 3, 1996; 63 FR 46916, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30783, May 12, 2000; 66 FR 46357, Sept. 4, 2001; 69 FR 54362, 54393, Sept. 8, 2004; 69 FR 55995, Sept. 17, 2004; 70 FR 54168, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33176, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45684, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3960, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56070, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Hunting must be in accordance with State-issued Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Hunting must be in accordance with State-issued Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Hunting must be in accordance with Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow finfishing and shellfishing year-round in accordance with Sherburne Wildlife Management Area regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit all commercial finfishing and shellfishing.

BAYOU COCODRIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a $15 annual Public Use Permit (signature required) for all hunters and anglers age 16 and older. We waive the fee for individuals age 60 and older. The user must sign and carry the permit.

2. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays until 12 p.m. (noon) during the State season. We do not open for the special teal season and State youth waterfowl hunt.

3. We prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of the maintained rights-of-way of roads, refuge road or designated trail, building, residence, or designated public facility.

4. Hunters must remove harvested waterfowl, temporary blinds, and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) used for duck hunting by 1 p.m. daily.

5. We only allow dogs to locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds.

6. Any hunter under age 17 must possess and carry proof of completion of an approved Hunter Safety Course and be accompanied by an adult age 21 or older. Each adult may supervise (within sight of and in normal voice contact with) only one youth for all youth hunts except migratory birds. One adult may supervise no more than two youths while hunting migratory game birds.

7. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that any other individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for services rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

8. We prohibit use or possession of any type of trail-marking material.

9. Coyote, beaver, feral hog, and raccoon are incidental take species and, as such, you may take them during any open hunting season only with the weapon allowed for that season if you are a hunter having the required licenses and permits. There is no bag limit on coyote, feral hog, and beaver. State regulations apply on other incidental species.

10. Refuge users must check all game taken before leaving the refuge at one of the self-clearing check stations indicated on the map in the Refuge Public Use Brochure.

11. You must check all game taken on the refuge before leaving the refuge at one of the self-clearing check stations indicated on the map in the refuge Hunting and Fishing Regulations Brochure.

12. We allow all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and utility vehicles as per State Wildlife Management Area (WMA) regulations and size specifications on designated trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) from September 1 through the hunting season. An ATV is an off-road vehicle with factory specifications not to exceed the following: Weight 750 pounds (337.5 kg), length 85 inches (212.5 cm), and width 48 inches (120 cm). We restrict ATV tires to those no larger than 25 x 12 with a maximum 1 inch (2.5 cm) lug height and a maximum allowable tire pressure of 7 psi as indicated on the tire by the manufacturer.

13. We only allow ATVs on designated trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) from September 1 through the hunting season. An all-terrain vehicle (ATV) is an off-road vehicle with factory specifications not to exceed the following: weight 750 pounds (337.5 kg),

length 85 inches (212.5 cm), and width 48 inches (120 cm). We restrict ATV tires to those no larger than 25×12 with a maximum 1 inch (2.5 cm) lug height and a maximum allowable tire pressure of 7 psi as indicated on the tire by the manufacturer.

14. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (see §32.2(k)). This requirement only applies to the use of shotgun ammunition.

15. Each refuge user must obtain a daily use reporting card (one per person) and place it on the dashboard of their vehicle or in their boat where their personal information is readable and in plain view. Users must complete all the information requested and return the cards to the refuge kiosk/check stations upon departure from the refuge.

16. Refuge users may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit the refuge by 2 hours after legal sunset except that raccoon and opossum hunters during the month of February may use the refuge at night.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow squirrel and rabbit hunting within the State season. We will list specific refuge season dates annually in the Refuge Public Use Brochure.

2. Conditions A1, A3, and A7 through A16 apply.

3. We allow the use of dogs to hunt squirrel and rabbit during that portion of the season designated as ''With/Without Dogs.'' We list specific season dates in the refuge brochure.

4. While engaged in upland game hunting, we prohibit possession of firearms (see §27.42 of this chapter) larger than .22 caliber rimfire, shotgun slugs, or buckshot.

5. Refuge users may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit the refuge by 2 hours after legal sunset except that raccoon and opossum hunters during the month of February may use the refuge at night.

6. Youth hunters under age 16 must have completed a hunter education course and possess and carry evidence of completion. An adult age 21 or older must closely supervise youth hunters (within sight and normal voice contact). One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter while hunting upland game.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A3, and A7 through A16 apply.

2. The bag limit is one antlered or one antlerless deer per day. Hunters must check out each deer harvested according to the instructions posted at a designated check station prior to leaving the refuge. The State season limit and tagging regulations apply.

3. You must check all deer on the same day taken during lottery deer hunts at a staffed refuge check station.

4. We require a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of unbroken hunter orange as the outermost layer of clothing on the chest and back, and in addition, we require a hat or cap of unbroken hunter orange. You must wear the solid hunter-orange items while in the field.

5. We prohibit hunters leaving stands on the refuge until the opening day of archery season, and they must remove them by the end of the last day of the archery season. Hunters must clearly mark stands used on the refuge with the name and address of the owner of the stand. Hunters must remove portable stands from trees daily and must place free-standing stands in a nonhunting position daily (see §§27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

6. We only allow deer hunting with modern firearms during the lottery deer hunt. We require special limited permits for the lottery deer hunt. We only allow hunters with a valid lottery deer hunt permit (must possess and carry the permit) to use the refuge during the lottery deer hunt.

7. We allow deer hunting within the State season. We will list specific refuge season dates annually in the Refuge Public Use Brochure.

8. We allow deer hunting with primitive firearms subject to State regulations. Specific open dates will appear in the annual Refuge Hunting and Fishing Regulations Brochure.

9. We prohibit possession or use of buckshot.

10. We prohibit possession or use of climbing spikes.

11. We prohibit baiting or hunting over bait and the possession of bait or any nonnaturally occurring attractant on the refuge (see §32.2(h)).

12. There is a $5 application fee per person for the lottery gun hunt application.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A11 through A15 apply.

2. You must tend trotlines daily. You must attach ends of trotlines by a length of cotton line that extends into the water.

3. We prohibit commercial fishing.

4. We prohibit the taking of alligator snapping turtle (see §27.21 of this chapter).

5. We only allow fishing during daylight hours.

6. The refuge boat ramp is open from 4 a.m. until 2 hours after legal sunset.

7. We prohibit wire traps, slat traps, wire nets, hoop nets, trotlines, yo-yos, and jug lines on the refuge.

BAYOU SAUVAGE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds (duck and goose) on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We consider all waterfowl and coot hunting to be youth hunts. Youths, age 15 or younger, must accompany an adult age 21 or older. The youth must be capable of and must actively participate in such hunt by the possession and/or firing of a legal weapon during such hunt for the express purpose of harvesting game.

2. Each adult may supervise no more than two youths, and no more than one adult may supervise each youth during the course of any hunt. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Adults accompanying youth on refuge hunts may participate by hunting but may not harvest more than their own daily bag limit. Youth must harvest their own bag limits.

3. We allow waterfowl (ducks, geese) and coot hunting until 12 p.m. (noon) on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, including early teal season, youth waterfowl hunt season, or other such special seasons which may be promulgated by law or statute. We shall close the refuge to waterfowl and coot hunting during any segment of goose season that extends beyond the regular duck season.

4. Hunters may not enter the refuge prior to 4 a.m. on the day of the hunt and must exit the refuge with all equipment and materials (see § 27.93 of this chapter) no later than 1 p.m.

5. We only allow hunting on those portions of the refuge that lie outside of the confines of the hurricane protection levee system.

6. Specific State regulations apply during the State Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days (*i.e.*, adults may not hunt), except adults must be age 21 or older.

7. Hunters must possess and carry a valid refuge hunt permit (signed brochure).

8. We allow dogs only to locate, point, and retrieve while hunting.

9. We allow only nontoxic shot while hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

10. We prohibit hunting within 500 feet (150 m) of any residence or structure adjacent to the refuge; and we prohibit hunting within 200 feet (60 m) of any road, railroad, levee, water control structure, designated public use trail, designated parking area, and other designated public use facilities.

11. We require hunters to comply with State regulations regarding the completion of a Hunter Safety Course.

12. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

13. We prohibit air-thrust boats, aircraft, mud boats, and air-cooled propulsion engines on the refuge.

14. We prohibit motorized vehicles on all levees.

15. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting/angling guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that any other individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for services rendered to any other person or persons hunting/angling on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

16. We prohibit the use of open fires.

17. We prohibit camping.

18. We prohibit target shooting on the refuge.

19. We prohibit the use of any type of material used as flagging or trail markers, except bright eyes.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow finfishing and shellfishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open from 30 minutes before legal sunrise to 30 minutes after legal sunset.

2. We allow sport fishing and shell fishing year-round on designated areas of the refuge and only after 12 p.m. in the waterfowl hunting areas during the State waterfowl hunting season. We close the remainder of the refuge from November 1 through January 31.

3. We only allow sport fishing with hand-held rod and reel or hand-held rod and line. You may take bait shrimp with cast nets 8 feet (2.4 m) in diameter or less. You may take crawfish (up to 100 pounds (45 kg) per person) with wire nets up to 20 inches (50 cm) in diameter. We allow recreational crabbing with a limit of 12 dozen per person. You must attend all fishing, crabbing, and crawfishing equipment 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. We prohibit feeding of any wildlife within the refuge.

7. We prohibit all commercial finfishing and shell fishing.

8. Conditions A12 through A19 apply.

9. We prohibit motorized vehicles on all levees.

BAYOU TECHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds and waterfowl on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. All hunters must possess and carry a signed hunt permit while hunting on the refuge. This permit is free and available on the front cover of the refuge brochure. This permit is free and available on the front cover of the refuge's brochure.

2. We prohibit hunting in and/or shooting into or across any agricultural field, roadway, or canal.

3. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters age 15 and younger during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game hunts and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

4. We require waterfowl hunters to remove all portable blinds, boats, decoys, and other personal equipment from the refuge by 1 p.m. daily.

5. All hunters must check-in prior to hunting and check out after hunting at a refuge self-clearing check station. You must report all game taken on the refuge when checking out by using the check card.

6. We prohibit airboats and marsh buggies (tracked vehicles) on the refuge. We restrict motorized boat use to existing canals, ditches, trenasses, ponds, and from areas marked as nonmotorized areas only.

7. We prohibit parking, walking, or hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of any active oil well site, production facility, or equipment. We also prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of any public road, refuge road, building, residence, or designated public facility.

8. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait while in the field and hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or any nonnaturally occurring food attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

9. We allow hunting until 12 p.m. (noon). Hunters may only enter the refuge after 4 a.m.

10. We allow waterfowl hunting in Centerville, Garden City, Bayou Sale, North Bend East, and North Bend West Units during the State waterfowl season. We open no other units to migratory waterfowl hunting.

11. We only allow dogs to locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds.

12. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)). This requirement only applies to the use of shotgun ammunition.

13. We prohibit horses and ATVs.

14. We prohibit the use of any type of material used as flagging or trail markers except bright eyes.

15. We prohibit target shooting on the refuge.

16. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that any other individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for services rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

17. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (§ 27.42 and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow hunting from the start of the State squirrel and rabbit seasons until the last day of State waterfowl season in the West Zone.

2. We prohibit upland game hunting on days corresponding with refuge deer gun hunts.

3. We allow hunters to enter the refuge after 4 a.m., but they must leave the refuge 1 hour after legal sunset.

4. We allow hunting 7 days per week beginning with the opening of the State season through the last day of the State waterfowl season in the West Zone in the following refuge units: Centerville, Garden City, Bayou Sale, North Bend—East, and North Bend—West Units. We open no other units to the hunting of upland game.

5. We prohibit dogs.

6. Conditions A1 through A3, A5 through A8, and A12 through A17 apply, except we allow the use of .17 and .22 caliber rimfire or smaller while hunting small game.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting of deer only with firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) during 5 specific days during October and November. A youth gun hunt will occur during the last weekend of October. The general gun hunt will occur during the final full weekend in November. The general gun hunt will be a lottery hunt. We will require a Lottery Hunt Permit. Hunters will find permit application procedures in the refuge brochure. The youth gun hunt includes both Saturday and Sunday. The general gun hunt includes the Friday immediately before the weekend.

2. We allow archery deer hunting from the start of the State archery season until January 31. Hunters may take deer of either sex in accordance with State-approved archery equipment and regulations. The State season limits apply. The following units are open to archery deer hunting: Centerville, Bayou Sale, North Bend East, North Bend West, and Garden City. We close refuge archery hunting on those days that the refuge deer gun hunts occur.

3. We allow hunting only in the Centerville, Garden City, Bayou Sale, North Bend East, and North Bend West Units. We do not open the Bayou Sale Unit for all big game firearm hunts.

4. We allow each hunter to possess only one deer per day, the deer may be a buck or a doe. State season limits apply.

5. You may take no other native or feral wildlife other than white-tailed deer while engaged in big game hunting (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

6. Hunters may use only portable deer stands. Hunters may erect deer stands one day before the deer archery season and must remove them from the refuge within 1 day after the season closes. Hunters may place only one deer stand on a refuge. Deer stands must have owner's name, address, and phone number clearly printed on the stand. Hunters must place stands in a nonhunting position when not in use (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

7. All hunters (including archery hunters) except waterfowl hunters must wear and display 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of unbroken hunter orange as the outermost layer of clothing on the chest and back and a hunter-orange cap during deer gun seasons. Deer hunters hunting from concealed ground blinds must display a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange above or around their blinds which is visible from 360 degrees.

8. Conditions A1 through A3, A5 through A8, A13 through A17, B3, and B5 apply.

9. We prohibit the use of trail cameras.

10. We prohibit the use of deer decoys.

11. We prohibit dogs and driving deer.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in all refuge waters in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow recreational fishing. We prohibit all commercial fishing activity.

2. We prohibit the use of unattended nets, traps, or lines (trot, jug, bush, etc.).

3. The refuge is open from legal sunrise until legal sunset unless stated otherwise.

4. The Franklin Unit canals (birdfoot canals) will be open for motorized boats between April 15 and August 31. This unit is open to nonmotorized boats all year.

5. Conditions A6, A13, A15, and A17 apply.

BIG BRANCH MARSH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, coot, goose, snipe, rail, gallinule, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge during the State season for those species in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow waterfowl hunting on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays from 30 minutes before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon), including the State special teal season and State youth waterfowl hunt.

2. We do not open the refuge to goose hunting for that part of the season that extends beyond the regular duck season.

3. We allow only temporary blinds, and hunters must remove the blinds and decoys by 1 p.m. (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. We only allow dogs to locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds.

5. You must possess and carry a valid refuge hunt permit.

6. We prohibit air-thrust boats, aircraft, motorized pirogues, mud boats, and air-cooled propulsion engines on the refuge.

7. An adult age 21 or older must supervise youth hunters age 15 or younger during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

8. We prohibit camping.

9. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (§ 27.42 and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

10. We prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) from the centerline of any road open to vehicle travel, Boy Scout Road, any maintained trails, or from any residence. We prohibit hunting in refuge-designated closed areas which we post on the refuge and identify in the refuge hunt permits (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

11. Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)).

12. Hunters may not enter the refuge before 4 a.m. and must exit the refuge no later than 2 hours after legal sunset for that day.

13. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that any other individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for services rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of

whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

14. We prohibit horses.

15. We prohibit all-terrain vehicles.

16. We prohibit target shooting on the refuge.

17. We prohibit the use of any type of material used as flagging or trail markers except bright eyes.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, and quail on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow upland game hunting during the open State season using only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) size 4 or smaller or .17 or .22 caliber rimfire rifles.

2. You may only use dogs for hunting squirrel and rabbit after the close of the State archery deer season.

3. We only allow dogs to locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for quail.

4. Conditions A5 through A10 and A12 through A17 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We are open only during the State season for archery hunting of deer.

2. We only allow portable stands.

3. We prohibit dogs and driving deer.

4. You may take deer of either sex in accordance with State-approved archery equipment and regulations. The State season limits apply. Longbow, compound bow, and crossbow or any bow drawn, held, or released by mechanical means will be a legal means of take during the deer archery season.

5. Hunters may erect temporary deer stands 1 day prior to the start of deer archery season. Hunters must remove all deer stands within 1 day after the archery deer season closes. Hunters may place only one deer stand on a refuge. Deer stands must have the owner's name, address and phone number clearly printed on the stand. Hunters must place stands in a nonhunting position when not in use (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

6. Hunters may take hogs only during the refuge deer archery hunt.

7. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait while in the field and hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or any nonnaturally occurring food attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

8. Conditions A5 through A10 and A12 through A17 apply.

9. We prohibit the use of trail cameras.

10. We prohibit the use of deer decoys.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated waters of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only fish from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset, except in the Lake Road area.

2. You must only use rods and reel or pole and lines while fishing.

3. We prohibit the use of trotlines, limblines, slat traps, gar sets, nets, or alligator lines on the refuge. You may take bait with cast nets 8 feet (2.4 m) in diameter or less.

4. We allow recreational crabbing.

5. We prohibit all commercial finfishing and shellfishing.

6. Conditions A6, A8, A9, and A13 (angling guides) through A17 apply.

7. We prohibit the taking of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

BLACK BAYOU LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge hunt permit (signed refuge brochure).

2. We allow waterfowl hunting until 12 p.m. (noon) during the State season, except we do not open during the special teal season and State youth waterfowl hunt.

3. We prohibit accessing the hunting area by boat from Black Bayou Lake.

4. You may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m.

5. We prohibit hunting within 100 feet (45 m) of the maintained right-of-way of roads and from or across ATV trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We prohibit hunting within 50 feet (15 m), or trespassing on above-ground oil or gas production facilities.

6. We prohibit leaving boats, blinds, and decoys unattended.

7. We allow dogs to only locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds.

8. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

9. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that any other individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for services rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

10. We only allow ATVs on trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) designated for their use and marked by signs. We do not open ATV trails March 1 through August 31. An all-terrain vehicle (ATV) is an off-road vehicle with factory specifications not to exceed the following: Weight 750 lbs. (337.5 kg), length 85 inches (212.5 cm), and width 48 inches (120 cm). We restrict ATV tires to those no larger than 25 inches x 12 inches (62.5 cm x 30 cm) with a maximum of 1 inch (2.5 cm) lug height and a maximum allowable tire pressure of 7 psi as indicated on the tire by the manufacturer.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas as indicated in the refuge brochure and in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A3, A5, A8, and A9 apply.

1. Conditions A1, A2, A4, A6, A9, and A10 apply.

2. We prohibit taking small game with firearms larger than .22 caliber rimfire, shotgun slugs, and buckshot.

3. You may hunt raccoon and opossum from ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset of rabbit and squirrel season and at night during December and January. You may use dogs for night hunting. We prohibit selling raccoon and opossum taken on the refuge for human consumption.

4. We allow use of dogs to hunt squirrel and rabbit during January and February only.

5. We allow use of horses and mules to hunt raccoon and opossum at night only after obtaining a Special Use Permit at the refuge office.

6. We prohibit opossum and raccoon night hunters from using ATVs.

7. You may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 1 hour after legal shooting hours.

8. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while hunting on the refuge. This requirement only applies to the use of shotgun ammunition.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A3, A5, A8, A9, A10, and B7 apply.

1. Conditions A1, A2, A4, A6, A10, A11, and B7 apply.

2. We prohibit gun deer hunting.

3. The daily bag limit is one deer of either sex. The State season limit applies.

4. We prohibit leaving deer stands, blinds, and other equipment unattended.

5. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

6. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait or hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or other feed or any nonnaturally occurring attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may enter the refuge ½ hour before legal sunrise, and you must exit no later than ½ hour after legal sunset.

2. You may only launch boats at the concrete ramp adjacent to the visitor center. We prohibit launching boats with motors greater than 50 hp. We prohibit personal watercraft (Jet Skis).

3. We prohibit trotlines, limb lines, yo-yos, traps, or nets.

4. We prohibit commercial fishing.

5. We prohibit leaving boats or other equipment on the refuge overnight (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

6. We require a boat launch fee. You must pay launch fees and fill out and properly display your launch permit before launching boat.

7. We prohibit take of frog, turtle, and mollusk (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit crossing the boat lane booms.

BOGUE CHITTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting from 30 minutes before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon), including the State special teal season and State youth waterfowl hunt. You must remove blinds and decoys by 1 p.m. (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We do not open the refuge to goose hunting for that part of the season that extends beyond the regular duck season.

2. We allow woodcock hunting in accordance with State regulations using only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) size #4 or smaller.

3. We allow public hunting refuge-wide during the open State season for listed migratory game bird species.

4. We only allow dogs to locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds.

5. We require possession of a signed refuge hunt permit (signed refuge brochure) while hunting.

6. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters age 15 or younger during all

hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game hunts and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

7. We prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) from the centerline of any public road, refuge road, designated or maintained trail, building, residence, designated public facility, or from or across aboveground oil or gas or electric facilities. We prohibit hunting in refuge-designated closed areas, which we post on the refuge and identify in the refuge hunt permits (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

8. For the purpose of hunting, we prohibit possession of slugs, buckshot, rifle, or pistol ammunition unless otherwise specified.

9. We allow primitive camping within 100 feet (30 m) of designated streams. These include either bank of the Boque Chitto River, Wilson Slough, and West Pearl River south of Wilson Slough, refuge lands along the East Pearl River, and Holmes Bayou.

10. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that any other individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly to indirectly for services rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

11. We prohibit horses, trail cameras, and ATVs.

12. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)).

13. We prohibit the use of any type of material used as flagging or trail markers, except bright eyes.

14. We prohibit the use or possession of alcohol while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

15. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait while in the field and hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or any nonnaturally occurring food attractant, on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

16. We prohibit target shooting on the refuge.

17. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow use of dogs for rabbit, squirrel, raccoon, and opossum on specific dates listed in the refuge hunt brochure.

2. We will close the refuge to hunting (except waterfowl) and camping when the Pearl River reaches 15.5 feet (4.65 m) on the Pearl River Gauge at Pearl River, Louisiana.

3. We prohibit the take of feral hog during any upland game hunts.

4. All hunters (including archery hunters and small game hunters) except waterfowl hunters must wear and display 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of unbroken hunter orange as the outermost layer of clothing on the chest and back and a hunter-orange cap during deer gun, primitive firearm, and special temporary hog gun seasons. We require hunters participating in dog season for squirrels and rabbits to wear a hunter-orange cap. All other hunters, including archers (while on the ground), except waterfowl hunters also must wear a hunter-orange cap during the dog season for squirrels and rabbits. Deer hunters hunting from concealed ground blinds must display a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of hunter orange above or around their blinds which is visible from 360 degrees.

5. Conditions A5 through A17 apply, except you may use .17- and .22-caliber rifles, and the nontoxic shot in your possession while hunting must be size 4 or smaller.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A5 through A11, A13 through A17, B2, B4, and B5 (except A12) apply.

2. You may use only portable deer stands. You may erect deer stands one day before the deer archery season and remove them from the refuge within 1 day after this season closes. Hunters may place only one deer stand on a refuge. Deer stands must have owner's name, address, and phone number clearly printed on the stand. Hunters must place stands in a nonhunting position when not in use (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. We allow archery deer and hog hunting during the open State deer archery season. You may take deer of either sex in accordance with State-approved archery equipment and regulations. The State season limits apply.

4. We list specific dates for general gun big game hunts in the refuge hunt brochure.

5. We list specific dates for primitive weapons big game hunts in the refuge hunt brochure. Legal primitive firearms used for hunting for primitive firearms season include:

i. Rifles, .44 caliber minimum, all of which must load exclusively from the muzzle or cap and ball cylinder; use of black powder or approved substitute only; use of ball or bullet

projectile only, including saboted bullets, including muzzleloaders known as ''in line'' muzzleloaders; and

ii. Single shot, breech-loading rifles, .38 caliber or larger of a kind or type manufactured prior to 1900; and replicas, reproductions, or reintroductions of that type of rifle having an exposed hammer that use metallic cartridges loaded with black powder or modern smokeless powder. Hunters may fit all of the above with magnified scopes.

6. We prohibit the use of dogs.

7. We prohibit using shot larger than No. 2 while hunting during turkey season.

8. You may take hog as incidental game while participating in the refuge archery, primitive weapon, and general gun deer hunts except where specified otherwise. We list specific dates for the special hog hunts in January, February, and March in the refuge hunt brochure. During the special hog hunts in February you must use trained hog-hunting dogs to aid in the take of hog. During the special hog hunts you may take hog from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset, and you must use pistol or rifle ammunition not larger than .22 caliber rimfire or shotgun with nontoxic shot to take the hog after it has been caught by dogs. During the special temporary experimental hog hunt in March, you may use any legal firearm. A8 applies during special hog hunts in February.

9. You must kill all hogs prior to removal from the refuge.

10. We prohibit the use of deer and turkey gobbler decoys.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow recreational fishing year-round in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow cotton limb lines.

2. Conditions A9 and A11 apply.

3. We close the fishing ponds at the Pearl River Turnaround to fishing and boating during the months of April, May, and June.

4. When open, we allow boats in the fishing ponds at the Pearl River Turnaround that do not have gasoline-powered engines attached. Anglers must hand launch these boats into the ponds.

5. We prohibit the take of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

6. We allow trotlines but the last five feet of trotline must be 100% cotton.

7. We prohibit all commercial finfishing and shellfishing.

Breton National Wildlife Refuge

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport finfishing and shellfishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Crabbers must tend crabbing equipment at all times.

2. Anglers may not use trotlines, slat traps, or nets.

3. We prohibit camping.

4. We will post as closed to all entry portions of the refuge during migratory bird nesting seasons to reduce disturbance to colonies of brown pelicans and other shore birds.

Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, gallinule, snipe, and dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge will be open on selected days for migratory game bird hunting as identified in the refuge hunt permit (signed brochure) and regulations brochure.

2. We prohibit entrance to the waterfowl hunting area earlier than 4 a.m. Shooting hours for waterfowl hunts ends at 12 p.m. (noon) each day. Hunters must leave the refuge no later than 1 hour after legal sunset.

3. We require every hunter to possess and carry a valid, signed refuge hunt permit and regulations brochure.

4. Every hunter must complete and turn in a Migratory Bird Hunt Report (FWS Form 3–2361) available from a self-clearing check station after each hunt.

5. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of any public road, refuge road, trail, building, resident, or designated public facility.

6. We prohibit all persons or groups from acting as guides, outfitters, or in any other capacity in which any individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for service rendered to any person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

7. We prohibit overnight camping on the refuge.

8. We allow dogs when migratory bird hunting for the purpose of locating, pointing, and retrieving only.

9. We prohibit the use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

10. Hunters must remove all hunting-related equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge immediately following each day's hunt.

11. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 and specific refuge regulations in part 32 of this chapter).

12. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters age 15 or younger during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths

during migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge will be open for hunting on selected days as identified in the refuge hunt permit (signed brochure) and regulations brochure.

2. We allow only portable deer stands. Hunters may place deer stands on the refuge 1 day before the white-tail deer archery season and must remove them from the refuge within 1 day after the season closes. Hunters may place only one deer stand on the refuge, and deer stands must have the owner's name, address, and phone number clearly printed on the stand. Hunters must place stands in a nonhunting position at ground level when not in use.

3. Conditions A3, A5 through A7, and A9 through A12 apply.

4. Each hunter must complete and turn in a Big Game Harvest Report (FWS Form 3–2359) available from a self-clearing check station after each hunt.

5. We prohibit entrance to the hunting area earlier than 4 a.m. Hunters must leave no later than 1 hour after legal sunset.

6. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait or hunting with the aid of bait, including any grail, salt, minerals, or other feed or any nonnaturally occurring attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing, boating, crabbing, and cast netting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing with a rod and reel or a pole and line. We prohibit possession of any other type of fishing gear, including limb lines, gill nets, jug lines, yo-yos, or trotlines.

2. We allow recreational fishing, crabbing, or cast netting in the East Cove Unit year-round from legal sunrise to legal sunset, except during the Louisiana west zone waterfowl season or when the Grand Bayou Boat Bay is closed.

3. We prohibit fishing, crabbing, or cast netting from or trespassing on refuge water control structures at any time.

4. On the East Cove Unit, we prohibit walking, wading, or climbing in or on the marsh, levees, or structures.

5. We allow sport fishing, crabbing, and cast netting in the Gibbstown Unit's Outfall Canal from March 15 through October 15.

6. We allow only nonpowered boats in the Bank Fishing Road waterways.

7. We allow only recreational crabbing with cotton hand lines or drop nets up to 24 inches (60 cm) outside diameter. We prohibit using floats on crab lines.

8. Anglers must attend all lines, nets, and bait and remove same from the refuge when through fishing (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

9. The daily limit of crabs is 5 dozen (60) per boat or vehicle, regardless of the number of people thereon.

10. Cast net size is in accordance with State regulations.

11. The daily shrimp limit during the Louisiana inshore shrimp season is 5 gallons (19 L) of heads-on shrimp per day, per vehicle or boat.

12. We allow cast netting for bait on both the East Cove Unit and the Gibbstown Unit in accordance with State regulations when the units are open for public fishing only. Anglers must empty cast nets directly into the container from the net. The daily bait shrimp limit is one gallon (3.8 L) per day, per boat, outside the Louisiana inshore shrimp season.

13. Shrimp must remain in your actual custody while on the refuge.

14. We prohibit ATVs, air-thrust boats, and personal motorized watercraft (jet skis) in any refuge area (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

15. We allow operation of outboard motors in refuge canals, bayous, and lakes. We allow only trolling motors in the marsh.

16. We prohibit all persons or groups from acting as guide, outfitter, or an any capacity in which any other individual(s) pay or promise to pay directly or indirectly for service rendered to any other person or persons fishing on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership, unless authorized by a refuge Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383).

17. We prohibit the taking of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

18. We prohibit the commercialization (*i.e.*, selling) of plants and wildlife unless authorized.

CAT ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge as shown on the refuge hunt brochure map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a $15 Annual Public Use Permit (signature only required) for all hunters and anglers age 16 and older. The refuge user must sign and carry this permit at all times while on the refuge.

2. Refuge users may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit the refuge by 2 hours after legal sunset.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)).

4. You must use designated parking areas to participate in any refuge public use activity.

5. Youth hunters under age 17 must successfully complete a State-approved hunter education course. While hunting each youth must possess and carry a card or certificate of completion. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Each adult must possess and carry a refuge permit (Public Use Permit/signature only required) and may supervise no more than two youth hunters during waterfowl/upland game hunting.

6. We allow take of beaver, feral hog, nutria, raccoon, and coyote incidental to any refuge hunt with weapons legal for that hunt until you take the daily bag limit of game.

7. Refuge users must check all game taken leaving the refuge at one of the self-clearing check stations indicated on the map in the Refuge Public Use Brochure.

8. We allow all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and utility-type vehicle (UTVs) as per State WMA regulations and size specifications on designated trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) from September 15 through the hunting season. An ATV is an off-road vehicle with factory specifications not to exceed the following: Weight 750 pounds (337.5 kg), length 85 inches (212.5 cm), and width 48 inches (120 cm). We restrict ATV tires to those no larger than 25 inches x 12 inches (62.5 cm x 30 cm) with a maximum 1 inch (2.5 cm) lug height and a maximum allowable tire pressure of 7 psi as indicated on the tire by the manufacturer.

9. We prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of any public road, refuge road, trail or ATV trail, building, residence, or designated public facility.

10. We prohibit the possession or use of any type of trail-marking material.

11. We prohibit horses or mules.

12. We allow parking only in designated parking areas.

13. We prohibit camping or overnight parking on the refuge.

14. We prohibit air-thrust boats on the refuge.

15. We prohibit all other hunting during refuge lottery deer hunts.

16. We allow waterfowl hunting on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays until 12 p.m. (noon) during the designated State duck season.

17. Hunters must remove harvested waterfowl, temporary blinds, and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) used for duck hunting by 1 p.m. daily.

18. We allow dogs to only locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds.

19. We prohibit accessing refuge property by boat from the Mississippi River.

20. We prohibit trapping.

21. We prohibit the possession of saws, saw blades, or machetes.

22. We prohibit possession of alcohol while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

23. We prohibit all commercial activities (including, but not limited to, guiding).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge as shown on the refuge hunt brochure map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A15, A19 through A23 apply.

2. While upland game hunting, we prohibit the possession of firearms larger than .22 caliber rimfire, shotgun slugs, and buckshot (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

3. We allow the use of squirrel and rabbit dogs from the day after the close of the State-designated Deer Rifle Season. We allow up to two dogs per hunting party for squirrel hunting.

4. We require the owner's name and phone number on the collars of all dogs.

5. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait or hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or other feed or nonnaturally occurring attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge as shown on the refuge hunt brochure map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition B1 applies.

2. We allow archery-only deer hunting on the refuge during the State archery deer season.

3. There is a $5 application fee per person for each lottery hunt application (name/address/telephone number only required).

4. Hunters may not leave stands on the refuge until the opening day of archery season. Hunters must remove all stands by the end of the last day of the archery season. Hunters must clearly mark all stands used on the refuge with the name, address, and phone number of the owner. Hunters must use only portable deer stands, remove them from trees daily, and place freestanding stands in a nonhunting position daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit the use of dogs to trail wounded game.

6. You may only take one deer of either sex per day during the deer season. State season limits apply.

7. We require a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of unbroken-hunter orange as the outermost layer of clothing on the chest and back, and in addition we require a hat or cap of unbroken-hunter orange.

8. We prohibit driving or screwing nails, spikes, or other metal objects into trees or

hunting from any tree into which such an object has been driven (see § 32.2(i)).

9. We allow ''still hunting'' only. We prohibit man drives or use of dogs.

10. We prohibit use of climbing spurs.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge as shown on the refuge hunting and fishing brochure map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit commercial fishing or commercial crawfishing.

2. Conditions A1, A2, A4, A7, A8 (on the open portions of Wood Duck ATV trail for wildlife-dependent activities throughout the year), A11 through A14, A19, A20, and A23 apply.

3. We prohibit slat traps or hoop nets on the refuge.

4. We prohibit possession of cleaned or processed fish on the refuge.

5. We allow recreational crawfishing on the refuge subject to specific dates (see refuge brochure for details). The harvest limit is 50 pounds (22.5 kg) per permit per day.

6. You must attend all crawfish traps and nets at all times and may not leave them on the refuge overnight. We allow up to and not to exceed 20 traps per angler on the refuge.

7. We prohibit harvest of frog or turtle on the refuge (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit boat launching by trailer from all refuge roads and parking lots.

CATAHOULA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and coot only on designated areas of the Bushley Bayou Unit in accordance with State hunting regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow migratory hunting of duck, goose, and coot on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon) during the State season.

2. We prohibit migratory game bird hunting during deer-gun and primitive firearms hunts.

3. We allow the use of dogs only to locate, point, and retrieve game when hunting migratory game birds.

4. We allow the use of shotguns only for hunting migratory birds.

5. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

6. Hunters must check-in and check out in accordance with refuge-specific terms (see refuge hunting brochure for details).

7. We require hunters age 16 and older to purchase and carry a signed special refuge recreational activity permit (name/address/phone only).

8. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 2 hours after legal sunset for that day. Waterfowl hunting must cease by 12 p.m. (noon), and hunters must remove all decoys, blinds and boats from the hunting area by 1 p.m.

9. We prohibit hunting or the discharge of firearms within 150 feet (45 m) from the centerline of roads and maintained trails.

10. We prohibit parking, walking, or hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of any active oil and gas facility or equipment.

11. We prohibit the use of mules or horses.

12. We prohibit the use or possession of saws, saw blades, or machetes.

13. We allow the use of nonmotorized boats or boats with motors of 10 horsepower or less on refuge lakes and waters as designated. We prohibit the use of air-thrust boats, water-thrust boats, or personal watercraft.

14. Refuge users must enter and exit the refuge only at designated parking areas on the refuge. We prohibit accessing adjacent lands from the refuge parking areas or any other part of the refuge.

15. We prohibit the use or possession of any type of material used as flagging or trail markers except bright eyes or reflective tape.

16. We prohibit camping or parking overnight on the refuge.

17. We restrict use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) to designated trails. We allow ATVs only for hunting and fishing and other wildlife-related activities. ATVs will not exceed 25 miles per hour (mph) when operated on the refuge. ATVs used on the refuge will not exceed the following: Weight 750 pounds (337.5 kg), length 85 inches (212.5 cm), width 48 inches (120 cm). We restrict ATV tires to those no larger than 25 inches x 12 inches (62.5 cm x 30 cm) with a maximum one inch (2.5 cm) lug height and maximum allowable tire pressure of 7 pounds per square inch (psi) as indicated on the tire by the manufacturer.

18. We allow the incidental take of feral hog, raccoon, beaver, nutria, and coyote while hunting with firearms or archery equipment authorized for that hunt.

19. We prohibit the possession or use of remote cameras.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A5 through A19 apply.

2. At the Headquarters Unit, we only allow squirrel and rabbit hunting from the first day of the State season until October 31.

3. At the Bushley Unit, we allow squirrel and rabbit hunting in accordance with the State season.

4. We prohibit squirrel and rabbit hunting during deer-gun and primitive firearms hunts.

5. At the Bushley Unit, we allow the use of dogs to hunt squirrels and rabbits only after the last primitive firearms season for deer on the refuge. Hunters must place their names and phone numbers on the collars of all their dogs.

6. We require hunters participating in the dog season for rabbits to wear a hunter-orange cap.

7. We allow the use of shotguns with nontoxic shot and rifles .22 magnum or smaller when hunting. We prohibit possession of toxic shot when hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A5 through A19 apply.

2. At the Headquarters Unit, we allow archery hunting of deer and feral hog during the State archery season except the area south of the French Fork of the Little River, which we close during deer-gun hunt in that area.

3. We allow deer-gun hunting on the area south of the French Fork of the Little River for 2 days in December with these dates being set annually.

4. At the Bushley Unit, we allow archery hunting for deer and feral hog during the State archery season except we close during deer-gun hunt and primitive firearms hunts.

5. We allow hunting of deer with primitive firearms during the first segment of the State season for area 1, weekdays only (Monday through Friday) and the third weekend after Thanksgiving Day.

6. We allow the use of portable deer stands. Hunters may place deer stands on the refuge 1 day before the deer archery season and must remove them from the refuge within 1 day after this season closes. Hunters may place only one stand on the refuge. Deer stands must have the owner's name, address, and phone number clearly printed on the stand. Hunters must place stands in a nonhunting position when not in use (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

7. We prohibit the possession of buckshot when hunting.

8. All hunters (including archery and small game hunters), except waterfowl hunters on refuges, must wear and display 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of hunter orange and a hunter-orange cap during the deer-gun and primitive firearms seasons. Deer hunters hunting from concealed ground blinds must display a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange above or around their blinds which is visible from 360 degrees.

9. You may take only one deer per day during any refuge hunt. The State season limits apply.

10. We prohibit the use of organized drives for taking or attempting to take game or the use of pursuit dogs.

11. We prohibit the use of dogs to trail wounded deer.

12. At the Headquarters Unit, we close hunting during high water conditions, elevation 42 feet (12.6 m) or above as measured at the Corp of Engineers center of the gauge on Catahoula Lake. On the Bushley Unit, we close hunts when the gauge measures elevation 44 feet (13.2 m) or above.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A10 through A17 apply.

2. We require anglers age 16 and older to possess and carry a signed special refuge recreational activity permit (name/address/phone only).

3. Anglers may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 2 hours after legal sunset for that day.

4. At the Headquarters Unit, we allow year-round fishing on Cowpen Bayou and the Highway 28 borrow pits. We allow fishing on Duck Lake, its tail-waters Muddy Bayou, Willow Lake, and the Highway 84 borrow pits from March 1 through October 31. We allow only rod and reel or pole and line fishing. We prohibit snagging.

5. At the Bushley Bayou Unit, we allow fishing year-round. We allow trotlines, but anglers must tend them at least once every 24 hours and reset them when receding water levels expose them. Anglers must attach lines with a length of cotton line that extends into the water. We allow the use of yo-yos, but you must attend and only use them from 1 hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset. We allow the use of only recreational gear.

6. At the headquarters unit, we allow the launching of only trailered boats at designated boat ramps. Anglers may launch small hand-carried boats from the bank in other areas. We prohibit dragging of boats or driving onto road shoulders to launch boats.

7. We allow fishing from 1 hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

8. We prohibit bank fishing on Bushley Creek and fishing in Black Lake, Dempsey Lake, Long Lake, Rhinehart Lake, and Round Lake during deer-gun and primitive firearms hunts.

9. We prohibit fishing in Black Lake, Dempsey Lake, Long Lake, Round Lake, and Rhinehart Lake during waterfowl hunts.

10. We prohibit taking or possessing snake, frog, turtle, salamander, and mollusk by any means (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

D'ARBONNE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and woodcock

on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge permit (signed refuge brochure).

2. We allow migratory game bird hunting on designated areas as indicated in the refuge brochure.

3. We allow waterfowl hunting until 12 p.m. (noon) during the State season except when closed during the special teal season and State youth waterfowl hunt.

4. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m.

5. We prohibit hunting within 100 feet (30 m) of the maintained rights of way of roads (see § 27.31 of this chapter), and from aboveground oil or gas or electrical transmission facilities.

6. We prohibit leaving boats, blinds, and decoys unattended.

7. We allow dogs to only locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds.

8. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

9. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that any other individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for services rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A5, A8, and A9 apply.

2. We prohibit hunting in the ''Beanfield'' area west of Bayou D'Arbonne after October 31.

3. We prohibit taking small game with firearms larger than .22 caliber rimfire, shotgun slugs, and buckshot.

4. You may hunt raccoon and opossum during the daylight hours of rabbit and squirrel season and at night during December and January. You may use dogs for night hunting. You may take raccoon and opossum on the refuge, but we prohibit their sale for human consumption.

5. You may use dogs to hunt squirrel and rabbit after the last refuge Gun Deer Hunt.

6. You may only use horses and mules to hunt raccoon and opossum at night after obtaining a special permit at the refuge office.

7. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 2 hours after legal shooting hours.

8. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)). This requirement only applies to the use of shotgun ammunition.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A5, A9, and B7 apply.

2. We allow general gun deer hunting on the following days: the first consecutive Saturday and Sunday of November, the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following Thanksgiving Day, and the second Saturday and Sunday after Thanksgiving Day. We allow archery deer hunting during the entire State season.

3. We allow a restricted Gun Deer Hunt for hunters with Class I Wheelchair Bound Permit issued by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries on the second consecutive Saturday and Sunday of November. Only permitted hunters may carry firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

4. The daily bag limit is one antlered and one anterless deer. The State season limit applies.

5. You must check all deer taken during general Gun Deer Hunts at a refuge check station between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on the same day taken unless stated otherwise in the annual refuge hunting brochure and permit.

6. We prohibit leaving deer stands, blinds, and other equipment unattended.

7. Deer hunters must wear hunter orange as per State deer hunting regulations on Wildlife Management areas.

8. We prohibit hunters placing or hunting from stands on pine trees with white-painted bands or rings.

9. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

10. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait or hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or other feed or any nonnaturally occurring attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit leaving boats and other personal property on the refuge unattended.

2. You must tend trotlines daily. You must attach ends of trotlines by a length of cotton line that extends into the water.

3. We prohibit commercial fishing. Recreational fishing using commercial gear (slat traps, etc.) requires a special refuge permit (that you must possess and carry) available at the refuge office.

4. We prohibit the taking of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow waterfowl hunting on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon), including the State special teal season, State youth waterfowl season, and State light goose special conservation season.

2. We only allow temporary blinds. You must remove both blinds and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) by 1 p.m.

3. We allow dogs to only locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds.

4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)).

5. Hunters must possess and carry a valid refuge hunt permit (signed brochure).

6. We allow hunting only on those portions of the refuge that lie northwest of Main Pass and south of Raphael Pass.

7. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (§ 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations part 32).

8. We prohibit air-thrust boats, mud boats, aircraft, and air-cooled propulsion engines on the refuge.

9. We close all refuge lands between Raphael Pass and Main Pass to all entry during the State waterfowl hunting season.

10. We prohibit discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) within 250 yards (225 m) of buildings or worksites, such as oil or gas production facilities.

11. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters age 15 or younger during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory game bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

12. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that any other individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for services rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

13. We open the refuge from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset with the exception that hunters may enter the refuge earlier, but not before 4 a.m.

14. We prohibit camping.

15. We prohibit target shooting on the refuge.

16. We prohibit the use of any type of material used as flagging or trail markers, except bright eyes.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge rabbit season opens the day after the State duck season closes and continues through the remainder of the State rabbit season.

2. We restrict hunting to shotgun only.

3. We allow dogs for rabbit hunting.

4. Conditions A4 through A16 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We only allow archery hunting of white-tailed deer and hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State archery regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A5 through A16 apply with the following exception to condition A11: Each adult may only supervise one youth hunter.

2. We allow archery deer hunting, bucks only, October 1 through 15. We allow either-sex archery deer hunting October 16 through 31 and from the day after the close of the State duck season through the end of the State deer archery season.

3. Hunters may use only portable deer stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter). Hunters may erect deer stands 1 day before the deer archery season and must remove them from the refuge within 1 day after the season closes. Hunters may place only one deer stand on a refuge. Deer stands must have the owner's name, address and phone number clearly printed on the stand. Hunters must place stands in a nonhunting position when not in use.

4. We prohibit dogs and driving of deer for archery deer hunting.

5. You may take hog only with archery equipment during the archery deer season.

6. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait or hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals or other feed or any nonnaturally occurring attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

7. Longbow, compound bow, and crossbow or any bow drawn, held, or released by mechanical means will be a legal means of take during the deer archery season.

8. We prohibit the use of trail cameras.

9. We prohibit the use of deer decoys.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow recreational fishing and crabbing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow recreational fishing and crabbing from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset. During State waterfowl hunting seasons; however, we only allow recreational fishing and crabbing from after 12 p.m. (noon) until ½ hour after legal sunset.

2. We prohibit all commercial finfishing and shellfishing.

3. We prohibit the use of trotlines, limblines, slat traps, jug lines, nets, or alligator lines.

4. Conditions A7, A8, A9, A14, and A15 apply.

5. We prohibit the taking of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

GRAND COTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge as depicted on the refuge hunting brochure map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow waterfowl (duck, goose, coot) hunting on Wednesdays and Saturdays from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon) during the State season.

2. We prohibit teal hunting during the State September season.

3. There will be lottery-spaced-blind-waterfowl hunts on designated sections of the refuge during the regular State waterfowl season subject to refuge-specific dates, terms, and selection process (see refuge hunting brochure for details).

4. Hunters may use shotguns and possess only approved nontoxic shot for hunting migratory game birds.

5. We allow the use of dogs only to locate, point, and retrieve game when hunting migratory game birds.

6. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 2 hours after legal sunset for that day. Waterfowl hunting must cease by 12 p.m. (noon), and hunters must remove all decoys, blinds, and boats from the hunt area by 1 p.m.

7. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

8. We allow the incidental take of raccoon, feral hog, beaver, nutria, and coyote using only approved nontoxic shot while hunting migratory game birds.

9. We require hunters age 16 and older to purchase and carry a signed refuge special recreational activity permit (name/address/phone number only).

10. We prohibit hunting or the discharge of firearms within 150 feet (3.7 m) from the centerline of roads and maintained trails.

11. Hunters must check-in and check out in accordance with refuge-specific terms (see refuge hunting brochure for details).

12. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait while in the field, hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or any nonnaturally occurring food attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

13. We prohibit camping or overnight parking on the refuge.

14. Refuge users must enter and exit the refuge only at designated parking areas occurring on the refuge. We prohibit accessing adjacent lands from refuge parking areas or any other part of the refuge.

15. We restrict the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) to designated trails. We allow ATVs only for hunting, fishing, and other wildlife-related activities. ATVs will not exceed 25 mph when driven on the refuge. ATVs used on refuges will not exceed the following: Weight-750 lbs. (337.5 kg), length-85 inches (2.12 m), and width-48 inches (120 cm). We restrict ATV tires to those no larger than 25 inches (62.5 cm) x 12 inches (30 cm) with a maximum 1-inch (2.5 cm) lug height and a maximum allowable tire pressure of 7 p.s.i. as indicated on the tire by the manufacturer.

16. We allow only electric-powered or nonmotorized boats.

17. We prohibit the use of horses or mules.

18. We prohibit the use or possession of any type of material used as flagging or trail markers, except for bright eyes or reflective tape.

19. We prohibit the use or possession of saws, saw blades, or machetes.

20. We prohibit the use or possession of remote cameras.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of rabbit on designated areas of the refuge as depicted on the refuge hunting brochure map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A9 through A20 apply.

2. We allow the use of only shotguns and rifles that are .22 magnum caliber rimfire or less for upland game hunting. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot in shotguns while hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We allow incidental take of raccoon, feral hog, beaver, nutria, and coyote with firearms that are authorized for use during upland game hunting.

4. We allow the use of rabbit dogs only after the close of the State deer rifle season. Dog owners must place their name and phone number on the collars of all their dogs.

5. We require hunters participating in the special dog season for rabbits to wear a hunter-orange cap.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge as depicted on the refuge hunting brochure map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A9 through A20 apply.

2. We allow archery hunting in special designated areas (see refuge hunting brochure map) during the State archery deer season subject to refuge closures resulting from high water conditions.

3. You may only harvest one buck or doe per day during the refuge archery season. Deer harvested on the refuge count towards the State bag limit.

4. We allow incidental take of raccoon, feral hog, beaver, nutria, and coyote while deer hunting with weapons authorized for use.

5. You may use only portable deer stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter). Hunters must place deer stands on the refuge 1 day before the deer archery season and must remove them from the refuge within 1 day after the season closes. Hunters may place only one deer stand on the refuge and deer stands must have the owner's name, address, and phone number clearly printed on the stand. Hunters must be place the stand in a non-hunting position and at ground level when not in use.

6. Deer hunters hunting from concealed ground blinds must display a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of hunter orange above or around their blinds which is visible from 360 degrees.

7. We prohibit the use of deer decoys.

8. We prohibit the use of dogs to trail wounded deer.

9. We prohibit organized drives for taking or attempting to take game or the use of pursuit dogs.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated areas as depicted in the refuge hunting brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A13 through A19 apply.

2. We allow bank fishing in Coulee Des Grues only along Little California Road from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. Anglers may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 2 hours after legal sunset for that day.

4. We require anglers age 16 and older to purchase and carry a signed refuge special recreational activity permit.

5. We prohibit the use of gear or equipment other than hook and line to catch fish.

6. We prohibit the possession of cleaned or processed fish on the refuge.

7. We prohibit the harvest of frog, turtle, snake, or mollusk (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit crawfishing.

LACASSINE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, gallinule, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge will be open on selected days for migratory game bird hunting as identified in the refuge hunt permit and regulations brochure.

2. We require every hunter to possess and carry a valid signed refuge hunt permit (signed brochure) and regulations brochure.

3. We prohibit entrance to the hunting area earlier than 4 a.m. Shooting hours end at 12 p.m. (noon) each day. Hunters must remove all decoys and blinds from the hunting area by 1 p.m. Hunters must leave the refuge no later than 1 hour after legal sunset.

4. Each hunter must complete and turn in a Migratory Bird Hunt Report (FWS Form 3–2361), available from a self-clearing check station, after each hunt.

5. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

6. We prohibit all mechanized equipment including motorized boats within the designated wilderness area.

7. We prohibit all boat motors, including trolling motors, within refuge marshes. We prohibit air-thrust boats and ATVs on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter), unless otherwise permitted.

8. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of refuge canals; waterways; public roads; buildings; above-ground oil, gas, or electrical transmission facilities; or designated public facilities. Hunting parties must remain a distance of no less than 150 yards (135 m) away from another hunter.

9. You must remove all hunting-related equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge immediately following each day's hunt.

10. We prohibit overnight camping on the refuge.

11. We prohibit the use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

12. We allow the use of dogs when migratory bird hunting only for the purpose of locating, pointing, and retrieving.

13. We prohibit all persons or groups from acting as guides, outfitters, or in any other capacity in which any individual(s) pay or promise to pay directly or indirectly for service rendered to any person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether

such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

14. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters age 15 or younger during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during migratory game bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting for white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge will be open for hunting white-tailed deer on selected days as identified in the refuge hunt permit (signed brochure) and regulations brochure.

2. We allow only portable deer stands. Hunters may place deer stands on the refuge 1 day before the deer archery season and must remove them from the refuge within 1 day after the season closes. Hunters may place only one deer stand on the refuge, and deer stands must have the owner's name, address, and phone number clearly printed on the stand. Hunters must place stands in a nonhunting position at ground level when not in use.

3. Conditions A2 and A5 through A14 apply.

4. We prohibit entrance to the hunting area earlier than 4 a.m. Hunters must leave no later than 1 hour after legal sunset.

5. We prohibit hunting in the headquarters area along Nature Road and along the Lacassine Pool Wildlife Drive (see refuge map).

6. We allow boats of all motor types with 40 hp or less in Lacassine Pool.

7. We prohibit boats in Lacassine Pool and Unit D from October 16 through March 14. We prohibit boats in Units A and C.

8. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait or hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt minerals, or other feed or any nonnaturally occurring attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

9. Each hunter must complete and turn in a Big Game Harvest Report (FWS Form 3–2359) available from a self-clearing check station, after each hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A6, A7, A10, A13 (fishing guide), C6, and C7 apply.

2. We allow fishing March 15 through October 15.

3. You may enter the refuge 1 hour before legal sunrise, and you must leave 1 hour after legal sunset.

4. We prohibit fishing in the headquarters display pond.

5. We prohibit bank fishing from the Lacassine Pool Wildlife Drive.

6. We prohibit air-thrust boats, ATVs, and Jet Skis on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

7. We prohibit dragging or driving of boats over levees.

8. You must only launch trailered boats at the cement ramps at the public boat launches in Lacassine Pool.

9. We only allow boats powered by paddling or trolling motors in the Unit D impoundment within Lacassine Pool.

10. We prohibit boat and bank fishing in Lacassine Pool, Unit D, Streeter's Area, and refuge waters from October 16 through March 14.

11. We prohibit all boat motors, excluding trolling motors, in refuge marshes outside Lacassine Pool. We prohibit air-thrust boats, ATVs, and UTVs (utility vehicle) on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter) unless otherwise allowed.

12. We prohibit all mechanized equipment, including motorized boats, within the designated wilderness area.

13. We allow fishing only with rod and reel or pole and line in refuge waters. We prohibit possession of any other type of fishing gear, including limb lines, gill nets, jug lines, yo-yos, or trotlines.

14. We allow only recreational crabbing with cotton hand lines or drop nets up to 24 inches (60 cm) outside diameter. We prohibit using floats on crab lines.

15. The daily limit of crabs is 5 dozen (60) per boat or vehicle, regardless of the number of people thereon.

16. Anglers must attend all lines, nets, and bait and remove same from the refuge when through fishing (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

17. Anglers can travel the refuge by boat from 1 hour before legal sunrise until 1 hour after legal sunset in order to access fishing areas. We prohibit fishing activities before legal sunrise and after legal sunset.

18. We prohibit the taking of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

LAKE OPHELIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge as depicted on the refuge hunting brochure map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow waterfowl (duck, goose, coot) hunting on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon) during the Statewide duck season.

2. Hunters may use shotguns and possess only approved nontoxic shot for hunting migratory game birds.

3. We allow the use of dogs only to locate, point, and retrieve game when hunting for migratory birds.

4. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 2 hours after legal sunset for that day. Waterfowl hunting must cease by 12 p.m. (noon), and hunters must remove all decoys, blinds, and boats from the hunt area by 1 p.m.

5. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

6. We prohibit migratory game bird hunting during refuge deer primitive firearm hunts.

7. We allow the incidental take of raccoon, feral hog, beaver, nutria, and coyote using only nontoxic shot while hunting migratory game birds.

8. We restrict the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) to designated trails. We allow ATVs only for hunting, fishing, and other wildlife-related activities. ATVs will not exceed 25 mph when driven on the refuge. ATVs used on refuges will not exceed the following: Weight 750 lbs. (337.5 kg), length 85 inches (2.12 m), and width 48 inches (120 cm). We restrict ATV tires to those no larger than 25 inches (62.5 cm) x 12 inches (30 cm) with a maximum 1-inch (2.5 cm) lug height and a maximum allowable tire pressure of 7 psi as indicated on the tire by the manufacturer.

9. We restrict the special all-terrain vehicle trails for physically challenged persons to ATV physically challenged permittees. Individuals that qualify must obtain a Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) from the refuge office to use these trails.

10. We require hunters age 16 and older to purchase and carry a signed refuge special recreational activity permit (name/address/phone number only).

11. We prohibit hunting or the discharge of firearms within 150 feet (45 m) from the centerline of roads and maintained trails.

12. Hunters must check-in and check out in accordance with refuge-specific terms (see refuge hunting brochure for details).

13. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait while in the field, hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or any nonnaturally occurring food attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

14. We allow watercraft with motors up to 36 hp in Possum Bayou (north of boat ramp), Palmetto Bayou, Duck Lake, Westcut Lake, Point Basse, and Nicholas Lake.

15. We allow electric-powered or nonmotorized boats in Doomes Lake, Lake Long, Possum Bayou (south of boat ramp), and Lake Ophelia.

16. We prohibit camping or overnight parking on the refuge.

17. Refuge users must enter and exit the refuge only at designated parking areas occurring on the refuge. We prohibit accessing adjacent lands from refuge parking areas or any other part of the refuge.

18. We prohibit the use of horses or mules.

19. We prohibit the use or possession of any type of material used as flagging or trail markers, except for bright eyes or reflective tape.

20. We prohibit the use or possession of saws, saw blades, or machetes.

21. We prohibit the use or possession of remote cameras.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge as depicted on the refuge hunting brochure map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A5 and A8 through A21 apply.

2. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 2 hours after legal sunset for that day.

3. We only allow the use of shotguns and rifles that are .22 magnum caliber rimfire or less for upland game hunting. We allow only nontoxic shot in shotguns and prohibit possession of toxic shot when hunting.

4. We allow incidental take of raccoon, feral hog, beaver, nutria, and coyote with firearms authorized for use during upland game hunting.

5. We prohibit upland game hunting during refuge deer primitive firearm hunts.

6. We allow the use of squirrel and rabbit dogs only after the close of the State deer rifle season. Dog owners must place their name and phone number on the collars of all their dogs.

7. We require hunters participating in the special dog season for rabbits to wear a hunter-orange cap.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge as depicted on the refuge hunting brochure map in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A5 and A9 through A21 apply.

2. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 2 hours after legal sunset for that day.

3. We restrict the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) to designated trails from the first Saturday in September until the last day of refuge turkey season. We allow ATVs only for hunting, fishing, and other wildlife-related activities. ATVs will not exceed 25 mph when driven on the refuge. ATVs used on refuges will not exceed the following: Weight 750 lbs. (337.5 kg), length 85 inches (2.12 m), and width 48 inches (120 cm). We restrict ATV tires to those no larger than 25 inches

(62.5 cm) x 12 inches (30 cm) with a maximum 1-inch (2.5 cm) lug height and a maximum allowable tire pressure of 7 psi as indicated on the tire by the manufacturer.

4. You may harvest only one buck or doe per day during the refuge archery season. You may harvest only one buck or doe during each of the primitive firearm lottery deer hunts. Deer harvested on the refuge count towards the State bag limit.

5. We allow incidental take of raccoon, feral hog, beaver, nutria, and coyote while deer hunting with weapons authorized for use.

6. You may use only portable deer stands. Hunters may place deer stands on the refuge 1 day before the deer archery season and must remove them from the refuge within 1 day after the season closes. Hunters may place only one deer stand on the refuge, and deer stands must have the owner's name, address, and phone number clearly printed on the stand. Hunters must place stands in a nonhunting position and at ground level when not in use.

7. All deer gun hunters must wear and display 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of hunter orange and a hunter-orange cap during the deer gun seasons and lottery deer hunts. Deer hunters hunting from concealed ground blinds must display a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange above or around their blinds which is visible from 360 degrees.

8. There will be lottery deer primitive firearm hunts subject to refuge-specific dates, terms, and selection process, as outlined in the refuge hunting brochure. Applicants may not apply for more than one hunt. There is a $5 nonrefundable application fee per person for each hunt application.

9. We allow youth deer hunting in the closed area of the refuge during lottery youth deer gun hunts subject to the refuge-specific dates, terms, and selection process outlined in the refuge hunting brochure. Youths selected in prior years may not apply.

10. We prohibit all other hunting during refuge deer primitive firearm hunts as described in the refuge hunting brochure.

11. We prohibit the use of deer or turkey gobbler decoys.

12. We allow turkey hunting only during the first 16 days of the State season until 12 p.m. (noon). We prohibit incidental hunting of hog. We allow the use and possession of lead shot for turkey hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

13. We prohibit the use of dogs to trail wounded deer.

14. We prohibit organized drives for taking or attempting to take game or the use of pursuit dogs.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated areas as depicted in the refuge hunting brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A14 through A21 and C3 apply.

2. We require anglers age 16 and older to purchase and carry a signed refuge special recreational activity permit (name/address/phone number only).

3. Anglers may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 2 hours after legal sunset for that day.

4. We allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

5. We allow the use of ATVs on the designated trails to the Duck and Westcut Lake boat ramps from March 1 through October 15.

6. We allow sport fishing in Duck Lake, Westcut Lake, Lake Long, and in the immediate vicinity of the Lake Agnes drainage culverts on the Red River during March 1 through October 15 from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

7. We prohibit the use of gear or equipment other than hook and line to catch fish.

8. We prohibit the possession of cleaned or processed fish on the refuge.

9. We prohibit the harvest of frog, turtle, snake, or mollusk (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

10. We prohibit crawfishing.

MANDALAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, moorhen, gallinule, and coot in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 12 p.m. (noon). Hunters may only enter the refuge after 4 a.m.

2. Prior to hunting, we must assign a refuge blind and issue a refuge lottery waterfowl permit to any person entering, using, or occupying the refuge for hunting migratory game birds. You may only hunt from your assigned blind.

3. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters age 15 or under during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory game bird hunts. An adult may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

4. All hunters must possess and carry a signed hunt brochure (on the front cover) while hunting on refuge. The brochure is free and available on at the refuge office or online at *http://www.fws.gov/boguechitto/*. All hunters must check-in and check out at a refuge self-clearing check station. Each hunter must list their name on the self-clearing check station form (Migratory Bird Hunt Report, FWS Form 3–2361) and deposit the form at a refuge self-clearing check station prior

to hunting. Hunters must report all game taken on the refuge when checking out by using the self-clearing check station form.

5. Only one adult may occupy a blind with up to two youths during a designated Lottery Youth Waterfowl Hunt. We allow no more than three hunters to hunt from a blind at one time during any waterfowl hunt.

6. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 26.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32). Hunters may only possess approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)).

7. We prohibit air-thrust boats or marsh buggies on the refuge. We restrict motorized boat use to existing canals, ditches, trenasses, and ponds.

8. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait while in the field and hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt minerals, or any nonnaturally occurring food attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

9. We prohibit target shooting on the refuge.

10. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that any other individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for services rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

11. We prohibit horses and ATVs.

12. We prohibit the use of any type of material used as flagging or trail markers except bright eyes (see § 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open the refuge to hunting of deer and hog only during the State archery season, except prior to 12 p.m. (noon) on Wednesdays and Saturdays during State waterfowl seasons when we close areas north of the Intracoastal Waterway to hunting of big game.

2. Hunters may only enter the refuge after 4 a.m. and must exit by 1 hour after legal sunset.

3. You may take big game with archery equipment and in accordance with State law. From October 1 through October 15, State bucks-only regulations are in effect. From October 16 through February 15 you may take only one deer of either sex per day and hunters may possess only one deer. The State season limits on deer apply. There is no daily or possession limit on feral hogs.

4. We prohibit trail cameras.

5. We prohibit the use of deer decoys.

6. We only allow portable stands. Hunters may erect temporary deer stands 1 day prior to the start of deer archery season. Hunters must remove all deer stands within 1 day after the archery deer season closes. Hunters may place only one deer stand on a refuge. Deer stands must have the owner's name, address, and phone number clearly printed on the stand. Hunters must place stands in a nonhunting position when not in use (see § 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

7. We prohibit dogs and driving deer.

8. Conditions A3, A4, and A6 through A12 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in all refuge waters in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow recreational fishing. We prohibit commercial fishing on the refuge.

2. We prohibit the use of unattended nets, traps, or lines (trot, jog, bush, etc.).

3. We allow fishing in the refuge year-round.

4. The refuge is open from legal sunrise until legal sunset unless specifically stated otherwise.

5. Conditions A6, A7, and A9 apply.

6. We prohibit the taking of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

RED RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, woodcock, and dove on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge permit (signed refuge brochure).

2. We allow waterfowl and woodcock hunting on designated areas as indicated in the refuge brochure until 12 p.m. (noon) during the State season.

3. We allow dove hunting only during the first 3 days of the State season on all refuge lands as indicated in the refuge brochure.

4. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m.

5. We prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of any public road, refuge road, trail, or ATV trail, residence, building, aboveground oil or gas or electrical transmission facilities, or designated public facility.

6. We prohibit leaving boats, blinds, and decoys unattended.

7. We allow dogs only to locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds.

8. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under

age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

9. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that any other individual(s) pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for services rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

10. Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shotgun ammunition for hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)).

11. We prohibit the possession or distribution of bait or hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, mineral or other feed or nonnaturally occurring attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A5, and A8 through A11 apply.

2. We allow hunting on all refuge lands on designated areas as indicated in the refuge brochure.

3. We prohibit the use of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) larger than .22 caliber rimfire, shotgun slugs, and buckshot while hunting on the refuge.

4. We allow hunting of raccoon and opossum during the daylight hours of rabbit and squirrel season. We allow night hunting during December and January, and you may use dogs for night hunting. We prohibit selling of raccoon and opossum taken on the refuge for human consumption.

5. We allow use of dogs to hunt squirrel and rabbit after December 31.

6. If you want to use horses and mules to hunt raccoon and opossum at night, you must first obtain a Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) at the refuge office.

7. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit the refuge no later than 1 hour after legal shooting hours.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A5, A8 through A11, and B7 apply.

2. We allow only archery hunting.

3. We allow deer hunting on all refuge lands on designated areas as indicated in the refuge brochure.

4. The daily bag limit is one deer of either sex. The State season limit applies.

5. We allow use of portable deer stands as indicated in the refuge brochure.

6. We allow hog hunting during all open refuge hunts with weapons legal for the ongoing hunt.

7. We allow turkey hunting on the days noted in the brochure.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit leaving boats and other personal property on the refuge unattended.

2. We allow use of only electric trolling motors on all refuge waters.

3. You must tend trotlines daily. You must attach ends of trotlines by a length of cotton line that extends into the water.

4. We prohibit commercial fishing. Recreational fishing using commercial gear (slat traps, etc.) requires a special refuge permit that you must possess and carry available at the refuge office.

5. We prohibit the taking of alligator snapping turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

SABINE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, gallinule, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We will open the refuge on selected days for migratory game bird hunting as identified in the refuge hunt permit and regulations brochure.

2. We require all hunters to possess and carry a valid signed refuge hunt permit (signed brochure) and regulations brochure.

3. We prohibit entrance to the hunting area earlier than 4 a.m. Shooting hours end at 12 p.m. (noon) each day. Hunters must remove all decoys and blinds from the hunting area by 1 p.m. and must leave the refuge no later than 1 hour after legal sunset.

4. Each hunter must complete and turn in a Migratory Bird Hunt Report (FWS Form 3–2361) from a self-clearing check station after each hunt.

5. You may access the hunt areas by boat using the boat launches at the West Cove Public Use Area or by access through Burton Canal. You may access hunt areas by vehicle from Vastar Road or designated turnouts within the refuge public hunt area along State Highway 27 (see § 27.31 of this chapter) unless otherwise posted.

6. We allow hand launching of small boats along Vastar Road (no trailers allowed).

7. We allow operation of outboard motors in designated refuge canals only. We allow trolling motors within the refuge marshes.

8. We prohibit air-thrust boats, personal motorized watercraft (e.g., Jet Skis), and ATVs on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter) unless otherwise posted.

9. We allow only portable blinds and those made of native vegetation. Hunters must remove portable blinds, decoys, spent shells, and all other personal equipment (see §§ 27.93

and 27.94 of this chapter) after each day's hunt.

10. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of refuge canals; waterways; public roads; buildings; above-ground oil, gas, or electrical transmission facilities; or designated public facilities. Hunting parties must maintain a distance of no less than 150 yards (135 m) away from another hunter.

11. We prohibit all persons or groups from acting as guides, outfitters, or in any other capacity in which any other individual(s) pay or promise to pay directly or indirectly for service rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

12. We allow dogs when migratory bird hunting only for the purpose of locating, pointing and retrieving.

13. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

14. We prohibit the use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

15. We prohibit overnight camping on the refuge.

16. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during migratory game bird hunts but may supervise two youths during migratory game bird hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing, crabbing, and cast netting in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Bank and wharf access for fishing are available year-round at the Public Use Areas along State Highway 27. Anglers may access the refuge for fishing by boat only during the March 15 to October 15 open period. You may launch boats at designated boat ramps only.

2. We allow fishing with a rod and reel, pole and line, or jug and line. We prohibit possession of any other type of fishing gear, including limb lines, gill nets, or trot lines. Jug line limit is up to 10 per boat, and you must attend them at all times. The angler must mark all jugs with their fishing license number (State requirement) and remove the jugs (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge daily.

3. We allow hand launching of nonmotorized boats into Units 1A and 1B from Blue Crab Recreation Area for recreational paddling year-round. We prohibit fishing October 16 through March 14.

4. We allow operation of outboard motors in designated refuge canals and Management Unit 3 (40 hp maximum in Unit 3). We allow use of trolling motors within the refuge marshes.

5. Conditions A8, A11 (fishing guide), and A15 apply.

6. Anglers can travel the refuge by boat from 1 hour before legal sunrise until 1 hour after legal sunset in order to access fishing areas. We prohibit fishing activities, however, before legal sunrise and after legal sunset.

7. Crabbing: We allow recreational crabbing in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

i. We allow only recreational crabbing with cotton hand lines or drop nets up to 24 inches (60 cm) outside diameter. We prohibit using floats on crab lines.

ii. Anglers must remove all hand lines, drop nets, and bait (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge upon leaving.

iii. We allow a daily limit of 5 dozen (60) crabs per vehicle or boat.

8. Cast Netting: We allow recreational cast netting in designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

i. We allow recreational cast netting from 12 p.m. (noon) to legal sunset during the Louisiana Inshore Shrimp Season.

ii. Anglers must empty cast nets directly into container from net. Anglers must immediately return all incidental take (by catch) to the water before continuing to cast net.

iii. The daily shrimp limit during the Louisiana Inshore shrimp season is 5 gallons (19 L) of heads-on shrimp per day, per vehicle or boat.

iv. The daily bait shrimp limit is one gallon (3.8 L) per day, per boat, outside the Louisiana inshore shrimp season, and before 12 p.m. (noon) during the Louisiana inshore shrimp season.

v. Shrimp must remain in your actual custody while on the refuge.

vi. We allow cast netting from the banks and wharves at designated refuge recreation areas or sites along Hwy. 27 that provide developed safe access and that we do not post and sign as closed areas.

vii. We prohibit cast netting at or around any recreation area and boat launch not designated as open for cast netting.

viii. We allow cast netting throughout the refuge except where posted and signed as closed.

ix. We prohibit reserving a place or saving as space for yourself or others by any means to include placing unattended equipment in designated cast-netting areas.

x. We prohibit swimming and/or wading in the refuge canals and waterways.

9. We prohibit the taking of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

TENSAS RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, coot, woodcock, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting of duck and coot on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays until 12 p.m. (noon) during the State season. We prohibit migratory bird hunting during refuge gun hunts for deer.

2. We allow refuge hunters to enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m., and they must leave no later than 2 hours after legal sunset unless they are participating in the refuge nighttime raccoon hunt.

3. In areas posted ''Area Closed'' or ''No Waterfowl Hunting Zone,'' we prohibit hunting of migratory birds at any time. The Public Use Regulations brochure will be available at the refuge headquarters no later than August.

4. We allow shotguns equipped with a single-piece magazine plug that allows the gun to hold no more than two shells in the magazine and one in the chamber. We prohibit target practicing or shooting to unload modern firearms on the refuge at any time. Shotgun hunters must possess only an approved nontoxic shot when hunting migratory birds (see § 32.2(k)). Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

5. We prohibit permanent or pit blinds on the refuge. You must remove all blind materials and decoys by 1 p.m. daily.

6. We allow nonmotorized boats, electric motors, and boats with motors 10 hp or less in refuge lakes, streams, and bayous. Boaters must follow State boating regulations, including those for navigation lights. We prohibit boat storage on the refuge. Hunters/anglers must remove boats daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

7. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait while in the field and hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or any nonnaturally occurring food attractant while on the refuge at any time (see § 32.2(h)).

8. We allow all-terrain vehicle (ATV) travel on designated trails for access typically from September 15 to the last day of the refuge squirrel season. We open designated trails from 4 a.m. to no later than 2 hours after legal sunset unless otherwise specified. We define an ATV as an off-road vehicle (not legal for highway use) with factory specifications not to exceed the following: Weight 750 pounds (337.5 kg), length 85 inches (212.5 cm), and width 48 inches (120 cm). We restrict ATV tires to those no larger than 25 inches (62.5 cm) x 12 inches (30 cm) with a 1-inch (2.5 cm) lug height and maximum allowable tire pressure of 7 psi. We require a permanently affixed refuge ATV permit that hunters may obtain from the refuge headquarters, typically in July. Hunters/anglers using the refuge physically challenged all-terrain trails must possess the State's Physically Challenged Program Hunter Permit or be age 60 or older. Additional physically challenged access information will be available at the refuge headquarters.

9. While visiting the refuge, we prohibit: use of artificial light to locate wildlife (see § 27.73 of this chapter), littering (see § 27.94 of this chapter), fires (see § 27.95 of this chapter), trapping, man-drives for game, use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see §§ 32.2(j) and 27.81 of this chapter), flagging, engineers tape, paint, unleashed pets (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter), and parking/blocking trail and gate entrances (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter). We also prohibit hunting or shooting within 150 feet (45 m) of a designated public road, maintained road, trail, fire breaks, dwellings, and aboveground oil and gas production facilities. We define a maintained road or trail as one which has been mowed, disked, or plowed.

10. We prohibit field dressing of game within 150 feet (45 m) of parking areas, maintained roads, and trails.

11. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute violation of refuge regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of raccoon, squirrel, and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow nighttime raccoon hunting beginning typically the fourth Saturday in December and typically ending the fourth Sunday in January. We allow raccoon hunters to hunt from legal sunset to legal sunrise with the aid of dogs, horses, mules, and use of lights. We allow such use of lights on the refuge only at the point of kill. We prohibit all other use of lights for hunting on the refuge. Hunt dates will be available at refuge headquarters typically in July. We prohibit ATVs during the raccoon hunt. Hunters must attempt to take treed raccoons.

2. We allow squirrel and rabbit hunting with and without dogs. We will allow hunting without dogs from the beginning of the State season to a date typically ending the

day before the refuge deer primitive firearms hunt. We do not require hunters to wear hunter orange during the squirrel and rabbit season without dogs. Squirrel and rabbit hunting with or without dogs will begin typically the second Monday in December and will conclude January 31. We require a minimum of a solid-hunter-orange cap during the squirrel season with or without dogs. We allow no more than three dogs per hunting party.

3. We close squirrel and rabbit hunting during the following gun hunts for deer: refuge-wide youth hunt, primitive firearms hunt, and modern firearms hunt.

4. In areas posted ''Area Closed'' and ''No Hunting Zone,'' we prohibit upland game hunting at any time.

5. When hunting we allow .22 caliber and smaller rimfire weapons and shotguns equipped with a single-piece magazine plug that allows the shotgun to hold no more than two shells in the magazine and one in the chamber. We prohibit target practicing or shooting to unload modern firearms on the refuge at any time. Shotgun hunters must possess only an approved nontoxic shot when hunting upland game (see § 32.2(k)). Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

6. Conditions A2, A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, and A11 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of refuges in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Deer archery season will begin the first Saturday in November and will conclude on January 31. We prohibit archery hunting during the following refuge-wide deer hunts: youth gun hunt and modern firearms hunts. We prohibit possession of pods, drug-tipped arrows, or other chemical substances.

2. The deer primitive firearms season will occur between November 1 and January 31. Legal primitive firearms for primitive season include:

i. Rifles, .44 caliber minimum, all of which must load exclusively from the muzzle or cap and ball cylinder; use of black powder or approved substitute only; use of ball or bullet projectile only, including saboted bullets, including muzzleloaders known as ''in line'' muzzleloaders; and

ii. Single-shot, breech-loading rifles, .38 caliber or larger of a kind or type manufactured prior to 1900 and relics, reproductions, or reintroductions of that type of rifle having an exposed hammer that use metallic cartridges loaded with black powder or modern smokeless powder.

3. During the deer primitive firearms season, hunters may fit any legal primitive firearms with magnified scopes. We will allow hunters using primitive weapons described as muzzleloader (including in-line) (see 2.i.) to hunt reforested areas. We will prohibit hunters using primitive weapons described in 2.ii. to hunt in reforested areas.

4. We will conduct two quota-modern-firearms hunts for deer typically in the months of November and/or December. Hunt dates and permit application (Quota Deer Hunt Application FWS Form 3–2354) procedures will be available at refuge headquarters no later than August. We restrict hunters using a primitive firearm during this hunt access to areas where we allow modern firearms. We prohibit hunting and/or shooting into or across any reforested area during the quota hunt for deer. We require a quota hunt permit for these hunts.

5. We will conduct guided quota youth deer hunts and guided quota deer hunts for the wheelchair-bound in the Greenlea Bend area typically in December and January. Hunt dates and permit application procedures will be available at the refuge headquarters typically in July. For this specific hunt, we consider youth to be ages 8 through 15.

6. We will conduct a refuge-wide youth deer hunt. Hunt dates will be available at refuge headquarters typically in July. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute violation of refuge regulations.

7. Hunters may take only one deer (one buck or one doe) per day during refuge deer hunts except during guided youth and wheelchair-bound hunts where the limit will be one antlerless and one antlered deer per day.

8. We allow turkey hunting the first 16 days of the State turkey season. We will conduct a youth turkey hunt the Saturday and Sunday before the regular State turkey season. Hunters may harvest two bearded turkeys per season. We allow the use and possession of lead shot while turkey hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)). We allow use of nonmotorized bicycles on designated all-terrain vehicle trails. Although you may hunt turkey without displaying a solid-hunter-orange cap or vest during your turkey hunt, we do recommend its use.

9. Conditions A2, A6, A7, A8, A9, and A10 apply.

10. In areas posted ''Area Closed'' or ''No Hunting Zone,'' we prohibit big game hunting at any time. We close ''Closed Areas'' (designated on the Public Use Regulations

brochure map) to all hunts. We prohibit shooting into or across any closed area with a gun or archery equipment.

11. We prohibit any hunter from using climbing spikes or to hunt from a tree that contains screw-in steps, nails, screw-in umbrellas, or any metal objects that could damage trees (see § 32.2(i)).

12. We allow muzzleloader hunters to discharge their primitive firearms at the end of each hunt safely into the ground at least 150 feet (135 m) from any designated public road, maintained road, trail, fire break, dwelling, or above-ground oil and gas production facility. We define a maintained road or trail as one that has been mowed, disked, or plowed, or one that is free of trees.

13. We prohibit deer hunters leaving deer stands unattended before the opening day of the refuge archery season. Hunters must remove stands by the end of the last day of the refuge archery season (see § 27.93 of this chapter). Hunters must clearly mark stands left unattended on the refuge with the name and address of the stand owner. Hunters must remove portable stands from trees daily and place freestanding stands in a nonhunting position when unattended.

14. We require deer hunters using primitive firearms or modern firearms to display a solid-hunter-orange cap on their head and a solid-hunter-orange vest over their outermost garment covering their chest and back. Hunters must display the solid-hunter-orange items the entire time while in the field.

15. We require primitive firearms and modern firearms hunters using ground blinds to display outside of the blind 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of hunter orange, which is visible from all sides of the blind. Hunters must wear orange vests and hats as their outermost garments while inside the blind.

16. We allow hunting with slugs, rifle, or pistol ammunition larger than .22 caliber rimfire only during the quota hunts for deer. We prohibit use of buckshot when hunting. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 and specific refuge regulations in § 32).

17. We require that hunters tag all deer and turkey per State tagging requirements.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow anglers to enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m., and they must depart no later than 2 hours after legal sunset.

2. In areas open to fishing, State creel limits and regulations apply.

3. We prohibit the taking of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

4. Conditions A6, A7, and A9 apply.

5. We prohibit fish cleaning within 150 feet (45 m) of parking areas, maintained roads, and trails.

UPPER OUACHITA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl (duck, goose, coot, gallinule, rail, snipe), woodcock, and dove on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge permit (signed refuge brochure).

2. We allow waterfowl hunting on designated areas as indicated in the refuge brochure.

3. We allow woodcock hunting on designated areas as indicated in the refuge brochure.

4. We allow dove hunting during the first 3 days of the State season on designated areas as indicated in the refuge brochure.

5. We allow waterfowl hunting until 12 p.m. (noon) during the State season.

6. We will hold a limited youth waterfowl lottery hunt during the State Youth Waterfowl Hunt. Application instructions are available at the refuge office.

7. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m.

8. We prohibit hunting within 100 feet (30 m) of the maintained rights of ways of roads, from or across ATV trails, and from aboveground oil, gas, or electrical transmission facilities.

9. We prohibit leaving boats, blinds, and decoys unattended.

10. We allow dogs to locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds. We prohibit the use of dogs for hog hunting.

11. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters under age 16 during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but may supervise only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

12. We prohibit any person or group to act as a hunting guide, outfitter, or in any other capacity that pay other individual(s), pays or promises to pay directly or indirectly for service rendered to any other person or persons hunting on the refuge, regardless of whether such payment is for guiding, outfitting, lodging, or club membership.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, beaver, coyote, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A8, A9, A11, and A12 (to hunt upland game) apply.

2. We allow hunting in designated areas only.

3. We prohibit taking small game with firearms larger than .22 caliber rimfire, shotgun slugs, and buckshot.

4. We allow hunting of raccoon and opossum during the daylight hours (legal sunrise to legal sunset) of rabbit and squirrel season. We allow night hunting (legal sunset to legal sunrise) during December and January, and we allow use of dogs for night hunting. We prohibit the selling of raccoon and opossum taken on the refuge for human consumption.

5. We allow the use of dogs to hunt squirrel and rabbit after the last refuge Gun Deer Hunt.

6. To use horses and mules to hunt raccoon and opossum at night, hunters must first obtain a special permit at the refuge office.

7. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit no later than 2 hours after legal shooting hours.

8. We allow hunting of beaver and coyote during all open refuge hunts with weapons legal for the ongoing hunt.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, feral hog, and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A8, A9, A11, A12 (to hunt big game), and B7 apply.

2. We allow general gun deer hunting on the following days: the first consecutive Saturday and Sunday of November; the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following Thanksgiving Day; and the second Saturday and Sunday after Thanksgiving Day. We allow archery deer hunting during the entire State season.

3. We allow deer and feral hog hunting on designated area as indicated in the refuge brochure.

4. The daily bag limit is one either-sex deer. The State season limit applies.

5. Archery hunters must possess and carry proof of completion of the International Bowhunters' Education Program.

6. We prohibit leaving deer stands, blinds, and other equipment unattended.

7. Deer hunters must wear hunter orange as per State deer hunting regulations on Wildlife Management Areas.

8. An adult at least age 21 must supervise youth hunters age 16 and under during all hunts. One adult may supervise two youths during small game and migratory bird hunts but only one youth during big game hunts. Youth must remain within normal voice contact of the adult who is supervising them. Parents or adult guardians are responsible for ensuring that hunters under age 16 do not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge regulations.

9. Youth hunters under age 16 must successfully complete a State-approved hunter education course. While hunting, each youth must possess and carry a card or certificate of completion. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Each adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

10. We will hold a limited lottery youth turkey hunt on the Saturday of the State youth turkey hunt weekend.

11. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait or hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or other feed or nonnaturally occurring attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

12. We allow hunting of hog during all open refuge hunts with weapons legal for the ongoing hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge as indicated in the refuge brochure in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow sport fishing year-round except within the Mollicy levee. We allow fishing in the Wigeon Ponds and Reservoir March 1 through October 15, from 30 minutes before legal sunrise until 30 minutes after legal sunset.

2. We prohibit outboard motors in the Wigeon Ponds. We prohibit boat launching with motors greater than 50 hp in the Reservoir.

3. We prohibit leaving boats and other personal property on the refuge unattended.

4. You must tend trotlines and yo-yos daily. You must attach ends of trotlines by a length of cotton line that extends into the water.

5. We prohibit commercial fishing. Recreational fishing using commercial gear (slat traps, etc.) requires a special refuge permit (that you must possess and carry) available at the refuge office.

6. We prohibit the taking of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

7. We prohibit launching boats from areas other than designated boat launches within the Mollicy unit.

8. We prohibit the possession of juglines, limblines, and snag hooks.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29074, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6692, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55186, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 5277, Jan. 26, 1995; 60 FR 62042, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 45367, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46395, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47378, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46916, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30783, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56402, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46357, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58945, Sept. 18, 2002; 68 FR 57316, Oct. 2, 2003; 69 FR 54362, 54394, Sept. 8, 2004; 69 FR 55995, Sept. 17, 2004; 70 FR 54169, Sept. 13, 2005; 70 FR 56376, Sept. 27, 2005; 73 FR 33176, June 11, 2008; 73 FR 51158, Aug. 29, 2008; 74 FR 45684, Sept. 3, 2009; 75 FR 18420, Apr. 12, 2010; 76 FR 3961, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56070, Sept. 9, 2011]

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The following refuge units have been opened to hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

LAKE UMBAGOG NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, snipe, duck, coot, and woodcock in accordance with State regulations, seasons, and bag limits subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must wear two articles of hunter-orange clothing or material. One article must be a solid-colored-hunter-orange hat; the other must cover a major portion of the torso, such as a jacket, vest, coat, or poncho, and must be a minimum of 50 percent hunter orange in color (e.g., orange camouflage), except when hunting waterfowl from a boat or blind or with waterfowl decoys.

2. We will provide permanent refuge blinds at various locations on the refuge that are available for public use by reservation. Hunters may make reservations for particular blinds up to 1 year in advance, for a maximum of 7 days, running Monday through Sunday during the hunting season. Hunters may make reservations for additional weeks up to 7 days in advance, on a space-available basis. We allow no other permanent blinds. Hunters must remove temporary blinds, boats, and decoys from the refuge following each day's hunt (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. You may use trained dogs to assist in hunting and retrieval of harvested birds. Hunting with locating, pointing, and retrieving dogs on the refuge will be subject to the following conditions:

i. We prohibit dog training.

ii. We allow a maximum of two dogs per hunter.

iii. Hunters must pick up all dogs the same day they release them.

4. We open the refuge to hunting during the hours stipulated under the State's hunting regulations but no longer than from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

5. We prohibit night hunting. Hunters will unload all firearms outside of legal hunting hours.

6. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs or OHRVs) on refuge land.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of wild turkey, coyote (see big game) fox, raccoon, woodchuck, squirrel, porcupine, skunk, snowshoe hare, ring-necked pheasant, and ruffed grouse in accordance with State regulations, seasons, and bag limits, subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit night hunting.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot when hunting with a shotgun (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We open the refuge to hunting during the hours stipulated under State hunting regulations, but no longer than from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset. Hunters must unload all firearms, and nock no arrows outside of legal hunting hours.

4. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs or OHRVs) on refuge land.

5. Each hunter must wear two articles of hunter-orange clothing or material. One article must be a solid-colored hunter-orange hat; the other must cover a major portion of the torso, such as a jacket, vest, coat, or poncho and must be a minimum of 50 percent hunter orange in color (e.g., orange camouflage) except when hunting wild turkey. There is no hunter-orange requirement for wild turkey hunters.

6. We allow hunting of snowshoe hare, ring-necked pheasant, and ruffed grouse with trained dogs during State hunting seasons. Hunting with locating, pointing, and retrieving dogs on the refuge will be subject to the following conditions:

i. We prohibit dog training.

ii. We allow a maximum of two dogs per hunter.

iii. You must pick up all dogs the same day you release them (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of bear, white-tailed deer, coyote, and moose in accordance with State regulations, seasons, and bag limits subject to the following conditions:

1. We open the refuge to hunting during the hours stipulated under State hunting regulations but no longer than from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset. We close the refuge to night hunting. You must unload all firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) and nock no arrows outside of legal hunting hours.

2. We allow bear and coyote hunting with dogs during State hunting seasons. Hunting with trailing (locating) dogs on the refuge is subject to the following conditions:

i. Hunters must equip all dogs used to hunt bear or coyote with working radio-telemetry collars and hunters must be in possession of a working radio-telemetry receiver that can detect and track the frequencies of all collars used.

ii. We prohibit training during or outside of dog season for bear or coyote.

iii. We allow a maximum of four dogs per hunter.

iv. You must pick up all dogs the same day you release them (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

3. We allow prehunt scouting of the refuge; however, we prohibit dogs and firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) during prehunt scouting.

4. Each hunter must wear two articles of hunter-orange clothing or material. One article must be a solid-colored hunter-orange hat; the other must cover a major portion of the torso, such as a jacket, vest, coat, or poncho and must be a minimum of 50 percent hunter orange in color (*i.e.*, orange camouflage).

5. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs or OHRVs) (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

6. We allow temporary tree stands and blinds, but hunters must remove them by the end of the season (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit nails, screws, or screw-in climbing pegs to build or access a stand or blind (see § 32.2(i)).

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MOOSEHORN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, American woodcock, and Wilson's snipe on designated areas of the Baring and Edmunds Division of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require every hunter to possess and carry a personally signed Migratory Bird Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2357). Permits and regulations are available from the refuge in person during normal business hours (8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday; closed on holidays) or by contacting the Project Leader at (207) 454–7161 or by mail (Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, 103 Headquarters Road, Baring, Maine 04694).

2. You must annually complete a Migratory Bird Hunt Report (FWS Form 3–2361) and submit it by mail or in person at the refuge headquarters no later than 2 weeks after the close of the hunting season in March. If you do not comply with this requirement, we may suspend your future hunting privileges on Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge.

3. We allow hunters to enter the refuge 2 hours before legal shooting hours, and they must exit the refuge by 1 hour past legal shooting hours.

4. You may hunt American woodcock and Wilson's snipe on the Edmunds Division and that part of the Baring Division that lies west of State Route 191.

5. You may hunt waterfowl (duck and goose) in that part of the Edmunds Division that lies north of Hobart Stream and west of U.S. Route 1, and in those areas east of U.S. Route 1, and refuge lands that lie south of South Trail; and in that portion of the Baring Division that lies west of State Route 191.

6. We prohibit hunting waterfowl in the Nat Smith Field and Marsh or Bills Hill Field or Ponds on the Edmunds Division.

7. We prohibit construction or use of any permanent blind.

8. You may only use portable or temporary blinds.

9. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

10. You must remove portable or temporary blinds and decoys from the refuge following each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

11. We prohibit use of motorized or mechanized vehicles and equipment in designated Wilderness Areas. This includes all vehicles and items such as winches, pulleys, and wheeled game carriers. You must remove animals harvested within the Wilderness Areas by hand without the aid of mechanical equipment of any type.

12. During the firearms deer and moose seasons, you must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored-hunter-orange clothing or material. However, waterfowl hunters are not required to wear hunter-orange clothing or material while hunting from a boat, blind, or in conjunction with waterfowl decoys.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ruffed grouse, snowshoe hare, red fox, gray and red squirrel, raccoon, skunk, and woodchuck on designated areas of the Edmunds Division and that part of the Baring Division that lies west of State Route 191 in accordance with State regulations, seasons, and bag limits, subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A9, A11, and A12 apply.

2. We allow hunters to enter the refuge 2 hours before legal shooting hours, and they must exit the refuge by 1 hour past legal shooting hours, except for hunters pursuing raccoons at night.

3. We prohibit hunting of upland game species listed in the introductory text of this paragraph B. on refuge lands between April 1 and September 30.

4. You must register with the refuge office prior to hunting raccoon or red fox with trailing dogs.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of black bear, bobcat, eastern coyote, moose, and white-tailed deer on designated areas of

the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A11, and A12 apply.

2. We allow hunters to enter the refuge 2 hours before legal shooting hours, and they must exit the refuge by 1 hour past legal shooting hours, except for hunters pursuing eastern coyotes at night.

3. We allow bear hunting during the State Prescribed Season.

4. We allow eastern coyote hunting from October 1 to March 31.

5. If you harvest a bear, deer, moose, or coyote on the refuge, you must notify the refuge office in person or by phone within 24 hours and make the animal available for inspection by refuge personnel.

6. We prohibit construction or use of permanent tree stands, blinds, or ladders.

7. You must use only portable tree stands, blinds, and ladders.

8. You must clearly label any tree stand, blind, or ladder left on the refuge overnight with your name, address, phone number, and hunting license number.

9. You must remove all tree stands, blinds, and ladders from the refuge on the last day of the muzzleloader deer season (see §§27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

10. You may hunt black bear, eastern coyote, and white-tailed deer during the State archery and firearms deer seasons on that part of the Baring Division that lies east of State Route 191.

11. You may hunt black bear, bobcat, eastern coyote, moose, and white-tailed deer on the Edmunds Division and that part of the Baring Division that lies west of State Route 191.

12. We prohibit use of firearms to hunt bear and coyote during the archery deer season on that part of the Baring Division that lies east of Route 191. We prohibit the use of firearms, other than a muzzleloader, to hunt bear and coyote during the deer muzzleloader season on that part of the Baring Division that lies east of Route 191.

13. You must register with the refuge office prior to hunting black bear, bobcat, or eastern coyote with trailing dogs.

14. We prohibit hunting in the following areas:

i. The South Magurrewock Area: The boundary of this area begins at the intersection of the Charlotte Road and U.S. Route 1; it follows the Charlotte Road in a southerly direction to a point just south of the fishing pier and observation blind, where it turns in an easterly direction, crossing the East Branch of the Magurrewock Stream, and proceeds in a northerly direction along the upland edge of the Upper and Middle Magurrewock Marshes to U.S. Route 1 where it follows Route 1 in a southerly direction to the point of origin.

ii. The North Magurrewock Area: The boundary of this area begins where the northern exterior boundary of the refuge and Route 1 intersect; it follows the boundary line in a westerly direction to the railroad grade where it follows the main railroad grade and refuge boundary in a southwest direction to the upland edge of the Lower Barn Meadow Marsh; then it follows the upland edge of the marsh in a southerly direction to U.S. Route 1 where it follows Route 1 to the point of origin.

iii. The posted safety zone around the Refuge Headquarters Complex: The boundary of this area starts where the southerly edge of the Horse Pasture Field intersects with the Charlotte Road. The boundary follows the southern edge of the Horse Pasture Field, across the abandoned Maine Central Railroad grade, where it intersects with the North Fireline Road. It follows the North Fireline Road to a point near the northwest corner of the Lane Construction Tract. The line then proceeds along a cleared and marked trail in a northwesterly direction to the Barn Meadow Road. It proceeds south along the Barn Meadow Road to the intersection with the South Fireline Road, where it follows the South Fireline Road to the Headquarters Road. It follows the Headquarters Road in a southerly direction to the Two Mile Meadow Road. It follows the westerly side of the Two Mile Meadow Road to the intersection with the Mile Bridge Road. It then follows Mile Bridge Road to the intersection with the Lunn Road, then along the Lunn Road leaving the road in an easterly direction at the site of the old crossing, across the abandoned Maine Central Railroad grade to the Charlotte Road (directly across from the Moosehorn Ridge Road gate). The line follows the Charlotte Road in a northerly direction to the point of origin.

iv. The Southern Gravel Pit: The boundary of this area starts at a point where Cranberry Brook crosses the Charlotte Road and proceeds south along the Charlotte Road to the Baring/Charlotte Town Line, east along the Town Line to a point where it intersects the railroad grade where it turns in a northerly direction, and follows the railroad grade to Cranberry Brook, following Cranberry Brook in a westerly direction to the point of origin.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit motorized boats on Bearce and Conic Lakes.

2. We only allow fishing from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

3. We allow fishing in the following areas on the Baring Division of the refuge:

i. Bearce Lake, Conic Lake, James Pond, Ledge Pond, and Vose Pond;

ii. Clark Brook and the West Branch of the Magurrewock Stream from the outlet of the

Howard Mill Flowage water control structure to the handicapped-accessible fishing pier located off the Charlotte Road; and

iii. Barn Meadow Brook, Cranberry Brook, Mahar Brook, and Moosehorn Stream.

4. We allow fishing in the following areas on the Edmunds Division of the refuge: Hobart Lake, Hobart Stream, Cranberry Brook, Crane Meadow Brook, Crane Mill Stream, and Crane Mill Flowage.

5. We prohibit fishing on the stretch of Moosehorn Stream on the Baring Division that lies west of the Charlotte Road and east of the Mile Bridge Road between March 31 and July 14.

6. We prohibit trapping of bait fish on the refuge.

PETIT MANAN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, woodcock, rail, gallinule, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit erection of permanent waterfowl blinds.

2. You must remove all temporary blinds, concealment materials, boats, and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) each day.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We allow only pointing and flushing dogs.

3. We prohibit the hunting of crows.

4. You may hunt coyotes from November 1 to March 31.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and bear on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit dogs.

2. We only allow black bear hunting during the firearm season for white-tailed deer.

3. You must remove all tree stands by the last day of the white-tailed deer hunting season (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. We normally close the refuge to all visitors from legal sunset to legal sunrise. However, during hunting season, we allow hunters to enter the refuge ½ hour prior to legal sunrise and remain on the refuge ½ hour after legal sunset.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

RACHEL CARSON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, woodcock, and snipe in accordance with State regulations on designated areas of the Brave Boat Harbor, Lower Wells, Upper Wells, Mousam River, Goose Rocks, and Spurwink River Divisions of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Prior to entering designated refuge hunting areas, you must obtain a refuge hunting permit, pay a recreation fee, and sign and carry the permit at all times.

2. You may only take sea duck when the State sea duck season coincides with the regular duck season.

3. You may take waterfowl by falconry during State seasons.

4. We open Designated Youth Hunting Areas to hunters age 17 and under who possess and carry a refuge hunting permit. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. The accompanying adult must possess and carry a refuge hunting permit and may also hunt.

5. You may use seasonal blinds with a Special Use Permit. A permitted seasonal blind is available to permitted hunters on a first-come, first-served basis. The permit holder for the blind is responsible for the removal of the blind at the end of the season and compliance with all conditions of the Special Use Permit. You must remove temporary blinds, decoys, and boats from the refuge each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

6. We open the refuge to hunting during the hours stipulated by State regulations. We close the refuge to night hunting.

7. We close the Moody, Little River, Biddeford Pool, and Goosefare Brook divisions of the refuge to all migratory bird hunting.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant and grouse on designated areas of the Brave Boat Harbor, Lower Wells, Upper Wells, Mousam River, Goose Rocks, Goosefare Brook, and Spurwink River division of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A6 apply.

2. You may take pheasant and grouse by falconry during State seasons.

3. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while on the refuge.

4. We close the Moody, Little River, and Biddeford Pool divisions of the refuge to all upland game hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the Brave Boat Harbor, Lower Wells, Upper Wells, Mousam River, Goose Rocks, Little River, Goosefare Brook, and Spurwink River divisions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A4, and A6 apply.

2. We allow hunting of deer with shotgun and archery only. We prohibit rifles and muzzleloading firearms.

3. We allow portable tree stands and ladders only (see § 32.2(i) of this chapter).

4. We close the Moody and Biddeford Pool divisions of the refuge to white-tailed deer hunting.

5. We allow archery on only those areas of the Little River division open to hunting.

6. We allow hunting of fox and coyote with archery or shotgun only during daylight hours of the State firearm deer season.

7. You must report any deer harvested to the refuge office within 48 hours.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing along the shoreline on the following designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. At the Brave Boat Harbor division on the north side (York) of the stream crossing under Route 103, beginning at Route 103 then downstream to the first railroad trestle.

2. At the Moody division on the north side of the Ogunquit River and downstream of Route 1, beginning at the refuge boundary then downstream a distance of 500 feet (150 m).

3. At the Moody division on the east side of Stevens Brook and downstream of Bourne Avenue, beginning at Bourne Avenue then downstream to where the refuge ends near Ocean Avenue.

4. At the Lower Wells division on the west side of the Webhannet River downstream of Mile Road, from Mile Road north to the first creek.

5. At the Upper Wells division on the south side of the Merriland River downstream of Skinner Mill Road, beginning at the refuge boundary and then east along the oxbow to the woods.

6. At the Mousam River division on the north side of the Mousam River downstream of Route 9, beginning at the refuge boundary and then east to a point opposite Great Hill Road. Access is from the Bridle Path along the first tidal creek.

7. At the Goosefare Brook division on the south side of Goosefare Brook where it flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

8. At the Spurwink River division on the west side (Scarborough) of the Spurwink River upstream of Route 77, beginning at Route 77 and then upstream approximately 1,000 feet (300 m) to a point near the fork in the river.

9. You may launch boats from car top from legal sunrise to legal sunset at Brave Boat Harbor division on Chauncey Creek at the intersection of Cutts Island Road and Sea Point Road.

10. We allow car-top launching from legal sunrise to legal sunset at Spurwink River division on the upstream side of Route 77 at the old road crossing.

11. We allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

12. We prohibit lead jigs and sinkers.

13. Anglers must attend their lines at all times.

14. We prohibit collection of bait on the refuge.

SUNKHAZE MEADOWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We allow eastern coyote hunting from October 1 to March 31.

3. We allow hunters to enter the refuge ½ hour before legal shooting hours, and they must exit the refuge by ½ hour after legal shooting hours, except for hunters pursuing eastern coyotes at night.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of black bear, bobcat, moose, and white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. During firearms big game seasons, you must wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored-hunter-orange clothing or material.

2. We allow hunters to enter the refuge ½ hour before legal shooting hours, and they must exit the refuge by ½ hour past legal shooting hours.

3. We allow bear hunting from October 1 to the end of the State prescribed season. We prohibit use of bait during the hunting of bears.

D. *Sport Fishing.* We allow sport fishing on the waters of and from the banks of Baker Brook, Birch Stream, Buzzy Brook, Dudley Brook, Johnson Brook, Little Birch Stream, Little Buzzy Brook, Sandy Stream, and Sunkhaze Stream.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 60 FR 62043, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46396, Sept. 3, 1996; 63 FR 46917, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30784, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56403, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46358, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58946, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54410, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54172, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33183, June 11, 2008; 76 FR 56074, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose and duck on designated

areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require you to submit a Waterfowl Lottery Application (FWS Form 3–2355) to be selected to hunt waterfowl. If you are selected, we require you to then obtain a permit (name/address/signature required). Hunting brochures containing hunting application procedures, seasons, bag limits, methods of hunting, maps depicting areas open to hunting, and the terms and conditions under which we issue hunting permits are available at the refuge administration office and on the refuge's Web site.

2. We require you to abide by the terms and conditions of the refuge permit and brochure. Hunters may have their permits revoked if they are found to be in violation of § 32.2 or other Federal and State laws.

3. We allow only hunters possessing a permit issued by the refuge to hunt during designated days.

4. Except in accordance with condition A5, we require hunters to possess a valid Maryland hunting license and all required stamps, a valid government-issued photo identification, and a valid hunting permit issued by the refuge at all times while on refuge property.

5. We require hunters accompanying a permit holder as part of a hunt party to possess a valid Maryland hunting license and all required stamps, and a valid government-issued photo identification at all times while on refuge property.

6. You must remove all hunting blind materials and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each hunting day.

7. We allow hunters to access hunting areas only by boat, unless otherwise authorized by the refuge manager.

8. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or amphibious vehicles of any type.

9. We prohibit the use of air boats on the refuge.

10. We encourage hunters to use trained dogs to retrieve game on designated waterfowl hunt days at designated blind areas. We require that hunters confine dogs not engaged in retrieving waterfowl to a vehicle, boat, kennel, blind area, or other container.

11. We require all hunters to remain within 50 yards (55 m) of the designated hunt site while hunting.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of white-tailed and sika deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require you to submit a Big/Upland Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356) and/or a Quota Deer Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2354) to be selected to hunt on the refuge. If you are selected, we require you to then obtain a permit (name/address/signature required). Hunting brochures containing hunting application procedures, seasons, bag limits, methods of hunting, maps depicting areas open to hunting, and the terms and conditions under which we issue hunting permits are available at the refuge administration office and on the refuge's Web Site.

2. We allow only hunters possessing a permit issued by the refuge to hunt/scout during designated days.

3. We require hunters to possess a valid Maryland hunting license and all required stamps, a valid government-issued photo identification, and a valid hunting permit issued by the refuge at all times while on refuge property.

4. We require hunters to notify a refuge representative if they need to enter a closed area to retrieve game.

5. We prohibit the use of rimfire or centerfire rifles and handguns for hunting.

6. We prohibit the use of boats, ATVs, motorized off-road vehicles, and amphibious vehicles to access the refuge unless authorized by the refuge manager for use by disabled hunters.

7. We require hunters participating during muzzleloader and shotgun hunts to wear a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored-daylight-fluorescent-orange clothing on their head, chest, and back. We require hunters to wear an orange hat at all times.

8. We require the use of a temporary tree stand that elevates you a minimum of 8 feet (240 cm) above the ground for hunting in designated areas.

9. We prohibit screw-in steps, spikes, or other objects that may damage trees (see § 32.2(i)).

10. We prohibit hunting from a permanently constructed tree stand or blind.

11. We require you to remove all stands and blinds within 24 hours of legal sunset of the final hunting day of the season. We are not responsible for damage, theft, or use of the stand by other hunters (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

12. We prohibit organized deer drives, unless otherwise authorized by the refuge manager.

13. Hunters may use marking devices, including flagging or tape, but they must remove them within 24 hours of legal sunset of the final hunting day of the season (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

14. We require all disabled hunters to provide certification of their disability.

15. Disabled persons may have an assistant during the hunt on designated areas of the refuge. Persons assisting disabled hunters must be at least age 18 and obey all refuge, State, and Federal laws and regulations. Persons assisting disabled hunters must not be afield with a hunting firearm, bow, or other hunting device.

16. Hunters may use bicycles to access hunt areas on designated hunt/scout days. We prohibit hunters taking bicycles off of designated roads and trails while on refuge lands.

17. We require that you abide by the terms and conditions of the refuge permit and brochure. Hunters may have their permits revoked if we find them to be in violation of § 32.2 or other Federal and State laws.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing and crabbing only from April 1 through September 30 during daylight hours in refuge waters, unless otherwise authorized by the refuge manager.

2. We allow fishing and crabbing from boats and from the Key Wallace roadway (bridge) across the Little Blackwater River, unless otherwise authorized by the refuge manager.

3. We require you to possess a valid Maryland sport fishing license, all required stamps, and a valid, government-issued photo identification while fishing on the refuge. We do not require a refuge permit to fish on the refuge.

4. We require anglers to attend all fish and crab lines.

5. We prohibit boat launching from refuge lands except for canoes/kayaks at the canoe/kayak ramp located near the Blackwater River Bridge on Route 335.

6. We prohibit the use of airboats on refuge waters.

EASTERN NECK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State hunting regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require hunters to submit a Big Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356) to be selected to hunt on the refuge. We require you to obtain a permit (name/address/signature required). Hunting brochures containing hunting application procedures, seasons, bag limits, methods of hunting, maps depicting areas open to hunting, and the terms and conditions under which we issue hunting permits are available at the refuge administration office and on the refuge's Web site.

2. We allow only hunters possessing a permit issued by the refuge to hunt/scout during designated days.

3. We require hunters to possess a valid Maryland hunting license and all required stamps, a valid government-issued photo identification, and a valid hunting permit issued by the refuge at all times while on refuge property.

4. We require hunters to notify a refuge representative if they need to enter a closed area to retrieve game.

5. We prohibit the use of rimfire or centerfire rifles and handguns for hunting.

6. We prohibit the use of boats, ATVs, motorized off-road vehicles, and amphibious vehicles to access the refuge, unless authorized by the refuge manager for use by disabled hunters.

7. We require a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored-daylight-fluorescent-orange clothing to be worn on the head, chest, and back of all hunters participating during muzzleloader and shotgun hunts. We require you to wear an orange hat at all times.

8. We prohibit screw-in steps, spikes, or other objects that may damage trees (see § 32.2(i)).

9. We prohibit hunting from a permanently constructed tree stand or blind.

10. We require you to remove all stands and blinds within 24 hours of legal sunset of the final hunting day of the season. We are not responsible for damage, theft, or use of the stand by other hunters (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

11. We allow use of marking devices, including flagging or tape, but hunters must remove them within 24 hours of legal sunset of the final hunting day of the season (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit paint or any other permanent marker to mark trails.

12. We require all disabled hunters to provide certification of their disability.

13. Disabled persons may have an assistant during the hunt on designated areas of the refuge. Persons assisting disabled hunters must be at least age 18 and obey all refuge, State, and Federal laws and regulations. Persons assisting disabled hunters must not be afield with a hunting firearm, bow, or other hunting device.

14. We require that you abide by the terms and conditions of the refuge permit and brochure. Hunters may have their permits revoked if we find them to be in violation of § 32.2 or other Federal and State laws.

15. We allow parking only in designated parking areas.

16. We prohibit hunting in the No Hunting Zones.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing and crabbing from Eastern Neck Island bridge and from the boardwalk adjacent to that bridge.

2. We allow fishing and crabbing at the Ingleside Recreation Area only from April 1 through September 30 during daylight hours.

3. We allow fishing from the Boxes Point and Duck Inn Trails only during daylight hours.

4. We require you to possess a valid Maryland sport fishing license and all required stamps and a valid government-issued photo identification while fishing on the refuge. We do not require a refuge permit to fish on the refuge.

PATUXENT RESEARCH REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and dove on the North Tract in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a Refuge Hunt Application (PRR Hunt Form #1). We issue permits through our Cooperating Association, Meade Natural Heritage Association (MNHA), at the refuge Hunting Control Station (HCS). MNHA charges a fee for each permit. Contact refuge headquarters for more information.

2. We publish the Refuge Hunting Regulations, which includes the daily and yearly bag limits and hunting dates, in late summer. We provide you with a copy of the regulations with your fee permit, and we require you to know the specific hunt seasons and regulations.

3. We require hunters, age 17 or younger, to have a parent or guardian cosign to receive a hunting permit.

4. We require hunters, age 17 or younger, to be accompanied in the field by an adult possessing a refuge hunting permit, age 21 or older.

5. You must check-in and out at the HCS and exchange your hunting permit for a daily hunting pass and a vehicle pass every time you enter or exit the refuge. This includes breakfast, lunch, dinner, and other breaks if you leave your designated hunting area.

6. You must use designated and maintained roads for vehicular traffic.

7. You must park within the selected area specified and not block traffic or gates (see §27.31(h) of this chapter).

8. We restrict you to the selected area and activity until you check out at the HCS.

9. We prohibit hunting on or across any road (paved, gravel, dirt, opened and/or closed) within 50 yards (45 m) of a road (paved, gravel, dirt, opened and/or closed), within 150 yards (135 m) of any building or shed, and within 25 yards (22.5 m) from any designated ''No Hunting'' and ''Safety Zone'' areas, except:

i. You may hunt only from the road 50 yards (135 m) beyond the gate at Blue Heron Pond.

ii. You may hunt from the road 50 yards (135 m) beyond the barricade at Wood Duck Pond.

iii. You may hunt waterfowl (goose/duck) from any refuge permanent photo/hunt blind.

iv. You may hunt from the roadside, at designated areas, if you possess a Maryland State ''Hunt from a Vehicle Permit.''

v. You may hunt from the roadside for waterfowl in the designated posted portion of Wildlife Loop at Bailey Marsh.

vi. You may hunt waterfowl from the roadside in the designated posted portion, 77 yards (69 m), of Wildlife Loop at Bailey Marsh.

10. You must wear fluorescent orange in accordance with State regulations subject to the additional following conditions:

i. You must wear a solid-colored-fluorescent-hunter orange that must be visible 360° while carrying-in and carrying-out equipment (*e.g.*, portable blinds).

ii. ''Jump shooters'' must wear at least a solid-colored, fluorescent-hunter-orange cap while hunting. If you stop and stand, you may remove it.

11. We allow the taking of only Canada goose during the Canada goose early resident season and late Canada goose migratory Atlantic population seasons.

12. We prohibit hunting of goose, duck, and dove during the early deer muzzleloader seasons that occur in October and all deer firearms seasons including the Youth Firearms Deer Hunts.

13. We require waterfowl hunters to use retrieving dogs while hunting duck and goose within 50 yards (45 m) of the following impounded waters: Blue Heron Pond, Lake Allen, New Marsh, and Wood Duck Pond.

i. We require dogs to be under the immediate control of their owner at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

ii. Law enforcement officers may seize or dispatch dogs running loose or unattended (see § 28.43 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of turkey, gray squirrel, eastern cottontail rabbit, and woodchuck on the North Tract and turkey on the Central Tract in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A10i apply.

2. Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit hunting of upland game during the deer muzzleloader and firearms seasons, including the Youth Firearms Deer Hunts.

4. We prohibit the use of dogs to hunt upland game.

5. Spring turkey hunters are exempt from wearing the hunter orange.

6. We allow the use of a bow and arrow for turkey hunting.

7. We require turkey hunters to use #4, #5, or #6 nontoxic shot or vertical bows.

8. We select turkey hunters by a computerized lottery for youth, disabled, mobility impaired, and general public hunts. We require documentation for disabled and mobility-impaired hunters.

9. We require turkey hunters to show proof they have attended a turkey clinic sponsored by the National Wild Turkey Federation.

10. We require turkey hunters to pattern their weapons prior to hunting. Contact refuge headquarters for more information.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on the North, Central, and South Tracts in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A10i apply.

2. Prior to issuing hunting permit, we require you to pass a yearly proficiency test with each weapon used. See A1 for issuing information.

3. We only allow the use of a shotgun, muzzleloader, or bow and arrow according to Refuge Hunting Regulations.

i. We require muzzleloaders to be .40 caliber or larger with not less than 60 grains of black powder or a black powder equivalent.

ii. We prohibit the discharging of weapons after legal shooting hours, including the unloading of muzzleloaders.

4. We require hunters to secure longbows, recurve bows, compound bows, and crossbows, with weapons inaccessible, and/or cased, with no arrows nocked, while inside the vehicle.

5. We prohibit possession or use of buckshot for hunting.

6. We require bow hunters to wear a minimum of 250 square inches (1,625 cm^2) of fluorescent orange when moving to and from the deer stand or their hunting spot and while tracking or dragging out their deer. We do not require bow hunters to wear solid-colored-fluorescent hunter orange when positioned to hunt except during the North Tract Youth Firearms Deer Hunts, the muzzleloader seasons, and the firearms seasons, when they must wear it at all times.

i. Your fluorescent orange must be visible 360 degrees while carrying-in and carrying-out equipment (e.g., portable tree stands).

ii. We require bow hunters to wear 250 square inches (1,625 cm^2) of solid-fluorescent orange when walking from their vehicle to their hunting location and while tracking.

iii. We require bow hunters hunting during the North Tract youth deer firearms hunts to wear 250 square inches of solid-fluorescent orange.

7. All bucks harvested must have a 15-inch (37.5-cm) minimum outside antler spread.

8. All deer harvested will have a jaw extracted at the hunter check station before leaving the refuge.

9. You must use portable tree stands that are at least 10 feet (3 m) off the ground and equipped with a full-body safety harness while hunting at Schafer Farm, Central Tract, and South Tract. You must wear the full-body safety harness while in the tree stand. We will make limited accommodations for disabled hunters for Central Tract lottery hunts.

10. We allow the use of ground blinds on North Tract only.

11. We prohibit the use of dogs to hunt or track wounded bear.

12. If you wish to track wounded deer beyond 1½ hours after legal sunset, you must gain consent from a refuge law enforcement officer. We prohibit tracking 2½ hours after legal sunset. You must make a reasonable effort to retrieve the wounded deer. This may include next-day tracking except Sundays and Federal holidays.

13. We prohibit deer drives or anyone taking part in any deer drive. We define a ''deer drive'' as an organized or planned effort to pursue, drive chase, or otherwise frighten or cause deer to move in the direction of any person or persons who are part of the organized or planned hunt and known to be waiting for the deer. We also prohibit organized deer drives without a standing hunter.

14. North Tract: We allow shotgun, muzzleloader, and bow hunting in accordance with the following: Conditions C1 through C13 apply.

15. Central Tract: Headquarters/MR Lottery Hunt: We only allow shotgun and bow hunting in accordance with the following: Conditions C1 through C13 apply (except C3i).

16. South Tract: We allow shotgun, muzzleloader, and bow hunting in accordance with the following:

i. Conditions C1 through C13 apply.

ii. You must access South Tract hunting areas A, B, and C off Springfield Road through the Old Beltsville Airport; and South Tract hunting area D from MD Rt. 197 through Gate #4. You must park in designated parking areas.

iii. We prohibit driving or parking along the entrance and exit roads to and from the National Wildlife Visitor Center, and parking in the visitor center parking lot when checked in to hunt any area.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing in accordance with State hook and line fishing regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require all anglers, age 16 and older, to present their current Maryland State fishing license and complete the Fishing/Shrimping/Crabbing Application (FWS Form 3–2358). Anglers age 18 and older will receive a free Patuxent Research Refuge Fishing Vehicle Parking Pass. Organized groups must complete the Fishing/Shrimping/Crabbing Application (FWS Form 3–2358), and the group leader must stay with the group at all times while fishing.

2. We publish the Refuge Fishing Regulations, which includes the daily and yearly creel limits and fishing dates, in early January. We provide a copy of the regulations with your free Fishing Vehicle Parking Pass, and we require you to know the specific fishing regulations.

3. Anglers must carry a copy of their Maryland State fishing license in the field.

4. Anglers must display a copy of the Fishing Vehicle Parking Pass in the vehicle windshield.

5. We require anglers, age 17 or younger, to have a parent or guardian cosign the Fishing/Shrimping/Crabbing Application (FWS Form 3–2358). We will not issue a Fishing Vehicle Parking Pass to anglers age 17 or younger.

6. An adult age 21 or older possessing a Fishing Vehicle Parking Pass must accompany anglers age 17 or younger, and they must maintain visual contact with each other within a 50-yard (45 m) distance.

7. We prohibit the use and/or possession of lead sinkers.

8. We prohibit the use or possession of alcoholic beverages (see § 27.81 of this chapter).

9. Anglers may take three youths, age 15 or younger, to fish under their Fishing Vehicle Parking Pass and in their presence and control.

10. We require anglers to keep all pets on a leash no longer than 10 feet (3 m) (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter). We prohibit pets from being in any refuge waterways.

11. Anglers may take three youths, age 15 or younger, to fish under the adult's permit and in the presence and control of the adult. They must maintain visual contact with each other within a 50-yard (45-m) distance.

12. We allow the use of earthworms as the only source of live bait. We prohibit bloodworms, fish, or other animals or parts of animals to be used as bait.

13. We prohibit harvesting bait on the refuge.

14. Anglers must attend all fishing lines.

15. Anglers may take the following species: Chain pickerel, catfish, golden shiner, eel, and sunfish (includes bluegill, black crappie, warmouth, and pumpkinseed). Maryland State daily harvest limits apply unless otherwise noted.

i. All bluegill taken must be 6 inches (15 cm) or larger.

ii. We allow take of one chain pickerel per day.

iii. Anglers must release all bass that they catch.

16. We prohibit fishing from all bridges except the downstream side of Bailey Bridge.

17. North Tract: We allow sport fishing in accordance with the following regulations:

i. Conditions D1 through D17 apply.

ii. We allow sport fishing year-round at Lake Allen, Rieve's Pond, New Marsh, Cattail Pond, and Little Patuxent River (downstream only from Bailey's Bridge) except Mondays through Saturdays from September 1 through January 31 during the hunting season. We also reserve the right to close Lake Allen at any time.

iii. Anglers age 18 and older must complete an Emergency Contact Information/warning/waiver form (North Tract Warning PRR Hunt Form #2) prior to receiving a free North Tract Vehicle Access Pass. Anglers must display the North Tract Vehicle Access Pass in the vehicle windshield at all times and return the Pass to the North Tract Visitor Contact Station at the end of each visit.

iv. We prohibit the use of any type of watercraft.

18. South Tract: We allow sport fishing in accordance with the following regulations:

i. Conditions D1 through D16 apply.

ii. Anglers must park their vehicles in the parking lot located behind Refuge Gate #8 off MD Rt. 197. Anglers may not access Cash Lake from the National Wildlife Visitor Center.

iii. We allow sport fishing at the pier and designated shorelines at Cash Lake. See Refuge Fishing Regulations for areas opened to fishing. We post other areas with, ''No fishing beyond this point'' signs.

iv. Anglers may fish from mid-June until mid-October, as posted.

v. We allow fishing between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. June through August and between 7 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. in September and October.

vi. We prohibit the use of the public trails near Cash Lake after 4:30 p.m.

vii. Anglers may use watercraft for fishing in accordance with Maryland State boating laws subject to the additional following conditions:

a. You may use car-top boats that are 14 feet (4.2m) or less, canoes, kayaks, and inflatable boats.

b. You may use only electric motors that are 4 hp or less.

c. We prohibit sailboats.

d. Maryland State law requires personal flotation devices in boats.

viii. We prohibit boat trailers except by individuals possessing a refuge handicapped permit.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6685, 6693, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62043, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46396, Sept. 3, 1996; 63 FR 46917, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30784, May 12, 2000; 69 FR 54362, 54412, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54174, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 51160, Aug. 29, 2008; 74 FR 45690, Sept. 3, 2009; 74 FR 50737, Oct. 1, 2009; 76 FR 3976, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56075, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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.

ASSABET RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of woodcock on designated portions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow woodcock hunting within the portions of the refuge located north of Hudson Road, except those areas north of Hudson Road that are designated as ''archery only'' hunting on the current refuge hunting map. These archery only hunting areas north of Hudson Road are those portions of the refuge that are external to Patrol Road from its southerly intersection with White Pond Road, northwesterly and then easterly, to its intersection with Old Marlborough Road.

2. We require a Migratory Bird Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2357). We limit the number of migratory game bird hunters allowed to hunt on the refuge. If the number of applications received is greater than the number of permits available, we will issue permits by random selection.

3. You must possess and carry all applicable hunting licenses, permits, stamps, and a photographic identification while hunting on the refuge.

4. We prohibit use of motorized vehicles on the refuge. The refuge will provide designated parking areas for hunters. Hunters must display issued hunter parking permits (generated from the Migratory Bird Hunt Application, FWS Form 3–2357) on their dashboards when parked in designated refuge parking areas.

5. During any season when it is legal to hunt deer with a shotgun or muzzleloader, we require all hunters to wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of solid-orange clothing or material in a conspicuous manner on their chest, back, and head. During all other times, if you are engaged in woodcock hunting on the refuge, you must wear a minimum of a solid-orange hat.

6. We prohibit the use of electronic calls during any hunting season.

7. We prohibit trimming or cutting of branches larger than the diameter of a quarter (see § 27.61 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit marking any tree or other refuge feature with flagging, paint, or any other substance. Hunters may use reflective tacks, which we require hunters to remove by the end of their permitted season.

9. You may begin scouting hunting areas on Sundays only beginning 1 month prior to the opening day of your permitted season. We require possession of refuge permits (Migratory Bird Hunt Application, FWS Form 3–2357) while scouting.

10. We allow hunters to enter the refuge 1½ hours before legal hunting hours, and they must leave the refuge no later than 1½ hours after legal sunset.

11. For seasons wherein State regulations allow use of dogs, we allow no more than two dogs per hunting party. We prohibit the training of dogs on the refuge.

12. One nonhunting companion may accompany each permitted hunter. We prohibit nonhunting companions from hunting, but they may assist in other means. All companions must carry identification and stay close enough to the hunter to speak to them without raising their voice.

13. We prohibit construction or use of any permanent structure while hunting on the refuge. Hunters must remove all temporary blinds each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow shotgun hunting for ruffed grouse, cottontail rabbit, and gray squirrel within those portions of the refuge located north of Hudson Road, except those areas north of Hudson Road designated as ''archery only'' hunting on the current refuge hunting map. These archery only hunting areas north of Hudson Road are those portions of the refuge that are external to Patrol Road from its southern intersection with White Pond Road, northwest and then east, to its intersection with Old Marlborough Road.

2. We require a Big/Upland Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356). We limit the number of upland game hunters allowed to hunt on the refuge. If the number of applications received is greater than the number of permits available, we will issue permits by random selection.

3. Conditions A3, A4, A6 through A13 apply.

4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

5. During seasons when it is legal to hunt deer with a shotgun or muzzleloader, we require all hunters, including archers and small game hunters, to wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of solid-orange clothing or material in a conspicuous manner on their chest, back, and head. During all other times, if you are hunting ruffed grouse, squirrel, or cottontail rabbit on the refuge, you must wear a minimum of a solid-orange hat.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow shotgun and muzzleloader hunting of white-tailed deer, as well as shotgun hunting of turkey, within the portions of the refuge located north of Hudson Road, except those areas north of Hudson Road that are designated as ''archery only'' hunting on the current refuge hunting map. These archery only hunting areas north of Hudson Road are those portions of the refuge that are external to Patrol Road from its southerly intersection with White Pond Road, northwesterly and then easterly, to its intersection with Old Marlborough Road.

2. We allow archery deer and archery turkey hunting within all portions of the refuge during the hunting seasons for these species.

3. We require refuge permits. We limit the numbers of deer and turkey hunters allowed to hunt on the refuge. If the number of applications to hunt these species received is greater than the number of permits available, we will issue permits by random selection.

4. We require a Big/Upland Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356). We limit the number of big game hunters allowed to hunt on the refuge. If the number of applications received is greater than the number of permits available, we will issue permits by random selection.

5. Conditions A3, A4, A6 through A10, and A12 apply.

6. During seasons when it is legal to hunt deer with a shotgun or muzzleloader, we require all hunters, including archers, to wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of solid-orange clothing or material in a conspicuous manner on their chest, back, and head.

7. You may use decoys to hunt turkey.

8. We prohibit driving deer by any means on the refuge.

9. We prohibit construction or use of permanent structures while hunting. We prohibit driving a nail, spike, screw, or other metal object into any tree or hunting from any tree into which a nail, spike, screw, or other object has been driven (see § 32.2(i)).

10. You may use temporary tree stands and/or ground blinds while engaged in hunting deer during the applicable archery, shotgun, or muzzleloader deer seasons or while hunting turkey. We allow hunters to keep one tree stand or ground blind on each refuge during the permitted season. Hunters must mark ground blinds with the hunter's permit number. Hunters must mark tree stands with the hunter's permit number in such a fashion that all numbers are visible from the ground. Hunters must remove all temporary tree stands and ground blinds by the 15th day after the end of the hunter's permitted season.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing in Puffer Pond in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from nonmotorized canoes and car-top boats, as well as from designated locations on the banks of Puffer Pond. We prohibit the use of trailers to launch or retrieve canoes or boats on the refuge.

2. We allow catch and release fishing only.

3. We prohibit the use of live bait.

4. We prohibit lead sinkers.

5. We prohibit taking of frogs or turtles on the refuge (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

6. We allow fishing on Puffer Pond from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

7. We prohibit ice fishing on the refuge.

8. We prohibit open fires anywhere on the refuge.

GREAT MEADOWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of ducks and geese on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge permits (information taken from OMB-approved form). We limit the number of waterfowl hunters allowed to hunt on the refuge. If the number of applications received to hunt waterfowl is greater than the number of permits available, we will issue permits by random selection.

2. We will provide waterfowl hunters maps showing the portions of the refuge designated as open.

3. You must possess and carry all applicable hunting licenses, permits, stamps, and a photographic identification while hunting on the refuge.

4. We prohibit construction or use of any permanent structure while hunting on the refuge. You must remove all temporary blinds each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit use of motorized vehicles on the refuge. The refuge will provide designated parking areas for hunters. Hunters must display parking permits (information taken from OMB-approved forms) on the dashboard when parked in designated refuge parking areas.

6. Except while hunting waterfowl from a blind or from a boat, you must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of solid-orange clothing or material in a conspicuous manner on your chest, back, and head during any season when it is legal to hunt deer with a shotgun or muzzleloader.

7. We prohibit the use of electronic calls during any hunting season.

8. We prohibit trimming or cutting of branches larger than the diameter of a quarter (see § 27.61 of this chapter).

9. We prohibit marking any tree or other refuge feature with flagging, paint, or any other substance. Hunters may use reflective tacks which they must remove by the end of the hunter's permitted season (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

10. You may begin scouting hunting areas on Sundays only beginning 1 month prior to the opening day of your permitted season. We require possession of refuge permits (information taken from OMB-approved forms) while scouting. We prohibit the use of dogs during scouting.

11. We allow hunters to enter the refuge 1½ hours before legal hunting hours, and they must leave the refuge no later than 1½ hours after legal sunset.

12. We allow no more than two dogs per hunting party. We prohibit the training of dogs on the refuge.

13. We allow one nonhunting companion to accompany each permitted hunter. We prohibit nonhunting companions from hunting, but they can assist in other means. All companions must carry identification and stay close enough to the hunter to speak to them without raising their voice.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow archery hunting of whitetail deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow archery hunting of whitetail deer within the portions of the Concord Unit of the refuge that are located north of Massachusetts Route 225. We also allow archery hunting of whitetail deer within the portions of the Sudbury Unit of the refuge that are located north of Stonebridge Road in Wayland, Massachusetts and south of Lincoln Road/Sherman's Bridge Road on the Sudbury and Wayland Town Line.

2. We prohibit the use of firearms for hunting deer on the refuge. However, you may archery hunt in the portions of the refuge that are open for deer hunting during the archery, shotgun, and muzzleloader seasons established by the State.

3. We require refuge permits (information taken from OMB-approved forms). We limit the number of deer hunters allowed to hunt on the refuge. If the number of applications received to hunt deer on the refuge is greater than the number of permits available, we will issue permits by random selection.

4. Conditions A3, A5, A7 through A11, and A13 apply.

5. During seasons when it is legal to hunt deer with a shotgun or muzzleloader, we require all hunters, including archers, to wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of solid-orange clothing or material in a conspicuous manner on their chest, back, and head.

6. We prohibit the use of decoys to hunt deer on the refuge.

7. We prohibit driving deer by any means on the refuge.

8. We prohibit construction or use of permanent structures while hunting. We prohibit driving nails, spikes, screws, or other metal object into any tree or hunting from any tree in which a nail, spike, screw, or other object has been driven (see § 32.2(i)).

9. You may use temporary tree stands and/or ground blinds while engaged in hunting deer during the applicable archery season. We allow hunters to keep one tree stand or ground blind on each refuge during the permitted season. Hunters must mark ground blinds with their permit number. Hunters must mark tree stands with their permit number in such a fashion that all numbers are visible from the ground. Hunters must remove all temporary tree stands and ground blinds by the 15th day after the end of the permitted deer season (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We allow fishing along the main channels of the Concord and Sudbury Rivers and from designated banks of Heard Pond. We limit access to Heard Pond to foot traffic only.

MONOMOY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing on the portions of the Monomoy Islands that we do not post as closed to public use from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

2. We allow surf fishing from the Morris Island shore 24 hours a day.

NANTUCKET NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close the western refuge shoreline and beach area to surf fishing during the period of April 15 through July 31 annually, and you may not operate a vehicle on the west-facing beach and shoreline (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We only allow surf fishing on the northeast-facing shoreline during this period of time.

2. We may close the northeast-facing shoreline and beach if piping plover nesting is occurring in this portion of the refuge.

3. We require a permit for the use of over-the-sand, surf-fishing vehicles.

4. If we do not otherwise close an area because of these conditions, we allow fishing 24 hours a day.

OXBOW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of waterfowl, woodcock, and common snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow waterfowl and common snipe hunting within the portions of the refuge located south of Massachusetts Route 2 and west of the B&M railroad tracks.

2. We allow woodcock hunting within the portions of the refuge south of Massachusetts Route 2 and west of the B&M railroad tracks; north of Massachusetts Route 2 and south of Hospital Road; as well as within the portions of the refuge along the westerly side

of the Nashua River located north of the commuter rail tracks in Shirley, Massachusetts.

3. We require refuge permits (information taken from OMB-approved forms). We limit the number of waterfowl hunters allowed to hunt on the refuge. If the number of applications received to hunt waterfowl is greater than the number of permits available, we will issue permits by random selection.

4. You must possess and carry all applicable hunting licenses, permits, stamps, and a photographic identification while hunting on the refuge.

5. We prohibit construction or use of any permanent structure while hunting on the refuge. You must remove all temporary blinds each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

6. We prohibit use of motorized vehicles on the refuge. The refuge will provide designated parking areas for hunters. Hunters must display issued hunter parking permits (information taken from OMB-approved forms) on the dashboard when parked in designated refuge parking areas.

7. With the exception of waterfowl hunters hunting within a blind or from a boat, during any season when it is legal to hunt deer with a shotgun or muzzleloader, we require all hunters to wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of solid-orange clothing or material in a conspicuous manner on their chest, back, and head. During all other times, if you are engaged in woodcock hunting on the refuge, you must wear a minimum of a solid-orange hat.

8. We prohibit the use of electronic calls during any hunting season.

9. We prohibit trimming or cutting of branches larger than the diameter of a quarter (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

10. We prohibit marking any tree or other refuge feature with flagging, paint, or any other substance. Hunters may use reflective tacks and must remove them by the end of the hunter's permitted season (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

11. You may begin scouting hunting areas on Sundays only beginning 1 month prior to the opening day of your permitted season. We require possession of refuge permits while scouting. We prohibit the use of dogs during scouting.

12. We allow hunters to enter the refuge 1½ hours before legal hunting hours, and they must leave the refuge no later than 1½ hours after legal sunset.

13. For seasons wherein State regulations allow use of dogs, we allow no more than two dogs per hunting party. We prohibit the training of dogs on the refuge.

14. One nonhunting companion may accompany each permitted hunter. We prohibit nonhunting companions from hunting, but they can assist in other means. All companions must carry identification and stay close enough to the hunter to speak to them without raising their voice.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow shotgun hunting of ruffed grouse, cottontail rabbit, and gray squirrels within the areas of the refuge located south of Massachusetts Route 2 and west of the B&M railroad tracks; north of Massachusetts Route 2 and south of Hospital Road; and, within the portions of the refuge along the westerly side of the Nashua River located north of the commuter rail tracks in Shirley, Massachusetts, subject to the following conditions:

2. We require a Big/Upland Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356). We limit the number of upland game hunters allowed to hunt on the refuge. If the number of applications received to hunt upland game is greater than the number of permits available, we will issue permits by random selection.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

4. Conditions A4 through A6 and A8 through A14 apply.

5. With the exception of waterfowl hunters hunting within a blind or from a boat, during seasons when it is legal to hunt deer with a shotgun or muzzleloader, we require all hunters, including archers and small game hunters, to wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of solid-orange clothing or material in a conspicuous manner on their chest, back, and head. During all other times, if you are engaged in ruffed grouse, squirrel, or cottontail rabbit hunting on the refuge, you must wear a minimum of a solid-orange hat.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow shotgun, archery, and muzzleloader hunting of white-tailed deer, as well as shotgun and archery hunting of turkey, within the portions of the refuge located south of Massachusetts Route 2 and west of the B&M railroad tracks.

2. We allow archery deer and archery turkey hunting within the portions of the refuge located south of Massachusetts Route 2 and east of the B&M railroad tracks, as well as within the portions of the refuge along the easterly side of the Nashua River located north of the commuter rail tracks in Ayer, Massachusetts.

3. We allow archery deer hunting as well as shotgun and archery turkey hunting within the portions of the refuge located north of Massachusetts Route 2 and south of Hospital Road; and, within the portions of the refuge along the westerly side of the Nashua River

located north of the commuter rail tracks in Shirley, MA.

4. We require refuge permits (information taken from OMB-approved form). We limit the number of deer and turkey hunters allowed to hunt on the refuge. If the number of applications received to hunt those species is greater than the number of permits available, we will issue permits by random selection.

5. Conditions A4, A6, A8 through A12, and A14 apply.

6. With the exception of waterfowl hunters hunting within a blind or from a boat, during seasons when it is legal to hunt deer with a shotgun or muzzleloader, we require all hunters, including archers, to wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of solid-orange clothing or material in a conspicuous manner on their chest, back, and head.

7. Hunters may only use decoys to hunt turkey.

8. We prohibit driving deer by any means on the refuge.

9. We prohibit construction or use of permanent structures while hunting. You may not drive nails, spikes, screws or other metal object into any tree or hunt from any tree in which a nail, spike, screw or other object has been driven (see § 32.2(i)).

10. You may use temporary tree stands and/or ground blinds while engaged in hunting deer during the applicable archery, shotgun, or muzzleloader deer seasons or while hunting turkey. We allow hunters to keep one tree stand or ground blind on each refuge during the permitted season. Hunters must mark ground blinds with their permit number. Hunters must mark tree stands with their permit number in such a fashion that all numbers are visible from the ground. Hunters must remove all temporary tree stands and ground blinds by the 15th day after the end of the permitted season.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing along the Nashua River in accordance with State regulations.

PARKER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the Plum Island portion of the refuge in accordance with State hunting regulations. You may hunt deer on designated day(s) during the regular State shotgun season subject to the following conditions:

1. We require that all hunters have a valid State hunting license, applicable deer tags, and firearms identification card (FID) or license to carry (LTC). The FID and LTC only apply to Massachusetts residents. All hunters regardless of age must possess and carry a refuge permit. This is a quota hunt, and we will randomly select a limited number of hunters from those that apply. You may apply by mail from September 1 until October 1.

2. If selected from the random drawing, you must attend a refuge-specific hunter orientation session prior to the hunt.

3. We only allow shotguns (slugs only) and shoulder-fired muzzleloaders (single projectile only) for our deer hunt.

4. You must check-in and out at the refuge entrance gatehouse.

5. We prohibit alcoholic beverages (See § 32.2(j)).

6. We prohibit hunting from the North Pool or Stage Island Observation towers.

7. We prohibit loaded firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) on or within 150 feet (45 m) of the refuge road.

8. You must bring all deer to the refuge deer check station located at our subheadquarters 2.5 miles (4 km) south of the refuge entrance gate. This site is an official State check station.

9. We will only allow permitted refuge hunters or those individuals hunting at Sandy Point State Reservation at the southern end of Plum Island access to the refuge or Sandy Point on the day(s) of the deer hunt.

10. We prohibit vehicular travel (emergency excepted) on refuge roads from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 8:30 a.m. We prohibit accessing the refuge after 2:30 p.m. during the deer hunt.

11. Parking regulations are subject to change and will be determined based on the number of permitted hunters and available hunt areas. We will provide this information in detail to all permitted hunters attending the required hunter-orientation session.

D. Sport Fishing. Saltwater fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow saltwater fishing on the ocean beach and the surrounding waters of the Broad Sound.

2. A permit is required for night fishing and for the use of over-the-sand surf-fishing vehicles.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6693, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55186, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62043, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46396, Sept. 3, 1996; 63 FR 46917, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30785, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56404, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46358, Sept. 4, 2001; 69 FR 54362, 54415, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54176, Sept. 13, 2005; 76 FR 56076, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 32.41 Michigan.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

HARBOR ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and black bear in accordance with State regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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]

MICHIGAN WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of motorized boats, motorized vehicles, ATVs, horses, and bicycles except in designated parking areas.

2. Hunters must remove boats, decoys, blinds, and blind materials at the end of each day.

3. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season.

4. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions: Conditions A1, A3, and A4 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of big game throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions: Conditions A1 and A4 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions: Conditions A1 and A4 apply.

SENEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of woodcock and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We prohibit the use of ATVs and snowmobiles.

3. We prohibit baiting and the possession of bait while on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

4. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ruffed grouse and snowshoe hare on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting of snowshoe hare on Unit B during the entire State season.

2. We only allow hunting of snowshoe hare on Unit A from December 1 through March 31.

3. Conditions A1 through A4 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of deer and bear on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A2 and A3 apply.

2. We prohibit the use of dogs while deer or bear hunting.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of fishing weights or lures containing lead.

2. We allow ice fishing from January 1 through the end of February.

3. Anglers must remove ice fishing shelters and all other personal property from the refuge each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. Condition A2 applies.

5. We allow fishing on designated refuge pools and the Creighton, Driggs, and Manistique Rivers from May 15 through September 30.

6. We prohibit boats and flotation devices on the refuge pools.

7. We prohibit motorized boats on the Creighton and Driggs Rivers.

8. We allow fishing only during daylight hours.

SHIAWASSEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose on designated areas in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit.

2. We allow goose hunting on designated cropland fields until 12 p.m. (noon) with a required checkout time of 1 p.m.

3. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotgun shells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 10 or less.

4. We require hunters to stay within 50 feet (15 m) of posted site.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit.

2. Hunters must wear in a visible manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored hunter orange clothing or material.

3. We require that you must display a minimum of 100 square inches (650 cm^2) solid-colored, hunter-orange material on the external surface of portable blinds.

4. During muzzleloader hunts we require only guns capable of firing one round before reloading.

5. We allow hunters with a State medical permit to use crossbows.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing by boat in navigable waterways but not within any managed refuge units.

2. We allow bank fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset only at designated sites along the Spaulding Drain and the Tittabawassee and Cass Rivers.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6693, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55186, Nov. 3, 1994; 67 FR 58946, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54415, Sept. 8, 2004; 76 FR 3979, Jan. 21, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl on the Farmers Pool Unit area of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow a youth hunt only (age 16 and under). Youth hunters age 14 and under must be accompanied by an adult age 18 or older.

2. We prohibit vehicles and hunters from entering the refuge before 5:30 a.m. They must leave the refuge each day as soon as possible after legal hunting hours.

3. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.

4. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

5. You must remove all personal property, which includes boats, decoys, and blinds brought onto the refuge, each day of hunting (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

6. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times.

7. We prohibit the use of snowmobiles and ATVs.

8. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ruffed grouse and sharp-tailed grouse on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting from the opening of the State's deer firearms season to the close of the regular State's ruffed grouse and sharp-tailed grouse seasons.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit hunting in the closed areas around the administrative buildings.

4. Conditions A2 through A8 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and moose on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We are currently closed to moose hunting until the population recovers.

2. Conditions A1, A3, A4, A5, A7, and A8 apply.

3. We allow scouting the day before the youth deer hunt and the deer firearms hunt.

4. We open archery hunting at the start of the State's deer firearms season and close according to the State's archery deer season.

5. We allow muzzleloader deer hunting following the State's muzzleloader season.

6. Hunters may use portable stands. We prohibit construction or use of permanent blinds, permanent platforms, or permanent ladders.

7. You must remove all stands and personal property from the refuge by legal sunset of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit hunters from occupying illegally set up or constructed ground and tree stands (see condition C2).

9. We allow the use of wheeled, nonmotorized conveyance devices (e.g., bikes, retrieval carts) except in Wilderness Areas.

10. We prohibit vehicles and hunters from entering the refuge during the youth deer hunt until after 6 a.m.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BIG STONE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We prohibit the hunting of migratory game birds. We allow the unarmed retrieval of waterfowl, legally taken outside the refuge, up to 100 yards (90 m) inside the refuge boundary.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, rabbit (cottontail and jack), squirrel (fox and gray), raccoon, fox (red and gray), and striped skunk on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We allow the use of hunting dogs for upland game bird hunting only, provided the

dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

3. We prohibit the use of dogs for hunting furbearers.

4. You may only hunt fox, raccoon, and striped skunk from 1/2 hour before legal sunrise until legal sunset from September 1 through the last day of February.

5. We allow nonmotorized boats and boats using electric motors only in the Minnesota River channel. We prohibit boats on all other refuge waters.

6. We prohibit camping.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and turkey on designated areas in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow the use of temporary stands, blinds, platforms, or ladders. Hunters may construct blinds using manmade materials only. We prohibit hunters bringing plants or their parts onto the refuge.

2. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

3. You must remove all stands, temporary blinds, platforms, ladders, materials brought onto the refuge, and other personal property from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. Turkey hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

5. Conditions B5 and B6 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B5 and B6 apply.

2. You must remove all ice fishing structures, devices, and personal property from the refuge following each day's fishing activity (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. We allow only bank fishing on all refuge pools and open marshes.

BIG STONE WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.

2. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds.

3. You must remove all personal property, which includes boats, decoys, and blinds brought onto the WPA each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

5. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions: Conditions A4 and A5 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may use portable stands. Hunters may not construct or use permanent blinds, permanent platforms, or permanent ladders.

2. You must remove all stands and personal property from the WPAs each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. We prohibit hunters occupying ground and tree stands that are illegally set up or constructed.

4. Condition A5 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.

2. You must remove all ice fishing shelters and all other personal property from the WPAs each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. Condition A5 applies.

CRANE MEADOWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow archery deer hunting for youth hunters and firearms deer hunting for persons with disabilities.

2. We allow turkey hunting for youth hunters and persons with disabilities during the State spring turkey season.

3. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. Hunters must remove all stands from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

5. Hunters must dismantle hunting blinds, platforms, and ladders made from natural vegetation at the end of each day.

6. We prohibit the possession of hunting firearms or archery equipment on areas closed to white-tailed deer or turkey hunting.

7. We prohibit deer pushes or deer drives in the areas closed to deer hunting.

8. We prohibit entry to hunting areas earlier than 2 hours before legal shooting hours (½ hour before legal sunrise).

9. We prohibit camping.

10. Turkey hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

11. Hunters must unload, case, and break down hunting weapons when transporting them on refuge roads.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

DETROIT LAKES WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district in accordance with State regulations, except that we prohibit hunting on the Headquarters Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) in Becker County, the Hitterdal WPA in Clay County, and the McIntosh WPA in Polk County. The following conditions apply:

1. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.
2. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).
3. You must remove all personal property, which includes boats, decoys, and blinds brought onto the WPAs each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).
4. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season.
5. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting in accordance with State regulations throughout the district (except that we allow no hunting on the Headquarters Waterfowl Production Area [WPA] in Becker County, the Hitterdal WPA in Clay County, and the McIntosh WPA in Polk County) subject to the following conditions: Conditions A4 and A5 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting in accordance with State regulations throughout the district, except that we prohibit hunting on the Headquarters Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) in Becker County, the Hitterdal WPA in Clay County, and the McIntosh WPA in Polk County. The following conditions apply:

1. Hunters may use portable stands. Hunters may not construct or use permanent blinds, permanent platforms, or permanent ladders.
2. You must remove all stands and personal property from the WPAs each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).
3. We prohibit hunters occupying ground and tree stands that are illegally set up or constructed.
4. Condition A5 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in accordance with State regulations throughout the district subject to the following conditions:

1. You must remove all ice fishing shelters and all other personal property from the WPAs each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).
2. Condition A5 applies.

FERGUS FALLS WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district (except that we allow no hunting on the Townsend, Mavis, and Gilmore Waterfowl Production Areas [WPA] and the building and administrative area of Knollwood WPA in Otter Tail County, and Larson WPA in Douglas County) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.
2. You must remove boats, decoys, blinds, and blind materials (see § 27.93 of this chapter) brought onto the WPAs at the end of each day.
3. During the State-approved hunting season, we allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).
4. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).
5. We prohibit hunters occupying ground and tree stands that are illegally set up or constructed.
6. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting throughout the district (except that we prohibit hunting on the Townsend, Mavis, and Gilmore Waterfowl Production Areas [WPA] and the building and administrative area of Knollwood WPA in Otter Tail County, and Larson WPA in Douglas County) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions: Conditions A3 and A6 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting throughout the district (except that we prohibit hunting on the Townsend, Mavis, and Gilmore Waterfowl Production Areas [WPA] and the building and administrative area of Knollwood WPA in Otter Tail County, and Larson WPA in Douglas County) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders.
2. You must remove all portable hunting stands and blinds from the area at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).
3. Condition A6 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing throughout the district (except that we prohibit fishing on the Townsend, Mavis, and Gilmore Waterfowl Production Areas [WPA] and the building and administrative area of Knollwood WPA in Otter Tail County, and Larson WPA in Douglas County) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A6 apply.
2. You must remove all ice fishing structures, devices, and personal property (see § 27.93 of this chapter) brought onto the area following each day of fishing.

GLACIAL RIDGE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, woodcock,

snipe, rail, and mourning dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit all types of watercraft.

2. We restrict vehicles to designated parking lots (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of prairie chicken and sharp-tailed grouse on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Only those hunters selected by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources to hunt prairie chicken may hunt sharp-tailed grouse.

2. Condition A2 applies.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must remove all stands from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

2. Condition A2 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HAMDEN SLOUGH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow waterfowl hunting during the State's Youth Waterfowl Day.

2. Youth waterfowl hunters must be age 15 and under.

3. We will only allow waterfowl hunting in refuge tracts within Audubon and Riceville Townships.

4. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.

5. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds.

6. You must remove all personal property, which includes boats, decoys, blinds, and blind materials (except for blinds made entirely of marsh vegetation) brought onto the refuge, following that day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

7. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season.

8. We prohibit entry to hunting areas earlier than 2 hours before legal shooting hours.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow hunting during the State's muzzleloader season with muzzleloaders.

2. Hunters may use portable stands. We prohibit construction or use of permanent blinds, permanent platforms, or permanent ladders.

3. Hunters must remove all stands and personal property from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. Condition A8 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LITCHFIELD WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district except we prohibit hunting on that part of the Phare Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Renville County that lies within the Phare Lake State Game Refuge. All hunting is in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must remove boats, decoys, and other personal property following each day's hunt.

2. You must remove portable or temporary blinds and any material brought onto the area for blind construction following each day's hunt.

3. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.

4. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

5. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting throughout the district except we prohibit hunting on that part of the Phare Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Renville County that lies within the Phare Lake State Game Refuge. All hunting is in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Conditions A4 and A5 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting throughout the district except we prohibit hunting on that part of the Phare Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Renville County that lies within the Phare Lake State Game Refuge. All hunting is in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We do not allow construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or platforms.

2. You must remove all temporary blinds, stands, or platforms following each day's hunt.

3. Condition A5 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.

2. You must remove all ice fishing structures, devices, and personal property (see § 27.93 of this chapter) brought onto the area at the end of the day.

3. Condition A5 applies.

MINNESOTA VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow the hunting of goose, duck, merganser, moorhen, coot, rail, woodcock, common

snipe, and mourning dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge-specific authorization for special hunts.

2. We prohibit the use of motorized boats. We allow nonmotorized boats in areas open to waterfowl hunting during the waterfowl hunting seasons.

3. We prohibit hunting on, from, across, or within 100 feet (30 m) of any service road, parking area, or designated trail.

4. You must remove all personal property, which includes boats, decoys, and blinds brought onto the refuge each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

5. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season.

6. We prohibit entry into the refuge earlier than 2 hours before legal shooting time and require hunters to leave the refuge no later than 1 hour after legal shooting time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ruffed grouse, gray partridge, ring-necked pheasant, gray and fox squirrel, snowshoe hare, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, and wild turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A3 through A6 apply.

2. Hunters may use only shotguns and bows and arrows.

3. When hunting we prohibit the use of single projectile ammunition.

4. We allow turkey hunters to use shot containing lead.

5. Condition A7 applies.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A3, and A6 apply.

2. Hunters must remove all personal property, which include portable stands, climbing sticks, decoys, and blinds, brought onto the refuge each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. We prohibit the use of handguns for hunting.

4. We prohibit the possession of centerfire rifles or handguns on the refuge.

5. We allow the use of shotguns and muzzleloaders on designated areas.

6. Condition A6 applies.

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.

4. We prohibit taking of any turtle species by any method.

MINNESOTA VALLEY WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.

2. We prohibit the construct or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds.

3. You must remove all personal property, which includes boats, decoys, and blinds brought onto the WPAs each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

5. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions: Conditions A4 and A5 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may use portable stands. Hunters may not construct or use permanent blinds, permanent platforms, or permanent ladders.

2. Hunters may not possess single shot projectiles (shotgun slugs or bullets) on the Soberg Waterfowl Production Area.

3. You must remove all stands and personal property from the WPAs at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit hunters occupying ground and tree stands that are illegally set up or constructed.

5. Condition A5 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A5 apply.

2. You must remove all ice fishing shelters and all other personal property from the WPAs each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

MORRIS WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district except that we prohibit hunting on the designated portions of the Edward-Long Lake Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) in Stevens County in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.

2. You must remove boats, decoys, blinds, and blind materials (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

3. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

4. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game, except that we prohibit hunting on the designated portions of the Edward-Long Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Stevens County, in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions: Conditions A3 and A4 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer throughout the district except that we prohibit hunting on the designated portions of the Edward-Long Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Stevens County in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders.

2. You must remove all portable hunting stands and blinds from the area at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. Condition A4 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing throughout the district except that we prohibit fishing on the designated portions of the Edward-Long Lake Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) in Stevens County in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A4 apply.

2. You must remove all ice fishing structures, devices, and personal property (see § 27.93 of this chapter) brought onto the WPA at the end of each day's fishing.

NORTHERN TALLGRASS PRAIRIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, merganser, moorhen, coot, rail (Virginia and sora only), woodcock, common snipe, and mourning dove in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. Hunters may construct temporary blinds using manmade materials only (see § 27.92 of this chapter). We prohibit hunters from bringing plants or their parts onto the refuge.

3. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, scaffolds, and ladders.

4. We prohibit hunters from leaving boats, decoys, or other personal property unattended at any time (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

5. Hunters must remove boats, decoys, portable or temporary blinds, materials brought onto the refuge, and other personal property at the end of each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

6. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

7. We prohibit the use of motorized watercraft.

8. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, rabbit (cottontail and jack), snowshoe hare, squirrel (fox and gray), raccoon, opossum, fox (red and gray), badger, coyote, striped skunk, and crow on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.3(k)).

2. We allow the use of dogs for upland game bird hunting only, provided that the dogs remain under the immediate control of the hunter at all times, during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

3. We prohibit the use of dogs for hunting furbearers.

4. Conditions A7 and A8 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow the use of temporary stands, blinds, platforms, or ladders (see § 27.92 of this chapter). Hunters may construct blinds using manmade materials only. We prohibit hunters from bringing plants or their parts onto the refuge.

2. Conditions A3, A5, A7, and A8 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

RICE LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of woodcock and common snipe on designated areas in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

2. We require that the visible portion of at least one article of clothing worn above the waist be blaze orange.

3. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

4. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ruffed grouse, spruce grouse, gray and fox squirrels, cottontail rabbit, and snowshoe hare on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting upland game species.

2. We require that the visible portion of at least one article of clothing worn above the waist be blaze orange.

3. Conditions A3 and A4 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. The construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms or ladders is not permitted.

2. All stands must be removed from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

3. Permits are required for firearms hunting.

4. Hunting of deer on the Rice Lake Unit is by firearm and archery; hunting on the Sandstone Unit is by archery only.

5. Condition A4 applies.

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.

4. Condition A4 applies.

RYDELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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.

5. We prohibit camping.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Tamarac Lake in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing from designated fishing piers.

2. We allow fishing from May 1 to November 1.

3. We allow parking at designated parking lots only (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

4. Condition C5 applies.

SHERBURNE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, rail, woodcock, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations 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. We prohibit entry to hunting areas earlier than 2 hours before legal shooting hours.

5. We prohibit hunting during the State Special Goose Hunt.

6. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times, during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

7. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, gray and fox squirrel, snowshoe hare, cottontail rabbit, and jackrabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting for all upland game species.

2. We prohibit field possession of upland game species on areas closed to upland game hunting.

3. Conditions A6 and A7 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow turkey hunting for youth hunters and persons with disabilities during the State spring turkey season.

2. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders.

3. Hunters must remove all stands from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. Hunters must dismantle hunting blinds, platforms, and ladders made from natural vegetation at the end of each day.

5. We prohibit the possession of hunting firearms or archery equipment on areas closed to white-tailed deer and turkey hunting.

6. We prohibit deer pushes or deer drives in the areas closed to deer hunting.

7. Conditions A4 and A7 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted on the St. Francis River only.

2. Nonmotorized boats are permitted only on designated areas of St. Francis River and

must be launched from designated access points.

TAMARAC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow the hunting of goose, duck, coot, woodcock, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting by tribal members is in accordance with White Earth Reservation regulations on those portions of the Reservation that are a part of the refuge.

2. You must remove all personal property, which includes boats, decoys, and blinds brought onto the refuge each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times, during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

4. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ruffed grouse, red, gray, and fox squirrel, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, snowshoe hare, red fox, raccoon, and striped skunk on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting by tribal members is in accordance with White Earth Reservation regulations on those parts of the Reservation that are part of the refuge.

2. You may only hunt red fox, raccoon, and striped skunk from ½ hour before legal sunrise until legal sunset from September 1 through the last day of February.

3. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting for all upland game species.

4. We require hunters to wear at least one article of blaze orange clothing visible above the waist.

5. Conditions A3 and A4 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting by tribal members 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.

4. Condition A4 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge between the hours of 5 a.m. and 10 p.m. in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing in North Tamarac Lake, Wauboose Lake, and Two Island Lake all year in accordance with State and/or White Earth Reservation regulations.

2. We allow fishing 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. We only allow bank fishing in an area 50 yards (45 m) on either side of the Ottertail River Bridges on County Roads #26 and #126 during State seasons.

4. We allow fishing in Pine Lake from December 1 until March 31.

5. You must remove all ice fishing shelters and all other personal property from the refuge each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

6. Condition A4 applies.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on areas designated by the refuge manager and shown on maps available at refuge offices in accordance with State regulations. We prohibit migratory bird hunting March 16 through August 31 each year. All migratory bird hunting is subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess a hunting license valid in the State in which you are hunting and be in compliance with all applicable State and Federal regulations and requirements (see § 32.2). You cannot reserve hunting areas, except at Potter's Marsh Managed Hunt Area, Pool 13, near Thomson, Illinois, in accordance with procedures established by the refuge manager.

2. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''No Entry—Sanctuary,'' we prohibit migratory bird hunting at all times and all public entry except as specified. These areas are named and located as follows:

i. Pool Slough, Pool 9, Minnesota/Iowa, 1,126 acres.

ii. Bertom Island, Pool 11, Wisconsin, 31 acres.

iii. Guttenberg Ponds, Pool 11, Iowa, 252 acres.

iv. Spring Lake, Pool 13, Illinois, 3,697 acres.

3. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''Area Closed'' and ''Area Closed—No Motors,'' we prohibit migratory bird hunting at all times. We ask that you practice voluntary avoidance of these areas by any means or for any purpose from October 15 to the end of the respective State duck season. In areas also marked ''no motors,'' we prohibit the use of motors on watercraft from October 15 to the end of the respective State duck season. These ''Area(s) Closed'' are named and located as follows:

i. Big Lake, Pool 4, Wisconsin, 2,210 acres.

ii. Weaver Bottoms/Lost Island, Pool 5, Minnesota/Wisconsin, 3,508 acres.

iii. Polander Lake, Pool 5A, Minnesota/Wisconsin, 1,873 acres.

iv. Lake Onalaska, Pool 7, Wisconsin, 7,366 acres (voluntary avoidance on 3,365 acres until mid-November).

v. Wisconsin Islands, Pool 8, Minnesota/Wisconsin, 6,538 acres.

vi. Harpers Slough, Pool 9, Iowa/Wisconsin, 5,209 acres.

vii. Wisconsin River Delta, Pool 10, Wisconsin, 1,414 acres (closed November 1 to end of duck season).

viii. 12-Mile Island, Pool 11, Iowa, 1,139 acres.

ix. Bertom–McCartney, Pool 11, Wisconsin, 2,384 acres (no voluntary avoidance provision).

x. Pleasant Creek, Pool 13, Iowa, 2,191 acres.

xi. Elk River, Pool 13, Iowa, 1,248 acres.

The ''Area(s) Closed—No Motors'' are named and located as follows:

xii. Peterson Lake, Pool 4, Wisconsin 572 acres.

xiii. Rieck's Lake, Pool 4, Wisconsin, 499 acres.

xiv. Spring Lake, Pool 5, Wisconsin, 254 acres.

xv. Sturgeon Slough, Pool 10, Wisconsin, 340 acres.

xvi. 12-Mile Island, Pool 10, Iowa, 540 acres.

xvii. John Deere Marsh, Pool 11, Iowa, 439 acres.

xviii. Kehough Slough, Pool 12, Illinois, 333 acres.

xiv. Beaver Island, Pool 14, Iowa, 864 acres.

4. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''No Hunting or Trapping Zone,'' we prohibit migratory bird hunting at all times. These areas are named and located as follows:

i. Buffalo River, Pool 4, Wisconsin, 219 acres.

ii. Fountain City Bay, Pool 5A, Wisconsin, 24 acres.

iii. Upper Halfway Creek Marsh, Pool 7, Wisconsin, 143 acres.

iv. Mathy Tract (Brice Prairie), Pool 7, Wisconsin, 75 acres.

v. Hunter's Point, Pool 8, Wisconsin, 82 acres.

vi. Goose Island, Pool 8, Wisconsin, 984 acres (also no motors and voluntary avoidance as in condition A3).

vii. Sturgeon Slough, Pool 10, Wisconsin, 66 acres.

viii. Goetz Island Trail, Pool 11, Iowa, 31 acres.

ix. Crooked Slough Backwater, Pool 13, Illinois, 2,453 acres.

x. Crooked Slough Proper, Pool 13, Illinois, 270 acres.

xi. Frog Pond, Pool 13, Illinois, 64 acres.

xii. Ingersoll Learning Center, Pool 13, Illinois, 41 acres.

5. We prohibit hunting of migratory birds within 50 yards (45 m) of the Great River Trail at Thomson Prairie, within 150 yards (135 m) of the Great River Trail at Mesquaki Lake, and within 400 yards (360 m) of the Potter's Marsh Managed Hunt area, all in or near Pool 13, Illinois.

6. You must immediately make a reasonable attempt to retrieve downed waterfowl unless the bird lies in plain sight of you, is clearly dead, and there is no risk of the bird drifting off due to wind or current. You may retrieve dead or wounded game from areas posted ''Area Closed,'' ''No Hunting Zone,'' and ''No Hunting or Trapping Zone'' provided you do not attempt to chase birds from the area. You may not use a motor to aid in the retrieval of game in areas posted ''Area Closed—No Motors.'' You may not retrieve birds or other game from areas posted ''No Entry—Sanctuary.''

7. You may not engage in open-water waterfowl hunting in Pool 11, approximate river miles 586–592, Grant County, Wisconsin as marked with signs and as shown on refuge maps. Open-water hunting regulations and definitions that apply for Wisconsin outside of Grant County will apply in this area.

8. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot shells while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

9. We allow the use of dogs for hunting in accordance with State regulations. When dogs are not actively engaged in authorized hunting activities, the following conditions apply:

i. We prohibit dogs disturbing or endangering wildlife or people while on the refuge.

ii. All dogs while on the refuge must be under the control of their owners/handlers at all times or on a leash.

iii. We prohibit allowing dogs to roam.

iv. All dogs must be on a leash when on hiking trails, or other areas so posted.

v. We allow working a dog in refuge waters by tossing a retrieval dummy or other object for out-and-back exercise.

vi. Owners/handlers of dogs are responsible for disposal of dog droppings on refuge public use concentration areas such as trails, sandbars, and boat landings.

vii. We prohibit field trials and commercial/professional dog training.

10. We prohibit the construction of permanent hunting blinds (see § 27.92 of this chapter). You may use natural material for seasonal blinds, with restrictions. You may gather grasses and marsh vegetation from the refuge for blind-building materials; however, Phragmites (giant cane) may not be cut or brought onto the refuge. You may not gather, bring onto the refuge, or use for blind building tree(s) or other plant parts, including dead wood on the ground, greater than 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter. We prohibit constructing hunting blinds from rocks placed for shoreline protection (rip rap). You may 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. You may use manmade material for temporary blinds, with restrictions. You may not use lumber, pipe, posts, or timbers greater than 2 inches (5 cm) in diameter. At the end of each day's hunt, you must remove all manmade blind materials, including boat blinds. 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, metal fence posts, wire, nails, staples, netting, or tarps (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

11. We will phase out the construction and use of permanent hunting blinds for waterfowl hunting within the Savanna District of the refuge. We will no longer allow permanent blinds on the refuge in Pool 12 beginning with the 2007–2008 waterfowl hunting season, Pool 14 after the 2007–2008 season, and Pool 13 after the 2008–2009 season. The following regulations apply for phase out of permanent hunting blinds:

i. All permanent blinds must have the current name, address, and telephone number of the blind owner, posted no smaller than 3″ x 5″ (7.5 cm x 12.5 cm) inside the blind.

ii. The blind's owner must remove from the refuge all blind materials, including old blind materials located within 100 yards (90 m) of the blind, within 30 days of the end of the waterfowl hunting season.

iii. After the phase-out year of permanent blinds in each pool, refuge hunting blind regulations in Condition A10 will apply, except that we require a 200-yard (180-m) spacing distance between hunting parties on the Illinois portions of the refuge in Pools 12, 13, and 14.

12. You may set up hunting equipment the day of the hunt but must remove it at the end of each day. You may place and leave hunting equipment and decoys on the refuge only from 1 hour before the start of legal shooting hours until ½ hour after the close of legal shooting hours. You may not use nails, wire, screws, or bolts to attach a stand to a tree, or hunt from a tree into which a metal object has been driven or screwed for support (see § 32.2(i) and § 27.93 of this chapter).

13. We prohibit the cutting, removing, or damaging of any tree or other vegetation except as allowed for blinds in Condition A10 or by written permit. You may not clear vegetation for shooting lanes or limb trees for trees stands (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

14. We prohibit camping during waterfowl hunting seasons within areas posted ''No Entry—Sanctuary,'' ''Area Closed,'' ''Area Closed—No Motors,'' and ''No Hunting Zone'' or on any sites not clearly visible from the main commercial navigation channel of the Mississippi River. We define camping as erecting a tent or shelter of natural or synthetic material, preparing a sleeping bag or other bedding material for use, parking of a motor vehicle, or mooring or anchoring of a vessel for the apparent purpose of overnight occupancy, or occupying or leaving personal property, including boats or other craft, at a site anytime between the hours of 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. on any given day. Where we allow camping, you must occupy claimed campsites each night.

15. We prohibit the building or use of warming fires while hunting (see § 27.95 of this chapter). We only allow campfires in conjunction with camping, day-use activities on beaches, or on the ice while ice fishing using only dead wood on the ground, or materials brought onto the refuge such as charcoal or firewood. You must remove any unused firewood brought onto the refuge upon departure due to threat of invasive insects.

16. We prohibit all vehicle use on or across refuge lands at any time except on designated routes of travel or on the ice over navigable waters accessed from boat landings. We prohibit parking beyond vehicle control barriers or on grass or other vegetation. You may not park or operate vehicles in a manner that obstructs or impedes any road, trail, fire lane, boat ramp, access gate, or other facility or in a manner that creates a safety hazard or endangers any person, property, or environmental feature. We may impound any vehicle left parked in violation at the owner's expense (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

17. We require that you keep all refuge lands clean during your period of use or occupancy. At all times you must keep all refuse, trash, and litter contained in bags or other suitable containers and not left scattered on the ground or in the water. You must remove all personal property, refuse, trash, and litter immediately upon vacating a site. We consider animal carcasses and spent shells to be litter (see § 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on areas of the refuge designated by the refuge manager and shown on maps available at refuge offices in accordance with State regulations. We prohibit upland game hunting from March 16 through August 31 each year except for spring wild turkey hunting, and squirrel hunting on the Illinois portion of the refuge. All upland game hunting is subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies.

2. We prohibit the carrying, possessing, or discharging of firearms (including dog training pistols and dummy launchers), air guns, or any other weapons on the refuge, unless you are a licensed hunter or trapper engaged in authorized activities during established seasons, in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations. We prohibit target practice on the refuge (see §§ 27.42 and 27.43 of this chapter).

3. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''No Entry—Sanctuary,'' we prohibit entry and upland game hunting at all times. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''No Entry—Sanctuary October 1 to end of state duck hunting season,'' we allow upland game hunting beginning the day after the respective State duck hunting season until upland game season closure or March 15, whichever comes first, except we allow spring turkey hunting during State seasons. We describe these areas more fully in Condition A2.

4. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''Area Closed'' and ''Area Closed—No Motors,'' we allow upland game hunting beginning the day after the respective State duck hunting season until upland game season closure or March 15, whichever comes first, except we allow spring turkey hunting during State seasons. We ask that you practice voluntary avoidance of these areas by any means or for any purpose from October 15 to the end of the respective State duck season. In areas also marked ''Area Closed—No Motors,'' we prohibit the use of motors on watercraft from October 15 to the end of the respective State duck season. We describe these areas more fully in Condition A3.

5. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''No Hunting or Trapping Zone,'' we prohibit upland game hunting at all times. You must unload and encase firearms in these areas. We describe these areas more fully in Condition A4.

6. We prohibit hunting of upland game within 50 yards (45 m) of the Great River Trail at Thomson Prairie, within 150 yards (135 m) of the Great River Trail at Mesquaki Lake, and within 400 yards (360 m) of the Potter's Marsh Managed Hunt area, all in or near Pool 13, Illinois.

7. You may only use or possess approved nontoxic shot shells while in the field, including shot shells used for hunting wild turkey (see § 32.2(k)).

8. We prohibit the shining of a light to locate any animal on the refuge except at the point of kill for species specified in respective State night or artificial light hunting regulations (see § 27.73 of this chapter). You may use lights to find your way. We prohibit the distribution of bait or feed, the hunting over bait or feed, and the use or possession of any drug on any arrow for bow hunting (see § 32.2(g) and (h)). You must comply with all other hunt method regulations of the respective State on the refuge.

9. Conditions A6, A9, A10, and A12 through A17 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of big game on areas of the refuge designated by the refuge manager and shown on maps available at refuge offices in accordance with State regulations. We prohibit big game hunting from March 16 through August 31 each year. All big game hunting is subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and B2 apply.

2. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''No Entry—Sanctuary,'' we prohibit entry and big game hunting at all times. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''No Entry—Sanctuary October 1 to end of state duck hunting season,'' we allow big game hunting beginning the day after the respective State duck hunting season until big game season closure or March 15, whichever comes first. We describe these areas more fully in Condition A2.

3. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''Area Closed'' and ''Area Closed—No Motors'' we allow big game hunting beginning the day after the respective State duck hunting season until big game season closure or March 15, whichever comes first. We ask that you practice voluntary avoidance of these areas by any means or for any purpose from October 15 to the end of the respective State duck season. In areas also marked ''Area Closed—No Motors,'' we prohibit the use of motors on watercraft from October 15 to the end of the respective State duck season. These areas are described more fully in Condition A3.

4. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''No Hunting or Trapping Zone,'' we prohibit big game hunting at all times. You must unload and encase firearms in these areas. We describe these areas more fully in Condition A4.

5. We prohibit hunting of big game within 50 yards (45 m) of the Great River Trail at Thomson Prairie, within 150 yards (135 m) of the Great River Trail at Mesquaki Lake, and within 400 yards (360 m) of the Potter's Marsh Managed Hunt area, all in or near Pool 13, Illinois.

6. Conditions A6, A9, A10, A12 through A17, and B7 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on areas of the refuge designated by the refuge manager and shown on refuge maps available at refuge offices in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. In the Bertrom Island ''No Entry—Sanctuary'' area, Pool 11, Wisconsin we prohibit entry and fishing at all times.

2. In the Spring Lake ''Area Closed'' area, Pool 13, Illinois, we prohibit fishing from October 1 until the day after the close of the State duck hunting season.

3. In areas posted and shown on maps as ''Area Closed'' and ''Area Closed—No Motors,'' we allow fishing; however, we ask that you practice voluntary avoidance of these areas by any means or for any purpose from October 15 to the end of the respective State duck season. In areas also marked ''Area Closed—No Motors,'' we prohibit the use of motors on watercraft from October 15 to the end of the respective State duck season. We describe these areas more fully in Condition A3.

4. On Mertes Slough, Pool 6, Wisconsin, we allow only hand-powered boats or boats with electric motors.

5. For the purpose of determining length limits, slot limits, and daily creel limits, the impounded areas of Spring Lake, Duckfoot Marsh, and Pleasant Creek in Pool 13, Illinois, are part of the Mississippi River site-specific State regulations.

6. Conditions A10, and A13 through A17 apply.

WINDOM WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting on the Worthington Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) in Nobles County, or designated portions of the Wolf Lake WPA in Cottonwood County.

2. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.

3. You must remove all personal property, which includes boats, decoys, and blinds brought onto the WPAs at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times during the State-approved hunting season (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

5. We prohibit camping.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game throughout the district except that you may not hunt on the Worthington WPA in Nobles County, Headquarters WPA in Jackson County, or designated portions of the Wolf Lake WPA in Cottonwood County.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of big game throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting on the Worthington WPA in Nobles County, Headquarters WPA in Jackson County, and designated portions of the Wolf Lake WPA in Cottonwood County.

2. We allow the use of portable stands. Hunters may not construct or use permanent blinds, permanent platforms, or permanent ladders.

3. You must remove all stands and personal property from the WPAs at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit hunters occupying ground and tree stands that are illegally set up or constructed.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A2 and A5 apply.

2. You must remove all ice fishing shelters and other personal property from the WPAs each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6693, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55186, 55196, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62043, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46396, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47379, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46917, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30785, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56404, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46358, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58946, Sept. 18, 2002; 68 FR 57317, Oct. 2, 2003; 69 FR 54362, 54416, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54178, Sept. 13, 2005; 72 FR 51542, Sept. 7, 2007; 73 FR 33185, June 11, 2008; 73 FR 51160, Aug. 29, 2008; 74 FR 41356, Aug. 17, 2009; 74 FR 47117, Sept. 15, 2009; 76 FR 3980, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56077, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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.

COLDWATER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory waterfowl and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Youth hunters age 15 and younger must possess and carry a hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Hunters born after January 1, 1972, also must carry a Hunter Education Safety course card or certificate. All hunters age 16 and older must possess and carry a valid, signed refuge hunting permit (name and address), certifying that he or she understands and will comply with all regulations. Hunters may obtain permits at the North Mississippi Refuges Complex Headquarters, 2776 Sunset Drive, Grenada, MS 38901 or by mail from the above address.

2. We restrict all public use to 2 hours before legal sunrise to 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit entering or remaining on the refuge before or after hours.

3. We allow hunting of migratory game birds only on Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays from ½ hour before legal sunrise and ending at 12 p.m. (noon). Hunters must remove all decoys, blind material (see § 27.93 of this chapter), litter (see § 27.94 of this chapter), and harvested waterfowl from the area no later than 1 p.m. each day. After duck, merganser, and coot season closes, we allow hunting of goose in accordance with

the Light Goose Conservation Order daily beginning ½ hour before legal sunrise and ending at legal sunset.

4. Each hunter must obtain a Migratory Bird Harvest Report Card (FWS Form 3–2361) available at each refuge information station and follow the printed instructions on the form. You must display the form in plain view on the dashboard of your vehicle so that the personal information is readable. Prior to leaving the refuge, you must complete the reverse side of the form and deposit it at one of the refuge information stations. Include all game harvested, and if you harvest no game, report ''0.''

5. We may close certain areas of the refuge for sanctuary or administrative purposes. We will mark such areas with ''No Hunting'' or ''Area Closed'' signs.

6. Waterfowl hunters may leave boats meeting all State registration requirements on refuge water bodies throughout the waterfowl season. You must remove boats (see § 27.93 of this chapter) within 72 hours after the season closes.

7. We restrict motor vehicle use to roads designated as vehicle access roads on the refuge map (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We prohibit blocking access to any road or trail entering the refuge (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

8. All hunters or persons on the refuge for any reason while in the field during any open refuge hunting season must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of visible, unbroken, fluorescent-orange-colored material above the waistline. The only exception to this is waterfowl hunters who may remove the fluorescent-orange material once positioned to hunt. Waterfowl hunters must comply while walking/boating to and from the actual hunting area.

9. We allow dogs on the refuge only when specifically authorized for hunting. We encourage the use of dogs to retrieve dead or wounded waterfowl. Dogs must remain in the immediate control of their handlers at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

10. We prohibit cutting or removing trees and other vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter). We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, tacks, or other types of markers.

11. We prohibit ATVs (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter), horses, and mules on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, nutria, and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A4 (substitute Upland/Small Game/Furbearer Report [FWS Form 3–2362] for Migratory Bird Hunt Report), A5, A7, A10, and A11 apply.

2. We restrict all public use to 2 hours before legal sunrise and to 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit entering or remaining on the refuge before or after hours. We may make exceptions for raccoon hunters possessing a Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383). Contact the refuge office for details.

3. When hunting, we allow only shotguns with approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)), .17 or .22-caliber rimfire rifles, or archery equipment without broadheads.

4. All hunters or persons on the refuge for any reason during any open-refuge hunting season must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of visible, unbroken, fluorescent-orange-colored material above the waistline.

5. We allow dogs on the refuge only when specifically authorized for hunting. Dogs must remain in the immediate control of their handlers at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter). Consult the refuge hunting brochure for specific seasons.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A4 (substitute Big Game Harvest Report [FWS Form 3–2359] for Migratory Bird Hunt Report), A5, A7, A11, and B4 apply.

2. We prohibit dogs while hunting deer. Hunters may only use dogs to hunt hog during designated hog seasons.

3. We prohibit use or possession of any drug or device for employing such drug for hunting (see § 32.2(g)).

4. We prohibit drives for deer.

5. We prohibit hunting or shooting across any open, fallow, or planted field from ground level or on or across any public road, public highway, railroad, or their rights-of-way during all general gun and primitive weapon hunts.

6. Hunters may erect portable deer stands 2 weeks prior to the opening of archery season on the refuge and must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) by January 31. We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, tacks, or other types of markers.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. All persons fishing who are 16 years of age and older must carry a State license on the refuge. You must have a signed refuge fishing permit in your possession when fishing on the refuge. You may obtain permits at North Mississippi Refuges Complex Headquarters, 2776 Sunset Drive, Grenada, Mississippi 38901, or at the Dahomey National Wildlife Refuge Office, Box 381, Highway 446, Boyle, Mississippi 38730, or by mail from the above addresses.

2. We close the refuge to fishing from October 1 through February 28.

3. We allow fishing in bar pits along the Corps of Engineers levee only.

4. We prohibit possession of any weapon while fishing on the refuge. This does not include fishing knives unless they are longer than 3 inches (7.5 cm).

5. We prohibit possession or use of jugs, seines, nets, hand-grab baskets, slat traps/baskets, or any other similar devices and commercial fishing of any kind.

6. We allow trotlines, yo-yos, limb lines, crawfish traps, or any other similar devices for recreational use only, and you must tag or mark them with waterproof ink, legibly inscribed or legibly stamped on the tag with your full name and full residence address, including zip code. You must attend these devices a minimum of once daily. If you are not going to attend these devices, you must remove them from the refuge.

7. We prohibit snagging or attempting to snag fish.

8. We allow crawfishing.

9. We allow taking of frogs by Special Use Permit only.

DAHOMEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory waterfowl, coot, snipe, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. All hunters must possess and carry a valid, signed refuge hunting permit certifying that you understand and will comply with all regulations, and hunters must carry a State license and a signed Federal and State duck stamp on their person while hunting on the refuge. Hunters born after January 1, 1972, also must carry a Hunter Education Safety Course card or certificate. You may obtain permits at North Mississippi Refuges Complex Headquarters, 2776 Sunset Drive, Grenada, Mississippi 38901, or at the Dahomey National Wildlife Refuge Office, Box 831, Highway 446, Boyle, Mississippi 38730, or by mail from the above addresses.

2. All users may enter the refuge 2 hours before legal sunrise and must exit the refuge no later than 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit entering or remaining on the refuge before or after hours.

3. We only allow hunting of migratory game birds on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, from ½ hour before legal sunrise to 12 p.m. (noon). Hunters must remove all decoys, blind material (see § 27.93 of this chapter), and harvested waterfowl from the area no later than 1 p.m. each day. After duck, merganser, and coot season closes, you may hunt goose daily from ½ hour before legal sunrise until legal sunset.

4. Each hunter must obtain a daily User Information Card (pink) available at each refuge information station and follow the printed instructions on the card. Hunters must place the card in plain view on the dashboard of their vehicle so the personal information is readable. Prior to leaving the refuge, you must complete the reverse side of the card and deposit it at one of the hunter information stations. Include all game harvested, and if there is none, report ''0.''

5. We may close certain areas of the refuge for sanctuary or administrative purposes. We will mark such areas with ''No Hunting'' or ''Area Closed'' signs.

6. We prohibit handguns of all kinds.

7. Waterfowl hunters may leave boats meeting all State registration requirements on refuge water bodies throughout the waterfowl season. You must remove boats (see § 27.93 of this chapter) within 72 hours after the season closes.

8. We restrict motor vehicle use to roads designated as vehicle access roads on the refuge map (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We prohibit blocking access to any road or trail entering the refuge (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

9. All hunters or persons on the refuge for any reason during any open refuge hunting season must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of visible, unbroken, fluorescent orange-colored material above the waistline. Waterfowl hunters must comply while walking/boating to and from actual hunting area. Waterfowl hunters may remove the fluorescent orange while actually hunting.

10. We only allow dogs on the refuge when specifically authorized for hunting. We encourage the use of dogs to retrieve dead or wounded waterfowl. Dogs must remain in the immediate control of their handlers at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

11. You must remove decoys, blinds, other personal property, and litter (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the hunting area following each morning's hunt. We prohibit cutting or removing trees and other vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter). We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, tacks, or other types of markers.

12. We prohibit ATVs (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter), horses, and mules on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, beaver, nutria, raccoon, coyotes, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A4, A5, A8, and A12 apply.

2. We restrict all public use to the period beginning 2 hours before legal sunrise and ending 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit entering or remaining on the refuge before or after hours. We establish special provisions for raccoon hunting; contact the refuge office for details.

3. You may only possess shotguns with approved nontoxic shotgun shot (see § 32.2(k)) and .22 caliber rifles. We prohibit all handguns.

4. All hunters or persons on the refuge for any reason during any open refuge hunting season must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm2) of visible, unbroken, fluorescent orange-colored material above the waistline.

5. We only allow dogs on the refuge after the general Gun Deer Hunt. Dogs must remain in the immediate control of their handlers at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

6. We prohibit cutting or removing trees and other vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter). We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, tacks, or other types of markers.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A4, A5, A6, A8, and A12 apply.

2. We restrict all public use to 2 hours before legal sunrise until 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit entering or remaining on the refuge before or after hours.

3. All hunters or persons on the refuge for any reason during any open refuge hunting season must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of visible, unbroken, fluorescent orange-colored material above the waistline. We do not require this for turkey hunting.

4. We prohibit dogs for any big game hunt.

5. We prohibit use or possession of any drug or device for employing such drug for hunting (see § 32.2(g)).

6. We prohibit organized drives for deer.

7. We prohibit hunting or shooting across any open, fallow, or planted field from ground level or on or across any public road, public highway, railroad, or their right-of-way during all general gun and primitive weapon hunts.

8. You may erect portable deer stands (see § 32.2i)) 2 weeks prior to the opening of archery season on the refuge, and you must remove them by January 31 (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit cutting or removing trees and other vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter). We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, tacks, or other types of markers.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. All anglers must possess and carry a valid, signed refuge fishing permit certifying that you understand and will comply with all regulations.

2. We close the refuge to fishing from October 1 through February 28.

3. We prohibit possession of any weapon (see § 27.42 of this chapter) while fishing on the refuge.

4. We prohibit possession or use of jugs, seines, nets, hand-grab baskets, slat traps/baskets, or any other similar devices and commercial fishing of any kind.

5. We allow trotlines, yo-yos, limb lines, crawfish traps, or any other similar devices for recreational use only. You must tag or mark these devices with your full name, full residence address including zip code, written with waterproof ink, legibly inscribed or legibly stamped on the tag. You must attend these devices a minimum of once a day. If you do not attend these devices (see § 27.93 of this chapter), you must remove them from the refuge.

6. We prohibit snagging or attempting to snag fish.

7. We allow crawfishing.

8. We only allow the taking of frog by Special Use Permit.

GRAND BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and mourning dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting from 30 minutes before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon) on Saturdays, Sundays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Hunters may enter the refuge 2 hours before legal sunrise. Hunters must remove all decoys, blind material (see § 27.93 of this chapter), and harvested waterfowl from the area no later than 1 p.m. each day.

2. You must only use portable or temporary blinds.

3. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while hunting waterfowl in the field.

4. The refuge is a day-use area only with the exception of legal hunting activities.

5. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles on all refuge hunts.

6. We prohibit target practice on refuge property.

7. We prohibit mules and horses on refuge hunts.

8. We allow retrievers for waterfowl hunting. We require all dogs to wear a collar displaying the owner's name, address, and telephone number.

9. You must unload and case or dismantle firearms (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) before transporting them in a vehicle or boat within the boundaries of the refuge or along rights-of-way for public or private land within the refuge.

10. Each hunter must possess and carry a current, signed copy of the refuge hunting permit while participating in refuge hunts.

11. Youth hunters under age 16 must possess and carry a State-approved hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth

hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. An adult may supervise no more than two youths during small game hunts and one youth during big game hunts.

12. We prohibit the use of airboats, mudboats, motorized pirogues, and air-cooled propulsion engines on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A4 through A7 and A10 through A12 apply.

2. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)). All shotgun ammunition must meet legal shot-size requirements. We only allow .22 caliber rimfire.

3. We prohibit the possession of dogs for squirrel hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A4 through A7 and A9 through A12 apply.

2. We only allow hunting with bow and arrow. We prohibit the use of poisonous arrows (see § 32.2(g)). We prohibit firearms.

3. We prohibit the use or construction of any permanent tree stand. We allow portable and climbing stands, but you must remove them from the tree when not in use or they will be subject to confiscation (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit hunting by organized deer drives of two or more hunters. We define ''drive'' as the act of chasing, pursuing, disturbing, or otherwise directing deer so as to make the animals more susceptible to harvest.

5. We prohibit hunting with the aid of bait (see § 32.2(h)).

6. We prohibit the use of dogs to hunt deer and feral hog.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HILLSIDE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, merganser, coot, and dove in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Each hunter age 16 and older must possess and carry a valid signed refuge Public Use Permit certifying that he or she understands and will comply with all regulations. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

2. Before hunting or fishing, all participants must display their User Information Card in plain view on the dashboard of their vehicle so that the Permit Number is readable.

3. Failure to display the User Information Card will result in the loss of the participant's annual refuge Public Use Permit.

4. We prohibit hunting or entry into areas designated as ''CLOSED'' (see refuge brochure map).

5. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages (see §32.2(j)).

6. We prohibit use of plastic flagging tape.

7. You must park vehicles in such a manner as not to obstruct roads, gates, turn rows, or firelanes (see §27.31(h) of this chapter).

8. We are open for hunting during the State season except during the muzzleloader deer hunt.

9. Valid permit holders may take the following furbearers in season incidental to other refuge hunts with legal weapons used for that hunt: raccoon, opossum, coyote, beaver, bobcat, and nutria.

10. We allow ATVs only on designated trails (see §27.31 of this chapter) (see refuge brochure map) from September 15 through February 28.

11. You may possess or use only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)) while in the field.

12. You may take migratory birds with shotguns shooting only approved nontoxic shot.

13. Hunters must remove all decoys, blind material (see §27.93 of this chapter), and harvested waterfowl from the area no later than 1 p.m. each day.

14. We allow goose, duck, merganser and coot hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon). We allow entry into the refuge at 4 a.m.

15. There is no early teal season.

16. We open for dove hunting on specified dates and areas within the first and second State seasons. The first two Saturdays of the first season require a Limited Hunt Permit assigned by random computer drawing. At the end of the hunt you must return the permit with information concerning your hunt. If you fail to return this permit, you will not be eligible for any limited hunts the next year. Contact the refuge headquarters for specific dates and open areas.

B. Upland Game Hunting.We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A10 apply.

2. We allow shotguns with only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)), and .22 and .17 caliber rimfire rifles for taking small game.

3. We allow dogs for hunting squirrel and quail and for the February rabbit hunt.

4. During the rabbit and quail hunts, any person hunting or accompanying another person hunting must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-

orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment.

5. Beginning the first day after the deer muzzleloader hunt, we restrict entry into the Turkey Point area until March 1.

6. With exception for raccoon hunting, we limit refuge ingress and egress to the period of 4 a.m. to 1½ hours after legal sunset.

7. We prohibit horses and mules.

8. We prohibit hunting over or the placement of bait (see §32.2(h)). Baiting means the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, or scattering of any salt, grain, powder, liquid or other feed substance to attract game.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A10, B5, and B8 apply.

2. During all gun and muzzleloader deer hunts: all participants must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment while hunting and en route to and from hunting areas.

3. We prohibit organized drives for deer and feral hog.

4. Hunting or shooting within or adjacent to open fields and tree plantations less than 5 feet (1.5 m) in height must be from a stand a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) above the ground.

5. We prohibit hunting or shooting into a 100-foot (30-m) zone along either side of pipelines, power line rights-of-way, designated roads, trails, or around parking lots (see refuge brochure map). We consider you to be hunting if you occupy a stand or a blind, have a loaded hunting firearm, or have an arrow nocked in a bow.

6. We designate deer check station dates, locations, and requirements in the refuge brochure.

7. We allow hunters to possess and hunt from only one stand or blind. Complex Headquarters will use a specific method to identify stands and blinds. We prohibit the use of climbing spikes or hunting from a tree in which metal objects have been screwed or driven (see §32.2(i)). Hunters may place a deer stand or blind 48 hours prior to a hunt and must remove it within 48 hours after each designated hunt. Hunters may place turkey blinds the day of the hunt and remove them after each day's hunt.

8. During designated muzzleloader hunts, we allow archery equipment and muzzleloaders loaded with a single ball. While hunting, we prohibit breech-loading firearms of any type.

9. Turkey hunting opportunities will consist of three limited draw hunts within the State season time frame. These hunts require a Limited Hunt Permit assigned by random computer drawing. At the end of the hunt you must return the permit with information concerning your hunt. If you fail to return this permit, you will not be eligible for any limited hunts the next year. Contact refuge headquarters for specific requirements, hunts, and application dates.

10. Hunts and hunt dates are available at the refuge headquarters in July, and we post them in the refuge brochure.

11. We prohibit all other public use on the refuge during all gun and muzzleloader deer hunts.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close all refuge waters during the gun and muzzleloader deer hunt.

2. We allow fishing in the borrow ponds along the north levee (see refuge brochure map) throughout the year except during the gun and muzzleloader deer hunt.

3. We open all other refuge waters March 1 through November 15.

4. We prohibit trot lines, limb lines, jugs, seines, and traps.

5. We prohibit fishing from bridges.

6. We allow frogging during the State bullfrog season.

7. We allow ATVs on designated trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) (see refuge brochure map) September 15 through February 28.

8. With the exception for frogging during the State season, we limit refuge ingress and egress for fishing to the period of 4 a.m. to 1½ hours after legal sunset.

HOLT COLLIER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of rabbit and furbearers on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Each hunter age 16 and older must possess and carry a valid signed refuge Public Use Permit certifying that he or she understands and will comply with all regulations. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

2. Before hunting or fishing, all participants must display their User Information Card in plain view on the dashboard of their vehicle so that the Permit Number is readable.

3. Failure to display the User Information Card will result in the loss of the participant's annual refuge Public Use Permit.

4. We prohibit hunting or entry into areas designated as ''CLOSED'' (see refuge brochure map).

5. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages (see §32.2(j)).

6. We prohibit use of plastic flagging tape.

7. You must park vehicles in such a manner as not to obstruct roads, gates, turn rows, or firelanes (see §27.31(h) of this chapter).

8. We are open for hunting during the State season except during the muzzleloader deer hunt.

9. Valid permit holders may take the following furbearers in season incidental to other refuge hunts with weapons legal for that hunt: raccoon, opossum, coyote, beaver, bobcat, and nutria.

10. We allow shotguns with only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)), and .22 and .17 caliber rimfire rifles for taking small game.

11. We allow rabbit and quail hunting with dogs in February.

12. During the rabbit and quail hunts, any person hunting or accompanying another person hunting must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment.

13. With exception for raccoon hunting, we limit refuge ingress and egress to the period of 4 a.m. to 1½ hours after legal sunset.

14. We prohibit horses and mules.

15. We prohibit hunting over or the placement of bait (see §32.2(h)). Baiting means the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, or scattering of any salt, grain, powder, liquid, or other feed substance to attract game.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1 through B7, B9, and B13 through B15 apply.

2. During the muzzleloader deer hunt all participants must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment while hunting and en route to and from hunting areas.

3. We prohibit organized drives for deer and feral hog.

4. Hunting or shooting within or adjacent to open fields and or tree plantations less than 5 feet (1.5 m) in height must be from a stand a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) above the ground.

5. We prohibit hunting or shooting into a 100-foot (30-m) zone along either side of pipelines, power line rights-of-way, designated roads, trails, or around parking lots (see refuge brochure map). We consider it hunting if you occupy a stand or blind, have a loaded hunting firearm, or have an arrow nocked in a bow.

6. We designate deer check station dates, locations, and requirements in the refuge brochure.

7. We allow hunters to possess and hunt from only one stand or blind. Complex Headquarters will use a specific method to identify stands and blinds. We prohibit the use of climbing spikes or hunting from a tree into which hunters have screwed or driven metal objects (see §32.2(i)). Hunters may place a deer stand or blind 48 hours prior to a hunt and must remove it within 48 hours after each designated hunt.

8. During designated muzzleloader hunts, we allow archery equipment and muzzleloaders loaded with a single ball. While hunting, we prohibit breech-loading firearms of any type.

9. Hunts and hunt dates are available at the refuge headquarters in July, and we post them in the refuge brochure.

10. We prohibit all other public use on the refuge during muzzleloader deer hunts.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MATHEWS BRAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, merganser, and coot in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting during the open State season. The first 2 days of the season and all weekends, with the exception of youth weekends, are limited draw hunts. These hunts require a Limited Hunt Permit assigned by random computer drawing. At the end of the hunt you must return the permit with information concerning your hunt. If you fail to return this permit, you will not be eligible for any limited hunts the next year. Contact refuge headquarters for specific requirements, hunts, and application dates.

2. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Hunters age 16 and older must possess and carry a valid signed refuge Public Use Permit certifying that he or she understands and will comply with all regulations. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

3. Before hunting or fishing, all participants must display their User Information Card in plain view on the dashboard of their vehicle so that the Permit Number is readable.

4. Failure to display the User Information Card will result in the loss of the participant's annual refuge Public Use Permit.

5. We prohibit hunting or entry into areas designated as ''CLOSED'' (see refuge brochure map).

6. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages (see §32.2(j)).

7. We prohibit use of plastic flagging tape.

8. You must park vehicles in such a manner as not to obstruct roads, gates, turn rows, or firelanes (see §27.31(h) of this chapter).

9. Valid permit holders may take the following furbearers in season incidental to other refuge hunts with legal weapons used for that hunt: raccoon, opossum, coyote, beaver, bobcat, and nutria.

10. You may possess or use only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)) while in the field.

11. You may take migratory birds with shotguns shooting only approved nontoxic shot.

12. Hunters must remove all decoys, blind material (see §27.93 of this chapter), boats, and harvested waterfowl from the area no later than 1 p.m. each day.

13. We allow goose, duck, merganser, and coot hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon). We allow entry into the refuge at 4 a.m.

14. There is no early teal season.

15. Beginning the day before duck season opens and ending the last day of duck season, we close refuge waters to all public use from 1 p.m. until 4 a.m.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A2 through A9 and A15 apply.

2. We allow shotguns with only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)) and .22 and .17 caliber rimfire rifles for taking small game.

3. We allow dogs for hunting squirrel and for the February rabbit hunt.

4. During the rabbit hunts, any person hunting or accompanying another person hunting must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment.

5. We prohibit horses and mules.

6. Beginning the day before waterfowl season, we restrict hunting to the waterfowl hunting area (see refuge brochure map).

7. We prohibit hunting over or the placement of bait (see §32.2(h)). Baiting means the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, or scattering of any salt, grain, powder, liquid, or other feed substance to attract game.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A9, A15, and B5 through B7 apply.

2. We allow archery hunting October 1 through January 31.

3. State bag limits apply.

4. We prohibit organized drives for deer and feral hog.

5. Hunting or shooting within or adjacent to open fields or tree plantations less than 5 feet (1.5 m) in height must be from a stand a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) above the ground.

6. We prohibit hunting or shooting into a 100-foot (30-m) zone along either side of pipelines, power line rights-of-way, designated roads, trails, or around parking lots (see refuge brochure map). We consider it hunting if you occupy a stand or blind, have a loaded hunting firearm, or have an arrow nocked in a bow.

7. We designate deer check station dates, locations, and requirements in the refuge brochure.

8. We allow hunters to possess and hunt from only one stand or blind. Complex Headquarters will use a specific method to identify stands and blinds. We prohibit the use of climbing spikes or hunting from a tree into which hunters have screwed or driven metal objects (see §32.2(i)). A hunter may place a deer stand or blind 48 hours prior to a hunt and must remove it within 48 hours after each designated hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing in all refuge waters throughout the year, except in the waterfowl sanctuary, which we close from the first day of duck season through March 1 (see refuge brochure map).

2. Beginning the day before duck season opens and ending March 1, we close refuge waters to all public use from 1 p.m. until 4 a.m.

3. We prohibit trot lines, limb lines, jugs, seines, and traps.

4. We allow frogging during the State bullfrog season.

5. With the exception for frogging during the State season, we limit refuge ingress and egress for fishing to the period from 4 a.m. to 1½ hours after legal sunset.

MORGAN BRAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, merganser, and coot on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Hunters age 16 and older must possess and carry a valid signed refuge Public Use Permit certifying that he or she understands and will comply with all regulations. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

2. Before hunting or fishing, all participants must display their User Information Card in plain view on the dashboard of their vehicle so that the Permit Number is readable.

3. Failure to display the User Information Card will result in the loss of the participant's annual refuge Public Use Permit.

4. We prohibit hunting or entry into areas designated as ''CLOSED'' (see refuge brochure map).

5. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages (see §32.2(j)).

6. We prohibit use of plastic flagging tape.

7. You must park vehicles in such a manner as not to obstruct roads, gates, turn rows, or firelanes (see §27.31(h) of this chapter).

8. We are open for hunting during the State season except during the muzzleloader deer hunt.

9. Valid permit holders may take the following furbearers in season incidental to other refuge hunts with legal weapons used for that hunt: raccoon, opossum, coyote, beaver, bobcat, and nutria.

10. We allow ATVs only on designated trails (see §27.31 of this chapter) (see refuge brochure map) from September 15 through February 28.

11. You may possess or use only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)) while in the field.

12. You may take migratory birds with shotguns shooting only approved nontoxic shot.

13. Hunters must remove all decoys, blind material (see §27.93 of this chapter), and harvested waterfowl from the area no later than 1 p.m. each day.

14. We allow goose, duck, merganser, and coot hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon). We allow entry into the refuge at 4 a.m.

15. There is no early teal season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A11 apply.

2. We allow shotguns with only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)), and .22 and .17 caliber rimfire rifles for taking small game.

3. We allow dogs for hunting squirrel and quail and for the February rabbit hunt.

4. During the rabbit and quail hunts, any person hunting or accompanying another person hunting must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment.

5. With exception for raccoon hunting, we limit refuge ingress and egress to the period of 4 a.m. to 1½ hours after legal sunset.

6. We prohibit horses and mules.

7. We prohibit hunting over or the placement of bait (see §32.2(h)). Baiting means the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, or scattering of any salt, grain, powder, liquid or other feed substance to attract game.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A7, A9, A10, and B5 through B7 apply.

2. During muzzleloader deer hunts all participants must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment while hunting and en route to and from hunting areas.

3. We prohibit organized drives for deer and feral hog.

4. Hunting or shooting within or adjacent to open fields or tree plantations less than 5 feet (1.5 m) in height must be from a stand a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) above the ground.

5. We prohibit hunting or shooting into a 100-foot (30-m) zone along either side of pipelines, power line rights-of-way, designated roads, trails, or around parking lots (see refuge brochure map). We consider it hunting if you occupy a stand or blind or have an arrow nocked in a bow.

6. We designate deer check station dates, locations, and requirements in the refuge brochure.

7. We allow hunters to possess and hunt from only one stand or blind. Complex Headquarters will use a specific method to identify stands and blinds. We prohibit the use of climbing spikes or hunting from a tree into which hunters have screwed or driven metal objects. Hunters may place a deer stand or blind 48 hours prior to a hunt and must remove it within 48 hours after each designated hunt.

8. During designated muzzleloader hunts, we allow archery equipment and muzzleloaders loaded with a single ball. While hunting, we prohibit breech-loading firearms of any type.

9. Hunts and hunt dates are available at the refuge headquarters in July, and we post them in the refuge brochure.

10. We prohibit all other public use on the refuge during all muzzleloader deer hunts.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close all refuge waters during the muzzleloader deer hunt.

2. From November 16 to February 28, we allow fishing in refuge waters north of Providence Road except Providence Ponds, which we close from the first day of waterfowl season until March 1.

3. We open all other refuge waters March 1 through November 15.

4. We prohibit trot lines, limb lines, jugs, seines, and traps.

5. We allow frogging during the State bullfrog season.

6. With the exception for frogging during the State season, we limit refuge ingress and egress for fishing to the period of 4 a.m. to 1½ hours after legal sunset.

7. Conditions A2 through A10 apply.

NOXUBEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, woodcock, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require waterfowl hunters to sign and carry the refuge brochure signifying that they have read and understood the rules of the hunt. The brochure must be in the hunter's possession at all times while hunting on the refuge. We also conduct a waterfowl drawing. There is a $15 fee per submission (one submission per individual), and we ask prospective hunters to submit their name and address for the drawing. We will send letters to those hunters selected and deposit those hunters' money orders or checks. The drawn name will be on a list and checked off at the refuge the morning of the hunt. We allow only two companions to accompany each selected hunter. If an individual is not drawn, we will return the $15 entry fee to the unsuccessful applicant.

2. There is no early teal season.

3. We allow waterfowl hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon) on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

4. Hunters must remove all decoys, blind material, and harvested waterfowl from the area no later than 12 p.m. (noon) each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

5. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. One adult may supervise not more than two youth hunters.

6. Each day all waterfowl hunters must check in and out at the refuge's duck check station.

7. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages (see § 32.2(j)).

8. Handguns must be in compliance with State regulations.

9. Waterfowl hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

10. We prohibit leaving boats overnight on the refuge (see § 29.93 of this chapter).

11. During the deer firearm hunts, any person hunting woodcock or accompanying another person hunting must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, opossum, raccoon, coyote, beaver, and nutria on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit upland game hunting within the designated areas for waterfowl hunting when this hunt is taking place.

2. We only allow shotguns with approved nontoxic shot for hunting upland game in greentree reservoirs 1, 2, and 4.

3. We only allow shotguns with a shot size no larger than No. 2 and rifles no larger than a standard .22 caliber for taking upland game (we prohibit .22 caliber magnums).

4. The refuge allows the use of dogs for hunting rabbit and squirrel. We allow use of dogs for rabbit hunting only after January 1. We allow dogs for squirrel hunting between December 16 and December 23 and after January 1.

5. We allow the use of dogs for raccoon and opossum hunting between the hours of legal sunset and legal sunrise.

6. During the deer firearm hunts, any person hunting upland game or accompanying another person hunting must wear at least 500 square inches (3,200 cm^2) of unbroken fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment.

7. Conditions A5, A7, A8, and A10 apply.

8. We prohibit horses and mules.

9. We prohibit hunting or entry into areas designated as being ''closed'' (see refuge brochure map).

10. We require hunters to sign and carry the refuge brochure signifying they have read and understood the rules of the hunt. This brochure must be in the hunter's possession at all times while hunting on the refuge.

11. Valid permit holders may take the following animals in season incidental to other upland game hunts with legal firearms used for that hunt: Coyote, beaver, nutria, and feral hog.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, feral hog, and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A5, A7, A8, A10, B8, and B9 apply.

2. We identify hunts and hunt dates in the refuge brochure/permit, which is available at the refuge headquarters.

3. We require hunters to sign and carry the refuge brochure signifying they have read and understood the rules of the hunt. This brochure must be in the hunter's possession at all times while hunting on the refuge. We also charge a $15 fee to hunt white-tailed deer. Hunters must provide their name either by mail or in person at the refuge, and we will issue a numbered permit containing tags. The hunter must sign each tag and must attach one tag to game at the time of harvest.

4. We prohibit organized drives for deer.

5. You may place portable stands on the refuge from September 1 through January 15 and must remove them by January 15.

6. Valid deer permit holders may also take feral hogs and coyotes while deer hunting.

7. We do not require turkey hunters to use nontoxic shot in greentree reservoirs 1, 2, and 4.

8. We prohibit big game hunting in the area designated for waterfowl hunting when this hunt is taking place.

9. We prohibit hanging and/or cleaning deer within the refuge's picnic area, boat ramp, parking lots, and other public use areas.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The sport fishing, boating, and bow fishing seasons extend from March 1 through October 31, except for the Noxubee River and borrow pit areas along Highway 25 that are open year-round.

2. We prohibit anglers leaving boats overnight on the refuge (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. Anglers must keep boat travel at idle speed, and they must not create a wake when moving.

4. We prohibit limb lines, snag lines, and hand grappling in Ross Branch, Bluff, and Loakfoma Lakes.

5. Anglers must tag pole and set hooks with their name and address when using them in rivers, creeks, and other water bodies. Anglers must remove these devices when not in use.

6. Trotlining:

i. Anglers must label each end of the trotline floats with the owner's name and address.

ii. We limit trotlines to one line per person, and we allow no more than two trotlines per boat.

iii. Anglers must tend all trotlines every 24 hours and remove them when not in use.

7. Jug fishing:

i. Anglers must label each jug with their name and address.

ii. Anglers must attend all jugs every 24 hours and remove them when not in use.

8. We require a Special Use Permit for night time bow fishing.

9. We require anglers to possess and carry a signed, no-cost, refuge hunting, fishing, and public use permit (signed brochure) when fishing on the refuge.

PANTHER SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, merganser, and coot in accordance with State regulations subject to the following regulations:

1. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Each hunters age 16 and older must possess and carry a valid signed refuge Public Use Permit certifying that he or she understands and will comply with all regulations. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

2. Before hunting or fishing, all participants must display their User Information Card in plain view on the dashboard of their vehicle so that the Permit Number is readable.

3. Failure to display the User Information Card will result in the loss of the participant's annual refuge Public Use Permit.

4. We prohibit hunting or entry into areas designated as ''CLOSED'' (see refuge brochure map).

5. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages (see §32.2(j)).

6. We prohibit use of plastic flagging tape.

7. You must park vehicles in such a manner as not to obstruct roads, gates, turn rows, or firelanes (see §27.31(h) of this chapter).

8. We are open for hunting during the State season except during the limited draw hunts.

9. Valid permit holders may take the following furbearers in season incidental to other refuge hunts with legal weapons used for that hunt: raccoon, opossum, coyote, beaver, bobcat, and nutria.

10. We allow ATVs on designated trails (see §27.31 of this chapter) (see refuge brochure map) from September 15 through February 28.

11. You may possess or use only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)) while in the field.

12. You may take migratory birds with shotguns shooting only approved nontoxic shot.

13. Hunters must remove all decoys, blind material (see §27.93 of this chapter), and harvested waterfowl from the area no later than 1 p.m. each day.

14. We allow goose, duck, merganser, and coot hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon). We allow entry into the refuge at 4 a.m.

15. There is no early teal season.

16. We allow hunting of snow geese during the Light Goose Conservation order seasons by Special Use Permit.

17. Waterfowl hunting in Unit 1 will be on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Waterfowl hunting in Unit 2 will be Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (see refuge brochure for details).

18. We reserve the last weekend of December for youth waterfowl hunting. One adult hunter age 21 or older, who we also allow to hunt, must accompany each youth hunter age 15 and under.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A10 apply.

2. We allow shotguns with only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)), and .22 and .17 caliber rimfire rifles for taking small game.

3. We allow dogs for hunting squirrel and quail and for the February rabbit hunt.

4. During the rabbit and quail hunts, any person hunting or accompanying another person hunting must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment.

5. Beginning the first day after the last limited draw deer hunt until March 1, we restrict all entry into the lower twist area.

6. With exception for raccoon hunting, we limit refuge ingress and egress to the period of 4 a.m. to 1½ hours after legal sunset.

7. We prohibit horses and mules.

8. We prohibit hunting over or the placement of bait (see § 32.2(h)). Baiting means the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, or scattering of any salt, grain, powder, liquid, or other feed substance to attract game.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A7, A9, A10, and B6 through B8 apply.

2. We allow shotguns shooting only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)) and archery equipment for turkey hunting.

3. You must immediately tag all deer harvested prior to moving it during limited hunts; we provide the tags.

4. During all gun and muzzleloader deer hunts all participants must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment while hunting and en route to and from hunting areas.

5. We prohibit organized drives for deer or feral hog.

6. Hunting or shooting within or adjacent to open fields or tree plantations less than 5 feet (1.5 m) in height must be from a stand a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) above the ground.

7. We prohibit hunting or shooting into a 100-foot (30-m) zone along either side of pipelines, power line rights-of-way, designated roads, trails, or around parking lots (see refuge brochure map). We consider it hunting if you occupy a stand or blind, have a loaded hunting firearm, or have an arrow nocked in a bow.

8. We designate deer check station dates, locations, and requirements in the refuge brochure.

9. We allow hunters to possess and hunt from only one stand or blind. Complex Headquarters will use a specific method to identify stands and blinds. We prohibit the use of climbing spikes or hunting from a tree into which hunters have screwed or driven metal objects. Hunters may place a deer stand or blind 48 hours prior to a hunt and must remove it within 48 hours after each designated hunt. Hunters may place turkey blinds the day of the hunt and remove them after each day's hunt.

10. During designated muzzleloader hunts, we allow archery equipment and muzzleloaders loaded with a single ball. While hunting, we prohibit breech-loading firearms of any type.

11. The limited draw hunts require a Limited Hunt Permit assigned by random computer drawing. At the end of the hunt you must return the permit with information concerning your hunt. If you fail to return this permit, you will not be eligible for any limited hunts the next year. Contact refuge headquarters for specific requirements, hunts, and application dates.

12. Hunts and hunt dates are available at the refuge headquarters in July, and we post them in the refuge brochure.

13. We prohibit all other public use on the refuge during all limited draw hunts.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close all refuge waters during all limited draw hunts.

2. We open waters between the East and West levee, the Landside Ditch, and the portion of Panther Creek adjacent to the West Levee year-round except during limited draw hunts.

3. We open all other refuge waters March 1 through November 15.

4. We prohibit trot lines, limb lines, jugs, seines, and traps.

5. We allow frogging during the State bullfrog season.

6. With the exception for frogging during the State season, refuge ingress and egress for fishing is limited to the period of 4 a.m. to 1½ hours after legal sunset.

7. Conditions A1 through A7 and A10 apply.

ST. CATHERINE CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and coot during the State season in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting in Butler Lake, Salt Lake, and Gillard Lake from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon) on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.

2. If you are a hunter age 16 or older, you must possess and carry a valid, signed refuge Public Use Permit (only signature required) certifying that you understand and will comply with all regulations.

3. The refuge will close for hunting when flooding restricts safe access.

4. We restrict access to Butler Lake for waterfowl hunting only to Butler Lake Road.

5. Hunters must remove harvested waterfowl, temporary blinds and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) used for duck hunting by 1 p.m. daily.

6. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (§ 32.2(k)).

7. You must use portable blinds.

8. Refuge users may enter the refuge no earlier than 4 a.m. and must exit the refuge by 2 hours after legal sunset.

9. All persons in all underway boats must wear U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation devices.

10. You must hand-launch boats except at designated boat ramps, where you may trailer-launch them.

11. We allow all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and utility-type vehicles (UTVs) as per State WMA regulations and size specifications on designated trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) from September 15 through the hunting season. An ATV is an off-road vehicle with factory specifications not to exceed the following: Weight 750 pounds (337.5 kg), length 85 inches (212.5 cm), and width 48 inches (120 cm). We restrict ATV tires to those no larger than 25 inches (62.5 cm) x 12 inches (30 cm) with a maximum 1 inch (2.5 cm) lug height and a maximum allowable tire pressure of 7 psi as indicated on the tire by the manufacturer.

12. Hunters must be age 16 or older to operate an ATV on the refuge.

13. State bag limits apply.

14. We prohibit the following acts: Possession of alcohol while hunting (see § 32.2(j)); entering the refuge from private property; hunters entering the refuge from public waterways; overnight parking; parking or hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of any petroleum facility or equipment, or refuge residences and buildings; parking by hunters in refuge headquarters parking lot; and use of handguns for hunting on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, raccoon, opossum, and woodcock in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow shotguns, .22 caliber rimfire rifles or smaller, and muzzleloading rifles under .38 caliber shooting patched round balls, except for raccoon hunting (see condition 3iv below). We prohibit the possession of .22 caliber magnum rifles, slugs, buckshot, or rifle ammunition larger than .22 rimfire.

2. You must wear a hunter-orange hat and upper garment when hunting in open fields or reforested areas.

3. We allow raccoon hunting only during the month of February from legal sunset to legal sunrise with the following conditions:

i. We require dogs.

ii. We prohibit hunting along/from Carthage-Linwood Road.

iii. We prohibit the use of boats and ATVs.

iv. You may use only .22 caliber rimfire rifles for hunting.

4. You may take beaver, nutria, coyote, and hog incidental to the hunt.

5. Conditions A2 and A6 through A14 apply.

6. We prohibit the following acts: Target practice; marking trails with tape, paper, paint, or any other artificial means; and riding horses or mules.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow deer and lottery youth turkey hunting in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow only still hunting.

2. Hunters may take only one deer per day. State regulations apply.

3. We require hunters to wear a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of unbroken hunter orange as the outermost layer of clothing on the chest and back, and in addition, we require a hat or cap of unbroken hunter orange. You must wear the solid-hunter-orange items while in the field.

4. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older.

5. We must receive all applications for the limited youth lottery draw turkey hunt by February 28 of each year.

6. Youth (ages 10 to 15) gun deer and waterfowl hunts will coincide with designated State youth hunts each year. Youth deer hunters may use any weapon deemed legal by the State except for buckshot, which we prohibit.

7. We prohibit insertion of metal objects into trees or hunting from trees that contain inserted metal objects (see § 32.2(i)).

8. We prohibit the use or possession of climbing spurs.

9. You must dismantle blinds and tripods, and you must remove stands from the tree each day. You must remove all stands, blinds, and tripods (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge before February 7 of each year.

10. You must check all deer harvested on the refuge at one of the three self-clearing, mandatory deer check stations.

11. State season bag limits apply.

12. Conditions A2, A6 through A14, B4, and B6 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing during daylight hours only from February 1 until the day prior to the State firearms season opening each year in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a Public Use Permit (only signature required) for all anglers between ages 16 and 65.

2. We prohibit the use of ATVs (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

3. On the Sibley Unit, we prohibit motorized boats north of the Ring Levee. Anglers may hand-launch boats in Swamp Lake during nonflood conditions.

4. An adult age 21 or older must supervise youth age 15 and younger who may fish in

the Kid's Pond. We prohibit adults from fishing in this pond.

5. We allow bow fishing. Bow anglers must abide by State law.

6. We allow nighttime bow fishing on the refuge but only through a Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) issued by the refuge manager.

7. We prohibit the following acts: Crawfishing and commercial fishing or possession of trotline equipment including limb lines, nets, traps, yo-yos, or jugs.

8. Conditions A10, A11, and A14 apply.

TALLAHATCHIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory waterfowl, coots, snipe, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Hunters born after January 1, 1972, also must carry a Hunter Education Safety Course card or certificate. All hunters must possess and carry a valid, signed refuge Hunting Permit certifying that he or she understands and will comply with all regulations. You may obtain permits at North Mississippi Refuges Complex Headquarters, 2776 Sunset Drive, Grenada, Mississippi 38901, or at the Dahomey National Wildlife Refuge Office, Box 831, Highway 446, Boyle, Mississippi 38730, or by mail from the above addresses.

2. We restrict all public use to the period beginning 2 hours before legal sunrise and ending 2 hours after legal sunset except during the raccoon hunt. We prohibit entering or remaining on the refuge before or after hours.

3. We only allow hunting of migratory game birds on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays from ½ hour before legal sunrise and ending at 12 p.m. (noon). Hunters must remove all decoys, blind material (see § 27.93 of this chapter), and harvested waterfowl from the area no later than 1 p.m. each day. After duck, merganser, and coot season closes, we allow hunting of goose daily, during the period beginning ½ hour before legal sunrise and ending at legal sunset.

4. We prohibit public hunting north of Mississippi Highway 8.

5. Each hunter must obtain a daily User Information Card (pink) available at each refuge information station and follow the printed instructions on the card. You must display the card in plain view on the dashboard of your vehicle so that the personal information is readable. Prior to leaving the refuge, you must complete the reverse side of the card and deposit it at one of the refuge information stations. Include all game harvested, and if you harvest no game, report ''0.''

6. We may close certain areas of the refuge for sanctuary or administrative purposes. We will mark such areas with ''No Hunting'' or ''Area Closed'' signs.

7. We prohibit all handguns.

8. Waterfowl hunters may leave boats meeting all State registration requirements on refuge water bodies throughout the waterfowl season. You must remove boats (see § 27.93 of this chapter) within 72 hours after the season closes.

9. We restrict motor vehicle use to roads designated as vehicle access roads on the refuge map (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We prohibit blocking access to any road or trail entering the refuge (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

10. All hunters or persons on the refuge for any reason during any open refuge hunting season must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of visible, unbroken, fluorescent orange-colored material above the waistline. Waterfowl hunters must comply while walking/boating to and from actual hunting area. Waterfowl hunters may remove the fluorescent orange while actually hunting.

11. We only allow dogs on the refuge when specifically authorized for hunting. We encourage the use of dogs to retrieve dead or wounded waterfowl. Dogs must remain in the immediate control of their handlers at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

12. You must remove decoys, blinds, other personal property, and litter (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the hunting area following each morning's hunt. We prohibit cutting or removing trees and other vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter). We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, tacks, or other types of markers.

13. We prohibit ATVs (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter), horses, and mules on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, rabbit, beaver, nutria, raccoon, coyote, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A4, A5, A6, A9, and A13 apply.

2. We restrict all public use to the period beginning 2 hours before legal sunrise and ending 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit entering or remaining on the refuge before or after hours. We establish special provisions for raccoon hunting; contact the refuge office for details.

3. We only allow shotguns with approved nontoxic shotgun shot (see § 32.2(k)) and .22 caliber rifles. We prohibit all handguns.

4. All hunters or persons on the refuge for any reason during any open refuge hunting season must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of visible, unbroken, fluorescent orange-colored material above the waistline.

5. We only allow dogs on the refuge after the general Gun Deer Hunt. Dogs must remain in the immediate control of their handlers at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

6. We prohibit the cutting or removal of trees and other vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter). We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, tacks, or other types of markers.

C. *Big Game Hunting*. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A4, A5, A6, A7, A9, and A13 apply.

2. We restrict all public use to 2 hours before legal sunrise and to 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit entering or remaining on the refuge before or after hours.

3. All hunters or persons on the refuge for any reason during any open refuge hunting season must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of visible, unbroken, fluorescent orange-colored material above the waistline. We do not require this for turkey hunting.

4. We prohibit dogs for any big game hunt.

5. We prohibit use or possession of any drug or device for employing such drug for hunting (see § 32.2(g)).

6. We prohibit organized drives for deer.

7. We prohibit hunting or shooting across any open, fallow, or planted field from ground level or on or across any public road, public highway, railroad, or their rights-of-way during all general gun and primitive weapon hunts.

8. You may erect portable deer stands 2 weeks prior to the opening of archery season on the refuge, and you must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) by January 31. We prohibit the cutting or removal of trees and other vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter). We prohibit the use of flagging, paint, blazes, tacks, or other types of markers.

D. *Sport Fishing*. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. All anglers must possess and carry a valid, signed refuge fishing permit certifying that you understand and will comply with all regulations. You may obtain permits at North Mississippi Refuges Complex Headquarters, 2776 Sunset Drive, Grenada, Mississippi 38901, or at the Dahomey National Wildlife Refuge Office, Box 381, Highway 446, Boyle, Mississippi 38730, or by mail to the above addresses.

2. We close the refuge to fishing from October 1 through February 28.

3. We only allow bank or boat sport fishing south of Mississippi Highway 8.

4. We prohibit possession of any weapon (see § 27.42 of this chapter) while fishing on the refuge.

5. We prohibit possession or use of jugs, seines, nets, hand-grab baskets, slat traps/baskets, or any other similar devices and commercial fishing of any kind.

6. We only allow trotlines, yo-yos, limb lines, crawfish traps, or any other similar devices for recreational use. You must tag or mark them with the angler's full name and full residence address, including zip code written with waterproof ink, legibly inscribed or legibly stamped on the tag; and attend the devices a minimum of once daily. When not attended, you must remove these devices (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge.

7. We prohibit snagging or attempting to snag fish.

8. We allow crawfishing.

9. We only allow take of frog by Special Use Permit.

YAZOO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, merganser, coot, and dove on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Youth hunters age 15 and under must possess and carry a hunter safety course card or certificate. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Each hunters age 16 and older must possess and carry a valid signed refuge Public Use Permit certifying that he or she understands and will comply with all regulations. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

2. Before hunting or fishing, all participants must display their User Information Card in plain view on the dashboard of their vehicle so that the Permit Number is readable.

3. Failure to display the User Information Card will result in the loss of the participant's annual refuge Public Use Permit.

4. We prohibit hunting or entry into areas designated as ''CLOSED'' (see refuge brochure map).

5. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages (see §32.2(j)).

6. We prohibit use of plastic flagging tape.

7. You must park vehicles in such a manner as not to obstruct roads, gates, turn rows, or firelanes (see §27.31(h) of this chapter).

8. We are open for hunting within specific dates and areas during the State season except during limited draw deer hunts.

9. Valid permit holders may take the following furbearers in season incidental to other refuge hunts with legal weapons used for that hunt: raccoon, opossum, coyote, beaver, bobcat, and nutria.

10. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)) while in the field.

11. You may take migratory birds with shotguns shooting only approved nontoxic shot.

12. Hunters must remove all decoys, blind material (see §27.93 of this chapter), and harvested waterfowl from the area no later than 1 p.m. each day.

13 We allow goose, duck, merganser, and coot hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon). We allow entry into the refuge at 4 a.m.

14. There is no early teal season.

15. We allow hunting of snow geese during the Light Goose Conservation Order seasons by Special Use Permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting during the open State season except during limited draw hunts.

2. Conditions A1 through A9 apply.

3. We allow shotguns with only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)), and .22 and .17 caliber rimfire rifles for taking small game.

4. We allow dogs for hunting squirrel and quail and for the February rabbit hunt.

5. During the rabbit and quail hunts, any person hunting or accompanying another person hunting must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment.

6. With exception for raccoon hunting, refuge ingress and egress is limited to the period of 4 a.m. to 1½ hours after legal sunset.

7. We prohibit horses and mules.

8. We allow rabbit hunting on the Herron and Brown Tracts. Contact refuge headquarters for hunt dates, maps, and additional information.

9. We prohibit hunting over or the placement of bait (see § 32.2(h)). Baiting means the direct or indirect placing, exposing, depositing, or scattering of any salt, grain, powder, liquid, or other feed substance to attract game.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A7, A9, B6, B7, and B9 apply.

2. We allow shotguns shooting only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)) and archery equipment for turkey hunting.

3. During all gun and muzzleloader deer hunts all participants must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material visible above the waistline as an outer garment while hunting and en route to and from hunting areas.

4. We prohibit organized drives for deer.

5. Hunting or shooting within or adjacent to open fields or tree plantations less than 5 feet (1.5 m) in height must be from a stand a minimum of 10 feet (3 m) above the ground.

6. We prohibit hunting or shooting into a 100-foot (30-m) zone along either side of pipelines, power line rights-of-way, designated roads, trails, or around parking lots (see refuge brochure map). We consider it hunting if you occupy a stand or blind, have a loaded hunting firearm, or have an arrow nocked in a bow.

7. We designate deer check station dates, locations, and requirements in the refuge brochure.

8. We allow hunters to possess and hunt from only one stand or blind. Complex Headquarters will use a specific method to identify stands and blinds. We prohibit the use of climbing spikes or hunting from a tree into which hunters have screwed or driven metal objects. Hunters may place a deer stand or blind 48 hours prior to a hunt and must remove it within 48 hours after each designated hunt. Hunters may place turkey blinds the day of the hunt and remove them after each day's hunt.

9. During designated muzzleloader hunts, we allow archery equipment and muzzleloaders loaded with a single ball. While hunting, we prohibit breech-loading firearms of any type.

10. Hunts and hunt dates are available at the refuge headquarters in July, and we post them in the refuge brochure.

11. We prohibit all other public use on the refuge during all limited draw hunts.

12. We allow archery deer hunting on the Herron and Brown Tracts. Contact refuge headquarters for hunt dates, maps, and additional information.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6694, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 61 FR 45367, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46396, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47379, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46917, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30785, May 12, 2000; 66 FR 46358, Sept. 4, 2001; 68 FR 57317, Oct. 2, 2003; 69 FR 54362, 54418, Sept. 8, 2004; 69 FR 55995, Sept. 17, 2004; 70 FR 54182, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33186, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45692, Sept. 3, 2009; 75 FR 18421, Apr. 12, 2010; 76 FR 3980, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56078, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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 FISH AND WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must remove all your blinds, boats, and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge each day except for blinds made entirely of marsh vegetation.

2. We prohibit cutting of woody vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter) on the refuge for blinds.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We allow upland game hunting on the 131-acre mainland unit of Boone's Crossing with archery methods only. On Johnson Island, we allow hunting of game animals during Statewide seasons using archery methods or shotguns using shot no larger than BB.

3. We allow upland game hunting on the Cora Island Unit only to shotguns with shot no larger than BB.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders at any time.

2. We prohibit hunting over or placing on the refuge any salt or other mineral blocks (see § 32.2(h)).

3. We allow only portable tree stands from September 1 through January 31. Hunters must place their full name and address on their stands.

4. We restrict deer hunters on the Boone's Crossing Unit, including Johnson Island, to archery methods only.

5. The Cora Island Unit is open to deer hunting for archery methods only.

6. We prohibit trapping on all areas of the refuge.

7. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge; this includes turkey hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must operate all motorized boats at no-wake speed.

CLARENCE CANNON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting only during the State-designated managed deer hunts.

2. We require hunters to sign in and out of the refuge each day.

3. We prohibit shooting at deer that are on any portion of the main perimeter levee.

4. We allow use of portable stands, but hunters must remove them at the end of each day. If assigned a specific blind location, you may hunt only from that location.

5. Hunters must remove all boats, blinds, blind materials, stands, platforms, scaffolds, and other hunting equipment (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

6. We close the area south of Bryants Creek to deer hunting.

7. We require hunters to check in all harvested deer with refuge personnel prior to leaving the refuge.

8. You must park all vehicles in designated parking areas (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the taking of turtle or frog (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

2. We allow only boat fishing. We allow bank fishing during managed refuge special events.

3. Anglers must remove all boats and fishing equipment at the end of each day's fishing activity (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

GREAT RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl and coot on the Long Island Division of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We allow hunting blinds constructed only on sites posted by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game species on Long Island and Fox Island Divisions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open Long Island and Fox Island Divisions for upland game hunting only from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset.

2. We close Fox Island Division to all upland game hunting from October 16 through December 31.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated portions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit construction or use of permanent blinds, platforms, or ladders (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

2. Hunters must remove all portable hunting stands, blinds, and equipment from the

refuge at the end of each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. On the Fox Island Division, we allow deer hunting only during the ''Antlerless-Only'' portion of the State firearms deer season.

4. On the Delair Division, we allow muzzleloader deer hunting only subject to the following conditions:

i. You must possess and carry a refuge permit.

ii. We require hunters to check in and out of the refuge each day.

iii. We require hunters to record all harvested deer with refuge staff before removing them from the refuge.

iv. Hunters must park all vehicles only in designated parking areas (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

5. We allow turkey hunting only on the Fox Island Division during the State spring seasons, including youth season. We do not open to fall turkey hunting.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the Long Island and Fox Island Divisions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the taking of turtle and frog (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

2. On the Fox Island Division, we allow bank fishing only along any portion of the Fox River from January 1 through October 15.

MINGO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow waterfowl hunting on Pool 8 in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow the use of hunting dogs only for waterfowl hunting, provided the dogs are under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

2. We allow waterfowl hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 1 pm.

3. We prohibit the use of paint, flagging, reflectors, tacks, or other manmade materials to mark trails or hunting locations (see § 27.61 of this chapter).

4. You must remove boats, decoys, blinds, and blind materials brought onto the refuge at the end of each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, stands, or scaffolds (see § 27.92 of this chapter).

6. We require hunters to go through the Missouri Department of Conservation daily draw process at Duck Creek Conservation Area to hunt in Pool 8.

7. We require hunters to read the current refuge hunting brochure that contains a hunting permit (signature only required). We require hunters to sign the permit and carry the signed brochure while hunting.

8. We prohibit the discharging of firearms, including air guns or any other weapons, on the refuge unless you are a hunter with a valid refuge brochure engaged in authorized activities during established seasons.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel only in the Public Hunting Area of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A3, A7, and A8 apply.

2. We allow hunter access to the public hunting from 1½ hours before legal shooting time until 1½ hours after legal shooting time.

3. We require that all hunters register at the hunter sign-in stations and complete an Upland Game Hunt Report (FWS Form 3–2362) located at the exit kiosks prior to exiting the refuge.

4. We prohibit the use of dogs for squirrel hunting.

5. We allow squirrel hunting from the State opening day through September 30.

6. We allow upland game hunting only with shotguns and .22 caliber rimfire rifles.

7. We require squirrel hunters to wear a hunter-orange (*i.e.*, blaze or international orange) hat and a hunter-orange shirt, vest, or coat. These hunter-orange clothes need to be plainly visible from all sides while scouting or hunting during the overlapping portion of the squirrel, archery deer, and turkey seasons. Camouflage orange does not satisfy this requirement.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A3, A5, A7, A8, and B2 apply.

2. We require that all hunters register at the hunter sign-in stations and complete the Big Game Harvest Report (FWS Form 3–2359) located at the exit kiosks prior to exiting the refuge.

3. We allow archery hunting for deer and turkey during the fall season.

4. You must remove all boats brought onto the refuge at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

5. We require archery deer hunters to wear a hunter-orange (*i.e.*, blaze or international orange) hat and a hunter-orange shirt, vest, or coat. These hunter-orange clothes need to be plainly visible from all sides while scouting or hunting during the overlapping portion of the squirrel, archery deer, and turkey seasons. Camouflage orange does not satisfy this requirement.

6. We allow spring turkey hunting. We allow only shotguns with approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

7. We prohibit the distribution of bait or hunting with the aid of bait, salt, or other ingestible attractant (see § 32.2(h)).

8. We allow portable tree stands only from 2 weeks before to 2 weeks after the State archery deer season. You must clearly mark all stands with the owner's name, address, and phone number.

9. We allow only one tree stand per deer hunter.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State ''impounded waters'' regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing year-round from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset in Red Mill Pond, Mingo River (south of Ditch 6 Road), Stanley Creek, May Pond, Fox Pond, and Ditches 2, 6, 10, and 11.

2. We allow fishing in moist soil units, Monopoly Marsh, Rockhouse Marsh, and Ditches 3, 4, and 5 only from March 1 through September 30.

3. We allow fishing in May Pond and Fox Pond only with rod and reel or pole and line. Anglers may only take bass greater than 12 inches (30 cm) in length from May Pond.

4. We prohibit the use or possession of gasoline-powered boat motors. We allow the use of electric trolling motors, except that we prohibit all motors within the Wilderness Area.

5. We require the removal of watercraft (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day's fishing activity.

6. We allow anglers to take nongame fish by nets and seines for personal use only from March 1 through September 30.

7. Anglers must attend trammel and gill nets at all times and plainly label them with the owner's name, address, and phone number.

8. We only allow the use of trotlines, throwlines, limb lines, bank lines, and jug lines from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset. Anglers must remove all fishing lines (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day's fishing. Anglers must mark each line with their name, address, and phone number.

9. We allow the take of common snapping turtle and soft-shelled turtle using only pole and line. We require all anglers to immediately release all alligator snapping turtles (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

SQUAW CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of light geese on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations during the spring conservation order season subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must remain within direct sight of the guide in the hunt boundary at all times.

2. We allow the guide and hunters into the hunt boundary up to 2 hours prior to legal shooting time.

3. Hunting will stop at 12 p.m. (noon), and hunters must be out of the fields by 2 p.m.

4. We allow hunting dogs, portable blinds, and decoys at the discretion of the guide.

5. We prohibit pit blinds.

6. Hunting dogs must be under the immediate control of their handlers at all times (see § 26.21 of this chapter).

7. We prohibit retrieving crippled geese outside of the hunt boundary, including adjacent private land. This includes retrieval by hunting dogs.

8. We prohibit vehicles beyond the established parking area located adjacent to State Highway 118 (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

9. We prohibit ATV use on the refuge.

10. Both the guide and hunters are responsible for ensuring that all trash, including spent shotgun shells are removed from the hunt area each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

11. Violations of these rules may result in the revocation of the guide's Special Use Permit as deemed appropriate by the refuge manager.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits are required.

2. Only historic weapon hunting is permitted.

3. Hunters are required to check in and out of the refuge.

4. Stands must be removed from the refuge each day.

5. Hunting is permitted only during the special hunt season established by the State for the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Fish, amphibians, reptiles and crustaceans may only be taken with hand-held pole and line or rod and reel.

SWAN LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require Missouri Department of Conservation ''Green Card'' permits while hunting on the refuge in addition to all other required Federal and State license, stamps, and permits.

2. Hunters must check-in and out at the Refuge Hunter Check Station (use Missouri Department of Conservation form) before and after hunting.

3. Goose hunting is open only on Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, and all Federal holidays during the late goose season. We close to goose hunting during the refuge-managed deer hunts.

4. Hunting hours end at 1 p.m. on Units S1, S2, S3, T1, T3, V1, W1, and W2. Hunters using these units must have all equipment removed and be out of the units by 1 p.m. (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

5. We allow snow goose hunting in all units every day of the week during the designated Spring Conservation Order Season. Hunters

may not check-in before 4 a.m. during the Conservation Order Season and must be off of the refuge by closing hours.

6. Hunters may hunt only in the designated areas they are assigned at the check station. We restrict hunters in Units A7, R1, and R4 to hunting from the permanent blinds. Hunters may hunt anywhere in all other units inside the designated unit by the use of temporary blinds or layout boats.

7. We allow game retrieval outside of designated hunting areas. We prohibit possession of hunting firearms while outside of the designated area except for going to and from parking areas.

8. We require that hunters leash or kennel hunting dogs when outside the hunting unit.

9. We restrict hunting units to parties no larger than four.

10. We prohibit driving vehicles into units. We allow hand-pulled carts. Hunters must park vehicles in designated parking areas for the unit to which they are assigned for hunting.

11. We prohibit cutting of woody vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter) on the refuge for blinds.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a Missouri Department of Conservation Permit, along with Missouri Department of Conservation hunter identification tags and parking permits to hunt during the managed deer hunt.

2. We require hunters to participate in a prehunt orientation for managed deer hunts.

3. You must check-in each morning and out each evening of the hunt at the Refuge Hunter Check Station (use Missouri Department of Conservation form).

4. You may not access the refuge across the boundary from neighboring private or public lands, and you must hunt in your designated area only.

5. We allow entry onto the refuge 1 hour prior to shooting hours (defined by State regulations) during managed deer hunts. You must be off the refuge 1 hour after shooting hours.

6. We prohibit shooting from or across refuge roads open to public vehicle use.

7. We allow use of portable tree stands and blinds during managed deer hunts. We require all stands and blinds to have the hunter's name, address, and phone number attached. Hunters must mark enclosed hunting blinds and stands with hunter orange visible from all sides.

8. We prohibit hunting over or placing on the refuge any salt or other mineral blocks (see § 32.2(h)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on all designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing on the refuge only during refuge open hours.

2. The Taylor Point area of Elk Creek is open to fishing year-round during daylight hours. Anglers may access this area by a refuge road (FHWA Route 100) off of State Highway E. The area open to fishing year-round is 300 feet (90 m) upstream and 300 feet downstream of the parking lot along the banks of Elk Creek. In addition, Elk Creek is open to fishing year-round 300 feet downstream and upstream from the bridge on State Highway E. We close all fishing during the refuge-managed deer hunts.

3. We allow only nonmotorized boats on refuge waters with the exception of the Silver Lake impoundment. Anglers may use motor boats on the Silver Lake impoundment. No wake applies to all waters on the refuge.

4. Anglers must remove all boats from the refuge at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

TWO RIVERS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.32 Illinois for regulations.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6694, Feb. 11, 1994; 61 FR 45367, Aug. 29, 1996; 61 FR 46397, Sept. 3, 1996; 65 FR 30785, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56404, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46359, Sept. 4, 2001; 69 FR 54362, 54426 Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54182, Sept. 13, 2005; 70 FR 56376, Sept. 27, 2005; 73 FR 33188, June 11, 2008; 76 FR 3983, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56079, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 32.45 Montana.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BENTON LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, swan, and coot in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions (consult refuge manager prior to hunting to learn of changes or updates):

1. We prohibit access to refuge hunting areas from other than authorized refuge parking areas. We prohibit hunting on or within 25 yards (22.5 m) of dikes or roads except the marked portion of the dike between Marsh Units 5 and 6. Hunters must have a means of bird retrieval, using a boat, boots, or a trained dog, while hunting on this dike (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

2. We allow hunting with the opening of waterfowl season and close November 30.

3. Hunters with a documented mobility disability may reserve an accessible blind in advance by contacting a refuge officer or calling the refuge office.

4. We only allow nonmotorized boats on refuge waters.

5. We allow hunting from temporary portable blinds or blinds made from natural vegetation.

6. We prohibit the retrieval of downed game from areas closed to hunting.

7. You must unload and case all firearms (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) when outside of the refuge hunt area on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, and gray partridge in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions (consult refuge manager prior to hunting to learn of changes or updates):

1. Conditions A2, A6, and A7 apply.

2. We prohibit access to refuge hunting areas from other than authorized refuge parking areas.

3. We prohibit hunting on or within 25 yards (22.5 m) of dikes or roads except the marked portion of the dike between Marsh Units 5 and 6.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sport fish on designated areas of the refuge as posted by signs.

BENTON LAKE WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas (WPA) throughout the District, excluding Sands WPA in Hill County and H–2–0 WPA in Powell County, in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of motorboats.

2. You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on WPAs throughout the District, excluding Sands WPA in Hill County and H–2–0 WPA in Powell County, in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We prohibit the use of horses for any purposes.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on WPAs throughout the District, excluding Sands WPA in Hill County and H–2–0 WPA in Powell County, in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Condition B2 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on WPAs throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies.

2. You must remove boats, fishing equipment, and other personal property at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

BLACK COULEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, swan, sandhill crane, and mourning dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow nonmotorized boats on refuge waters.

2. You must remove all boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the refuge for blind construction by legal sunset (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. A portion of the land within the refuge boundary is private land (inholding); persons wishing to hunt the private land must gain permission from the landowner.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, gray partridge, fox, and coyote on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

2. Fox and coyote hunters may only use centerfire rifles, rimfire rifles, or shotguns with approved nontoxic shot.

3. Condition A3 applies.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on designated portions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunters to leave portable tree stands, portable blinds, and freestanding elevated platforms on the refuge from August 15 to December 15.

2. You must visibly mark portable tree stands, portable blinds, and freestanding elevated platforms with your automated licensing system (ALS) number.

3. You must remove any other personal property brought onto the area at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. Condition A3 applies.

D. Sport Fishing [Reserved]

BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, swan, sandhill crane, and mourning dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must check-in and check out of the refuge daily. Before hunting, each hunter

must record the date, their name, and the time checking into the refuge on a register inside the Hunter Registration Kiosk at refuge headquarters. After hunting, each hunter must record hunting data (hours hunted waterfowl and/or upland game and the number of birds harvested) before departing the refuge.

2. We prohibit air-thrust boats or boats with motors greater than 25 hp.

3. You must remove all boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the refuge for blind construction by legal sunset (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, gray partridge, fox, and coyote on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies.

2. You must possess and carry a refuge Special Use Permit to hunt fox and coyotes.

3. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

4. Fox and coyote hunters may only use centerfire rifles, rimfire rifles, or shotguns with approved nontoxic shot.

5. We require game bird hunters to wear at least one article of blaze-orange clothing visible above the waist.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BOWDOIN WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on all Waterfowl Production Areas (WPA) (except Holm WPA) throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit use of motorboats.

2. You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on all WPAs (except Holm WPA) throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on all WPAs (except Holm WPA) throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow portable tree stands, portable blinds, and freestanding elevated platforms to be left on WPAs from August 15 to December 15.

2. You must label portable tree stands, portable blinds, and freestanding elevated platforms with your automated licensing system (ALS) number. The label must be legible from the ground.

3. You must remove any other personal property brought onto the area at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. We allow the use of only archery, muzzleloader (as defined by State regulations), or shotgun on the McNeil Slough WPA.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on WPAs throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit use of motorboats.

2. You must remove boats, fishing equipment, and other personal property at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. Refuge open to hunting of migratory game birds in accordance with State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of upland game birds, turkey and coyote is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition:

1. Coyote hunting allowed from the first day of antelope rifle season through March 1 annually.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of big game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow the use of portable blinds and stands. You may install stands and blinds no sooner than August 1, and you must remove them by December 15 of each year. We limit each hunter to three stands or blinds. The hunter must have their name, address, phone number, and automated licensing system number (ALS) visibly marked on the stand.

2. We allow hunting of elk on designated areas of the refuge. You must possess and carry a refuge permit to hunt elk on the refuge.

D. Sport fishing. Refuge open to sport fishing in accordance with State law, and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

CHARLES M. RUSSELL WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on all Waterfowl Production Areas (WPA) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove all watercraft and personal equipment following each day of hunting (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow only upland game bird hunting on all WPAs in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on all WPAs in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. All tree stands must be visibly marked and identified with the hunter's name, address, phone number, and ALS number. Hunters must remove all tree stands no later than December 15 of each year.

2. We prohibit permanent stands, ladders, steps, screw-in spikes, nails, screws, and wire (see § 32.2(i)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on all WPAs in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Anglers must remove all motor boats and other personal equipment at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

CREEDMAN COULEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, swan, sandhill crane, and mourning dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition:

1. Most of the land within the refuge boundary is private land (inholding); persons wishing to access the private land must gain permission from the landowner.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, gray partridge, fox, and coyote on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Condition A1 applies.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Condition A1 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HAILSTONE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGEE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. The refuge unit is open to the hunting of migratory game birds, but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HALFBREED LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HEWITT LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, swan, sandhill crane, and mourning dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit air-thrust boats and boats with motors greater than 25 hp.

2. You must remove all boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the refuge for blind construction by legal sunset (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. A portion of the land within the refuge boundary is private land (inholding); persons wishing to hunt the private land must gain permission from the landowner.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, gray partridge, fox, and coyote on designated portions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

2. Fox and coyote hunters may use only centerfire rifles, rim-fire rifles, or shotguns with approved nontoxic shot.

3. We prohibit the shooting or taking of prairie dogs.

4. Condition A3 applies.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on designated portions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunters to leave portable tree stands, portable blinds, and freestanding elevated platforms on the refuge from August 15 to December 15.

2. You must visibly mark portable tree stands, portable blinds, and freestanding elevated platforms with your automated licensing system (ALS) number.

3. You must remove any other personal property brought onto the area at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. Condition A3 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE MASON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. 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. Refuge open to big game hunting in accordance with State law.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE THIBADEAU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, swan, sandhill crane, and mourning dove in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition:

1. Most of the land within the refuge boundary is private land (inholding); persons wishing to hunt the private land must gain permission from the landowner.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, gray partridge, fox, and coyote on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Condition A1 applies.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Condition A1 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAMESTEER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGEE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. The refuge unit is open to the hunting of migratory game birds but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. The refuge unit is open to the hunting of upland game but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

C. Big Game Hunting. The refuge unit is open to big game hunting but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may sport fish in accordance with state law.

LEE METCALF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and coot from established blinds in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions (consult refuge manager prior to hunting to learn of changes or updates):

1. Hunting Access: Hunters must enter and exit the hunt area through the access parking lot. Hunters must park at this access point and at the numbered parking space corresponding to a blind. Hunters must walk to the blind along mowed trails designated in the hunting leaflet. We open the access parking lot at 3:30 a.m. to hunters who intend to immediately hunt on the refuge. We prohibit wildlife observation, scouting, and loitering at the access point.

2. Hunting Hours: We will close the Waterfowl Hunting Area to waterfowl hunting on Mondays and Thursdays. We open the hunting area, defined by the refuge boundary fence, 2 hours before and require departure 2 hours after legal waterfowl hunting hours, as defined by the State.

3. Registration: Each hunter must record the date, his or her name, Automated License System number, date of birth, and the time checking into the hunt area at the appropriate register before hunting; must set the appropriate blind selector before and after hunting; and must record hunting data (hours hunted, the number of shots fired, and birds harvested) at the appropriate register before departing the hunting area.

4. Blind selection is on a first-come, first-served basis with the exception of the opening weekend of waterfowl season. We will distribute blind permits for the opening weekend by a public drawing. We will announce the drawing time and place in local newspapers.

5. We prohibit attempting to ''reserve'' a blind for use later in the day by depositing a vehicle or other equipment on the refuge. A hunter must be physically present in the hunting area in order to use a blind.

6. We prohibit blocking access to refuge gates (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

7. Hunters with a documented mobility disability may reserve an accessible blind in advance by contacting a refuge officer.

8. No more than four hunters or individuals may use a blind at one time.

9. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less.

10. You must conduct all hunting from within the hunting blind.

11. All hunters must have a visible means of retrieving waterfowl such as a float tube, waders, or a dog capable of retrieving.

12. We prohibit falconry hunting.

13. We prohibit boats, fishing gear, and fires (see § 27.95 of this chapter).

14. We require dogs be on a leash at the hunter access point and when walking to and from the hunt area/blind (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

15. We require hunters to unload shotguns (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) at the hunter access point and when walking to and from the hunt area/blind.

16. Hunting Blind #8 has a minimum requirement of six decoys.

17. Hunting blinds require the use of a minimum of six decoys with the exception of blinds #1, 2, 7, 14, and 15.

18. We will allow the use of a removable personal blind within the immediate mowed area around field blind #13.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow archery hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions (consult refuge manager prior to hunting to learn of changes or updates):

1. Hunting Access: Hunters must enter and exit the hunt areas through designated archery hunting access points. We open access points to hunters intending to immediately hunt on the refuge. We prohibit wildlife observation, scouting, and loitering at access points and parking areas.

2. We will allow archery hunting in the Waterfowl Hunt Area in September except during the youth waterfowl hunt weekend. We will allow archery hunting on Mondays and Thursdays in the Waterfowl Hunting Area during waterfowl hunting season.

3. Registration: Each hunter must record the date, his or her name, Automated License System number, and date of birth at the appropriate register before hunting and must record hunting data (hours hunted, the number of arrows released, and deer harvested) at the appropriate register before departing the hunting area.

4. Tree Stands and Blinds: We allow each hunter the use of a maximum of two portable tree stands or blinds. Hunters must register each stand/blind with the refuge headquarters. We prohibit hunters leaving each stand/blind unattended for more than 72 hours.

5. We prohibit preseason entry or scouting.

6. Hunters may not enter or retrieve deer from closed areas of the refuge without the consent of a refuge officer.

7. We prohibit boats, fishing gear, fires (see § 27.95 of this chapter), and firearms.

8. Hunters with a documented mobility disability may access designated locations in the hunting area to hunt from ground blinds. To access these areas, hunters must contact the refuge manager in advance to obtain a Special Use Permit.

9. We prohibit the use of any mechanized vehicle to enter or exit the hunt area; this includes bicycles.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas (Wildlife Viewing Area) of the refuge in accordance with State regulations in effect on the Bitterroot River from Tucker Crossing to Florence Bridge.

LOST TRAIL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of turkey and mountain grouse in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. We do not allow hunting in areas posted as ''Closed to Hunting'' around the refuge headquarters, maintenance buildings, and quarters.

2. We prohibit guiding and outfitting.

3. We allow use of riding or pack stock on access routes designated through the refuge to access off-refuge lands as designated in the public use leaflet.

4. You may not use dogs for hunting of any species.

5. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while on the refuge.

6. We prohibit overnight camping.

7. We prohibit retrieval of game through areas closed to hunting without prior consent by the refuge manager.

8. We allow only portable or temporary blinds and tree stands.

9. We allow parking in designated areas only.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of elk, white-tailed deer, and mule deer within designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. We do not allow hunting in areas posted as ''Closed to Hunting'' around the refuge headquarters, maintenance buildings, and quarters.

2. We prohibit guiding and outfitting.

3. We allow use of riding or pack stock on access routes designated through the refuge to access off-refuge lands as designated in the public use leaflet.

4. You may not use dogs for hunting of any species.

5. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while on the refuge.

6. We prohibit overnight camping.

7. We prohibit open fires.

8. We prohibit retrieval of game through areas closed to hunting without prior consent by the refuge manager.

9. We allow only portable or temporary blinds and tree stands.

10. We allow parking in designated areas only.

11. The first week of the archery and the first week of general elk and deer hunting season are open to youth-only (ages 12 and 13 only) hunting.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MEDICINE LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, snipe, and dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, partridge, and sharp-tailed grouse on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and antelope on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to posted refuge restrictions.

NATIONAL BISON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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.

NORTHEAST MONTANA WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of motorboats.

2. You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunters to leave portable tree stands and freestanding elevated platforms on Waterfowl Production Areas from August 25 through February 15.

2. You must label portable tree stands and freestanding elevated platforms with your name and address such that it is legible from the ground.

3. Condition B2 applies.

4. You must remove portable ground blinds and any other personal property at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

NORTHWEST MONTANA WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas (WPAs) throughout the wetland district in accordance with State regulations (Flathead County WPAs) or Joint State/Tribal regulations (Lake County WPAs) subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit motorboats except on the Flathead and Smith Lake WPAs in Flathead County.

2. Hunters must operate motorboats at no-wake speeds on Flathead and Smith Lake WPAs in Flathead County.

3. Hunters must remove all boats, decoys, portable blinds, boat blinds and other personal property at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. Dogs must be on a leash from April 1 to August 31. Dogs must be under the owner's immediate control at all other times. We prohibit free-roaming pets year-round on any portion of the WPAs.

5. We prohibit overnight camping and/or open fires (see § 27.95(a) of this chapter).

6. Hunters must contruct blinds, other than portable blinds, of native materials only. Hunters must label all nonportable blinds with their name, address, and phone number. Construction and labeling of these blinds does not constitute exclusive use of the blind. Hunters must remove these blinds within 7 days of the close of the migratory game bird hunting season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on all WPAs throughout the wetland district in accordance with State regulations (Flathead County WPAs) or Joint State/Tribal regulations (Lake County WPAs) subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. *Big Game Hunting*. We prohibit big game hunting on Lake County WPA per Joint State/Tribal regulations. We allow big game hunting on Flathead County WPAs in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow portable tree stands and/or portable ground blinds; however, they must be removed daily. We prohibit construction and/or use of tree stands or portable ground blinds from dimensional lumber.

2. Conditions A5 and B2 apply.

3. We prohibit ATV and/or snowmobile use.

D. *Sport Fishing*. We allow sport fishing on all WPAs throughout the wetland district in accordance with State regulations (Flathead County WPAs) or Joint State/Tribal regulations (Lake County WPAs) subject to the following conditions:

1. Anglers must remove all motorboats, boat trailers, vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property from the WPAs at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

2. We prohibit the use of motorboats except on Flathead and Smith Lake WPAs in Flathead County.

3. Anglers must operate motorboats at no-wake speeds on Flathead and Smith Lake WPAs in Flathead County.

4. We strictly prohibit harassing or hazing of migratory game birds with a motorboat.

PABLO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State hunting regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow hunting on Lower Red Rock Lake and that portion of the River Marsh located directly north of Lower Red Rock Lake. We close all other areas of the refuge to hunting of goose, duck, and coot.

2. Hunters must remove all blinds, decoys, shell casings, and other personal equipment (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the refuge each day.

3. We only allow nonmotorized boats in the hunt area east of the Lower Red Rock Lake dam. We allow boats with motors 10 hp or less west of Lower Red Rock Lake dam.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer, elk, moose, and pronghorn antelope on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State hunting regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Moose hunting on the refuge portion of Montana moose hunt zone 334 opens October 15 and runs through the end of the State moose season.

2. We restrict moose hunting to the willow bog area south of Elk Springs Creek and nearby foothills at the southeast corner of the refuge. We prohibit moose hunting in all other areas of the refuge.

3. You may hire outfitters or ranchers for the retrieval of big game.

4. We only allow retrieval of game in closed areas of the refuge with the consent of a refuge employee.

5. We prohibit use of wheeled game carts or other mechanical transportation devices for game retrieval on portions of the refuge designated as Wilderness Area.

6. We prohibit horses north of Red Rock Pass Road except for the retrieval of big game. We only allow horses for back-country access to the Centennial Mountains south of Red Rock Pass Road. We require the use of certified weed-free hay or pellets.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State fishing regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from the third Saturday in May through November 30 on Odell Creek, Red Rock Creek, and Elk Springs Creek west of Elk Lake Road.

2. We allow fishing from July 15 through September 30 on Widgeon Pond, Culver Pond, MacDonald Pond, Picnic Creek, and Elk Springs Creek east of Elk Lake Road.

3. We allow fishing in open areas from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

4. We prohibit fishing on all other refuge waters.

5. You must only use pole and line or rod and reel to fish on the refuge.

6. You must use artificial lures or flies when fishing refuge waters; we prohibit bait fishing.

7. We prohibit the use or possession of lead sinkers or any lead fishing product while fishing.

8. We prohibit tubes and other flotation devices used for fishing unless posted at refuge parking areas as open.

SWAN RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. The refuge unit is open to the hunting of migratory game birds but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Refuge is open to upland game hunting in accordance with State laws, regulations and subject to the following condition:

1. Coyote hunting allowed from the first day of antelope rifle season through March 1 annually.

C. Big Game Hunting. 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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: You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. The refuge unit is open to big game hunting but has no refuge-specific regulations as it follows guidelines set out in State law.

D. Sport Fishing. Refuge open to sport fishing in accordance with State law, and as specifically designated in refuge publications.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6694, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62044, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47379, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46918, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30786, May 12, 2000; 67 FR 58946, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54427, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54182, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33189, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45693, Sept. 3, 2009]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of ducks, geese, and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may access the refuge from 1½ hours before legal sunrise until 1 hour after legal sunset along the immediate shoreline and including the high bank of the Missouri River. You may access the hunting area by water or, if by land, only within the public use area of the Island Unit.

2. You must remove all blinds and decoys at the conclusion of each day's hunt.

3. You must adhere to all applicable State hunting regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must possess and carry a refuge access permit (signed brochure) at all times while in the hunting area. Hunters may enter the hunting areas only within the dates listed on the refuge access permit.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow personally attended hook and line fishing and archery fishing (rough fish only) from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

2. We allow boating at no-wake speeds, not to exceed 5 mph (8 km), on side or back channels. We prohibit all watercraft in the Boyer Chute waterway or other areas as posted.

3. We prohibit the use of trotlines, float lines, bank lines, or setlines.

4. We prohibit ice fishing.

5. We prohibit digging or seining for bait.

6. We prohibit the take or possession of turtles or frogs.

7. Anglers may use no more than two lines and two hooks per line.

CRESCENT LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl and coot in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close the refuge to the general public from legal sunset to legal sunrise. However, hunters may enter the designated hunting area 2 hours before legal sunrise and must be back to their vehicle in the process of leaving the refuge 2 hours after legal sunset. Official shooting hours are from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset for deer, coyote, and furbearer hunters; and from ½ hour before legal sunrise until legal sunset for all other hunters.

2. We only allow you to unleash dogs used to locate, point, and retrieve upland and small game and migratory birds on the refuge while hunting (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

3. We open the refuge to hunting from September 1 through January 31 in accordance with State regulations.

4. We allow decoys, but hunters must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

5. We restrict vehicles to roads that are open to the public (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We prohibit hunters taking vehicles off of approved roads to set up blinds, decoys, or to retrieve game or for any other purposes other than emergencies. We allow parking within one vehicle length of the road.

6. We prohibit publicly organized hunts unless authorized under a Special Use Permit.

7. We only allow temporary blinds and stands, and hunters must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

8. We only allow floating blinds on Island Lake. We prohibit all boats (including a floating device of any kind) on all other refuge lakes.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of cottontail rabbit, jack rabbit, furbearer, coyote, ring-necked pheasant, and prairie grouse on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A6 apply.

2. We prohibit baiting. We allow electronic calls for coyote and furbearer hunting.

3. Coyotes and all furbearers or their parts, if left in the field, must be left out of view of the public. Otherwise hunters must remove them from the refuge and properly dispose of them.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and mule deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A4, A5, A6, and A7 apply.

2. We prohibit tree stands that cause damage to the tree by penetrating into the bark and tree climbing spikes or screw-in steps that penetrate beyond the outer bark of a tree (see § 32.2(i)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close the refuge to the general public from legal sunset to legal sunrise. However, anglers may enter the refuge 1 hour before legal sunrise and remain until 1 hour after legal sunset.

2. We open Island Lake to fishing year-round and open Smith and Crane Lakes to fishing seasonally from November 1 through February 15. We close all other refuge lakes.

3. We prohibit the possession or use of live or dead minnows and the possession of any fish not taken lawfully from one of the refuge lakes open to fishing.

4. We only allow boating and float tubes on Island Lake. We prohibit use of internal combustion motors for boats on Island Lake; we close all other refuge lakes to boating or float tubing.

5. We prohibit leaving temporary shelters used for fishing overnight on the refuge.

DESOTO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.34 Iowa for regulations.

FORT NIOBRARA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and elk on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require the submission of a Big/Upland Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356). We require hunters to carry a refuge hunting access permit (hunt application signed by the refuge officer) while hunting. We require hunters to complete a Big Game Harvest Report (FWS Form 3–2359) and return it to the refuge at the conclusion of the hunting season.

2. We allow deer and elk hunting with muzzleloader and archery equipment. We prohibit deer and elk hunting with firearms capable of firing cartridge ammunition.

3. We establish the dates when the refuge is open to hunting access annually. We specify the hunting access dates on the refuge hunting access permit.

4. We allow deer and elk hunting in the area defined as, ''Those refuge lands situated north and west of the Niobrara River.'' We allow access to this area only from public road right-of-ways, the Niobrara River, or designated refuge parking areas. We prohibit hunting within 200 yards (180 m) of any public use facility.

5. We allow hunter access from 2 hours before legal sunrise until 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit overnight parking or camping.

6. We allow horses within the wilderness area. We limit horse use to three groups at a time and no more than five horses per group. We prohibit horses from 2 hours after legal sunset until 2 hours before legal sunrise. We require registration at the refuge headquarters prior to horse use during the hunting season. We limit horse access to the wilderness area via the refuge corrals and buffalo bridge.

7. We allow canoes, kayaks, and float tubes capable of carrying no more than four people on the Niobrara River below Cornell Dam.

8. We prohibit permanent tree stands, nails, screw-in steps, or other items that penetrate the outer bark of a tree. We prohibit tree stands and ground blinds from being left in the same location for more than 7 consecutive days (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We require hunters to clearly mark (readable from the ground), with the hunter's name and date of erection, unattended tree stands and ground blinds.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing on the portions of the Minnechaduza Creek and downstream from Cornell Dam along the Niobrara River that flows through the refuge.

2. We prohibit the use of limb or set lines.

NORTH PLATTE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, pheasant, State-defined furbearers, and coyote on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close the Lake Alice Unit to all public entry from October 15 through January 14.

2. Hunters must be 15 years of age or younger. A licensed hunter 19 years of age or older must accompany youth hunters. We prohibit adults accompanying youth hunters to hunt or carry firearms. The accompanying adult is responsible for ensuring that the hunter does not engage in conduct that would constitute a violation of refuge or State regulations.

3. We close the refuge to public use from legal sunset to legal sunrise. However, youth hunters and their adult guides may enter the designated hunting area 1 hour prior to legal sunrise.

4. We only allow dogs for pheasant-hunting on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow archery hunting of mule deer and white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close the Lake Alice Unit to all public entry from October 15 through January 14.

2. We close the refuge to public use from legal sunset to legal sunrise. However, archery deer hunters may enter the designated hunting area 1 hour prior to legal sunrise and remain until 1 hour after legal sunset.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Sport fishing is allowed on designated areas of the refuge pursuant to State law.

VALENTINE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. Hunters may hunt migratory birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to refuge specific regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt upland game on designated areas of the refuge subject to refuge specific regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt big game on designated areas of the refuge subject to refuge specific regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish in designated portions of the refuge subject to refuge specific regulations.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62044, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 45367, Aug. 29, 1996; 62 FR 47380, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46918, Sept. 3, 1998; 68 FR 57317, Oct. 2, 2003; 69 FR 54362, 54428, Sept.8, 2004; 70 FR 54183, Sept. 13, 2005; 76 FR 3984, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56080, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 32.47 Nevada.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

ASH MEADOWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, moorhen, snipe, and dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting only on designated days.

2. We only allow motorless boats or boats with electric motors on the refuge hunting area during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

3. We open the refuge to the public from 1 hour before legal sunrise until 1 hour after legal sunset.

4. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A3 and A4 apply.

2. We only allow hunting on designated days.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

Desert National Wildlife Refuge

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of bighorn sheep is permitted on designated areas of the range subject to the following conditions:

1. Bighorn sheep guides are required to obtain a Special Use Permit prior to taking clients onto the range.

2. Natural bighorn sheep mortality (pick-up heads) found on the range are government property and possession or removal of them from the range is not permitted.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

PAHRANAGAT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, moorhen, snipe, and dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting only on designated days.

2. We only allow motorless boats or boats with electric motors on the refuge hunting area during the migratory waterfowl hunting season.

3. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow hunting on designated days.

2. Conditions A3 applies.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing year-round with the exception of the North Marsh that we close October 1 to February 1.

2. We only allow motorless boats or boats with electric motors on the Upper Lake, Middle Pond, and Lower Lake.

3. We prohibit the use of boats, rubber rafts, or other flotation devices on the North Marsh.

RUBY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of dark geese, ducks, coots, moorhens, and common snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State

regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open to the public from 1 hour before sunrise until 2 hours after sunset.

2. We do not allow permanent or pit blinds on the refuge. You must remove all blind materials and decoys following each day's hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State laws and subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open to the public from 1 hour before sunrise until 2 hours after sunset.

2. We allow fishing by wading and from personal flotation devices (float tubes) and bank fishing in designated areas.

3. You may use only artificial lures in the Collection Ditch and adjoining spring ponds.

4. We do not allow boats on refuge waters from January 1 through June 14.

5. During the boating season, we allow boats only on the South Marsh. June 15 through July 31, we allow only motorless boats or boats with battery-powered electric motors. Anglers must remove all gasoline-powered motors. August 1 through December 31, we allow only motorless boats and boats propelled with motors with a total of 10 horsepower or less.

6. We allow launching of boats only from designated landings.

7. We prohibit the possession of live or dead bait fish, any amphibians (including frogs), and crayfish on the refuge.

8. We do not allow storage of boats of any kind on the refuge beginning January 1 through May 31.

9. We do not allow off-road vehicles on the refuge.

SHELDON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting on the following waters: Big Spring Reservoir, Catnip Reservoir, Dunfurrena Ponds, and the ''Little Sheldon'' portion of the refuge.

2. We only allow nonmotorized boats or boats with electric motors.

3. We only allow portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of synthetic material.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, grouse, and chukar on the refuge except in the following areas: The ''Little Sheldon'' portion of the refuge and around the Dunfurrena Ponds in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We allow sage grouse hunting and require a State permit.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer, antelope, and bighorn sheep on the refuge except in the following areas: The ''Little Sheldon'' portion of the refuge and around Dunfurrena Ponds in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow ground blinds, and you must not construct them earlier than 1 week prior to the opening day of the legal season for which you have a valid permit.

2. You must remove blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) within 24 hours of harvesting an animal or at the end of the permittee's legal season.

3. You must tag blinds with the owner's name and permit number.

4. We prohibit destruction of natural vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter) or below-ground excavation.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in Big Spring Reservoir, Catnip Reservoir, and in the Dunfurrena Ponds in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow nonmotorized boats or boats with electric motors.

2. We only allow individuals who are age 12 or under, age 65 or older, or disabled to fish in McGee Pond.

STILLWATER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions.

1. We prohibit hunting inside the posted no hunting zone around the residence of the former Alves property.

2. We prohibit hunting inside the posted no hunting zone located south of Division Road as shown in the refuge brochure.

3. We prohibit loaded weapons (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) inside the posted retrieval zone. The zone begins on the north edge of Division Road and extends 200 yards (180 m) northward.

4. We allow persons to transport rifles and pistols through the refuge only when unloaded and cased (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter).

5. We prohibit boating outside of the waterfowl and youth waterfowl hunting season except in Willow Lake where we allow nonmotorized boating all year.

6. We prohibit boats on Swan Lake, the northeast corner of North Nutgrass Lake, and the north end of Pintail Bay. We allow the use of nonmotorized carts, sleds, floating blinds, and other floating devices in these areas to transport hunting equipment and to conceal hunters, but not to transport hunters.

7. We only allow outboard motor boats on Lead Lake, Tule Lake, Goose Lake, South Nutgrass Lake, the southeast corner of

North Nutgrass Lake, and south end of Pintail Bay.

8. We only allow air-thrust boats on Goose Lake, South Nutgrass Lake, the southeast corner of North Nutgrass Lake, and the south end of Pintail Bay.

9. You may not operate air-thrust boats until 1 hour after the legal shooting time on opening day of waterfowl season.

10. We require air-thrust boat owners to get a Special Use Permit from the refuge manager and to display a number on their airboats.

11. We allow nonmotorized boats on all lakes and bays except Swan Lake, the northeast corner of North Nutgrass Lake, and the north end of Pintail Bay.

12. We prohibit all-terrain vehicles on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

13. We only allow parking on boat landings and designated parking areas.

14. We only allow camping in designated areas.

15. We prohibit campfires (see § 27.95 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game species on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A4, A12, A13, A14, and A15 apply.

2. Hunters must only use shotguns with approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit the use or possession of lead shot (see §32.2(k)).

4. We prohibit hunting after legal sunset.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of mule deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A12, A13, A14, and A15 apply.

2. Hunters must only use shotguns, muzzleloading weapons, or bow and arrow.

3. We allow persons to transport centerfire rifles and pistols through the refuge only when unloaded and cased (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6694, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62044, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46397, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47380, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46919, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30786, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56405, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46360, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58948, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54429, Sept. 8, 2004; 74 FR 45693, Sept. 3, 2009; 74 FR 50737, Oct. 1, 2009; 76 FR 56080, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We do not require a separate Federal permit for waterfowl hunting.

2. We only allow hunting from Great Bay up to the refuge boundary signs and hunters may not retrieve birds beyond refuge signs from the shoreline.

3. We only allow portable blinds. You must remove all decoys, blinds, and boats (see § 27.93 of this chapter) each day.

4. Waterfowl hunters may only access shorelines by boat from launching areas outside the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The deer hunt will be the first weekend of the State's either-sex season for Wildlife Management Unit M, usually held in November.

2. We close the refuge to all other public use during the hunt weekend.

3. We require refuge permits (you must possess and carry) for the deer hunt for a fee of $20.00. By lottery we draw 20 hunters for each day, for a total of 40. We also draw 20 alternate hunters.

4. A licensed and permit-holding adult who is at least age18 must accompany youth hunters up to age 16 when hunting. We charge no refuge permit fee to youth hunters.

5. Youth hunters must have successfully completed a State hunter education course.

6. We require deer hunters to wear in a visible manner on the head, chest, and back, a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, blaze-orange clothing or material.

7. We only allow shotgun hunting with slugs. We prohibit other firearms, including handguns, at any time while on the refuge.

8. You must unload shotguns (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) outside of legal State hunting hours and while traveling through any designated safety zone.

9. We only allow portable tree stands that hunters must remove (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of the day.

10. Two weeks prior to the hunt, we will allow selected hunters a refuge permit (you must possess and carry) to scout for 4 days. Scout days are Wednesdays through Saturdays during daylight hours only.

11. You must possess and carry the refuge permit with you at all times while scouting and hunting the refuge.

12. You must check-in at the refuge electronic gate between 4:30 a.m. and 5:30 a.m. on your assigned hunt day.

13. We open the entire refuge to deer hunting, with the exception of designated safety zones and the former Weapons Storage Area.

14. In order to protect bald eagles from disturbance, we may, on a daily basis, close Woodman Point to deer hunting if significant numbers of roosting bald eagles are using the area.

15. You must park in designated parking areas and along roads up to barricades; from there, hunters must only travel by foot.

16. You must take harvested deer to the refuge office before leaving.

17. The refuge is located in Newington, New Hampshire, along the eastern shoreline of Great Bay. McIntyre Road borders the refuge to the east. The southern boundary begins approximately ¼ mile (.4 km) north of the intersection of Fabyan Point Road and McIntyre Road and continues west to the shoreline of Great Bay. The northern boundary begins approximately 150 feet (45 m) south of the intersection of McIntyre Road and Little Bay Road and continues west to the shoreline of Great Bay. The western boundary is the shoreline of Great Bay.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE UMBAGOG NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, merganser, coot, snipe, and woodcock in accordance with State regulations, seasons, and bag limits subject to the following conditions:

1. You must wear two articles of hunter-orange clothing or material. One article must be a solid-colored hunter-orange hat; the other must cover a major portion of the torso, such as a jacket, vest, coat, or poncho and must be a minimum of 50 percent hunter orange in color (such as orange camouflage) except when hunting waterfowl.

2. At various locations on the refuge, we will provide permanent refuge blinds, which are available for public use by reservation. Hunters may make reservations for particular blinds up to 1 year in advance, for a maximum of 7 days, running Monday through Sunday during the hunting season. Hunters may make reservations for additional weeks up to 7 days in advance, on a space-available basis. We allow no other permanent blinds. Hunters must remove temporary blinds, boats, and decoys from the refuge following each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. You may use trained dogs to assist in hunting and retrieval of harvested birds. Hunting with locating, pointing, and retrieving dogs on the refuge will be subject to the following regulations:

i. We prohibit dog training.

ii. We allow a maximum of two dogs per hunter.

iii. You must pick up all dogs the same day you release them (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

4. We open the refuge to hunting during the hours stipulated under each State's hunting regulations but no longer than from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset. We close the refuge to night hunting. Hunters must unload all firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) outside of legal hunting hours.

5. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs or OHRVs) on refuge land (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of coyote (see C. Big Game Hunting), fox, raccoon, woodchuck, squirrel, porcupine, skunk, snowshoe hare, ring-necked pheasant, and ruffed grouse in accordance with State regulations, seasons, and bag limits subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit night hunting.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot when hunting with a shotgun (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We open the refuge to hunting during the hours stipulated under each State's hunting regulations, but no longer than from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset. We close the refuge to night hunting. Hunters must unload all firearms, and nock no arrows outside of legal hunting hours.

4. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs or OHRVs) on refuge land (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

5. Hunters must wear two articles of hunter-orange clothing or material. One article must be a solid-colored, hunter-orange hat; the other must cover a major portion of the torso, such as a jacket, vest, coat, or poncho, and must be a minimum of 50 percent hunter orange in color (e.g., orange camouflage).

6. We allow hunting of showshoe hare, ring-necked pheasant, and ruffed grouse with trained dogs during State hunting seasons. Hunting with locating, pointing, and retrieving dogs on the refuge will be subject to the following regulations:

i. We prohibit dog training.

ii. We allow a maximum of two dogs per hunter.

iii. You must pick up all dogs the same day you release them (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of bear, coyote, white-tailed deer, and moose in accordance with State regulations, seasons, and bag limits subject to the following conditions:

1. We open the refuge to hunting during the hours stipulated under each State's hunting regulations but no longer than from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset. We prohibit night hunting. Hunters must unload all firearms and nock no arrows outside of legal hunting hours.

2. We allow bear and coyote hunting with dogs during State hunting seasons. Hunting

with trailing dogs on the refuge will be subject to the following conditions:

i. Hunters must equip all dogs used to hunt bear and coyote with working radio-telemetry collars and hunters must be in possession of a working radio-telemetry receiver that can detect and track the frequencies of all collars used.

ii. We prohibit dog training.

iii. We allow a maximum of four dogs per hunter.

iv. You must pick up all dogs the same day you release them (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

3. We allow prehunt scouting of the refuge; however, we prohibit dogs and firearms during prehunt scouting.

4. Each hunter must wear two articles of hunter-orange clothing or material. One article must be a solid-colored hunter orange hat; the other must cover a major portion of the torso, such as a jacket, vest, coat, or poncho and must be a minimum of 50 percent hunter orange in color (such as orange camouflage).

5. We allow temporary tree stands and blinds, but you must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) by the end of the season. We prohibit nails, screws, or screw-in climbing pegs to build or access a stand or blind (See § 32.2(i)).

6. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs or OHRVs) on refuge land.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SILVIO O. CONTE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, common snipe, and American woodcock on the Pondicherry Division of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only use portable blinds. You must remove all blinds, decoys, shell casings, and other personal equipment and refuse from the refuge by legal sunset (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

2. 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 cm^2) of hunter-orange clothing or material, except when hunting waterfowl from a blind or boat or over waterfowl decoys.

3. We allow the use of retrieving dogs but dogs must be under voice command at all times (see § 26.21 of this chapter).

4. We allow hunting during the hours stipulated under the State's hunting regulations but no longer than from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset. We prohibit night hunting. You must unload all firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) outside of legal hunting hours.

5. We prohibit all-terrain vehicles (ATV's or OHV's).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of coyote, fox, raccoon, woodchuck, red squirrel, eastern gray squirrel, porcupine, skunk, American crow, snowshoe hare, ring-necked pheasant, and ruffed grouse on the Pondicherry Division of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. 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 cm^2) of hunter-orange clothing or material.

2. Conditions A3, A4, and A5 apply.

3. We allow hunting of snowshoe hare and coyote with dogs from October 1 to March 15. You may hunt with trailing dogs on the refuge subject to the following conditions:

i. We will only allow dog training outside the established hunting seasons under a Special Use Permit issued by the refuge manager.

ii. We allow a maximum of four dogs per hunter.

iii. You must pick up all dogs the same day you release them (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, moose, black bear, and wild turkey on the Pondicherry Division of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow bear hunting with dogs during the established State hound season. Hunting with trailing dogs on the refuge will be subject to the following conditions:

i. We allow a maximum of four dogs per hunter.

ii. You must pick up all dogs the same day you release them (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

2. We prohibit the use of bait (see § 32.2(h)).

3. We allow temporary tree stands and blinds, but you must remove them (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) by the end of the season. Your name and address must be clearly visible on the tree stand. We prohibit nails, screws, or screw-in climbing pegs to build or access a stand or blind (See § 32.2(i)).

4. 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 cm^2) of hunter-orange clothing or material, except when hunting turkey or while engaged in archery hunting.

5. Conditions A4 and A5 apply.

6. We allow prehunt scouting of the refuge; however, we prohibit firearms during prehunt scouting.

7. We will only allow dog training outside the established hunting seasons under a Special Use Permit issued by the Refuge Manager.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[65 FR 30786, May 12, 2000, as amended at 65 FR 56405, Sept. 18, 2000; 69 FR 54362, 54430, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54183, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33192, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45693, Sept. 3, 2009]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl, coot, moorhen, rail, common snipe, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting only on those refuge tracts located west of Route 47 in the Delaware Bay Division and on those tracts north of Route 550 in the Great Cedar Swamp Division. We prohibit hunting on the Two Mile Beach Unit.

2. Any time the State hunting regulations specify the requirement that hunters wear orange-colored clothing, you must wear, in a visible manner on head, chest, and back, a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange clothing or material. This must consist of a vest and hat or a jacket and hat. We prohibit blaze-orange camouflage.

3. You must remove all hunting blind materials, boats, and decoys at the end of each hunting day (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit permanent or pit blinds.

4. The common snipe season on the refuge begins with the start of the State early woodcock south zone season and continues through the end of the State common snipe season.

5. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot in the field while hunting migratory game birds (see § 32.2(k)).

6. We allow the use of retrieving and/or pointing dogs; however, the dogs must be under the hunter's control at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter), and we prohibit groups of three or more dogs per hunter. We prohibit dog training at all times

7. We prohibit hunting on Sunday.

8. We prohibit falconry.

9. We prohibit motorized and nonmotorized vehicles on refuge lands. This includes, but is not limited to, vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, motorcycles, and bicycles.

10. We prohibit hunting on all areas posted ''Area Closed'' and all areas marked as closed on the refuge ''Hunt Map.''

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of rabbit and squirrel on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, and A7 through A10 apply.

2. We will allow rabbit and squirrel hunting following the end of the State's Six-Day Firearm Season for white-tailed deer, and it will end at the close of the regular rabbit and squirrel season.

3. We prohibit the use of dogs for hunting rabbit and squirrel. We prohibit dog training at all times.

4. You must remove all hunting stands, blinds, and hunting materials at the end of each hunting day (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit permanent stands or blinds. We prohibit marking (this includes but is not limited to, the use of flagging, bright eyes, tacks, and paint), cutting, and/or removal of trees or vegetation (see § 27.61 of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on all areas of the refuge except for the Two Mile Beach Unit, areas posted ''Area Closed,'' and all areas marked as closed on the refuge ''Hunt Map.''

2. We allow turkey hunting only on refuge tracts located north of County Route 550 in the Great Cedar Swamp Division. We prohibit hunting on the Two Mile Beach Unit, areas posted ''Area Closed,'' and all areas marked as closed on the refuge ''Hunt Map.''

3. We prohibit the use of dogs for deer and turkey hunting.

4. Conditions A2 and A7 through A10 apply.

5. We prohibit the marking (this includes but is not limited to, the use of flagging, bright eyes, tacks, and paint), cutting, and/or removal of trees or vegetation (see § 27.61 of this chapter).

6. You must remove all deer hunting stands, blinds, and hunting materials at the end of the State deer hunting season (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit permanent stands or blinds. You should mark tree stands with owner information (name, address, and phone number).

7. You must remove all turkey hunting stands, blinds, hunting materials, and decoys at the end of each hunting day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from 1 hour before legal sunrise to 1 hour after legal sunset.

2. We allow fishing only along beach areas of the Two Mile Beach Unit.

3. The Atlantic Ocean beach is closed annually to all access, including fishing, between April 1 and September 30.

4. We prohibit commercial fishing, crabbing, and clamming on refuge lands.

5. We prohibit fishing or possession of conchs or shellfish on refuge lands.

6. We prohibit dogs on the Two Mile Beach Unit.

7. We prohibit unauthorized vehicles, including all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), on any portion of the Two Mile Beach Unit.

8. We prohibit sunbathing on refuge lands.

9. We prohibit access to swimming or surfing in the Atlantic Ocean.

EDWIN B. FORSYTHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl, coot, moorhen, and rail on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must remove all hunting blind materials, boats, and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each hunting day. We prohibit permanent or pit blinds.

2. You may use trained dogs for the retrieval of authorized game birds (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

3. You may possess a maximum of 25 approved nontoxic shotshells per day in all hunting units of the Barnegat Division and a maximum of 50 approved nontoxic shotshells per day in Unit 1 of the Brigantine Division (see § 32.2(k)).

4. In Hunting Unit B of the Barnegat Division, we restrict hunting to designated sites, with each site limited to one party of hunters.

5. In Hunting Units B, D, E, and F of the Barnegat Division, we require a minimum of six decoys, and we prohibit jump shooting.

6. Access is by boat only in all Units of the Barnegat Division except Unit A South and Unit F. You may access these units by foot or boat. Access is by boat only in all Units of the Brigantine Division.

7. You may not enter hunt Units before 4 a.m.

8. No person including, but not limited to, a guide, guide service, outfitter, club, or other organization, will provide assistance, services, or equipment on the refuge to any other person for compensation unless such guide, guide service, outfitter, club, or organization has obtained a Special Use Permit from the refuge for a fee.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer in New Jersey Deer Management Zones 56, 57, and 58 in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require persons hunting on the refuge for the first time to attend one of the four refuge-specific hunter-orientation sessions conducted during the fall.

2. We require a State permit for the appropriate State Deer Management Zone. You must have this permit stamped and validated in person at the Brigantine or Barnegat office. Hunters will receive maps of the refuge-specific zones upon validation.

3. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 2 hours before shooting time and must leave no later than 1 hour after the end of shooting time. Refuge hunting hours are consistent with State hunting hours.

4. During firearm big game season, hunters must wear in a visible manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange clothing or material.

5. You may scout on the 2 Sundays prior to the opening day of your respective zone permit.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing at the Holgate Unit, Little Beach Island, Graveling Point, Lily Lake, and the posted fishing areas along the south side of Parkertown Dock Road, North side of Cedar Run Dock Road, end of Stafford Avenue, and the middle branch of the Forked River in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close the Holgate unit and Little Beach Island during the migratory bird nesting season. We may extend the closure of the bay side portion of the Holgate Unit through October.

2. We require a Special Use Permit to fish from Little Beach Island. You may obtain permits from the refuge headquarters.

3. We only allow car-top-type launches at Lily Lake. There is no boat ramp.

4. We prohibit use of internal combustion engines on Lily Lake.

5. We will close the Forked River fishing area during zone 58 big game hunting season.

6. We will open Forked River and Lily Lake from legal sunrise until legal sunset.

7. We prohibit fishing, clamming, and crabbing from any waters within tract 122X, locally known as the AT&T properties. We close this tract to all public use.

GREAT SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a State permit for the appropriate New Jersey Deer Management Zone.

2. In addition to the State permit, we require a Deer Hunting Permit (along with a fee) issued by the refuge. This permit must be stamped for validation.

3. We require refuge hunters to pass a written examination before allowing them to hunt on the refuge.

4. Hunters must wear in a visible manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored hunter-orange clothing or material.

5. Hunters must be in possession of refuge and State hunting permits at all times while hunting on the refuge.

6. Refuge hunting regulations, as listed in the ''Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge Public Deer Hunt Map,'' and found in the examination, will be in effect.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SUPAWNA MEADOWS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of geese and ducks on designated areas of the refuge during designated refuge seasons subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow loaded and uncased firearms in an unanchored boat only when retrieving crippled birds.

2. You must remove all hunting blind materials, boats, and decoys following each day's hunt. We do not allow permanent blinds.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow only bow hunting on the refuge.

2. We require a State permit for the appropriate State Deer Management Zone.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing on the refuge in designated areas subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the taking of frogs, salamanders, and turtles from all nontidal waters and refuge lands.

2. We prohibit fishing in designated nontidal waters from sunset to sunrise.

3. We prohibit bow fishing in nontidal waters.

WALLKILL RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State of New Jersey regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. You must submit a Migratory Bird Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2357) to hunt on the refuge. We require hunters to possess a signed refuge hunt permit (name and address only) at all times while scouting and hunting on the refuge. We charge a fee for all hunters except youth age 16 and younger.

2. We issue one companion permit (no personal information) at no charge to each hunter. We allow companions to observe and/or call but not to shoot a firearm or bow. Companion and hunters must set up in the same location.

3. We provide hunters with hunt maps and parking permits (name only) which they must clearly display in their vehicle. Hunters who park on the refuge must park in identified hunt parking areas.

4. We provide a designated hunting area at 119 Owens Station Road, Vernon, New Jersey. We reserve this property for the exclusive use of those physically challenged individuals who have produced evidence of the NJ Permit to Shoot or Hunt from a Stationary Vehicle and possess a signed, disabled hunter refuge permit.

5. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) on the refuge.

6. We require hunters to wear, in a conspicuous manner, a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-color, hunter-orange clothing or material on the head, chest and back, except when hunting ducks and geese.

7. We prohibit hunters using or erecting permanent or pit blinds.

8. We require hunters to remove all hunting blind material, boats, and decoys from the refuge at the end of each hunting day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

9. We allow pre-hunt scouting; however, we prohibit the use of dogs during scouting.

10. We limit the number of dogs per hunting party to no more than two dogs.

11. We allow hunters to enter the refuge 2 hours before shooting time, and they must leave no later than 2 hours after the end of shooting time.

12. We prohibit the hunting of crows on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and wild turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State of New Jersey regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. You must submit a Big Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356) to hunt on the refuge. We require hunters to possess a signed refuge hunt permit (name and address only) at all times while scouting and hunting on the refuge. We charge a fee for all hunters except youth age 16 and younger.

2. Conditions A3 through A5, A9, and A11 apply.

3. We require firearm hunters to wear, in a conspicuous manner, a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-color, hunter-orange clothing or material on the head, chest and back. Bow hunters must meet the same requirements when firearm season is also open. We do not require turkey hunters to wear orange at any time.

4. We require hunters to remove all stands and other hunting material from the refuge at the end of each hunting day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

5. We allow pre-hunt scouting; however, we prohibit the use of dogs during scouting or while turkey hunting.

6. We allow deer drives only on the last day of each hunt season.

7. We prohibit baiting on refuge lands (see § 32.2(h)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated sections of the refuge in both New York and New Jersey in accordance with State regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing in and along the banks of the Wallkill River. We allow shore fishing only in the pond at refuge headquarters and the ponds located at 285 Lake Wallkill Road, Vernon, New Jersey.

2. Anglers may fish from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. We require that anglers park in designated parking areas to access the Wallkill River through the refuge.

4. On refuge ponds, you may perform only catch-and-release fishing. We prohibit the use of live bait fish on refuge ponds.

5. We prohibit ice fishing on refuge ponds.

6. We prohibit the taking of reptiles and amphibians.

7. We prohibit the digging or collecting of bait.

8. We prohibit commercial fishing on the refuge.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29075, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6686, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 52868, Oct. 11, 1995; 60 FR 62044, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46397, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47380, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46919, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30787, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56406, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46360, Sept. 4, 2001; 69 FR 54362, 54432, Sept. 8, 2004; 73 FR 33192, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45693, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3984, Jan. 21, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, mourning dove, and sandhill crane on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. On the North Tract (including Salt Creek Wilderness Area and the portion of the refuge located north of U.S. Highway 70) all hunting must be in accordance with State seasons and regulations. On the Middle Tract (the portion of the refuge located between U.S. Highway 70 and U.S. Highway 380), we restrict hunting to goose, duck, sandhill crane, and American coot (no dove):

i. In the designated public hunting area;

ii. In the southern portion of the Tract that never approaches closer than 100 yards (90 m) to the public auto tour route;

iii. In the southern portion of the Tract only, we limit hunting to Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays during the period when the State seasons for that area are open simultaneously for most of these species;

iv. All hunting must cease at 1 p.m. (local time) on each hunt day; and

v. On the South Tract (the portion of the refuge located south of U.S. Highway 380), we allow hunting only during Special hunts (youth hunters age 17 and younger and/or physically impaired) as per State seasons and regulations.

2. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit pit or permanent blinds and require daily removal of all waterfowl decoys and all temporary blinds/stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. Hunters must directly attend all personal property at all times (see §27.93 of this chapter).

5. We allow unleashed hunting/retrieving dogs on the refuge when hunters are legally present in areas where we allow hunters, only if the dogs are under the immediate control of hunters at all times (see §26.21(b) of this chapter), and only to pursue species legally in season at that time.

6. We prohibit hunters and their dogs from entering closed areas for retrieval of game.

7. We do not require refuge or other special hunt permits other than those required by the State (e.g., sandhill crane permits).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, quail, cottontail, and jack rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. On the North Tract (including Salt Creek Wilderness Area and the portion of the refuge located north of U.S. Highway 70), all hunting must be in accordance with State seasons and regulations. On the Middle Tract (the portion of the refuge located between U.S. Highway 70 and U.S. Highway 380), we only allow pheasant hunting and restrict hunting to the designated public hunting area in the southern portion of the Tract that never approaches closer than 100 yards (90 m) from the public auto tour route; we limit hunting to Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays during the State season for the Middle Tract; and all hunting must cease at 1 p.m. (local time) on each hunt day. On the South Tract (the portion of the refuge located south of U.S. Highway 380) we only allow public hunting during Special Hunts (Youth hunters [17 years of age and younger] and/or Physically Impaired) as per State seasons and regulations.

2. Conditions A2 and A4 through A7 apply.

3. We prohibit the use of archery equipment at any time on the refuge except when hunting deer and hogs.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of mule deer, white-tailed deer, and feral hog

on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We restrict all hunting to the North Tract (including Salt Creek Wilderness Area and the portion of the refuge located north of U.S. Highway 70) in accordance with State seasons and regulations, with the specification that you may hunt and take feral hog (no bag limit) only while legally hunting deer and only with the weapon legal for deer on that day in that area.

2. Conditions A4 and A7 apply.

3. We only allow use of portable blinds or stands, and require daily removal of all blinds and stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BOSQUE DEL APACHE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning and white-winged dove and light goose on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit for hunting of light goose. The permit is available through a lottery drawing. Applications must be postmarked by November 15 of each year. A $6.00 nonrefundable application fee must accompany each application.

2. We allow hunting of light goose on dates to be determined by refuge staff. We will announce hunt dates by September 1 of each year. Hunters must report to the refuge headquarters by 4:45 a.m. each hunt day. Legal hunting hours will run from ½ hour before legal sunrise and will not extend past 11:00 a.m. local time.

3. We allow the use of hunting dogs for animal retrieval. You must keep dogs on a leash when not hunting (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

4. We prohibit hunters and dogs from retrieving dead or wounded birds in closed areas.

5. All State and Federal hunting and fishing regulations regarding methods of take, dates, bag limits, etc., apply to all hunting and fishing on the refuge, in addition to these refuge-specific regulations.

6. We prohibit canoeing, boating, or floating through the refuge on the Rio Grande.

7. We prohibit hunting any species on the Rio Grande within the refuge.

8. We prohibit falconry on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and cottontail rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow shotguns and bows and arrows.

2. Conditions A3 through A8 apply.

3. We allow cottontail rabbit hunting between December 1 and the last day of February. We prohibit the use of hounds for cottontail rabbit hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of mule deer, oryx, and male Rio Grande turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Refer to the refuge map for designated areas.

2. Hunting on the east side of the Rio Grande is by foot, horseback, or bicycle only. Bicycles must stay on designated roads.

3. We allow oryx hunting from the east bank of the Rio Grande and to the east boundary of the refuge. We will allow hunters possessing a valid State special off-range permit to hunt oryx on the refuge during the concurrent State deer season. We also may establish special hunt dates each year for oryx. Contact the refuge manager for special dates and conditions.

4. Conditions A5 through A8 apply.

5. We prohibit hunting from a vehicle.

6. Youth hunters age 17 and under must successfully complete a State-approved hunter education course prior to the refuge hunt. While hunting, each youth must possess and carry a card or certificate of completion.

7. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult companion age 21 or older. Each adult companion can supervise no more than one youth hunter. We issue one adult companion permit at no charge to each youth hunter drawn. We allow adult companions to observe and call, but they cannot shoot a firearm or bow. Adult companions and youth hunters must set up at the same location.

8. We allow bearded Rio Grande turkey hunting for youth in two areas of the refuge: The north hunting area and the south hunting area. We provide maps with the refuge permit (Big/Upland Game Hunt Application, FWS Form 3–2356), which each hunter must carry, that show these areas in detail.

9. Drawn hunters must possess and carry their selection letter/permit (Big/Upland Game Hunt Application, FWS Form 3–2356) for hunting of bearded Rio Grande turkey. The permit is available only to youth hunters and is available through a lottery drawing. You must postmark applications by March 1 of each year. A $6 nonrefundable application fee must accompany each hunt application.

10. We allow hunting of bearded Rio Grande turkey for youth hunters only on dates determined by refuge staff. Drawn hunters must report to refuge headquarters by 4:45 a.m. each hunt day. Legal hunting hours run from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

11. We will limit the Youth Rio Grande Turkey Hunt to four weekends during the New Mexico Spring Turkey Hunting Season.

We will publish specific dates and bag limits every year in the hunting brochure.

12. We will select a minimum of four hunters and a maximum of eight hunters in a random drawing of qualified applicants every year depending on annual male Rio Grande turkey population census.

13. We allow scouting of the turkey hunt units only on the Friday before the actual hunt weekend. Scouting can occur only during normal refuge hours of visitation. Drawn hunters and their parents or legal guardians should contact the refuge in advance for more information regarding scouting of proposed hunt units.

14. We allow the use of temporary ground blinds only for turkey hunts, and hunters must remove them from the refuge daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter). It is unlawful to mark any tree or other refuge structure with paint, flagging tape, ribbon, cat-eyes, or any similar marking device.

15. We allow youth hunters only one legally harvested bearded Rio Grande turkey per hunt.

16. Hunters must check out of the designated hunt unit and have their harvested turkey checked by refuge staff prior to leaving the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing on all canals within the refuge boundaries (Interior Drain, Riverside Canal, and Low Flow Conveyance Channel), and unit 25AS either from the boardwalk or from shore.

2. We allow fishing from April 1 through September 30.

3. We allow fishing from 1 hour before legal sunrise until 1 hour after legal sunset.

4. We prohibit trotlines, bows and arrows, boats or other floatation devices, seining, dip netting, traps, using bait taken from the refuge, taking of turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter), littering, and all other activities not expressly allowed.

5. Access to the canals is via the tour loop. We prohibit fishing in closed areas of the refuge, with the exception of the Low Flow Conveyance Channel.

6. We allow frogging for bullfrog on the refuge in areas that are open to fishing.

7. All State and Federal fishing regulations regarding methods of take, dates, creel limits, etc., apply to all fishing on the refuge, in addition to these refuge-specific regulations.

8. We prohibit fishing for any species on the Rio Grande within the refuge.

9. Condition A6 applies.

LAS VEGAS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning dove and goose on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit and pay a fee.

2. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

3. Youth hunters age 17 and under must hunt under the supervision of an adult age 21 or older.

4. We prohibit hunters and dogs from entering closed areas to retrieve birds.

5. We allow goose hunting on designated day(s) of the week as identified on the permit.

6. Shooting hours for geese are from ½ hour before legal sunrise to 1:00 p.m. local time.

7. We assign a bag limit for both light goose and Canada goose to two geese each.

8. For goose hunting you may possess only approved nontoxic shells (see § 32.2(k)) while in the field in quantities of six or less.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MAXWELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing is permitted from noon March 1 through October 31.

2. Fishing is permitted only in Lakes 13 and 14.

3. Boats are permitted on Lakes 13 and 14 only during the fishing season.

4. Fishing is not permitted within 150 feet of headgates.

SAN ANDRES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of oryx or gemsbok (*Oryx gazella*) on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require hunters to check in and out of the hunt area.

2. We require hunters to attend unexploded ordnance (UXO) training prior to entering the hunt area.

3. We require State permits and payment of a hunt fee.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SEVILLETA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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.

3. The refuge may designate special youth and/or persons with disabilities hunting days during the regular game bird season. This will apply to areas, species, days, and times that are currently part of the refuge's hunting program. For additional information concerning these changes, please contact the refuge staff. We will print specific dates and information regarding these special days in the refuge's 2008–2009 hunt leaflet.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6694, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62045, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46397, Sept. 3, 1996; 65 FR 30787, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56406, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46360, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58948, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54433, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54184, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33193, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45693, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3985, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56080, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, rail, coot, gallinule, snipe, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. For hunting of goose, duck, and coot (only allowed on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays):

i. We require refuge waterfowl hunting permits. We allocate permits by random drawing at the Waterfowl Hunter Check Station on Route 77 on hunt days, except that we conduct a mail-in lottery for permits issued for opening day and the first two Saturdays of the regular waterfowl season. Permits allow up to three hunters to hunt. We charge a daily fee. A hunt stand is available for physically challenged hunters possessing a Golden Access Passport. We will allocate the hunt stand in a separate random draw for opening day and by first-come, first-served basis for other hunt days. The permit will allow one helper who may also hunt.

ii. You must possess and carry a valid New York State Waterfowl Education Certificate of Qualification.

iii. You must provide and use a minimum of six decoys.

iv. We only allow hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise to 12 p.m. (noon). All hunters must check out no later than 1 p.m. by returning the Harvest Report portion of your permit to the Waterfowl Hunter Check Station.

v. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells (see § 32.2(k)) in the field in quantities of 20 or less.

vi. You must hunt within 100 feet (30 m) of your designated stand unless actively pursuing crippled birds.

2. For hunting of rail, gallinule, snipe, and woodcock:

i. We require refuge daily small-game hunt permits and reports. You may obtain these self-issued permits at several kiosks located around the refuge. The hunter must complete and sign Part ''A'' and possess and carry Part ''B'' while hunting, then complete and return Part ''B'' to one of the kiosks at the end of the hunt day.

ii. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

iii. We only allow hunting east of Sour Springs Road.

3. We allow youths ages 12 to 17 to hunt goose and duck on the first Sunday of the regular waterfowl season subject to the following conditions:

i. Each youth hunter must preregister at the refuge office.

ii. Each youth hunter must participate in the prehunt orientation and education program.

iii. Each youth must hunt with a preapproved, nonhunting adult (see refuge manager for details), who must be properly licensed to participate in the program.

iv. Conditions 1iv, 1v, and 1vi above apply.

B. Hunting of Upland Game. We allow hunting of ruffed grouse, gray squirrel, cottontail rabbit, pheasant, coyote, fox, raccoon, skunk, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge daily small-game hunt permits and reports. You may obtain these self-issued permits at several kiosks located around the refuge. You must complete and sign Part A and possess and carry Part B while hunting, then complete and return

Part B to one of the kiosks at the end of the hunt day.

2. We only allow hunting from legal sunrise to legal sunset. We prohibit night hunting.

3. We allow hunting only between October 1 and the last day of February.

4. You must only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while in the field if hunting with a shotgun.

5. You must wear in a visible manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange clothing or material during any firearms deer season.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. White-tailed deer:

i. We require refuge daily deer hunt permits and reports. These self-issued permits are available at several kiosks located around the refuge. You must complete and sign Part A and possess and carry Part B while hunting, then complete and return Part B to one of the kiosks at the end of the hunt day.

ii. All hunters must wear in a visible manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange clothing or material during any firearms deer season.

iii. If you use portable tree stands, blinds, and decoys, you must remove all equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of the day.

2. Turkey (only allowed during the spring season):

i. We require refuge spring turkey hunting permits. We select permittees, except youth permittees as designated below, from a mail-in, random drawing for available permits. We charge a nonrefundable application processing fee.

ii. Only youth hunters ages 12 to 17, accompanied by a properly licensed, preapproved nonhunting adult (see refuge manager for details), may hunt at the refuge on the first Sunday of the season. All youth hunters must register at the refuge headquarters and attend a mandatory orientation.

iii. You may use portable blinds and decoys, but you must remove all equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the conclusion of each day.

iv. You may only scout during the 7 days immediately preceding the season. You must possess and carry your permit when scouting. We prohibit calling or possessing a call of any kind while scouting.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and frogging on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only fish or frog from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

2. We allow fishing or frogging in Oak Orchard Creek east of Route 63 and on other designated areas of the refuge year-round during the State season.

3. We only allow ice fishing on Ringneck Marsh from December 15 through the last day of February.

4. We allow frogging in areas open for public fishing. We prohibit guns or archery equipment to kill or capture frog.

5. We prohibit wading or 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.

6. We require that anglers remove boats, structures, or other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge after the completion of the day's fishing activities.

7. We allow fishing and frogging from Schoolhouse Marsh dike and Center Marsh dike from July 15 to September 30.

MONTEZUMA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow waterfowl hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require daily refuge permits and reservations. You must possess and carry refuge permits while in the field and present them upon request to any law enforcement officer.

2. We allow hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays during the established refuge season set within the State western zone season.

3. Except for opening day, we take telephone reservations from 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for the next hunt day.

4. We take opening day reservations between 8:30 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. on a day set by the refuge manager or designee at least 1 week before the season opener.

5. The reservation telephone number is 315-568-4136.

6. All telephone reservations are on a first-come, first-served basis.

7. If you have a reservation for Tschache Pool, you may bring one companion; we will determine party limits for other areas annually.

8. You may request the parking area of your choice when making reservations.

9. Parking signs and blinds should not be moved except by refuge personnel.

10. All hunters with reservations and their hunting companions must check-in at the Route 89 Hunter Creek Station area at least 1 hour before legal shooting time or forfeit their reservation.

11. Hunters must set up in their chosen hunting spot before legal shooting time.

12. Forfeited reservations become available on a first-come, first-served basis to standby hunters at the Route 89 Hunter Check Station.

13. We require a fee of $10 per reservation. If you have a Golden Age or Access Passport, the fee is $5 per reservation.

14. In Tschache Pool, hunters must use motorless boats to hunt, and we limit hunters to one boat per reservation.

15. In Tschache Pool, you must not shoot from the dike or within 50 feet (15 m) of the dike or road, or from within 500 feet (150 m) of the observation tower. We do not limit hunting to specific blind sites.

16. We will announce selection procedures for hunting sites on other areas annually.

17. You may possess a maximum of 15 nontoxic shot shells while in the field (see §32.2(k)).

18. You must stop hunting at 12 p.m. (noon), and you must check out by 1 p.m.

19. We require proof of successful completion of the New York State Waterfowl Identification Course, the Montezuma Nonresident Waterfowl Identification Course, or a suitable nonresident State Waterfowl Identification Course to hunt the refuge; all hunters must show proof each time they hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer only on designated areas of the refuge using archery, firearms (see §27.42 of this chapter), or muzzleloaders during established refuge seasons set within the general State white-tailed deer season.

2. We prohibit hunting on Sunday.

3. You must possess, carry, and present upon request to any law enforcement officer a valid daily hunt permit card. We will also require you to return the daily hunt permit card at the end of hunting or at the end of the day.

4. Daily hunt permits are available at the Route 89 Hunter Check Station on a first-come, first-served basis, issued by refuge personnel or available on a self-service basis; hunters must come to the Route 89 Hunter Check Station to obtain a permit each day they hunt.

5. We issue a maximum of 300 archery and 150 firearms hunt permit cards each day on a first-come, first-served basis.

6. Hunters must fill out Part A of the daily hunt permit card at check-in and leave it with refuge personnel or deposit it in the Part A box at the Route 89 Hunter Check Station.

7. Hunters must carry Part B of the daily hunt permit card while hunting the refuge.

8. Hunters must complete Part B and deposit it in the Part B box at the Route 89 Hunter Check Station by the end of the hunt day.

9. Successful hunters must bring their deer to the Route 89 Hunter Check Station on days designated by the refuge manager.

10. Firearms hunters must wear in a visible manner on the head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid, blaze orange.

11. We only allow shotguns, muzzleloaders, and bows during the firearms season (see §27.42 of this chapter); successful harvest with a bow during firearms season requires use of a firearms season tag.

12. You must disassemble, lock, or case all bows after legal sunset and before legal sunrise.

13. We prohibit advance scouting of the refuge prior to hunting season.

14. We prohibit boats and canoes on refuge pools and hunting on the open-water portions of the refuge pools.

15. We prohibit ATVs (see §27.31(f) of this chapter).

16. Hunters may only use portable tree stands and must remove them (see §27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge each day.

17. We prohibit screw-in tree steps, nails, and any object used to puncture the bark of a tree; we do allow climbing tree stands that grip the tree (see §32.2(i)).

18. We allow firearms hunters to be on the refuge during the period that begins 1 hour before legal sunrise and ends 1 hour after legal sunset.

19. We allow archery hunters to be on the refuge during the period that begins 1 hour before legal sunrise (except for opening day) and ends 1 hour after legal sunset.

20. On opening day of both archery and firearms seasons, we allow hunters on the refuge during the period that begins 2 hours before legal sunrise and ends 1 hour after legal sunset.

21. We prohibit parking along the Wildlife Drive unless otherwise posted by refuge personnel.

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may access the New York State Barge Canal System Waters at only two sites on the refuge: The Seneca River Fishing Access Site and the May's Point Fishing Area. You may either bank fish or boat fish in accordance with State regulations.

OYSTER BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish in refuge-controlled waters of Great South Bay from boats only. All fishing is in accordance with state regulations.

TARGET ROCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Anglers may fish in Huntington 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer within designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow archery and shotgun hunting of white-tailed deer within portions of the refuge during specific days between October 1 and January 31.

2. We require refuge permits. We limit the number of deer hunters permitted to hunt on the refuge. We will issue permits by random selection.

3. You must take the specified number of antlerless deer as noted in the refuge hunting regulations before taking an antlered deer.

4. You must have all applicable and valid hunting licenses, permits, stamps, and a photographic identification in your possession while hunting on the refuge.

5. You must limit driving to designated access roads and park only in designated areas. We prohibit use of motorized vehicles on the refuge to retrieve white-tailed deer.

6. You must display refuge parking permits face up on the vehicle dashboard while hunting.

7. We allow hunters to enter the refuge 1 hour before legal hunting hours, and they must leave the refuge no later than 1 hour after legal hunting hours.

8. We prohibit the use of dogs to hunt or pursue game. We prohibit driving deer by any means.

9. We prohibit shooting directly into the 500-foot (150-m) ''No Hunt Buffer.''

10. We prohibit the killing or crippling of any deer without the hunter making reasonable effort to retrieve the deer and retain it in his or her custody.

11. If assigned to Unit 5, hunters must hunt from portable tree stands and must direct aim away from public roads and private dwellings.

12. We allow only shotgun shells loaded with slugs during the firearms season.

13. Hunters must wear a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-orange clothing, visible on head, chest, and back during the firearms season. Camouflage orange does not qualify because it is not solid.

14. We prohibit construction or use of any type of structure while hunting. We prohibit driving nails, spikes, screws, or other metal objects into any tree or hunting from any tree into which a nail, spike, screw, or other object has been driven (see §32.2(i)).

15. We allow use of temporary or portable tree stands while hunting deer. You must clearly print your name and address on the stand. You must remove all stands or any blinds at the end of each hunt session (see §27.93 of this chapter).

16. You must report all serious accidents and injuries to refuge personnel as soon as possible and before leaving the refuge.

17. Failure to comply with Federal, State, or refuge regulations may lead to dismissal from the refuge and elimination of participation in future hunts.

18. Hunters must abide by all rules and regulations listed on the hunting permit.

19. We prohibit the use of any bait, salt, or enticement (see §32.2(h)).

20. A nonhunting adult possessing a valid New York State hunting license must accompany junior hunters (ages 14 and 15).

21. We prohibit the marking of any tree, trail, or other refuge feature with flagging, paint, reflective material, or any other substance.

22. You must use a safety harness and belt while hunting from a tree stand.

23. We allow scouting of hunting areas on the refuge only during designated times and days. We allow only permitted hunters to scout. We prohibit the use of dogs during scouting.

24. We prohibit the use of electronic calls during any hunting season.

25. We prohibit the trimming or cutting of branches larger than the diameter of a quarter.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Shore and boat fishing is permitted on that portion of the Carmans River between Sunrise and Montauk Highways.

2. Only boat fishing is permitted from Montauk Highway south to the mouth of the Carmans River.

3. Fishing is permitted only during daylight hours.

4. Spearfishing and taking of baitfish and frogs is not permitted.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6695, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62045, Dec. 4, 1995; 63 FR 46919, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30787, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56406, Sept. 18, 2000; 69 FR 54362, 54434, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54184, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33193, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45694, Sept. 3, 2009]

§ 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 Birds. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess and carry a valid refuge hunting permit.
2. We prohibit construction or use of a permanent blind.
3. We close the Farming Area to waterfowl hunting.
4. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. An adult may directly supervise (up to two) youth hunters (age 15 and under), who must have successfully completed a State-approved hunter safety course and possess and carry proof of certification.
5. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot in the field (see § 32.2(k)).
6. We allow retrieving dogs in designated areas. We prohibit the use of dogs in the Gum Swamp Unit.
7. We open the refuge to daylight use only, except that we allow hunters to enter and remain in open hunting areas from 1 hour before legal shooting time until one hour after legal shooting time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A4, A5, and A7 apply.
2. We only allow dog training during the corresponding hunt season.
3. We require a Special Use Permit to hunt raccoon or opossum from ½ hour after legal sunset until ½ hour before legal sunrise.
4. We allow the use of dogs in designated areas as shown in the refuge Hunting Regulations and Permit Map brochure.
5. We allow retrieving, pointing, and flushing dogs in designated areas. We prohibit the use of dogs in the Gum Swamp Unit.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A4 (an adult may only supervise one youth hunter), A7 and B2 apply.
2. We close the Hyde county portion of the refuge to all hunting during State bear seasons.
3. We only allow pursuit/trailing dogs in designated areas as shown in the Refuge Hunting Regulations and Permit Map brochure.
4. Unarmed hunters may walk to retrieve stray dogs from closed areas and ''no dog hunting'' areas.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and frogging in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.
2. We only allow pole and line, rod and reel, or cast net.
3. We require a Special Use Permit for fishing or frogging between legal sunset and legal sunrise.
4. You must only take frog by use of frog gigs.

CEDAR ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of tundra swan, Canada and snow goose, brant, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting on 400 acres (160 ha) of marsh located along the southern border of West Bay and the eastern border of West Thorofare Bay between the John Day Ditch and the Thorofare Ditch. The hunt area extends 300 feet (90 m) from the shoreline into the marsh.
2. We allow portable blinds, but you must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) each day.
3. Hunters/hunt parties must not hunt closer than 150 yards (135 m) apart.
4. You may use decoys but you must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) daily upon completion of your hunting.
5. We only allow hunting during the State waterfowl seasons occurring in November, December, and January.
6. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. An adult may directly supervise up to two youth hunters age 15 or younger who must have successfully completed a State-approved hunter safety course and possess and carry proof of certification.
7. We open the refuge to daylight use only, except that we allow hunters to enter and remain in open hunting areas from 1 hour before legal shooting time until 1 hour after legal shooting time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CURRITUCK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Birds. We allow hunting of swan, goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a North Carolina Waterfowl Hunt Permit or a Refuge Hunt Permit. You must carry a permit while hunting on the refuge.
2. You must hunt from assigned blind location.
3. We allow hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise to 1 p.m.
4. We allow access 1½ hours before legal shooting time, and all parties must be off the refuge by 2 p.m.
5. All guides must obtain and carry a refuge Special Use Permit to conduct guided hunts on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and feral hog on limited dates in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a refuge hunting permit (signed brochure) that hunters must sign and carry while hunting on the refuge.
2. Each hunter must pay an annual $12.50 hunt permit fee.
3. We allow the use of shotguns, muzzleloading rifles/shotguns, pistols, and bows in designated units. We prohibit the use of all other rifles and crossbows.
4. Hunters may take two deer per day; there is no daily limit on feral hog.
5. Hunters must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of hunter-orange material above the waist that is visible from all directions.
6. We prohibit the marking of trees and vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter) with blazes, flagging, or other marking devices.
7. We allow hunters on the refuge from 1 hour before legal sunrise to 1 hour after legal sunset.
8. We allow the use of portable tree stands, but hunters must remove them daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter).
9. Hunters may access the refuge by foot, boat, and/or vehicle, but we prohibit hunting from a boat or vehicle.
10. An adult at least age 21 may supervise only one youth under age 16. The youth must be within sight and normal voice contact of the adult.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.66 Virginia for regulations.

MACKAY ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a Refuge Deer Hunting Permit (signed brochure) that hunters must sign and carry while hunting on the refuge.
2. We allow the use of shotguns, muzzleloading rifles/shotguns, and bows. We prohibit the use of all other rifles and pistols.
3. We allow access to hunting areas from 5 a.m. until 8 p.m.
4. We prohibit carrying a loaded firearm on or within 50 feet (15 m) of gravel roads.
5. We prohibit the marking of trees or vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter) with blazes, flagging, or other marking devices.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing only from legal sunrise to legal sunset from March 15 through October 15 with the exception that we allow fishing along the Marsh Causeway year-round. The 0.3 Mile Loop Trail and the terminus of the canal immediately adjacent to the Visitor Center are open year-round, but we close them during the Refuge Permit Deer Hunts.
2. All fishing lines must be attended.
3. Airboats are not permitted.

MATTAMUSKEET NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow the hunting of tundra swan, snow goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require refuge-issued permits (name and address) that you must validate at the refuge headquarters, sign, possess, and carry while hunting.
2. Each hunt participant must pay a $12.50 daily user fee.
3. We restrict hunting to designated blinds assigned by refuge personnel.
4. Hunters may only shoot crippled waterfowl from outside the assigned blind.
5. There is a 30-shell limit per blind hunter per day.
6. You may use decoys, but you must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) daily upon completion of your hunt.
7. All waterfowl hunters must check out at the assigned station prior to leaving the refuge.
8. Shooting hours are from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon). Hunting hours on the first day of the youth hunt are from 1 p.m. until legal sunset.
9. We allow the use of retrieving dogs, but dogs must be under voice command at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).
10. We allow the taking of only Canada goose during the State September Canada goose season subject to the following conditions:

i. We allow hunting Monday through Saturday during the State season.

ii. The hunter must possess and carry a validated refuge permit (name and address) while hunting.

iii. We close the following areas to hunting of Canada goose: Impoundments MI–4, MI–5, and MI–6; in Rose Bay Canal, Outfall Canal, Lake Landing Canal, and Waupoppin Canal; 150 feet (45 m) from the mouth of the canals where they enter Lake Mattamuskeet; and 150 yards (135 m) from State Route 94.

iv. We allow portable blinds, but hunters must remove them daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

11. Each youth hunter age 15 or younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Youth hunters must have completed a State-certified hunter safety course and possess and carry the form or certificate. An adult may directly supervise up to two youth hunters age 15 or younger.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The hunter must possess and carry a signed, validated refuge permit (name and address) while hunting.

2. We close to hunting areas along the Entrance Road, MI–4 impoundment, signed areas along State Route 94, areas around the refuge headquarters, and refuge residence area.

3. Hunters may take one antlered deer and one antlerless deer per day, or two antlerless deer per day.

4. Hunters may take deer with shotgun, bow and arrow, crossbow, or muzzleloading rifle/shotgun.

5. We allow hunters on the refuge from 1 hour before legal shooting time until 1 hour after legal shooting time.

6. Hunters can use boats to access hunt areas, but we prohibit hunting from a boat.

7. You must check all deer taken at the check station near refuge headquarters.

8. We allow the use of only portable blinds and deer stands. Hunters with a valid permit (name and address) may erect one portable blind or stand the day before the start of their hunt and must remove it at the end of the second day of that 2-day hunt (see § 27.93 of this chapter). Any stands or blinds left overnight on the refuge must have a tag with the hunter's name, address, and telephone number.

9. Hunters must wear a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of hunter-orange material above the waist that is visible from all directions.

10. An adult may only supervise one youth hunter. The youth hunter must be within sight and normal voice contact of the adult.

11. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or off-highway vehicles (OHVs) (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

12. We require consent from refuge personnel to enter and retrieve legally taken game animals from closed areas including ''No Hunting Zones.''

13. We allow the use of only biodegradable-type flagging. We prohibit affixing plastic flagging, dots, glow tacks, reflectors, or other materials to refuge vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing for game and nongame fish and the catching of blue crabs on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We are open to sport fishing, bow fishing, and crabbing from March 1 through October 31 from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset, except we allow bank fishing and crabbing year-round from:

i. State Route 94;

ii. The north bridge and south of the north bridge at Lake Landing;

iii. The Outfall Canal water control structure;

iv. The Central Canal bridge on Wildlife Drive; and

v. Along the west main and east main canal between Entrance Road metal bridge and Number One East Canal as posted.

2. We allow bank fishing and crabbing from the North Carolina Highway 94 causeway 24 hours per day, year-round.

3. We allow motorized and nonmotorized fishing boats, canoes, and kayaks March 1 through October 31. We prohibit airboats, sailboats, Jet Skis, and windboards.

4. We prohibit bank fishing along the Entrance Road from State Route 94 to the Entrance Road metal bridge.

5. We prohibit herring dipping.

6. We allow crabbing subject to the following conditions:

i. We allow only five handlines and hand-activated traps per person. Owners must be in attendance, and anglers must remove all handlines and traps daily.

ii. We prohibit crab pots.

iii. Anglers may only take or possess 12 crabs per person per day.

PEA ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a nighttime fishing permit for surf fishing between ½ hour after legal sunset and ½ hour before legal sunrise.

2. We prohibit fishing and crabbing North Pond, South Pond, and New Field Pond Impoundments.

PEE DEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning dove on designated dates and areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require all hunters to possess and carry a signed Refuge General Hunt Permit and government-issued picture ID while in the field.

2. Validly licensed adults, age 21 or older, holding applicable permits must accompany and supervise, remaining in sight and voice contact at all times, any youth hunters (under age 16). Each adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters. Youth hunters must possess and carry evidence of successful completion of a State-approved hunter education course.

3. We prohibit entering or crossing a ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Closed Area''. We prohibit the discharge of a weapon (see § 27.42 of this chapter) within, into, or across a ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Closed Area''. We require consent from refuge personnel to enter a ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Closed Area'' for the purpose of tracking and/or retrieving legally taken game animals.

4. We prohibit hunting on, from, or across any road open to public vehicle traffic. This includes the right-of-way which extends 30 feet (9 m) in either direction from the center of the road and all public parking areas

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, rabbit, squirrel, raccoon, and opossum on designated dates and areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4 apply (with the following exception to condition A2: Each adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter).

2. We require dogs on raccoon/opossum hunts. All dogs must wear a collar displaying the owner's name, address, and phone number.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated dates and areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4 apply (with the following exception to condition A2: Each adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter).

2. We require each person participating in a muzzleloader or firearms quota hunt to possess a nontransferable refuge Special Use Quota Hunt Permit. You may apply for Quota Hunt Permits by submitting a completed Quota Deer Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2354) available at the refuge office.

3. During deer hunts we prohibit hunters from entering the refuge earlier than 4 a.m., and they must leave the refuge no later than 2 hours after legal sunset.

4. Youth quota hunts are for hunters ages 10–15. We prohibit supervising adults from hunting while participating in a youth quota hunt. We allow no more than one supervising adult for each youth possessing a permit on quota hunts.

5. During refuge firearms deer hunts, all participants must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material above the waist as an outer garment while hunting and while en route to and from hunting areas.

6. We prohibit man driving for deer. We define a ''man drive'' as an organized hunting technique involving two or more individuals where hunters attempt to drive game animals from cover or habitat for the purpose of shooting, killing, or moving such animals toward other hunters.

7. We prohibit placing a tree stand on the refuge more than 4 days prior to the opening day of the deer hunt in which hunters will be participating. Hunters must remove the tree stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter) by the last day of that hunt.

8. You must wear a safety belt or harness at all times when using any tree stand or climbing equipment.

9. You must check all deer taken on the refuge at the refuge check station on the date of take prior to removing the animal from the refuge. If we do not have the check station staffed by refuge personnel, you must use the self-check-in procedures.

10. We prohibit the use of dogs for deer hunting.

11. We prohibit the use of plastic flagging.

12. We prohibit the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or off-highway vehicles (OHVs) (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

13. During refuge muzzleloader and firearms deer hunts, we prohibit all other public use in refuge hunting areas.

14. We prohibit big game hunting within 100 feet (30 m) of any vehicle or road open to vehicle traffic.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated dates and areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require all anglers to possess and carry a signed refuge Sport Fishing Permit (signed brochure) and government-issued picture ID while fishing in refuge waters.

2. We prohibit boats utilizing gasoline-powered motors.

3. You must unload and load boats by hand on all waters except those having designated launch ramps.

4. We prohibit possession or use of trotlines, set hooks, gigs, jug lines, limblines, snagging devices, nets, seines, fish traps, or other special devices.

5. We prohibit swimming.

POCOSIN LAKES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, swan, dove, woodcock, rail, and snipe in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting on the Davenport and Deaver tracts (which include the area surrounding the Headquarters/Visitor Center and the Scuppernong River Interpretive Boardwalk), the Pungo Shop area, New Lake, refuge lands between Lake Phelps and Shore Drive, that portion of the Pinner Tract east of SR 1105, the portion of Western Road between the intersection with Seagoing Road and the gate to the south, and the unnamed road at the southern boundary of the refuge land located west of Pettigrew State Park's Cypress Point Access Area. During November, December, January, and February, we prohibit all public entry on the Pungo and New Lakes, Duck Pen Road (except that portion that forms the Duck Pen Wildlife Trail and Pungo Lake Observation point when the trail and observation point are open), and the Pungo Lake, Riders Creek, and Dunbar Road banding sites.

2. We require consent from refuge personnel to enter and retrieve legally taken game animals from closed areas including ''No Hunting Zones.''

3. We require all hunters to possess and carry a signed, self-service refuge general hunting permit (signed brochure) while hunting on the refuge.

4. We open the refuge for daylight use only (legal sunrise to legal sunset), except that we allow hunters to enter and remain in open hunting areas from 1½ hours before legal shooting time until 1½ hours after legal shooting time except on the Pungo Unit (see condition C6).

5. We allow the use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) only on designated ATV roads (see § 27.31 of this chapter) and only to transport hunters and their equipment to hunt and scout. We allow ATV use only on the ATV roads at the following times:

i. When we open the ATV road and surrounding area to hunting;

ii. One week prior to the ATV road and surrounding area opening to hunting; and

iii. On Sundays, when we open the ATV road and surrounding area for hunting the following Monday.

6. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (50 CFR 27.42 and specific regulations in part 32). We prohibit hunting, taking, and attempting to take any wildlife from a vehicle while the passenger area is occupied or when the engine is running except that we allow hunting from ATVs and other similarly classed vehicles (where they are authorized) and boats as long as they are stationary and the engine is turned off.

7. We only allow the use of biodegradable-type flagging. We prohibit affixing plastic flagging, dots, glow tacks, reflectors, or other materials to refuge vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

8. We prohibit migratory game bird hunting on the Pungo Unit.

9. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while migratory game bird hunting on and west of Evans Road.

10. We only allow the use of portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of natural materials, but we prohibit the cutting any live vegetation on the refuge (see § 27.51 of this chapter). You must remove portable blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

11. We allow the use of dogs to point and retrieve migratory game birds, but they must be under your immediate control at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

12. While hunting, we require youth hunters under age 16 to possess and carry proof that they successfully passed a State-approved hunter education course. Youth hunters may only hunt under the direct supervision of a licensed hunter over age 21. One licensed hunter over age 21 may supervise up to two migratory game bird youth hunters at a time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of quail, squirrel, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, beaver, nutria, and fox in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A7 apply.

2. We prohibit upland game hunting on the Pungo Unit.

3. We only allow the taking of beaver and nutria with firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) and only during those times when we open the area hunted to hunting of other game animals with firearms.

4. We prohibit the hunting of raccoon and opossum during, 5 days before, and 5 days after the State bear seasons. Outside of these periods, we allow the hunting of raccoon and opossum at night but only while possessing a Big/Upland Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356).

5. We only allow the use of shotguns and .22 caliber rim-fire rifles for hunting. We also allow disabled hunters to use crossbows while possessing the required State permit.

6. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while hunting upland game on and west of Evans Road.

7. We allow the use of dogs for pointing and retrieving upland game and for chasing rabbit (but not fox). The dogs must be under your immediate control at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter), and we prohibit possession of buckshot or slugs while hunting with dogs.

8. You must wear 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of fluorescent-orange material above

the waist that is visible from all sides when hunting upland game.

9. While hunting, we require that youth hunters under age 16 must possess and carry proof that they successfully passed a State-approved hunter education course. Youth hunters may only hunt under the direct supervision of a licensed hunter age 21 or older. A licensed hunter age 21 or older may directly supervise up to two upland game youth hunters at a time.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer, turkey, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A7 apply.

2. You may hunt spring turkey only if you possess and carry a valid permit (Big/Upland Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356)). The permits are valid only for the dates and areas shown on the permit. We require an application and a fee for these permits and hold a drawing, when necessary, to select the permittees.

3. We allow the use of only shotguns, muzzleloaders, and bow and arrow for deer and feral hog hunting. We allow hunters to take feral hog in any area that is open to hunting deer using only those weapons that we authorize for taking deer except that hunters may take feral hog with bow and arrow, muzzleloader, and shotgun on the Frying Pan Unit whenever the area is open to hunting any game species with firearms.

4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while hunting turkeys on the Pungo Unit.

5. We allow deer hunting only with shotgun and muzzleloader on the Pungo Unit while possessing a valid permit from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission for the Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge—Pungo Unit—either sex deer special hunts that we hold in late September and October. We require a fee that validates the State permit to participate in these special hunts.

6. During the special hunts described in C5, we allow only permitted hunters on the Pungo Unit from 1½ hours before legal sunrise until 1½ hours after legal sunset.

7. Prior to December 1, we allow deer hunting with bow and arrow on the Pungo Unit during all State deer seasons, except during the muzzleloading season and except during the special hunts described in C5.

8. Hunters must wear 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of fluorescent-orange material above the waist that is visible from all sides while hunting deer and feral hog in any area open to hunting these species with firearms.

9. We allow the use of only portable deer stands (tree climbers, ladders, tripods, *etc.*). Hunters may use ground blinds, chairs, buckets, and other such items for hunting, but we require that you remove all of these items at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter), except that hunters with a valid permit for the special hunts described in condition C5 may install one deer stand on the Pungo Unit the day before the start of their hunt and leave it until the end of their hunt. Hunters must tag any stands left overnight on the refuge with their name, address, and telephone number.

10. While hunting, we require youth hunters under age 16 to possess and carry proof that they successfully passed a State-approved hunter education course. Youth hunters may only hunt under the direct supervision of a licensed hunter age 21 or older. A licensed hunter age 21 or older may only supervise one big game youth hunter at a time.

11. We prohibit the use of dogs to track, chase, or in any way assist with the take of big game.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions.

1. We allow fishing in Pungo Lake and New Lake only from March 1 through October 31, except that we close Pungo Lake and the entire Pungo Unit to fishing during the special hunts described in condition C5.

2. We only allow fishing from the bank in the Pungo Unit; we prohibit use of boats in this area. We prohibit leaving a boat anywhere on the refuge overnight.

3. We only allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

ROANOKE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of ducks and coots on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require a State-issued refuge permit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a State-issued refuge permit.

2. 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 a State-issued refuge permit.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SWANQUARTER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow the hunting of tundra swan, snow goose, brant, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting on refuge marshlands that include Great Island, Marsh Island, and all of the refuge marshlands adjacent to Juniper Bay eastward to West Bluff Bay.

2. We prohibit hunting within the 27,000 acre (10,800 ha) Presidential Proclamation Area as posted.

3. We allow portable blinds. You must remove blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) each day.

4. We prohibit hunters/hunt parties from hunting closer than 150 yards (135 m) apart.

5. You may use decoys, but you must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) daily upon completion of your hunt.

6. We allow hunting only during the State waterfowl season occurring in November, December, and January.

7. Each youth hunter must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. An adult may directly supervise up to two youth hunters age 15 or younger who must have successfully completed a State-approved hunter safety course and possess and carry proof of certification.

8. We open the refuge to daylight use only (legal sunrise to legal sunset), except that we allow hunters to enter and remain in open hunting areas from 1 hour before legal shooting time until 1 hour after legal shooting time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6695, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62045, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46397, Sept. 3, 1996; 63 FR 46919, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30787, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56406, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46360, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58948, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54436, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54185, Sept. 13, 2005; 70 FR 56377, Sept. 27, 2005; 73 FR 33193, June 11, 2008; 76 FR 3986, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56081, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, partridge, cottontail rabbit, and fox on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting on the day following the close of the State firearm deer season through the end of the regular upland bird season.

2. We allow hunting of cottontail rabbit and fox on the day following the close of the State firearm deer season through March 31.

3. We allow access by foot travel only.

4. We prohibit open fires (see § 27.95(a) of this chapter) and camping on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow deer hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit entering the refuge before legal shooting hours on the opening day of firearms deer season. Thereafter, you may enter, but not shoot, prior to legal hours. We require all hunters to be off the refuge 1½ hours after legal sunset.

2. We allow deer hunting on the refuge during the State Youth Deer Season except in designated closed areas around refuge headquarters, the wildlife observation area, and the auto tour route. Consult the refuge hunting map for open and closed hunting areas during the State Youth Deer Season.

3. Firearm deer hunters may not enter the refuge after harvesting a deer unless unarmed (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) and wearing blaze orange.

4. We allow access by foot travel only. You may use a vehicle on designated refuge roads and trails to retrieve deer during the following times only: 9:30 to 10 a.m.; 1:30 to 2 p.m.; and ½ hour after legal sunset for 1 hour.

5. We allow only temporary tree stands and blinds. You must remove all tree stands and blinds at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

6. Condition B4 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow boats, up to a maximum of 25 hp, on Arrowwood Lake and Jim Lake from May 1 to September 30 of each fishing year.

2. We allow bank fishing along major road rights-of-way during the entire State fishing season.

3. We allow bank fishing on interior portions of the refuge from May 1 through September 30 of each fishing year. We only allow walk-in access, except for designated areas.

4. We allow fishing in the bypass channel during the regular State fishing season. We allow walk-in access along maintenance trails from June 1 through September 30 of each fishing year.

5. We allow bow fishing for rough fish along road rights-of-way in accordance with State regulations from May 1 through September 30 of each fishing year. We prohibit the use of crossbows.

6. We allow ice fishing on Arrowwood Lake, Jim Lake, and the south ⅓ of Mud Lake. We allow fish houses and vehicles (automobiles and trucks only) on the ice as conditions permit. You must remove fish houses by March 15. You may use portable fish houses after March 15, but you must remove them from the refuge each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

7. We prohibit snowmobiles and ATVs on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

8. We prohibit water activities not related to fishing (sailing, skiing, tubing, etc.)

9. We prohibit open fires (see § 27.95(a) of this chapter) and camping on the refuge.

ARROWWOOD WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by legal sunset (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

AUDUBON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ring-necked pheasant, gray partridge, and sharp-tailed grouse on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open to upland game hunting annually on the day following the close of the regular deer gun season, and we close per the State season.

2. We prohibit hunting on or from refuge roads while operating a vehicle. Hunters must park in designated parking areas or at the refuge boundary and walk in.

3. We allow game retrieval without a firearm up to 100 yards (90 m) inside the refuge boundary fence and closed areas of the refuge. Retrieval time may not exceed 10 minutes. You may use dogs to assist in retrieval.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed and mule deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge gun, muzzleloader, and bow deer hunting seasons open and close according to State regulations.

2. We close the refuge to the State special youth deer hunting season.

3. We prohibit hunting on or from refuge roads while operating a vehicle. Hunters must park in designated parking areas or at the refuge boundary and walk in. Hunters may use designated refuge roads to retrieve downed deer.

4. We allow only portable tree stands. You must remove all tree stands at the end of each day (see § 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit hunting on all refuge islands.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow ice fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We restrict vehicle use to designated ice access points and refuge roads (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

2. We allow vehicles and fish houses on the ice as conditions allow. We require anglers to remove fish houses, or parts thereof, from the refuge ice, water, and land by no later than March 15 of each year. We allow anglers to use portable houses after March 15, but anglers must remove them from the refuge at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. We prohibit leaving fish houses unattended on refuge uplands or in refuge parking areas.

4. We prohibit all shore and boat fishing on the refuge.

AUDUBON WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

CHASE LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow deer hunting on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit deer hunting until the start of the State deer gun season.

2. We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

3. Hunters may only enter the refuge on foot.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CHASE LAKE WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

CROSBY WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

DES LACS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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 bird and rabbit season opens annually on the day following the close of the regular firearm deer season through the end of the State season.

4. The upland game bird and rabbit falconry season opens annually on the day following the close of the regular firearm deer season through March 31.

5. Fox hunting opens annually on the day following the close of the regular firearm deer season through March 31.

6. Turkey hunting is subject to all State regulations, license requirements, units, and dates.

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]

DEVILS LAKE WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting on Lambs Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Nelson County; Pleasant Lake Waterfowl Production Area in Benson County; and Hart, Nelson, Little Goose, and Vold Waterfowl Production Areas in Grand Forks County.

2. We prohibit hunting on portions of Kellys Slough Waterfowl Production Area in Grand Forks County, as posted.

3. You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A2 apply.

2. We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions: Conditions A1, A2, and B2 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit fishing on Hart, Nelson, Vold, and Kellys Slough Waterfowl Production Areas in Grand Forks County.

2. You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

J. CLARK SALYER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting Migratory Game Birds. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on nine designated Public Hunting Areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open the refuge daily from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.

2. We allow waterfowl retrieval without a firearm within 100 yards (90 m) of the interior boundary of Public Hunting Areas and within 100 yards (90 m) of the exterior refuge boundary.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of grouse, partridge, turkey, pheasant, and fox on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open the refuge daily from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.

2. We allow hunting for sharp-tailed grouse, partridge, and pheasant on nine designated Public Hunting Areas.

3. We allow hunting for sharp-tailed grouse, partridge, ruffed grouse, and turkey south of the Upham-Willow City Road.

4. We open to hunting annually for sharp-tailed grouse, partridge, and pheasant on the remainder of the refuge, except the closed area around the refuge headquarters, on the day following the close of the firearm deer season and close as per the State seasons.

5. Fox hunting opens annually on the day following the close of the firearm deer season and closes March 31. We allow hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open the refuge daily from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.

2. We open the entire refuge, except the closed area around the refuge headquarters, for hunting during the State's youth, muzzleloader, and archery seasons.

3. We open nine Public Hunting Areas on the refuge for deer hunting during the regular firearms season without a refuge permit.

4. You must possess and carry a refuge permit to hunt on the refuge outside the nine Public Hunting Areas during the regular firearms season.

5. Hunters must remove blinds and stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter) daily.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on 14 designated areas (listed below) of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open the refuge daily from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.

2. We open all refuge waters to ice fishing between December 15 and the end of the State fishing season.

3. We only allow boat fishing in designated areas.

4. We close to boat fishing the last Friday of September.

5. We only allow nonmotorized boats or boats with electric motors.

6. We allow fishing at the following locations:

i. Nelson Bridge, from both banks downstream (northwest) ¼ mile (.4 km) and upstream (south) to the refuge boundary;

ii. Souris River—Scenic Canoe Route, from both banks and boats, 100 feet upstream (30 m) (east) from Johnson Bridge and downstream (northwest) 13 miles (20.8 km) to the

end of the Canoe Route at Dam 1, including Sandhills Slough;

iii. Dam 1, on the north bank downstream (west) 100 yards (90 m). We prohibit entry to or fishing from the dam;

iv. Dam 2, from both banks 50 feet (15 m) downstream from the water control structure;

v. Dam 320, from the bank starting 300 feet (90 m) east of the dam for ¼ mile (.4 km) upstream (east);

vi. Old Freeman Bridge, from both banks or boat, downstream (west) 1 ½ mile (2.4 km) from Dam 320;

vii. Cutbank Culvert on Highway 14, from the highway right-of-way 50 feet (15 m) either side of the culvert;

viii. Highway 14 Bridge, from both banks ¼ mile (.4 km) downstream (north) and ¼ mile (.4 km) upstream (south) from the bridge;

ix. Russell-Kramer Road, from both banks or boat, upstream (south) 200 feet (60 km) from the bridge and downstream (north) from the bridge to the Soo Line railroad bridge;

x. Newburg Road, from the road right-of-way 100 feet (30 km) on either side of the bridge;

xi. Scheflo Bridge, from the road right-of way on either side of the bridge and upstream (south) on the east bank to the downstream (north) side of the water control structure;

xii. Highway 5, from the highway right-of way 100 feet (30 km) on either side of the bridge;

xiii. Westhope-Landa Road, from the road right-of-way 150 feet (45 km) on either side of the bridge, or from a boat downstream (north) 2 miles (3.2 km) from the road; and

xiv. Below Dam 357, from both banks or boat on all waters downstream (north) of the dam to the Canadian border.

J. CLARK SALYER WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

KULM WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

LAKE ALICE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions;

1. Refer to the refuge hunting map for designated hunting areas and information on hunting in specific zones.

2. We allow motorized boats only during the migratory game bird hunting season; however, motors must not exceed 10 hp.

3. We prohibit shooting from, on, or across any refuge road.

4. You must remove all boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the refuge for blind

construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit pit blinds.

6. We prohibit retrieval of waterfowl in the Archery Only or Deer and Late Season Pheasant areas; refer to refuge hunting map for information on hunting in specific zones.

B. *Upland Game Hunting*. We allow hunting of ring-necked pheasants, sharp-tailed grouse, gray partridge, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, snowshoe hare, and fox on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Refer to the refuge hunting map for designated hunting areas and restrictions.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow deer and fox hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies.

2. We allow archery hunting on designated areas of the refuge only; refer to the refuge hunting map for information on hunting in specific zones.

3. We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

4. We prohibit trapping, baiting, and spotlighting.

5. We prohibit permanent tree stands. We allow portable tree stands that hunters must remove from the refuge by the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit the use of screw-in tree steps or similar objects that may damage trees (see § 32.2(i)).

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE ILO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open the refuge all year for fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset. The refuge has designated open and closed areas for fishing.

2. We open the refuge to boating from May 1 through September 30.

3. We open the refuge to ice fishing from October 1 through March 31.

4. We restrict vehicle use to refuge roads, designated boat ramps, and ice access points (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit fishing and public use on refuge islands and concrete dam spillways.

LAKE NETTIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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 in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open portions of the refuge to gun, muzzleloader, bow, and the special youth deer hunting seasons according to State regulations. The refuge has designated open and closed areas for deer hunting.

2. We close all refuge roads to vehicle use for hunting and retrieval of deer. Hunters must park vehicles at the refuge boundary and walk in.

3. Hunters may walk in to retrieve deer in areas marked with no hunting zone signs. We prohibit firearms while retrieving deer from these areas.

4. Hunters must only use portable tree stands that they install and remove (see § 27.93 of this chapter) each day. We prohibit permanent tree stands.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LAKE ZAHL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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 through the end of the State season.

3. Hunters may enter the refuge on foot only.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of 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]

LONG LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of ring-necked pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, and grey partridge on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. The upland game bird season opens annually on the day following the close of the firearm deer season and runs through the close of the State season.

3. We close to upland game hunting those areas marked with yellow closed to hunting signs.

4. We prohibit hunters and dogs from entering closed areas to retrieve game.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must only enter the refuge on foot.

2. We allow archery hunting. We restrict open archery areas to those areas of the refuge open to firearms during the firearm season.

3. We close to deer hunting during the firearm deer season those areas marked with yellow closed to hunting signs. We also close this area to muzzleloader hunters during muzzleloader season.

4. We prohibit hunters entering closed areas to retrieve game.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We restrict bank fishing to public use areas on Unit 1 and Long Lake Creek.

2. We restrict boat fishing to Long Lake Creek.

3. We restrict boats to 25 hp maximum.

4. We restrict boats to the period from May 1 through September 30.

5. We restrict ice fishing to Unit 1 and Long Lake Creek.

6. We prohibit motorized vehicles on ice (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

7. We only allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

8. Anglers must park vehicles in designated parking areas.

LONG LAKE WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

LOSTWOOD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of sharp-tailed grouse and grey partridge on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting on the portion of the refuge south of Highway 50 during the State gun season.

2. We allow hunting only on the portion of the refuge north of Highway 50 beginning the day following the close of the State deer gun season through the end of the State season.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see §32.2(k)).

4. We prohibit the use of horses during all hunting seasons.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge gun, muzzleloader, and bow deer hunting seasons open and close according to State regulations.

2. We prohibit entry to the refuge before 12 p.m. (noon) on the first day of the archery, gun, or muzzleloader deer hunting season.

3. We will allow only preseason scouting in public use areas and hiking trails.

4. We allow only portable tree stands. You must remove all tree stands at the end of each day (see §§27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

5. Hunters may enter the refuge only on foot.

6. Condition B4 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LOSTWOOD WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance

with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

SIBLEY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits are required.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SLADE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: Hunters must only enter the refuge on foot.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

STEWART LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow ice or shore fishing in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We restrict vehicle use to the refuge road (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

TEWAUKON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow ring-necked pheasant hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The season opens on the first Monday following the close of the State deer gun season and continues through the close of the State pheasant season.

2. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow deer bow hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The season closes September 30 and reopens the Friday following the close of the State gun deer season and continues through the end of the State archery deer season.

2. We allow deer gun hunting by refuge permit holders on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

3. We allow youth deer hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated waters (Tewaukon and Sprague Lakes only) in accordance with State regulations.

TEWAUKON WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas and Wildlife Development Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

UPPER SOURIS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of sharp-tailed grouse, Hungarian partridge, and pheasant on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow the use of dogs for hunting and retrieving of upland game birds. Dogs must be under direct control of the hunter (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

2. We open for hunting on Unit I during the State hunting season. Unit I includes all refuge land north of the township road that runs east of Tolley, across Dam 41 (Carter Dam), and east to State Route 28.

3. We open for hunting on Unit II during the State hunting season, except we close

from the first day of the regular State waterfowl season through the last day of State deer gun season. Unit II includes refuge land between Lake Darling Dam and Unit I.

4. We close land south of Lake Darling Dam to all upland game bird hunting.

5. We prohibit hunting the area around refuge headquarters, buildings, shops, and residences. We post these areas with ''Closed to Hunting'' signs.

6. We prohibit remaining on the refuge between the hours of 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.

7. We prohibit the use of snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), off-highway vehicles (OHVs), utility-terrain vehicles (UTVs), bicycles, or similar vehicles on the refuge.

8. We prohibit accessing refuge lands from refuge waters, including Lake Darling and the Souris River.

9. We prohibit the use of horses, mules, or similar livestock on the refuge during all hunting seasons.

10. Hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot for all upland game hunting as identified in § 20.21(j) of this chapter.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow deer hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow the use of portable tree stands and ground blinds. We prohibit leaving stands and blinds overnight (see § 27.93 of this chapter) on the refuge.

2. We prohibit the use of flagging, trail markers, paint, reflective tacks, or other types of markers (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

3. We prohibit the use of trail cameras and other electronic equipment left overnight.

4. We prohibit remaining on the refuge between the hours of 10 p.m. to 5 a.m.

5. Conditions B5 and B7 through B9 apply.

6. We prohibit entry to the refuge before 12 p.m. (noon) on the first day of the respective bow, gun, or muzzleloader deer hunting seasons.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow the use of fishing boats, canoes, kayaks, and float tubes in designated boat fishing areas from Lake Darling Dam north to State Highway 28 (Greene) crossing for fishing from May 1 through September 30.

2. We allow fishing from nonmotorized vessels only on the Beaver Lodge Canoe Trail from May 1 through September 30.

3. We allow boating and fishing from vessels on the Souris River from Mouse River Park to the north boundary of the refuge from May 1 through September 30.

4. We allow shore fishing in designated areas. Consult with the refuge manager or refuge fishing brochure for specific areas.

5. You may ice fish in all ice-covered waters of the Souris River and Lake Darling.

6. We prohibit remaining on the refuge between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

7. We prohibit the use of snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), off-highway vehicles (OHVs), utility-terrain vehicles (UTVs), amphibious vehicles, personal watercraft (PWCs), bicycles, or similar vehicles on the refuge.

8. We prohibit swimming, sailing, water skiing, pleasure boating, and overnight use or camping.

9. You may drive licensed cars and pickups on the ice from Lake Darling Dam north to Carter Dam (Dam 41) for ice fishing.

10. We allow access to sites for ice fishing. Consult with the refuge manager or refuge fishing brochure for specific areas.

11. We allow walk-in access only at designated sites on the Souris River north of Carter Dam (Dam 41) and south of Lake Darling Dam for ice fishing.

12. We allow you to place fish houses overnight on the ice of Lake Darling subject to State regulations.

13. We prohibit leaving fish houses overnight or unattended on refuge uplands or in parking areas.

14. We allow anglers to place portable fish houses on the Souris River north of Carter Dam (Dam 41) and south of Lake Darling Dam for ice fishing, but anglers must remove the fish houses from the refuge daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

VALLEY CITY WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing

equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6686, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, 55191, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62045, Dec. 4, 1995; 63 FR 46919, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30788, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56407, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46360, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58949, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54440, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54185, Sept. 13, 2005; 74 FR 45695, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3987, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56083, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose and duck on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a State-issued permit. All hunters must check-in and out at the State hunter check station.

2. We require that hunting stop at 12 p.m. (noon) each day.

3. We require that hunters hunt within 75 yards (67.5 m) of the assigned blind.

4. You may only possess approved nontoxic shotshells (see § 32.2(k)) while in the field in quantities of 25 or less.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require hunters to possess and carry a State-issued permit.

2. We require that hunters check out at the refuge check station with a Big Game Harvest Report (FWS Form 3–2359) no later than 6 p.m.

3. Hunters must check all deer harvested at the refuge check station.

4. We require that hunters wear a hat and outer jacket/vest that is blaze orange.

5. We require that hunters remain within their assigned unit.

6. We prohibit possession of more than one hunting weapon while in the field.

7. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds or tree stands.

8. We require that hunters obtain permission from refuge officials before tracking a wounded deer out of their assigned hunting unit.

9. We prohibit shooting from any road.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset during designated dates.

2. We prohibit boats or flotation devices.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 61492, Nov. 30, 1995; 65 FR 30789, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56407, Sept. 18, 2000; 69 FR 54362, 54444, Sept. 8, 2004; 73 FR 33194, June 11, 2008; 76 FR 3988, Jan. 21, 2011]

§ 32.55 Oklahoma.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

DEEP FORK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a free signed refuge permit (signed refuge brochure).

2. We prohibit taking of goose during the duck hunt.

3. Species and bag limits are in accordance with State regulations.

4. We allow duck hunting on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays, from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 1 p.m. Refer to the refuge hunting brochure for opening and closing dates.

5. You may only use portable blinds. You must remove blinds, decoys, and all personal equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) daily.

6. We prohibit off-road vehicle use (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

7. We prohibit horse and mule riding while hunting on the refuge.

8. We provide access for hunters with disabilities. Please contact the refuge office for additional information.

9. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on the refuge must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (50 CFR 27.42 and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, turkey, and raccoon in designated areas of the refuge in accordance

with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge permit (signed refuge brochure) for squirrel, rabbit, and raccoon. We require no fee.

2. We allow shotguns, .22 and .17 caliber rimfire rifles, and pistols for rabbit and squirrel hunting. Hunters must possess nontoxic shot when using a shotgun (see § 32.2(k)).

3. Raccoon hunting only: Hunt hours are legal sunset to legal sunrise only. State firearm restrictions apply.

4. We publish opening and closing dates in the Refuge Hunt Brochure.

5. We allow dogs for hunting squirrel, rabbit, and raccoon, but you must remove the dogs from the refuge at the end of the hunt (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

6. We offer refuge-controlled turkey hunts. We require hunters to possess a permit and pay a fee for these hunts. You may call the refuge office or the State for information concerning these hunts.

7. Turkey hunters must check-in and out at a refuge check station. Refuge staff provide a hunter briefing as part of the check-in.

8. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds during turkey hunts.

9. We prohibit off-road vehicle use (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

10. Conditions A7, A8, and A9 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) for the archery deer hunt only. Hunters must turn in a Big Game Harvest Report (FWS Form 3–2359) by December 31 annually. Failure to submit the report will render the hunter ineligible for the next year's limited season archery deer hunt.

2. We will offer a limited season archery deer hunt following the controlled deer hunt.

3. You may hunt feral hog during any established refuge hunting season. Refuge permits (either a signed refuge brochure, Special Use Permit, or a State-issued controlled hunt permit) and legal weapons apply for the current hunting season.

4. We prohibit scouting when we are conducting controlled deer hunts.

5. We offer refuge-controlled deer hunts (primitive weapon, disabled primitive, youth primitive). We require hunters to possess a permit (a State-issued controlled hunt permit) and pay a fee for these hunts. For information concerning the hunts, contact the refuge office or the State.

6. We prohibit off-road vehicle use (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

7. Conditions A7, A8, and A9 apply.

8. Hunters may place no more than one stand on the refuge. Stands may not be in place until the day the hunt begins. Hunters must remove stands the day the hunt ends.

9. We allow take of feral hog only during daylight hours, and they must be dead prior to removal from the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. A fishing brochure with a map is available from the refuge office. We identify parking areas and open and closed areas on the map.

2. We prohibit the possession of firearms.

3. We allow year-round fishing on the Deep Fork River. We allow fishing from March 1 through October 31 on sloughs, farm ponds, and impoundments not connected to the river.

4. Game fish species and creel/possession limits are in accordance with State regulations.

5. We allow bowfishing on the refuge from legal sunrise to legal sunset from March 1 to September 30 except during the Youth and Adult Controlled Turkey Hunts. Please contact the refuge for more information.

6. We prohibit snagging and netting.

7. We only allow trotlines, juglines, limblines, and yo-yos in the Deep Fork River and prohibit them in any other areas on the refuge. Anglers must mark lines and attend and remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) in accordance with State regulations.

8. We allow noodling in accordance with State fishing regulations.

9. We prohibit the taking of turtle and mussel (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

10. We provide access for anglers with disabilities. Please contact the refuge office for additional information.

11. Conditions A7 and A9 apply.

LITTLE RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit off-road vehicle use (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

2. We prohibit building and use of permanent blinds. You may only use portable blinds. You must remove blinds, decoys, and all personal equipment from the refuge daily (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

3. You may hunt from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 12 p.m. (noon) each day.

4. You must possess and carry a signed refuge permit while hunting.

5. You may only hunt duck during designated refuge seasons.

6. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, turkey, beaver, and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Turkey hunters using firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) must pay fees and obtain a controlled hunt permit through the State.

2. Conditions A1 and A4 apply.

3. You may only hunt upland game during designated refuge seasons.

4. Shotgun hunters may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

5. You may hunt beaver during any established refuge hunting season. Refuge permits and legal weapons apply for the current hunting season.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Deer hunters using firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) must pay fees and obtain a controlled hunt permit through the State.

2. Condition A1 applies.

3. You may hunt feral hog during any established refuge hunting season. Refuge permits and legal weapons apply for the current hunting season.

4. Deer archery hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge permit while hunting.

5. You may only hunt big game during designated refuge seasons.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies.

OPTIMA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. Hunting of mourning doves is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt pheasants, 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.

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. Archery and shotguns are permitted during spring turkey season.

2. Only archery hunting is permitted during fall seasons.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

SALT PLAINS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, sandhill crane, and mourning dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We require hunters to check-in and out of the refuge.

3. Hunting begins ½ hour before legal sunrise and ends at 12 p.m. (noon).

4. We prohibit hunting during the regular State rifle deer season on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail and pheasant on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4 apply.

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. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close designated areas of the Great Salt Plains Reservoir.

2. We allow fishing from April 1 through October 15.

3. We prohibit trotlines within 500 feet (150 m) of the shoreline of the Jet Recreation Area.

4. Posts used to secure or anchor trotlines must reach a minimum of 2 feet (30 cm) above the water surface, and you must mark them to make them clearly visible to boaters.

5. We prohibit the taking of any type of bait from refuge lands or waters.

6. We only allow fishing on Bonham Pond:

i. By youths age 14 and under;

ii. By any person with a disability;

iii. Only from legal sunrise to legal sunset;

iv. With a limit of one pole per person; and

SEQUOYAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, dove, coot, snipe, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require an annual refuge permit (Special Use Permit; FWS Form 3–1383) for all hunting. The hunter must possess and carry the signed permit while hunting. We require hunters to abide by all terms and conditions listed on the permit.

2. We open the refuge to hunting only on Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and Tuesdays. We prohibit hunters from entering the land portion of the Sandtown Bottom Unit or any portion of Sally Jones Lake before 5 a.m. Hunters must leave the area by 1 hour after legal sunset. We prohibit hunting or shooting within 50 feet (15 m) of designated roads or parking areas. All hunters must park in designated parking areas.

3. We designate the east portion of Sandtown Bottom Unit and the portion of Robert S. Kerr Reservoir, from Tuff boat ramp to the confluence of Vian Creek, as a Wildlife Use Area, and we close it to all entry, except for the designated hiking trail, from September 1 through March 31. We mark the closed area with signs and buoys.

4. Season lengths and bag limits will be in accordance with State regulations with the exception that all hunting, except for the conservation light goose season, will close on January 31 of each year. If a conservation light goose season is in effect, it will follow State regulations with the exception of special regulations and hunting days.

5. Hunters must use only legal shotguns and possess only approved nontoxic shot for migratory bird hunting. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (50 CFR 27.42 and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

6. We prohibit construction of pit blinds or permanent blinds. You must reduce blinds to a natural appearance or remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of the day. You must remove all empty shells, litter, decoys, boats, or other personal property (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) at the end of the day. We prohibit camping in boats or otherwise spending the night on any area of the refuge.

7. We allow boats, and you must operate them under applicable State laws and comply with all licensing and marking regulations from their State of origin.

8. We prohibit guiding or outfitting for commercial purposes.

9. We prohibit hunters from using refuge boat ramps to access hunting areas outside the refuge boundary on days when we close the refuge for hunting certain species or for any species not hunted on the refuge.

10. We restrict the use of airboats within the refuge boundary to the navigation channel and the designated hunting areas from September 1 to March 31.

11. We prohibit hunters entering the Sandtown Bottom Unit prior to 5 a.m. during the hunting season. Until 7 a.m., the entrance is through the headquarters gate only, at which time hunters may enter the Sandtown Bottom Unit through any other access point on the refuge. Hunters must leave the Sandtown Bottom Unit by 1 hour after legal sunset.

12. We prohibit alcoholic beverages on all refuge lands.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A3, and A8 through A12 apply.

2. We only open the refuge to hunting on Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays, and Tuesdays. We generally designate open areas as: Area A—Sandtown Bottom, Area B—Webber Bottom, and Area C—Girty Bottom. We prohibit hunting or shooting within 50 feet (15 meters) of designated roads or parking areas. All hunters must park in designated parking areas.

3. Season lengths and bag limits will be in accordance with State regulations with the exception that all upland game hunting will close on January 31 of each year.

4. We only allow legal shotguns and approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)). You must plug shotguns so they are incapable of holding more than three shells. You must unload and case shotguns (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) while transporting them by vehicle or boat.

5. We require upland game hunters to follow State blaze-orange regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess and carry a refuge-controlled hunt permit, and comply with the designated refuge season, hunting methods, and location guidelines for that year.

2. Hunters must apply to the State-controlled deer hunt drawing administered by the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation for selection. We require those hunters to attend a prehunt briefing, and they must follow all applicable State regulations.

3. We require payment of State and Federal special deer hunting fees.

4. Condition A9 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and frogging on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing and frogging will follow State seasons, limits, and regulations with the exception that from September 1 to March 31 we prohibit fishing or frogging in the closed zone south of refuge headquarters, as designated by buoys and signs. We close the Horton Slough area south of the refuge headquarters to fishing and entry east to the confluence of Little Vian Creek.

2. We prohibit boating on the closed portion of Sally Jones Lake from September 1 to March 31.

3. You must remove trotlines (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the closed zone before September 1.

4. Conditions A6 (boats used for fishing), A8, and A9 apply.

5. We prohibit the possession of any firearms or bows with arrows while frogging.

TISHOMINGO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Refuge bonus deer gun hunts are by special permit (issued by the Oklahoma State Department of Wildlife Conservation) only; we prohibit prehunt scouting or use of camera-monitoring devices.

2. We prohibit baiting (see § 32.2(h)).

3. We allow camping in compliance with conditions set out by the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

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 waters (see refuge map).

3. Anglers may ''no-wake'' boat fish during the boating season with line and pole or rod and reel, except in areas designated as Sanctuary Zones.

4. Anglers may use trotlines and other set tackle only in the Cumberland Pool (designated areas), Rock Creek, and between the natural banks of the Washita River. Anglers may only use set tackle with anchored floats.

5. We prohibit use of limblines, throwlines, juglines, and yo-yos.

6. We prohibit use of any containers (jugs, bottles) as floats.

7. Anglers may night fish from a boat (during boating season) in the Cumberland Pool, except in the Sanctuary Zones. Anglers may night fish at the Headquarters area, Sandy Creek Bridge, Murray 23, and Nida Point.

9. Anglers may take bait only for personal use while fishing on the refuge in accordance with State law. We prohibit bait removal from the refuge for commercial sales. We also prohibit release of bait back into the water.

9. We prohibit bow fishing.

10. We prohibit take of fish by use of hands (noodling).

11. We prohibit take of frog, turtle, or mussel.

12. We prohibit swimming, water sports, personal watercraft, and airboats.

13. Condition C3 applies.

TISHOMINGO WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning dove and waterfowl on the Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit of Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge in accordance with State regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, squirrel, turkey, and rabbit on the Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit of Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge in accordance with State regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on the Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit of Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge in accordance with State regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on the Tishomingo Wildlife Management Unit of Tishomingo National Wildlife Refuge in accordance with State regulations.

WASHITA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and sandhill crane on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require permits and payment of a fee to hunt goose and sandhill crane.

2. Goose and sandhill crane hunters must hunt from designated pit blinds.

3. We allow youth hunters, ages 12 to 16, to hunt duck in a controlled youth hunt in conjunction with a waterfowl seminar.

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. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting during the special refuge season in accordance with the refuge hunt information sheet.

2. You must obtain a refuge hunt permit and pay a fee (fee waived for Youth Hunt participants).

3. You must check in and out of hunt areas daily at the refuge office or check station.

4. You must take bagged deer and/or hog to the refuge check station.

5. We will determine bag limits on deer annually.

6. We prohibit the use of bait.

7. A nonhunting mentor of 21 years of age or older must accompany, and be in the immediate presence of, participants in the Youth Hunt, who must be between the ages of 12 and 18. Hunters and mentors must BOTH wear hunter orange clothing meeting or exceeding the minimum State requirements.

8. We prohibit handguns.

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.

WICHITA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of elk and white-tailed deer is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Permits and payment of a fee are required.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Fish may be taken only with pole and line or rod and reel.

2. Taking any type of bait from refuge lands or waters is not permitted.

3. Taking of frogs and turtles is not permitted.

4. Hand-powered boats are permitted only on Jed Johnson, Rush, Quanah Parker, and French Lakes.

5. Anglers may use electric trolling motors on boats 14′ or less in length only on Jed Johnson, Rush, Quanah Parker and French Lakes.

6. Anglers may use motorized boats on Elmer Thomas Lake; however, we enforce a no-wake rule on the lake.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6695, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 61213, Nov. 29, 1995; 60 FR 62046, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46398, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47380, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46920, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30789, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56407, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46361, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58949, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54445, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54188, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33195, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45695, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3988, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56083, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and snipe on that portion of the refuge west of U.S. Highway 101 and outside the Bandon city limits, in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions;

1. You may only use portable blinds or blinds constructed of on-site dead vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter) or driftwood.

2. You must remove all blinds, decoys, shotshell hulls, and other personal equipment and refuse (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day.

3. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

4. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific regulations in part 32).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing in accordance with State regulations, on that portion of the refuge west of U.S. Highway 101.

BEAR VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer only is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting opens concurrent with the State season and closes October 31.

2. No hunting or public entry of any kind is permitted from November 1 to March 31.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

COLD SPRINGS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, dove, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot for hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit discharge of any firearm within ¼ mile (396 m) of any maintained building or Federal facility, such as, but not limited to, a structure designed for storage, human occupancy, or shelter for animals.

4. We allow only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of nonliving natural materials. Hunters must remove all decoys and other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

5. We allow hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

6. We reserve parking lot F solely for Memorial Marsh Unit waterfowl hunters.

7. We require waterfowl hunting parties to space themselves a minimum of 200 yards (180 m) apart in the free roam area along the reservoir shoreline.

8. We allow only nonmotorized boats or boats with electric motors within that portion of the reservoir open to hunting.

9. On the Memorial Marsh Unit, we allow hunting only from numbered field blind sites, and hunters must park their vehicles only at the numbered post corresponding to the numbered field blind site they are using (see § 27.31 of this chapter). Selection of parking sites/numbered posts is on a first-come, first-served basis at parking lot F. We prohibit free-roam hunting or jump shooting, and you must remain within 100 feet (30 m) of the numbered field blind post unless retrieving birds or setting decoys. We allow a maximum of four persons per blind site.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, and A3 apply.

2. We allow hunting from 12 p.m. (noon) to legal sunset on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies.

2. In the Cold Springs Reservoir, we allow fishing only from March 1 through September 30.

3. We allow use of only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors.

DEER FLAT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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 condition: Hunting is permitted only on the Snake River Sector.

D. Sport Fishing. Fishing is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: Shoreline fishing is not permitted on the islands of the Snake River Sector from February 1 through May 31.

HART MOUNTAIN NATIONAL ANTELOPE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of chukar only on the western slopes of Hart Mountain and Poker Jim Ridge in accordance with State regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer, antelope, and bighorn sheep on the refuge in areas designated by permit issued from the State in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow ground blinds, but we prohibit construction of them earlier than 1 week prior to the opening day of the legal season for which you have a valid permit.

2. You must remove blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) within 24 hours of harvesting an animal or at the end of the permittee's legal season.

3. We limit hunters to one blind each, and you must tag blinds with the owner's name and permit number.

4. We prohibit destruction of natural vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter) or belowground excavation.

5. We require hunters to check-in at the refuge headquarters prior to hunting on the refuge and check out at the refuge headquarters upon completion of the hunt.

6. We prohibit hunting within 3 miles (4.8 km) of the refuge headquarters.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the refuge only in Rock Creek, Guano Creek, and Warner Pond in accordance with State regulations.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN REFUGE FOR THE COLUMBIAN WHITE-TAILED DEER

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, and common snipe on 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 Wallace Island Unit in accordance with State regulations.

KLAMATH MARSH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and snipe on the designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot for hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

2. We prohibit hunting on all exposed lands on Miller Sands Island and its partially enclosed lagoon, as posted. We prohibit hunting inside the diked portion of Karlson Island, as posted.

3. We prohibit permanent blinds. You must remove all personal property, including decoys and boats, by 1 hour after legal sunset (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

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.

LOWER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. Hunting of geese, ducks, coots and common snipe is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only unloaded firearms may be carried on hunter access routes open to motor vehicles or when taken through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from the hunting areas.

2. Decoys may not be set in retrieving zones.

3. The use of air-thrust and inboard water-thrust boats is not permitted.

4. Waterfowl and snipe hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Only unloaded firearms may be taken through posted retrieving zones when traveling to and from hunting areas.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MALHEUR NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of dove, goose, duck, merganser, coot, snipe, and pigeon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow only nonmotorized boats or boats with electric motors.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, quail, partridge, chukar, coyote, and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting of pheasant, quail, partridge, chukar, and rabbit from the third Saturday in November until the end of the State pheasant season on designated areas of the Blitzen Valley east of Highway 205. We allow hunting of pheasant, quail, partridge, chukar, and rabbit on designated areas on Malheur Lake concurrent with the State pheasant season.

2. We allow hunting of all upland game species during authorized State seasons on designated areas of the refuge west of Highway 205 and south of Foster Flat Road.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k) of this chapter) on designated areas east of Highway 205 and on Malheur Lake.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and pronghorn on designated areas of the refuge west of Highway 205 and south of Foster Flat Road in accordance with State regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing year-round in the Blitzen River, East Canal, and Mud Creek upstream from and including Bridge Creek. We allow fishing in Krumbo Reservoir from the fourth Saturday in April until the end of October.

2. We prohibit boats, except for nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors, on Krumbo Reservoir.

MCKAY CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

2. We prohibit possession of toxic shot for hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit discharge of any firearm within ¼ mile (396 m) of any maintained building or Federal facility, such as, but not limited to, a structure designed for storage, human occupancy, or shelter for animals.

4. We only allow portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of nonliving natural materials. Hunters must remove all decoys and other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

5. We require waterfowl hunting parties to space themselves a minimum of 200 yards (180 m) apart.

6. We prohibit the use of boats.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, and A3 apply.

2. On the opening weekend of the hunting season, we require all hunters to possess and carry a special refuge permit (name/address/phone number).

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies.

2. We allow fishing from March 1 through September 30.

MCNARY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations and special conditions listed for McNary National Wildlife Refuge in the State of Washington.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations and special conditions listed for McNary National Wildlife Refuge in the State of Washington.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow deer hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations and special conditions listed for McNary National Wildlife Refuge in the State of Washington.

SHELDON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of quail, grouse, and partridge is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. Hunting of deer and antelope is permitted on designated areas of the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

UMATILLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

2. We prohibit possession of toxic shot for hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit discharge of any firearm within ¼ mile (396 m) of any maintained building or Federal facility, such as, but not limited to, a structure designed for storage, human occupancy, or shelter for animals.

4. We allow only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of nonliving natural materials. Hunters must remove all decoys and other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

5. On the McCormack Unit, we allow hunting subject to the following conditions:

i. The McCormack Unit is a fee-hunt area only open to hunting on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, and New Year's Day during State waterfowl seasons.

ii. We require hunters to stop at the check station to obtain a special refuge permit (name/address/phone number) that you must possess and carry, to pay a recreation user fee, and to obtain a blind assignment before hunting.

iii. We allow hunting only from assigned blind sites and require hunters to remain within 100 feet (30 m) of marked blind sites unless retrieving birds.

iv. Hunters may only possess up to 25 shot shells per hunt day.

6. On the Boardman Unit, we require waterfowl hunting parties to space themselves a minimum of 200 yards (180 m) apart.

7. We close all islands within the Columbia River to all access.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A3, and A7 apply.

2. We allow hunting of upland game from 12 p.m. (noon) to legal sunset of each hunt day.

3. On the McCormack Fee Hunt Unit, we allow hunting only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, and New Year's Day.

4. On the McCormack Unit, we require all hunters to possess and carry a special refuge permit (name/address/phone number).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A3, and A7 apply.

2. We allow hunting by special permit only (issued by the State).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A7 apply.

2. We allow fishing on refuge impoundments and ponds from February 1 through September 30.

UPPER KLAMATH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow shotgun and archery hunting on designated dates from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset.

2. We allow shotguns using only buckshot or slugs.

3. We prohibit overnight camping and after-hours parking on the refuge.

4. We prohibit hunting from refuge structures, observation blinds, or boardwalks.

5. All vehicles must remain parked in designated areas.

6. Hunters may use portable or climbing deer stands and must remove stands daily (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit driving or screwing nails, spikes, or other objects into trees or hunting from any tree into which such an object has been driven (see § 32.2(i)). We prohibit limbing of trees.

7. All hunters must complete a Big Game Harvest Report (FWS Form 3–2359) available at the designated self-service hunt kiosks located on the refuge.

8. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing on Muddy Creek from the beginning of the State trout season in April through October 31.

2. We prohibit the use of boats.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6696, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55187, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62046, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46398, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47381, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46921, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30790, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56407, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46361, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58949, Sept. 18, 2002; 68 FR 57318, Oct. 2, 2003; 69 FR 54362, 54447, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54189, Sept. 13, 2005; 70 FR 56377,Sept. 27, 2005; 73 FR 33195, June 11, 2008; 76 FR 56084, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning dove, rail, common snipe, goose, duck, coot, and crow on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting and scouting activities on the refuge from September 1 through the end of February.

2. We require all hunters to possess and carry on their person a signed refuge hunt permit (signed brochure).

3. We only allow nonmotorized boats for waterfowl hunting in permitted areas.

4. We require that hunters remove all boats, blinds, cameras, and decoys from the refuge within 1 hour after legal sunset (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

5. We allow dogs for hunting; however, they must be under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

6. We prohibit field possession of migratory game birds in areas of the refuge closed to migratory game bird hunting.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of grouse, squirrel, rabbit, woodchuck, pheasant, quail, raccoon, fox, coyote, skunk, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting on the refuge from September 1 through the end of February.

2. Conditions A1, A2, A4, and A5 apply.

3. We allow dogs for hunting; however, they must be under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer, bear, and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies. We also allow spring turkey hunting in accordance with State regulations.

2. Conditions A2 through A5 apply.

3. We prohibit organized deer drives in hunt area B of the Sugar Lake Division. We define a ''drive'' as three or more persons involved in the act of chasing, pursuing, disturbing, or otherwise directing deer so as to make the animal more susceptible to harvest.

4. We require any person hunting bear off-refuge to obtain a refuge Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) to track a wounded bear that may have entered the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow bank fishing only on the Seneca Unit of the refuge. We prohibit wading.

2. We allow fishing from ½ hour before legal sunrise until ½ hour after legal sunset.

3. We prohibit the use of watercraft for fishing, with the exception of Area 5 where we allow nonmotorized watercraft use from the second Saturday in June through September 15. They must remain in an area from the dike to 3,000 feet (900 m) upstream.

4. We allow ice fishing in Areas 5 and 7 only.

5. We prohibit the taking of minnow, turtle, or frog.

6. We prohibit the possession of live baitfish on the Seneca Unit.

7. We prohibit the taking or possession of shellfish on the refuge.

JOHN HEINZ NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE AT TINICUM

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. *Upland Game Hunting.* [Reserved]

C. *Big Game Hunting.* [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing on all refuge waters, except:

i. The East side of the Main Impoundment from the Dike Road south to the Trolley Bed trail; and

ii. The small pond located on the south side of Bartram Ave at the I–95 South on ramp.

2. We allow fishing on the refuge from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. Anglers may only operate boats, canoes, and floats in tidal waters. We prohibit them on the refuge impoundments and ponds.

4. We only allow fishing from the shoreline in refuge impoundments and ponds. We prohibit wading.

5. We prohibit bowfishing or spearfishing on the refuge.

6. We prohibit the take, collection, or capture of reptile or amphibian on the refuge.

OHIO RIVER ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.68 West Virginia for regulations.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6698, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 31461, June 20, 1996; 61 FR 46398, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47381, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46921, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30791, May 12, 2000; 66 FR 46361, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58949, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54448, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54189, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33195, June 11, 2008; 76 FR 3989, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56085, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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.

NINIGRET NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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.

TRUSTOM POND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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, as amended at 69 FR 54362, Sept. 8, 2004]

§ 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.

CAPE ROMAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of marsh hen/rail only on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require each hunter to carry at all times while hunting a signed, current refuge hunt permit and a government-issued picture ID. The hunt permit is invalid until signed by the hunter.
2. We prohibit hunting on Sundays.
3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (see §32.2(k)).
4. We prohibit discharge of weapons for any purpose other than to take or attempt to take legal game during the established hunting season.
5. Each hunter under age 16 must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Youth hunters must have successfully completed a State-approved hunter education course.
6. We allow use of retrieving dogs only while hunting in designated hunting areas for marsh hen/rail. Otherwise we prohibit dogs on the refuge.
7. We prohibit taking or attempting to take any wildlife from an area unless that area is officially opened for hunting/fishing.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A4, A5, and A7 apply.
2. We allow hunting only on days designated annually by the refuge within the State season.
3. Hunters must enter and exit through the designated camping area to access any hunting areas on the refuge.
4. We prohibit crossbows, muzzleloaders, shotguns, rifles, pistols, and any other firearms or illegal means designated by the State to take while-tailed deer during the designated refuge archery hunt.
5. The refuge designates daily limits for raccoon.
6. For all raccoons harvested, hunters must check-in the raccoon tail at the refuge check station.
7. We prohibit hunting within 100 feet (30 m) of the Walking Trail (interpretive foot trail) and Beach Road.
8. Each archery hunter must check-in at the camping site on Bulls Island before setting up camp or before starting to hunt. We require each hunter to record his or her name and address in the available register.
9. Hunters may camp in the designated camping areas on Bulls Island during the archery white-tailed deer hunts from 9 a.m. on the day preceding the hunt until 12 p.m. (noon) on the day following the hunt.
10. We restrict hunters to the camping area from 7 p.m. until 4:30 a.m.
11. We prohibit camping on the refuge except for designated archery hunters on Bulls Island and individuals obtaining a special use permit from the refuge manager.
12. We prohibit fires except designated campfires in designated areas during the archery hunt (see §27.95(a) of this chapter).
13. Except for boat motors being operated in salt water, we prohibit motorized equipment on the refuge islands or in refuge inholdings.
14. We prohibit private boats in the refuge boat basins at Garris Landing and Bulls Island. We clearly mark these areas with Closed Area signs.
15. We prohibit overnight parking at Garris Landing except for archery hunters during the designated refuge archery white-tailed deer season and individuals obtaining a special use permit from the refuge manager.
16. Hunters must hunt from a tree stand or the ground. We prohibit stalking, driving, corralling, or any other cooperative form of hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A4, A5, A7, B2 through B4, and B7 through B16 apply.
2. The refuge designates daily limits for white-tailed deer.
3. Hunters much check all white-tailed deer at the refuge check station prior to removal from Bulls Island.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow the possession, taking, and transportation of: fish, crabs, shellfish, shrimp, and other saltwater species on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A7 and B10 through B14 apply.

2. We prohibit fishing inside the refuge boat basins at Garris Landing and Bulls Island.

3. We prohibit cast nets on the pier at Garris Landing.

4. We prohibit fishing, crabbing, shell fishing, and the taking of other saltwater species on Bulls Island ponds and managed wetlands (Jacks Creek, Lower and Upper Summerhouse Ponds).

5. We close Marsh Island, White Banks, and Sandy Point to public entry from February 15 through September 15 to protect nesting birds. This closed area extends from the low mean water mark to the highest elevation on these islands.

6. We prohibit entering into any area ''Closed to Public Entry'' due to turtle/bird nesting areas.

7. All refuge islands are ''Closed to Public Entry'' or occupancy from 1 hour after legal sunset to 1 hour before legal sunrise, except during a scheduled refuge big game hunt.

8. We prohibit anglers or visitors taking, possessing, or transporting more than one 3-quart plastic bag of sea shells per person per day from the refuge.

9. We prohibit anglers or visitors taking, possessing, or transporting any sea shells containing living organisms from the refuge, except those shellfish allowed by the State according to a recreational or commercial saltwater fishing license and permit.

10. We prohibit the taking of sea shells from the refuge for commercial purposes or monetary gain.

11. We prohibit the commercial transport of passengers to any refuge island for any purpose without a Special Use Permit from the refuge manager.

12. We prohibit feeding or harassing porpoises in any manner.

13. We prohibit mooring or anchoring of boats more than 72 hours within the refuge boundary.

CAROLINA SANDHILLS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning dove and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. All hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge General Hunt Permit and a government-issued picture ID.

2. All hunters must complete a Small Game Check Sheet attached to the refuge General Hunt Permit. You must turn each check sheet in daily at one of the small game check sheet drop boxes.

3. We prohibit discharge of weapons (see § 27.42 of this chapter) within, into, or across a ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Closed Area''. We prohibit entering or crossing a ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Closed Area'' to access areas open to hunting. We require consent from refuge personnel to enter a ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Closed Area'' for the purpose of tracking and/or retrieving legally taken game animals.

4. Each youth hunter (age 16 or younger) must remain within sight and normal voice contact and under supervision of an adult age 21 or older with a valid license and applicable permit. Each adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters. Each youth hunter must possess and carry evidence of successful completion of a State-approved hunter education course.

5. We prohibit loaded firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) within 100 feet (30 m) of maintained refuge roads or within 500 feet (150 m) of the paved visitor's drive. We prohibit discharge of any weapon on or across any part of the refuge road system. We define a ''loaded firearm'' as a firearm with shells in the magazine or chamber, or, for muzzleloaders, a gun with the percussion caps put in place.

6. Hunters must possess shotguns with shot no larger than No. 5.

7. Legal shooting hours for September dove hunts are 12 p.m. (noon) to 6:30 p.m.

8. We prohibit discharge of weapons for any purpose other than to take or attempt to take legal game animals during established hunting seasons.

9. We prohibit the possession or use of more than 50 shotgun shells.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail, rabbit, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A5 and A8 apply.

2. We require dogs for hunting raccoon and opossum. All dogs must wear a collar displaying the owner's name, address, and phone number.

3. Upland game hunters may possess shotguns with shot no larger than No. 4 or .22 caliber rimfire rifles or primitive muzzleloading rifles of .40 caliber or smaller. We prohibit possession of buckshot or slugs.

4. Upland game hunters using archery equipment must use small game tips on the arrows.

5. All persons participating in refuge firearms hunts must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material above the waist as an outer garment that is visible from all sides while hunting and while en route to and from hunting areas. This does not apply to raccoon hunters.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A3 through A5, and A8 apply (with the following exception for condition A4: Each adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter).

2. All deer, feral hog, and turkey taken on the refuge must be checked in on the date of take prior to removing the animal from the refuge.

3. During deer and turkey hunts, we prohibit hunters from entering the refuge earlier than 4 a.m. Deer hunters must leave the refuge no later than 2 hours after legal sunset. Turkey hunts will end each day at 1 p.m. Hunters must unload and encase or dismantle all firearms after 1 p.m.

4. All persons participating in refuge firearms deer hunts must wear at least 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of unbroken, fluorescent-orange material above the waist as an outer garment that is visible from all sides while hunting and while en route to and from hunting areas.

5. During the primitive weapons hunt, you may use bow and arrow, muzzleloading shotguns (20 gauge or larger), or muzzleloading rifles (.40 caliber or larger). We prohibit revolving rifles and black-powder handguns.

6. During modern gun hunts, you may use shotguns, rifles (centerfire and larger than .22 caliber), handguns (.357 caliber or larger and barrel length no less than 6 inches [15 cm]), or any weapon allowed during the primitive weapons hunt. We prohibit military, hard-jacketed bullets, and .22 caliber rimfire rifles during the modern gun hunts.

7. We prohibit man driving for deer. We define a ''man drive'' as an organized hunting technique involving two or more individuals where hunters attempt to drive game animals from cover or habitat for the purpose of shooting or killing the animals or moving them toward other hunters.

8. We prohibit the use of dogs for any big game hunting.

9. We prohibit the use of plastic flagging.

10. Youth hunts are for hunters under age 16. We prohibit adults from possessing or discharging firearms during youth deer or turkey hunts.

11. We prohibit the use of ATVs, except by mobility-impaired hunters with a Special Use Permit during big game hunts. Mobility-impaired hunters must have a State Disabled Hunting license, be wheelchair dependent, need mechanical aids to walk, or have complete single- or double-leg amputations.

12. We prohibit turkey hunters from calling a turkey for another hunter unless both hunters have Refuge Quota Turkey Hunt Permits.

13. We prohibit turkey hunting in the area defined as east of Hwy. 145, south of Rt. 9, and north of Hwy. 1.

14. We prohibit discharge of weapons (see § 27.42(a) of this chapter) for any purpose other than to take or attempt to take legal game animals during established hunting seasons.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on all areas of the refuge, except Martins Lake and those areas closed for management purposes, in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from 1 hour before legal sunrise to 1 hour after legal sunset.

2. We allow nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors. We allow boats with permanently mounted gas motors as long as you lock the propeller out of the water. You must hand load and unload boats except at designated boat ramps. We prohibit skidding boats up or down dams or on water control structures. We provide boat ramps at Pool D, Pool L, Honkers Lake, and Mays Lake.

3. We allow bank fishing on all designated waters.

4. We prohibit bow fishing, fish baskets, nets, set hooks, trotlines, or snagging devices.

5. We prohibit snagging of fish by pulling or jerking any device equipped with one or more hooks through the water for the purpose of impaling fish.

6. We prohibit swimming or wading in any areas of the refuge.

Ernest F. Hollings ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require each hunter to carry at all times while hunting a signed, current refuge hunting regulations brochure containing a refuge hunt permit. The hunt permit is invalid until signed by the hunter.

2. Each youth hunter (age 15 and under) must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. Youth hunters must have successfully completed a State-approved hunter education course.

3. We only allow hunting until 12 p.m. (noon) each day during the State waterfowl season.

4. We prohibit hunting on Corps of Engineer dredge spoil sites located on refuge property on Jehossee Island.

5. We prohibit permanent blinds. You must remove portable blinds and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

6. We only allow use of retrieving dogs while hunting.

7. We allow scouting all year from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

8. Access to the hunt areas is by boat only. We prohibit boat launching on the refuge.

9. We do not require hunter check-in and check out. There is no quota on the number of hunters.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A2 apply.

2. We only allow hunting on days designated annually by the refuge within the State season. We only allow hunting on designated refuge areas within the Edisto Unit and the Combahee Unit.

3. Except for the special quota permit hunts, we allow only archery or muzzleloader hunting, and there is no quota on the number of hunters allowed to participate. During special quota permit hunts, we allow use of centerfire rifles or shotguns.

4. Access into all refuge hunt areas for hunting and scouting is by foot or bicycle. We may open some refuge roads on hunt days.

5. We allow scouting all year from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

6. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 5 a.m. on hunt days and must leave the refuge no later than 1 hour after legal sunset.

7. We do not require hunter check-in and check out. However, you must check all deer taken during any hunt at the designated refuge check station before removal from the refuge. In addition, you must tag all antlerless deer with an antlerless tag provided by the refuge.

8. The refuge daily bag limit is two antlerless deer and one antlered buck that must have at least three antler points on one side. We define a ''point'' as an antler projection of at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) or more in length.

9. You may take feral hogs during refuge deer hunts. There is no size or bag limit on hogs. We may offer special hog hunts during and after deer season to further control this invasive species. You must dispatch all feral hogs before removing them from the refuge.

10. You must hunt deer and feral hogs from an elevated deer stand. We prohibit shooting big game from a boat.

11. We prohibit hunting on or within 100 feet (30 m) of all routes marked as roads or trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) on the hunt brochure map.

12. All permanently fixed ground blinds are for the mobility-impaired hunt only.

13. We prohibit crossbows on the archery hunts. We only allow muzzleloading rifles using a single projectile on the muzzleloader hunts. We prohibit buckshot.

14. You may use flagging to mark the site of hunter entry from roads or trails and again at the stand site. You may use clothes pins with reflective tape between these sites to mark the route to the stand. Hunters must label all such markers with their full name and remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of the hunt.

15. We require hunters to wear an outer garment visible above the waist that contains a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of solid, florescent-orange material at all times during the muzzleloader and mobility-impaired hunts.

16. We prohibit the use of organized drives for taking or attempting to take game.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing in impounded waters contained within dikes and levees in the Beaufort County portion of the refuge annually from April 1 through August 31 during daylight hours. We close fishing during all remaining times within all refuge-impounded waters.

2. We prohibit boat use within refuge-impounded waters. We only allow bank fishing.

3. We only allow hook and line sport fishing utilizing rod and reel or pole.

4. We only open access into refuge areas to fishing by foot or bicycle.

PINCKNEY ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. To participate in the refuge gun hunt, hunters must submit the Quota Deer Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2354). If drawn, hunters must submit a permit fee in order to receive the hunt permit. You may obtain information about the quota hunt drawing at the Savannah Coastal Refuges Complex headquarters.

2. Hunters must check-in at the designated check station between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m. and park in the designated area prior to hunting. We require personal identification at check-in.

3. We will allow hunters to operate their personal vehicles on the main gravel trail only. Movement within all other areas of the refuge must be by foot or bicycle. We limit entry and exit points for authorized motor vehicles to designated check stations or other specified areas (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We prohibit entry by boat, and we prohibit hunters to leave by boat to reach other parts of the island.

4. We require hunters to wear an outer garment that contains a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of hunter-orange material above the waistline.

5. We prohibit the use of organized drives for taking or attempting to take game.

6. Each hunter may place one stand on the refuge during the week preceding the hunt. They must remove their stand at the end of the hunt (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

7. We prohibit camping on the refuge.

8. We allow only shotguns (20 gauge or larger; slugs only) for hunting.

9. Hunters must be on their stands from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 9 a.m. and from 2 hours before legal sunset until ½ hour after legal sunset.

10. We prohibit hunting closer than 100 yards (90 m) to U.S. Highway 278 or the check station area, or closer than 200 yards (180 m) to the residence area.

11. We prohibit flagging, blazing, or using other trail-marking devices to locate stands or for any other purpose.

12. Refuge personnel must check deer harvested during a scheduled hunt before hunters leave the refuge.

13. You may take five deer (no more than two antlered).

14. We close the refuge to the public on hunt days.

15. Hunters age 15 and younger must possess and carry a valid hunter education card in order to hunt.

16. Youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, possessing a license. One adult may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

17. We prohibit the use of trail or game cameras.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow saltwater fishing year-round in the estuarine waters adjacent to the refuge.

2. We allow fishing only from boats.

3. We prohibit freshwater fishing.

SANTEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning dove on designated areas of the Cuddo Unit of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. All hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge hunting permit and a government-issued picture ID. The hunt permit is invalid until signed by the hunter.

2. We require all hunters to sign in and out at the check station located at the Cuddo entrance gate and report all game taken.

3. We prohibit discharge of weapons (see §27.42 of this chapter) within, into, or across a ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Closed Area.'' We prohibit entering or crossing a ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Closed Area'' to access areas open to hunting. We require consent from refuge personnel to enter a ''No Hunting Zone'' or ''Closed Area'' for the purpose of tracking and/or retrieving legally taken game animals.

4. Each youth hunter (age 16 or younger) must remain within sight and normal voice contact and under the direct supervision of an adult age 21 or older with a valid license and applicable permit. Each adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters. Each youth hunter must possess and carry evidence of successful completion of a State-approved hunter education course.

5. Legal shooting hours for designated refuge dove hunts are in accordance with State law and the times the refuge is open for general public access.

6. We allow scouting for dove 1 week prior to the designated refuge hunting season. Anyone scouting may be on the refuge only during the times the refuge is open for general public access.

7. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k) while in the field if hunting with a shotgun or muzzleloader using shot as a delivery device to take mourning doves.

8. Hunters must possess shotguns with shot no larger than No. 5.

9. We allow use of dogs for the retrieving of mourning doves while hunting. The dog must wear a collar displaying the owner's name, address, and phone number.

10. We prohibit discharge of weapons for any purpose other than to take or attempt to take legal game animals during established hunting seasons.

11. We prohibit entering any area posted as ''Closed'' or ''No Hunting Zone.'' We prohibit hunting any species not listed in the introductory paragraphs A, B, or C on any unit.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of raccoon and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4, A10, and A11 apply.

2. We allow hunting only on areas, days, and times designated annually by the refuge within the State season.

3. We require dogs for hunting raccoon and opossum. All dogs must wear a collar displaying the owner's name, address, and phone number.

4. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot (see §32.2(k)) while in the field if hunting with a shotgun using shot as a delivery device to take game.

5. We prohibit crossbows.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4, A10, and A11 apply.

2. We allow hunting for white-tailed deer only as described in the refuge hunt brochure.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing year-round, 24 hours a day, except in areas posted as ''Closed Areas'' or in areas seasonally closed for migratory bird management in Cantey Bay, Black Bottom, Savannah Branch, and refuge ponds and impoundments.

2. We allow fishing only in Cantey Bay, Black Bottom, Savannah Branch, and refuge ponds and impoundments from March 1 through October 31.

3. We prohibit fishing or boating within 100 feet (30 m) of any nesting birds or bird rookeries within the refuge boundaries.

4. We allow fishing on the inland ponds only during the times the refuge units are open for general public access or as posted.

5. You must possess and carry a signed refuge fishing permit at all times while fishing on the refuge.

6. We prohibit the use of air-thrust boats, hovercraft, airboats, and personal watercraft.

SAVANNAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Refer to § 32.29 Georgia for regulations.

WACCAMAW NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must possess and carry at all times while hunting a signed, current refuge hunting regulations brochure containing a refuge hunt permit. The hunt permit is invalid until signed by the hunter.

2. Each youth hunter age 15 and younger must remain within sight, within normal voice contact, and under supervision of an adult age 21 or older. The adult must comply with all State and Federal hunting license requirements and possess a signed refuge hunting permit (signed brochure).

3. We allow waterfowl hunting only until 12 p.m. (noon) each Saturday and Wednesday during the State waterfowl season. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 5 a.m. on hunt days and must be off the refuge by 2 p.m.

4. We allow scouting Monday through Friday during the waterfowl season. Hunters must be off the refuge by 2 p.m.

5. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while hunting all species of migratory birds on the refuge.

6. We prohibit permanent blinds (see §27.93 of this chapter). Hunters must remove portable blinds and decoys at the end of each day's hunt.

7. We only allow use of retrieving dogs while hunting.

8. We do not require hunter check-in and check out. There is no quota on the number of hunters.

9. We prohibit discharge of weapons (see § 27.42(a) of this chapter) for any purpose other than to take or attempt to take legal game animals during established hunting seasons.

10. We prohibit hunting on any unit for wildlife species not officially opened to hunting or entering any areas posted as ''Closed'' or ''No Hunting Zones.''

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of gray squirrel, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A9, and A10 apply.

2. We allow hunting only in designated areas and only on days designated annually by the refuge within the State season.

3. We require nontoxic shot in shotguns when hunting. We allow .22-caliber rimfire rifles.

4. We prohibit shooting any game from a boat except waterfowl.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, feral hog, and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A9, A10, B2, and B4 apply.

2. We only allow hunting on days designated annually by the refuge within the State season.

3. We close refuge hunting areas to the general public during big game hunts.

4. We allow archery, muzzleloading (black powder) and centerfire rifles, and shotguns.

5. We prohibit crossbows, blow guns, and drugged arrows (see § 32.2(g)). We only allow muzzleloading rifles using a single projectile on the muzzleloader hunts. We prohibit buckshot, .22 caliber rimfire, and full-metal jacketed military ammunition.

6. Access into all refuge hunt areas for hunting and scouting is by foot or boat. We may open some refuge roads on hunt days. We prohibit ATVs (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter) and air boats on the refuge.

7. We allow scouting all year during daylight hours except during the State waterfowl season. During the waterfowl season, the same regulations that apply to scouting for waterfowl (A4) apply to scouting for big game species. We prohibit the use of trail cameras and other scouting devices.

8. Hunters may enter the refuge no earlier than 5 a.m. on hunt days and must leave the refuge no later than 1 hour after legal sunset.

9. We do not require hunter check-in and check out.

10. The refuge limit on deer is one antlered buck per refuge hunt. Hunters can harvest an additional two antlerless deer per hunt during coinciding State doe days.

11. You may take feral hogs during refuge deer hunts. There is no size or bag limit on hog. We may offer special hog hunts during and after deer season to further control this invasive species. You must dispatch all feral hogs before removing them from the refuge.

12. We prohibit hunting on or within 100 feet (30 m) of all routes marked as roads or

trails (see § 27.31 of this chapter) on the hunt brochure map.

13. You must hunt deer and feral hog from an elevated hunting stand.

14. We only allow one portable tree stand per hunter and only during the actual days of each hunt. You must remove deer stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge no later than 3 days after each refuge big game hunt.

15. We allow hunters to use flagging to mark the site of hunter entry from roads or trails and again at the stand site. We allow hunters to use clothes pins with reflective tape between entry and stand sites to mark the route to the stand. Hunters must label all such markers with their full name and remove them at the end of the hunt.

16. We require hunters to wear an outer garment visible above the waist that contains a minimum of 500 square inches (3,250 cm^2) of solid, fluorescent-orange material at all times during big game hunts except for wild turkey.

17. We prohibit the use of organized drives, including the use of boats, as an aid in the taking or attempting to take big game species.

18. We prohibit distribution of bait or hunting over a baited area (see § 32.2(h)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in accordance with State regulations.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6698, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 63 FR 46921, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30791, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56408, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46361, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58949, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54449, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54190, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33196, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45696, Sept. 3, 2009; 75 FR 18426, Apr. 12, 2010; 76 FR 3989, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56085, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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.

HURON WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunters to leave portable tree stands and free-standing elevated platforms on Waterfowl Production Areas from the first Saturday after August 25 through February 15.

2. You must label portable tree stands and free-standing elevated platforms with your name and address or current hunting license number so it is legible from the ground.

3. We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

4. You must remove portable ground blinds and other personal property by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

LAKE ANDES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

LACREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, common snipe, sandhill crane, American crow, and mourning dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We only allow hunting of migratory game birds on the Little White River Recreation Area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of cock ring-necked pheasant and sharptail grouse on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit on all areas, except the Little White River Recreation Area.

2. We prohibit hunting with the aid of a motor vehicle. No person may discharge a firearm within ½ mile (.8 km) of any motor

vehicle available for his/her transportation unless that motor vehicle is parked in a designated parking area.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed and mule deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require a State permit for muzzleloader deer hunting.

2. You must possess and carry a refuge permit for archery deer hunting.

3. Condition B2 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing on Pools 3, 4, 7, 10, the Little White River Recreation Area, and Cedar Creek Trout Ponds 2 and 3.

2. We allow boats with motors on all areas open to fishing, except the Trout Ponds.

3. No person may violate the ''no-wake zone'' that includes all waters within 500 feet (150 m) of the shoreline or emergent marsh vegetation on any refuge pool, except the Little White River Recreation Area.

4. We prohibit the use or possession of live minnows or bait fish on all waters of the refuge except the Little White River Recreation Area.

5. We restrict fishing to ½ hour before legal sunrise and to ½ hour after legal sunset on all refuge waters open to fishing, except the Little White River Recreation Area.

LAKE ANDES WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow the use of archery equipment only for big game hunting on Atkins Waterfowl Production Area in Lincoln County.

2. We allow portable tree stands and freestanding elevated platforms to be left on Waterfowl Production Areas from the first Saturday after August 25 through February 15.

3. You must label portable tree stands and freestanding elevated platforms with your name and address or current hunting license number so it is legible from the ground.

4. You must remove portable ground blinds and other personal property at the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

5. We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

MADISON WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunters to leave portable tree stands and free-standing elevated platforms on Waterfowl Production Areas from the first Saturday after August 25 through February 15.

2. You must label portable tree stands and free-standing elevated platforms with your name and address or current hunting license number so it is legible from the ground.

3. We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

4. You must remove portable ground blinds and other personal property by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

SAND LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl on designated portions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunters to use the spaced perimeter blinds on a first-come, first-served basis located along those posted sections of road right-of-way closed to hunting.

2. We restrict vehicle parking to designated parking lots in the vicinity of the waterfowl blind areas (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

3. Unarmed waterfowl hunters on the perimeter of the refuge may retrieve downed waterfowl up to 100 yards (90 m) inside the refuge boundary.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, and partridge on designated portions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The game bird season begins the Monday following closure of the refuge firearms deer season and continues through December 31.

2. Refuge access is ''walk-in'' only. We prohibit motor vehicles, bicycles, snowmobiles, and all-terrain vehicles (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Only firearms deer hunters with a Sand Lake refuge permit (you must possess and carry) may hunt deer on the refuge.

2. Hunters with a valid State archery license may hunt on the refuge during the established refuge archery deer season. Consult the refuge manager for current season dates.

3. All individuals afield during the refuge firearms deer season must wear a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid fluorescent orange material on the head, chest, and back that must be visible at all times.

4. We allow portable, elevated hunting platforms not attached to trees and portable ground blinds, but they must bear the name and address of the owner or user or the year and big game tag number of the owner or user. The labeling must be readily visible and legible.

5. Beginning the Saturday after August 25 licensed archery deer hunters and firearms deer hunters holding refuge permits (you must possess and carry) may place tree stands, elevated platforms, and portable ground blinds on the refuge. Hunters must remove all such devices (see § 27.93 of this chapter) by February 15.

6. Deer hunters may enter the refuge 1 hour before legal shooting time and remain no longer than 1 hour after shooting time ends.

7. Refuge access is ''walk-in'' only. We allow vehicles on designated refuge roads ONLY for retrieving harvested deer and ONLY during the following times: 9:30–10 a.m., 1:30–2 p.m., and from the end of legal shooting time to 1 hour after the end of shooting time (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

8. We restrict vehicle parking to designated parking lots in the vicinity of the waterfowl blind areas (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

9. We prohibit bicycles, snowmobiles, and all-terrain vehicles at all times (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishing hours are ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

2. We prohibit motorized vehicles on the ice during winter (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

3. We allow ice fishing shanties, but anglers must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) daily.

4. We prohibit open fires (see § 27.95 of this chapter).

SAND LAKE WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunters to leave portable tree stands and free-standing elevated platforms on Waterfowl Production Areas from the first Saturday after August 25 through February 15.

2. You must label portable tree stands and free-standing elevated platforms with your name and address or current hunting license number so it is legible from the ground.

3. We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

4. You must remove portable ground blinds and other personal property by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the

District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

WAUBAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow deer hunting on designated areas in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit deer hunting on Headquarters Island.

2. We prohibit erecting tree stands prior to hunt start dates. Hunters must remove them (see § 27.93 of this chapter) by the end of the hunt.

3. Hunters may launch nonmotorized watercraft from designated access points to travel to islands.

4. We close archery seasons during refuge firearm seasons.

5. We prohibit deer drives during archery seasons. We define a drive as the act of chasing, pursuing, disturbing, or otherwise directing deer so as make the animals more susceptible to harvest by another hunter.

6. Refuge firearm hunters must wear a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid flourescent-orange material visible on the head, chest, and back.

7. You must label portable tree stands and freestanding elevated platforms with your name and address or current hunting license number so it is legible from the ground.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow ice fishing after refuge firearm deer seasons close. We prohibit open water fishing at any time.

2. Anglers must not be on the ice until 1 hour prior to legal sunrise and must be off the ice by 1 hour after legal sunset.

3. Anglers must remove ice shacks (see § 27.93 of this chapter) daily prior to closed fishing hours.

4. We restrict angler foot travel to posted access points, public roads, and lake ice.

WAUBAY WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow migratory game bird hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, decoys, portable blinds, other personal property, and any materials brought onto the area for blind construction by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter). We prohibit bringing any type of live or dead vegetation onto the refuge for any purpose at any time.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow upland game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow big game hunting on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunters to leave portable tree stands and free-standing elevated platforms on Waterfowl Production Areas from the first Saturday after August 25 through February 15.

2. You must label portable tree stands and free-standing elevated platforms with your name and address or current hunting license number so it is legible from the ground.

3. We prohibit the use of horses for any purpose.

4. You must remove portable ground blinds and other personal property by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on Waterfowl Production Areas throughout the District in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove boats, motor vehicles, fishing equipment, and other personal property (excluding ice houses) by the end of each day (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47381, Sept. 9, 1997; 65 FR 30791, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56408, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46361, Sept. 4, 2001; 69 FR 54362, 54452, Sept. 8, 2004; 69 FR 55995, Sept. 17, 2004; 70 FR 54190, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33197, June 11, 2008; 75 FR 18426, Apr. 12, 2010]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, merganser, mourning dove, woodcock, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is a day-use area only, with the exception of legal hunting/fishing activities.

2. We prohibit the use of motorized off-road vehicles (e.g., ATVs) on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

3. We seasonally close the refuge sanctuary area to the public from November 15 through March 15.

4. You must possess and carry a signed refuge permit (signed refuge brochure) and comply with all provisions specified within the permit.

5. We allow hunting for duck, goose, coot, and merganser from ½ hour before legal sunrise to 12 p.m. (noon).

6. Mourning dove, woodcock, and snipe seasons close during all firearms and muzzleloader deer seasons.

7. You may use only portable blinds, and you must remove all boats, blinds, and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge by 1 p.m. daily.

8. We allow hunters to access the refuge no more than 2 hours before legal sunrise and no more than 2 hours after legal sunset.

9. Each youth hunter age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact and under supervision of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a license. One adult hunter may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

10. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot when hunting with a shotgun (see § 32.2(k)).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4 and A9 through A10 apply.

2. We allow hunters to access the refuge no more than 2 hours before legal sunrise and no more than 2 hours after legal sunset with the exception of raccoon and opossum hunters who may access the refuge from legal sunset to legal sunrise.

3. We do not open for spring squirrel season on the refuge.

4. Squirrel, rabbit, and quail seasons close during all firearms and muzzleloader deer seasons.

5. Raccoon and opossum seasons close the Friday and Saturday nights during all firearms and muzzleloader deer hunts and seasons, including the Friday night prior to any hunt or season that opens on a Saturday morning.

6. We allow horses only on roads open to motorized traffic. We prohibit the use of horses and other animal conveyances from all other areas including fields, woods, and foot trails.

7. We prohibit use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

8. You may take coyote and beaver incidental to legal hunting activities.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4, A8, A10, and B6 through B8 apply.

2. You may only participate in the refuge quota hunts with a special quota permit issued through random drawing. Information for permit applications is available at the refuge headquarters.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting turkey (see § 32.2(k)).

4. We allow the use of lead shot while deer hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)).

5. We allow the use of only portable blinds and tree stands on the refuge. You must remove blinds, tree stands, and all other personal equipment (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

6. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a license. One adult hunter may supervise only one youth hunter.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A3 apply.

2. We allow fishing only with pole and line or rod and reel.

3. We prohibit possession of unauthorized fishing gear, including trotlines, limblines, juglines, yo-yos, nets, spears, and snag hooks, while fishing on the refuge.

4. We allow the use of bow and arrow or a gig to take nongame fish on refuge waters.

5. We prohibit taking frog or turtle on the refuge (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

6. We allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

CROSS CREEKS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of Canada geese (September season only) on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open daily from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset, with the exception of legal hunting and/or fishing activities.

2. We require a refuge hunt permit for all hunters age 16 and older. We charge a fee for all hunt permits. You must possess and carry a valid refuge permit while hunting on the refuge.

3. We set and publish season dates and bag limits annually in the refuge hunting regulations available at the refuge office.

4. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of any building, public use road, or boat launching ramp.

5. We allow access for goose hunting on the refuge from 2 hours before legal sunrise to 2 hours after legal sunset.

6. We prohibit the use of unlicensed motorized vehicles (e.g., ATVs, golf carts, etc.) on the refuge.

7. We prohibit the use of horses or other animal conveyances on refuge hunts.

8. Youth hunters under age 16 must remain in sight and normal voice contact with an adult hunter age 21 or older. One adult hunter may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

9. We allow the use of dogs to retrieve geese.

10. You may use only portable blinds, and you must remove all boats, blinds, and decoys from the refuge at the end of each day.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is a day-use area only, with the exception of legal hunting/fishing activities.

2. You must possess and carry a valid refuge permit (name and address only) while hunting on the refuge.

3. We set and publish season dates and bag limits annually in the refuge Public Use Regulations available at the refuge office.

4. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of any building, public use road, or boat launching ramp.

5. We allow hunters to access the refuge from 2 hours before legal sunrise to 2 hours after legal sunset.

6. We prohibit the use of unlicensed motorized vehicles (e.g., ATVs & golf carts, etc.) on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

7. We prohibit the use of horses or other animal conveyances on the refuge hunts.

8. Each youth hunter under age 16 must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. One adult hunter may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

9. We do not open for spring squirrel hunting.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1 through B7 apply.

2. We only allow the use of portable blinds and tree stands on the refuge. You must remove blinds, tree stands, and all other personal equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day.

3. You may only participate in the refuge quota deer hunts with a special quota permit (name and address only) issued through random drawing. Information for permit applications is available at the refuge headquarters.

4. Each youth hunter younger than age 16 must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older. One adult hunter may supervise no more than one youth hunter.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing on the refuge pools and reservoirs from March 16 through November 14 from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

2. We prohibit trotlines, limblines, jugs, and slat baskets in refuge pools and impoundments and on Elk Reservoir and South Cross Creeks Reservoir.

3. We prohibit taking frog, turtle, and crawfish on the refuge (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit leaving boats unattended on the refuge after daylight use hours.

5. We prohibit swimming in refuge impoundments and from boat ramps and boat docks.

6. We allow bow fishing in refuge impoundments and on Barkley Lake.

HATCHIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is a day-use area only, with the exception of legal hunting/fishing activities.

2. We prohibit the use of motorized off-road vehicles (e.g., ATVs) on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

3. We seasonally close the sanctuary areas of the refuge to the public from November 15 through March 15.

4. You must possess and carry a signed refuge permit (signed refuge brochure) and comply with all provisions specified within the permit.

5. We allow waterfowl hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. We allow hunting for duck, goose, coot, and merganser from ½ hour before legal sunrise to 12 p.m. (noon).

6. Mourning dove, woodcock, and snipe seasons close during all deer archery and quota gun hunts.

7. We allow only portable blinds, and hunters must remove all boats, blinds, and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge by 1 p.m. daily.

8. We allow hunters to access the refuge no more than 2 hours before legal sunrise, and they must leave the refuge no more than 2 hours after legal sunset.

9. Each youth hunter age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact and under supervision of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a license. One adult hunter may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

10. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4 and A9 through A10 apply.

2. We allow hunters to access the refuge no more than 2 hours before legal sunrise and no more than 2 hours after legal sunset with the exception of raccoon and opossum hunters, who may access the refuge from legal sunset to legal sunrise.

3. We do not open to spring squirrel season on the refuge.

4. We close all small game hunts during the refuge deer archery and quota gun hunts.

5. We allow horses only on roads open to motorized traffic. We prohibit the use of horses and other animal conveyances from all other areas including fields, woods, and foot trails.

6. We prohibit use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

7. You may take coyote and beaver incidental to legal hunting activities.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4, A8, A10, and B5 through B7 apply.

2. You may only participate in the refuge deer quota hunts with a special quota permit (name and address only) issued through random drawing. Information for permit applications is available at the refuge headquarters.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting turkey (see § 32.2(k)).

4. We allow the use of lead shot while deer hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)).

5. We allow the use of only portable blinds and tree stands on the refuge. You must remove blinds, tree stands, and all other personal equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

6. We allow archery deer and turkey hunting on designated areas of the refuge as defined annually in the refuge Public Use Regulations available at the refuge office and in accordance with State regulations.

7. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a license. One adult hunter may supervise only one youth hunter.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A3 apply.

2. We allow fishing only with pole and line or rod and reel.

3. We prohibit possession of unauthorized fishing gear, including trotlines, limblines, juglines, yo-yos, nets, spears, and snag hooks while fishing on the refuge.

4. We allow use of a bow and arrow or gig to take nongame fish on refuge waters.

5. We prohibit taking frog or turtle on the refuge (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

6. We open Oneal Lake for fishing during a restricted season and for authorized special events. Information on events and season dates is available at the refuge headquarters.

7. We only allow aluminum fishing boats and fiberglass boats of 16 feet (4.8 m) or less in length on refuge lakes.

8. We allow the use of nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors only; we prohibit the use of gas and diesel motors on refuge lakes.

9. We allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

LAKE ISOM NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is a day-use area only, with the exception of legal hunting/fishing activities.

2. We prohibit the use of motorized off-road vehicles (e.g., ATVs) on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

3. We set season dates and bag limits annually and publish them in the refuge Public Use Regulations available at the refuge office.

4. You must possess and carry a valid refuge permit (signed brochure) and comply with all provisions specified within the permit.

5. We allow hunters to access the refuge no more than 2 hours before legal sunrise and no more than 2 hours after legal sunset with the exception of raccoon hunters. Those hunters can access the refuge from legal sunset to legal sunrise.

6. We seasonally close the refuge sanctuary area to the public from November 15 through March 15.

7. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a license. One adult hunter may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

8. We allow horses only on roads open to motorized traffic. We prohibit the use of horses and other animal conveyances from all other areas including fields, woods, and foot trails.

9. We prohibit use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

10. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

11. You may take coyote and beaver incidental to legal hunting activities.

12. We prohibit camping and fires on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow only archery hunting for white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1 through B6 and B8 through B12 apply.

2. We allow the use of only portable blinds and tree stands on the refuge. You must remove blinds, tree stands, and all other personal equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day.

3. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a license. One adult hunter may supervise only one youth hunter.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We open all waters of Lake Isom to fishing only from March 16 through November 14 and from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

2. We allow boats with only electric or outboard motors of 10 hp or less.

3. We prohibit taking frog or turtle from refuge waters (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

LOWER HATCHIE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, coot, merganser, mourning dove, woodcock, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is a day-use area only, with the exception of legal hunting/fishing activities.

2. We prohibit the use of motorized off-road vehicles (e.g., ATVs) on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

3. We seasonally close the sanctuary area of the refuge and the southern unit of Sunk Lake Public Use Natural Area to the public from November 15 through March 15.

4. You must possess and carry a signed refuge permit (signed brochure) and comply with all provisions specified within the permit.

5. We allow hunting for duck, goose, coot, and merganser from ½ hour before legal sunrise to 12 p.m. (noon).

6. Mourning dove, woodcock, and snipe seasons close during all firearms and muzzleloader deer seasons.

7. You may use only portable blinds, and you must remove all boats, blinds, and decoys (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge by 1 p.m. daily.

8. We allow hunters to access the refuge no more than 2 hours before legal sunrise to no more than 2 hours after legal sunset.

9. Each youth hunter age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact and under supervision of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a license. One adult hunter may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

10. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

11. We close Sunk Lake Public Use Natural Area to all migratory game bird hunting, and we close the southern unit of Sunk Lake Public Use Natural Area to all hunting.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel, rabbit, quail, raccoon, and opossum on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4 and A9 through A11 apply.

2. We allow hunters to access the refuge no more than 2 hours before legal sunrise to no more than 2 hours after legal sunset with the exception of raccoon and opossum hunters. We will allow access to those hunters from legal sunset to legal sunrise.

3. We do not open for spring squirrel season on the refuge.

4. Squirrel, rabbit, and quail seasons close during all firearms and muzzleloader deer seasons.

5. Raccoon and opossum seasons close Friday and Saturday nights during all firearms and muzzleloader deer hunts and seasons, including the Friday night prior to any hunt or season that opens on a Saturday morning.

6. We allow horses only on roads open to motorized traffic. We prohibit the use of horses and other animal conveyances from all other areas including fields, woods, and foot trails.

7. We prohibit use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

8. You may take coyote and beaver incidental to legal hunting activities.

9. We prohibit camping and fires on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A4, A8, A10, A11, and B6 through B9 apply.

2. You may participate in the refuge quota hunts only with a special quota permit (name and address only) issued through random drawing. Information for permit applications is available at the refuge headquarters.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting turkey (see § 32.2(k)).

4. Hunters may possess lead shot while deer hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)).

5. We allow the use of only portable blinds and tree stands on the refuge. You must remove blinds, tree stands, and all other personal equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt.

6. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a license. One adult hunter may supervise only one youth hunter.

7. We allow archery deer hunting only on the northern unit of Sunk Lake Public Use Natural Area.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge and the Sunk Lake Public Use Natural Area in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing only from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

2. We allow fishing only with pole and line or rod and reel.

3. We prohibit possession of unauthorized fishing gear, including trotlines, limblines, juglines, yo-yos, nets, spears, and snag hooks while fishing on the refuge.

4. We allow use of a bow and arrow or a gig to take nongame fish on refuge waters.

5. We prohibit taking frog or turtle on the refuge (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

6. We seasonally close the sanctuary area of the refuge and the southern unit of Sunk Lake Public Use Natural Area to the public from November 15 through March 15.

7. We allow the use of only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors on Sunk Lake Public Use Natural Area.

REELFOOT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is a day-use area only (legal sunrise to legal sunset), with the exception of legal hunting activities.

2. We prohibit the use of motorized off-road vehicles (e.g., ATVs) on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

3. We set season dates and bag limits annually and publish them in the Refuge Public Use Regulations available at the refuge office.

4. You must possess and carry a valid refuge permit (signed brochure) and comply with all provisions specified within the permit.

5. We allow hunters to access the refuge no more than 2 hours before legal sunrise to no more than 2 hours after legal sunset with the exception of raccoon hunters. We will allow those hunters access to the refuge from legal sunset to legal sunrise.

6. We seasonally close the sanctuary areas of the refuge to the public from November 15 through March 15.

7. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a license. One adult hunter may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

8. We allow horses only on roads open to motorized traffic. We prohibit the use of horses and other animal conveyances from all other areas including fields, woods, and foot trails.

9. We prohibit use or possession of alcoholic beverages while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

10. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while using a shotgun (see § 32.2(k)).

11. You may take coyote and beaver incidental to legal hunting activities.

12. We prohibit camping and fires on the refuge.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting for white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1 through B6, B8, B9, B11 and B12 apply.

2. You may participate in the refuge firearms deer and turkey quota hunts only with a special quota permit (name and address only) issued through random drawing. Information for permit applications is available at the refuge headquarters.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while turkey hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)).

4. Hunters may possess lead shot while deer hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2 (k)).

5. We allow the use of only portable blinds and tree stands on the refuge. You must remove blinds, tree stands, and all other personal equipment from the refuge at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

6. All youth hunters age 15 and younger must remain within sight and normal voice contact of an adult age 21 or older, who possesses a license. One adult hunter may supervise only one youth hunter.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow access to the Long Point Unit (north of Upper Blue Basin) for fishing from March 16 through November 14, and the Grassy Island Unit (south of Upper Blue Basin) for fishing from February 1 through November 14.

2. We allow fishing on the refuge from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

3. We prohibit taking of frog or turtle on the refuge (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

4. We prohibit airboats, hovercraft, or personal watercraft (e.g., Jet Skis) on any waters within the refuge boundary.

TENNESSEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of Canada geese (September season only) on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. The refuge is open daily from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset, with the exception of legal hunting/fishing activities.

2. We require a refuge hunt permit for all hunters age 16 and older. We charge a fee for all hunt permits. You must possess and carry a valid refuge permit (name and address only) while hunting on the refuge.

3. We set and publish season dates and bag limits annually in the refuge Public Use Regulations available at the refuge office.

4. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of any building, public use road, or boat launching ramp.

5. We allow access for goose hunting on the refuge from 2 hours before legal sunrise to 2 hours after legal sunset.

6. We prohibit the use of unlicensed motorized vehicles (e.g., ATVs and golf carts, etc.) on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

7. We prohibit the use of horses or other animal conveyances on refuge hunts.

8. Youth hunters under age 16 must remain in sight and normal voice contact with adult hunters age 21 or older. One adult hunter may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

9. We allow the use of dogs to retrieve geese.

10. You may use only portable blinds, and you must remove all boats, blinds, and decoys from the refuge at the end of each day.

11. We prohibit hunters cutting vegetation and bringing exotic/invasive vegetation to the refuge.

12. We restrict the Duck River Bottoms unit to a quota goose hunt only. You may only participate in the quota hunt with a special quota permit issued through random drawing. Information for permit application is available at the refuge headquarters.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of squirrel and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies.

2. We require a refuge hunt permit for all hunters age 16 and older. We charge a fee for all hunt permits. You must possess and carry a valid refuge hunt permit while hunting on the refuge.

3. We set and publish season dates and bag limits annually in the refuge Public Use Regulations available at the refuge office.

4. We prohibit hunting within 50 yards (45 m) of any building, public use road, or boat launching ramp.

5. We allow hunters to access the refuge from 2 hours before legal sunrise to 2 hours after legal sunset.

6. We allow hunting for raccoon from legal sunset to legal sunrise.

7. We prohibit the use of unlicensed motorized vehicles (e.g., ATVs and golf carts, etc.) on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

8. We prohibit the use of horses and other animal conveyances on refuge hunts.

9. Each youth hunter (under age 16) must remain within sight and normal voice contact and under supervision of an adult age 21 or older. One adult may supervise no more than two youth hunters.

10. We do not open for spring squirrel hunting on the refuge

11. You may take coyote and beaver incidental to legal hunting activities.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions B1 through B5, B7 through B9 (each adult may only supervise one youth hunter), and B11 apply.

2. You may participate in the refuge quota deer hunts only with a special quota permit (name and address only) issued through random drawing. Information for permit applications is available at the refuge headquarters.

3. We allow the use of only portable blinds and tree stands on the refuge. You must remove blinds, tree stands, and all other personal equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated portions of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing in Swamp Creek, Sulphur Well Bay, Bennetts Creek, and all interior impoundments from March 16 through November 14 from legal sunrise to legal sunset. The remainder of the refuge portion of Kentucky Lake will remain open year-round. We allow bank fishing year-round along Refuge Lane from the New Johnsonville Pump Station, and from Busseltown Bump Station areas.

2. We limit boats to no wake speed on all refuge impoundments.

3. We prohibit leaving boats unattended on the refuge after daylight use hours.

4. We allow fishing on interior refuge impoundments from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

5. We prohibit taking frog, turtle, and crawfish on the refuge (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

6. We prohibit trotlines, limblines, jugs, and slat baskets in refuge pools and impoundments.

7. We prohibit swimming in refuge impoundments and from boat ramps and boat docks.

8. We allow bow fishing in refuge impoundments and on Kentucky Lake.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6698, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47382, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46921, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30791, May 12, 2000; 66 FR 46361, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58950, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54454, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54191, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33197, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45697, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3990, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56086, Sept. 9, 2011]

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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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Season dates will be concurrent with the State for the September teal season, youth-only season, and duck and coot regular season in the Texas South Zone, and goose regular season in the Texas East Zone, with the exception that we will prohibit duck (not including the September teal and youth-only seasons) and coot hunting on the refuge until the last Saturday in October. If the State-specified duck and coot regular season opens later than the last Saturday in October, then hunting on the refuge will open consistent with the State-specified season date.

2. You must possess and carry a current signed refuge hunting permit while hunting on all hunt units of the refuge.

3. Hunters may enter the refuge hunt units no earlier than 4 a.m. Hunting starts at the designated legal shooting time and ends at 12 p.m. (noon). Hunters must leave refuge hunt units by 12:30 p.m. We close refuge hunt units on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

4. We allow hunting in portions of the East Unit on Saturdays, Sundays, and Tuesdays during the regular waterfowl season. We require payment of a $10 daily or $40 annual fee to hunt on the East Unit. All hunters must check in and out through the check station when accessing the East Unit by vehicle. We will allow a limited number of parties to access the East Unit by vehicle. All hunters entering the East Unit through the check station will designate a hunt area on a first-come-first-served basis (special duck hunt areas will be assigned through a random drawing). We will require hunters to remain in an assigned area for that day's hunt. We allow hunters to access designated areas of the East Unit by boat from Jackson Ditch, East Bay Bayou, or Onion Bayou. We require hunters accessing the East Unit by boat from Jackson Ditch, East Bay Bayou, or Onion Bayou to pay the $40 annual fee. We prohibit access to the East Unit Reservoirs from Onion Bayou via boat. We prohibit the use of motorized boats on the East Unit, except on ponds accessed from Jackson Ditch via Onion Bayou. We prohibit motorized boats launching from the East Unit.

5. We allow hunting on the East Unit Special Goose Hunt Areas by permit on a first-come, first-served basis the morning of the hunt. Hunters must have goose decoys to hunt the Special Goose Hunt Areas. We allow a minimum of two and a maximum of six persons per permit. All Special Goose Hunt Area hunters must accompany a valid permit holder. Individuals in each group must set up and stay in their permitted area and stay within 50 feet (15 m) of each other unless retrieving goose.

6. We randomly draw permits the morning of the hunt for the East Unit Special Duck Hunt Areas. Hunters must set up within 50 yards (45 m) of the post marker and must stay within 50 feet (15 m) of each other unless retrieving waterfowl. We allow a minimum of two and a maximum of six persons per permit.

7. We allow hunting in the Pace Tract daily during the September teal season and regular waterfowl season.

8. All hunters using the Oyster Bayou Boat Ramp must register at the main refuge entrance.

9. We allow hunting in portions of the Middleton Tract daily during the September teal season and on Saturdays, Sundays, and Wednesdays of the regular waterfowl season. We restrict motorized boats in inland waters of the Middleton Tract to motors of 25 hp or less or electric trolling motors.

10. Hunters age 17 and under must be under the direct supervision of an adult age 18 or older.

11. We only allow shotguns for waterfowl hunting.

12. We prohibit the use of airboats, marsh buggies, ATVs (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter) and personal watercraft.

13. On inland waters of refuge hunt areas open to motorized boats, we restrict the operation of motorized boats to lakes, ponds, ditches, and other waterways. We prohibit the operation of motorized boats on or through emergent wetland vegetation.

14. On inland waters of the refuge hunt areas open to motorized boats, we restrict the use of boats powered by air-cooled or radiator-cooled engines to those powered by a single engine of 25 hp or less and utilizing a propeller 9 inches (22.5 cm) in diameter or less.

15. We only allow vehicular travel on designated roads and in parking areas. We prohibit hunting from roads and blocking access

to any road or trail entering or on the refuge (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

16. We prohibit pits and permanent blinds. We allow portable blinds or temporary natural vegetation blinds. You must remove all blinds from the refuge daily (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

17. The minimum permitted distance between hunt parties is 200 yards (180 m).

18. Dogs accompanying hunters must be under the immediate control of handlers at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

19. You must remove all decoys, boats, spent shells, marsh chairs, and other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge daily. We prohibit the use of plastic flagging, reflectors, or reflective tape.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing and crabbing on shoreline areas on East Galveston Bay, along East Bay Bayou on the East Bay Bayou Tract, along West Line Road to the southern end of Shoveler Pond, along the canal from the Oyster Bayou Boat Ramp to the southwest corner of Shoveler Pond, and along the banks of Shoveler Pond.

2. We allow fishing and crabbing only with pole and line, rod and reel, or handheld line. We prohibit the use any method not expressly allowed, including trotlines, setlines, jug lines, limb lines, bows and arrows, gigs, spears, or crab traps.

3. We allow cast netting for bait for personal use along waterways in areas open to the public and along public roads.

4. We prohibit boats and other floatation devices on inland waters. You may launch motorized boats in East Bay at the East Bay Boat Ramp on Westline Road and at the Oyster Bayou Boat Ramp (boat canal). We prohibit the launching of airboats or personal watercraft on the refuge. You may launch nonmotorized boats only along East Bay Bayou and along the shoreline of East Galveston Bay.

5. We prohibit fishing from or mooring to water control structures.

ARANSAS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Hunting of Migratory Birds. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We may immediately close the entire refuge or any portion thereof to hunting in the event of the appearance of whooping crane in the hunt area or in order to conduct habitat management practices as required during the available windows (*i.e.*, prescribed burns, roller chopping, fire breaks).

2. For the archery and rifle season, hunters must obtain a refuge permit (name only required) and pay a fee. The hunter must tape the smaller vehicle tag on the driver's side windshield. The hunter must sign the larger permit and possess it at all times while on the refuge.

3. We define youth hunters as ages 9–16. A Texas-licensed, adult hunter, age 17 or older who has successfully completed a Hunter Education Training Course, must accompany youth hunters. We exempt those persons born prior to September 2, 1971, from the Hunter Education Training course requirement. We define accompanied as being within normal voice contact. Each adult hunter may supervise only one youth hunter.

4. We prohibit the use of dogs to trail game.

5. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages at any time while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

6. We will annually designate bag limits in the refuge hunt brochure.

7. We allow archery hunting within the deer season for the county on specified days listed in the refuge hunt brochure.

8. We allow firearm hunting within the deer season for the county on specified days listed in the refuge hunt brochure.

9. All hunters must check-in and out at the entrance gate at the beginning and end of each hunt and record their harvest if applicable.

10. Hunters must clean all harvested game in the field.

11. Firearm hunters must wear a total of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) hunter orange including 144 square inches (936 cm^2) visible in front and 144 square inches visible in rear. Some hunter orange must appear on head gear.

12. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

13. We prohibit hunting on or across any part of the refuge road system, or hunting from a vehicle on any refuge road or road right-of-way. Hunters must remain at a minimum of 100 yards (90 m) off any designated refuge road or structure.

14. We prohibit hunters using handguns during archery and rifle hunts. Hunters may use bows and arrows only in accordance with State law. We prohibit use of crossbows for hunting unless we issue a Special Use Permit (FWS Form 1383) due to ''upper limb'' disability. We allow the use of archery equipment and centerfire rifles for hunting in accordance with State law.

15. We prohibit cutting of holes or other manipulation of vegetation (e.g., cutting bushes, tree limbs, mowing, weed-eating, herbicide use, and other actions) or hunting

from manipulated areas (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

16. We allow use of portable hunting stands, stalking of game, and still hunting. There is a limit of two portable stands per permitted hunter. A hunter may set up the portable stands during the scouting week but must remove them when the hunter's permit expires (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit hunters from driving nails, spikes, or other objects into trees or hunting from stands secured with objects driven into trees (see § 32.2(i)). We prohibit the building of pits and permanent blinds.

17. We prohibit hunting with the aid of bait, salt, or any ingestible attractant (see § 32.2(h)). We allow sprays and other non-ingestible attractants.

18. We prohibit blocking of gates and roadways (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter). We prohibit vehicles operating off-road for any reason. Hunters must park vehicles in such a manner as to not obstruct normal vehicle traffic.

19. We allow you to use only biodegradable flagging tape to mark trails and your hunt stand location during the archery and rifle hunts on the refuge. We color-code the flagging tape used each weekend during the rifle hunts. You must use the designated flagging tape color specified for particular hunt dates. We provide this information on the refuge hunt permit and in refuge regulations sent to permittees. You must remove flagging (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of the hunt. The hunter must write his/her last name in black permanent marker on the first piece of flagging tape nearest the adjacent designated roadway.

20. We prohibit camping on the refuge at any time.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may not use crab traps in any refuge marshes, including Matagorda Island.

2. Beginning April 15 through October 15, you may fish on the refuge only in areas designated in the refuge fishing brochure. From October 16 through April 14, the only area open to fishing is adjacent to the picnic area off of the fishing pier, and we also allow wade fishing in that immediate area. You may fish all year in marshes on Matagorda Island.

3. We prohibit consumption of alcohol or possession of open alcohol containers (see § 32.5(e)).

BALCONES CANYONLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning, white-wing, rock, and Eurasian-collared dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The hunting season will be consistent with the State season.

2. We allow hunting in designated areas from 12 p.m. (noon) to legal sunset.

3. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot for hunting while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

4. We require refuge permits (name, address, and signature only) and payment of a hunt fee by all hunters.

5. The bag limit will be consistent with State regulations.

6. We allow dogs to retrieve game birds during the hunt, but the dogs must be under the control of the handler at all times and not allowed to roam free (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

7. We define youth hunters as ages 9–16. A Texas-licensed, adult hunter, age 17 or older who has successfully completed a Hunter Education Training Course, must accompany youth hunters. We exempt those persons born prior to September 2, 1971, from the Hunter Education Training course requirement. We define accompanied as being within normal voice contact. Each adult hunter may supervise only one youth hunter.

8. We prohibit use or possession of alcohol while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

9. We may close the entire refuge or any portion thereof to hunting for the protection of resources, as determined by the refuge manager.

10. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

11. We allow nonhunters to accompany hunters needing special assistance. Contact the refuge manager for details.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, turkey, and feral hog at designated times on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A4, A5, and A7 through A11 apply.

2. We require hunters to check-in and out daily at designated check station(s).

3. Weapons will be consistent with State regulations.

4. Hunters must visibly wear 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of hunter orange on the outermost layer of the head, chest, and back, which must include a hunter-orange hat or cap.

5. We prohibit dogs for hunting.

6. We prohibit camping.

7. You may use vehicles only on designated roads and parking areas.

8. We allow stand-by hunting permits only if openings are available on the day of each

hunt on a first-come-first-served basis. Contact the refuge manager for details.

9. We prohibit the use or possession of bait during scouting or hunting (see § 32.2(h)). We consider bait to be anything that may be eaten or ingested by wildlife. We allow scent attractants.

10. Hunters must exit the refuge no later than 1½ hours after legal sunset.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BIG BOGGY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Season dates will be concurrent with the State for the September teal season, youth-only season, and duck and coot regular season in the Texas South Zone, and goose regular season in the Texas East Zone, with the exception that we will prohibit duck (not including the September teal and youth-only seasons) and coot hunting on the refuge until the last Saturday in October. If the State-specified duck and coot regular season opens later than the last Saturday in October, then hunting on the refuge will open consistent with the State-specified season date.

2. We prohibit the building or use of pits and permanent blinds.

3. We only allow the use of airboats in tidal navigable waters unless otherwise posted.

4. We prohibit target practice on the refuge.

5. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

BRAZORIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require permits and payment of fees for the Otter Slough Permit Waterfowl Hunt. Hunters must abide by all terms and conditions set forth by the permit.

2. Season dates will be concurrent with the State for the September teal season, youth-only season, and duck and coot regular season in the Texas South Zone, and goose regular season in the Texas East Zone, with the exception that we will prohibit duck (not including the September teal and youth-only seasons) and coot hunting on the refuge until the last Saturday in October. If the State-specified duck and coot regular season opens later than the last Saturday in October, then hunting on the refuge will open consistent with the State-specified season date.

3. We prohibit the building of pits and permanent blinds.

4. You must possess and carry a refuge permit to hunt on certain portions of the hunting area.

5. We only allow the use of airboats in tidal navigable waters unless otherwise posted.

6. We prohibit target practice on the refuge.

7. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing only on Nick's Lake, Salt Lake, and Lost Lake.

2. We allow access for shore fishing at Bastrop Bayou, Clay Banks, and Salt Lake Public Fishing Areas; we prohibit the use or possession of alcoholic beverages in all Public Fishing Areas.

3. We open Bastrop Bayou to fishing 24 hours a day; we prohibit camping.

4. We open all other fishing areas from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

5. We only allow nonmotorized boat launching at the Salt Lake Public Fishing Area. The refuge provides no other boat launching facilities.

6. We prohibit the use of trotlines, sail lines, set lines, jugs, gigs, spears, bush hooks, snatch hooks, crossbows, or bows and arrows of any type.

7. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

BUFFALO LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunting of pheasant is permitted on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Permits and payment of a fee are required.

2. Hunters may hunt only one day each year.

3. 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.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

CADDO LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit the use of motorized off-road vehicles (e.g., ATVs) on the refuge (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

2. We set season dates and bag limits annually and publish them in the refuge public use regulations available at the refuge office.

3. Deer archery hunters must possess and carry a signed refuge permit (signed refuge brochure) while hunting.

4. You may hunt only big game during designated refuge seasons.

5. You may hunt feral hog during any established refuge hunting season. Refuge permits and legal weapons apply for the current hunting season.

6. We allow hunters to access the refuge no more than 2 hours before legal sunrise and no more than 2 hours after legal sunset.

7. We define youth hunters as ages 9–16. A Texas-licensed, adult hunter, age 17 or older who has successfully completed a Hunter Education Training Course, must accompany youth hunters. We exempt those persons born prior to September 2, 1971, from the Hunter Education Training course requirement. We define accompanied as being within normal voice contact. Each adult hunter may supervise only one youth hunter.

8. You may participate in the refuge firearms deer hunt only with a Quota Deer Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2354) issued through random drawing. You may obtain information on permit applications at the refuge headquarters.

9. We allow the use of only portable blinds and tree stands on the refuge. You must remove blinds, tree stands, and all other personal equipment from the refuge at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

10. We prohibit possession or distribution of bait or hunting with the aid of bait, including any grain, salt, minerals, or other feed or nonnaturally occurring attractant on the refuge (see § 32.2(h)).

11. We prohibit the use of dogs, feeders, campsites, and all-terrain vehicles (we may allow all-terrain vehicles for medically documented disabled hunters by Special Use Permit (SUP) [FWS Form 3–1383] only). Contact the wildlife refuge manager for guidelines to obtain a SUP.

12. Hunters must conspicuously wear daylight-fluorescent orange as per State deer hunting regulations on public hunting lands.

13. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on a national wildlife refuge must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

HAGERMAN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning dove in the month of September on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a signed refuge brochure (which serves as your Migratory Game Bird/Upland Game Hunting Permit). The permit/brochure is available free of charge at the refuge headquarters.

2. You may possess shot for hunting no larger than #4 in the hunting area.

3. We require the hunter to self check-in and check out.

4. We prohibit hunting within 150 feet (45 m) of any Day Use Area or walking trail.

5. We prohibit target practice or any nonhunting discharge of firearms.

6. We prohibit falconry.

7. We allow retriever dogs, but the dogs must be under the control of the handler at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

8. We prohibit airboats, hovercraft, and personal watercraft (jet skis, wave runner, jet boats, etc.) year-round on refuge waters.

9. We prohibit building or hunting from permanent blinds.

10. We prohibit blocking of gates and roads (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

11. We prohibit ATVs.

12. We prohibit horses.

13. We prohibit glass containers.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of quail in the month of February and squirrel and rabbit in the months of February and September 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. You must plug shotguns to hold no more than three shells during the September dove season.

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. 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.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Lake Texoma and connected streams are open to fishing year round.

2. We allow fishing in ponds and stock tanks from April 1 through September 30.

3. Fishermen may string trotlines between anchored floats only. We do not allow lines attached to rubber bands, sticks, poles, trees, or other fixed objects in refuge ponds or impoundments.

4. We do not allow fishing from bridges or roadways.

5. We do not allow boats and other flotation devices on the waters of Lake Texoma from October 1 through March 31, or at any time on refuge ponds and impoundments.

LAGUNA ATASCOSA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, feral hog, and nilgai antelope on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require hunters to pay a fee and obtain a refuge hunt permit (name and address only). We issue replacement permits for an additional nominal fee. All hunt fees are nonrefundable. We require the hunter to possess and carry a signed and dated refuge hunt permit.

2. We allow archery and firearm hunting on designated units of the refuge. Units 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 are open to archery hunting during designated dates. Units 2, 3, 5, and 8 are open to firearm hunting during designated dates. We close the following areas to hunting: Adolph Thomae, Jr. County Park in Unit 3, posted ''No Hunting Zones'' within all hunt units, La Selva Verde Tract (Armstrong), Waller Tract, Tocayo (COHYCO, Inc.) Tract, Frieze Tract, Escondido Tract, Sendero del Gato, Resaca de la Gringa, Bahia Grande Unit, South Padre Island Unit, and the Boswell Tract.

3. We offer hunting during specific portions of the State hunting season. We determine specific deer hunt dates annually, and they usually fall within October, November, December, and January. We may provide special feral hog and nilgai antelope hunts to reduce populations at any time during the year.

3. We offer hunting during specific portions of the State hunting season. We determine specific deer hunt dates annually, and they usually fall within November, December, and January. We may provide special feral hog and nilgai antelope hunts to reduce populations at any time during the year.

4. We annually establish a specific bag limit for deer hunted on the refuge in the refuge hunt brochure and permit. We have an unlimited bag limit on feral hog and nilgai antelope.

5. We require hunters to visibly wear 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of hunter orange, which includes wearing a minimum of 144 square inches (936 cm^2) visible on the chest, a minimum of 144 square inches visible on the back, and a hunter-orange hat or cap visible on the head when in the field. We allow hunter-orange camouflage patterns. We allow archery hunters during the archery-only hunts to remove their hunter orange in the field only when hunting at a stationary location.

6. An adult age 17 or older must accompany and remain within sight and normal voice contact of each youth hunter, ages 9 through 16. Hunters must be at least age 9.

7. We allow the use of only longbows, compound bows, and recurved bows during the archery hunt. We allow the use of only shoulder-fired muzzleloaders, rifles, and crossbows during the firearm hunt. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32). Muzzleloader firearms must be .40 caliber or larger, and modern rifles must be centerfired and .22 caliber or larger. We prohibit loaded authorized hunting firearms (see § 27.42 of this chapter) in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. We define ''loaded'' as having rounds in the chamber or magazine or a firing cap on a muzzleloading firearm. We prohibit target practice or ''sighting-in'' on the refuge.

8. We allow a scouting period prior to the commencement of the refuge deer hunting season. A permitted hunter and a limit of two nonpermitted individuals may enter the hunt units during the scouting period. We allow access to the units during the scouting period from legal sunrise to legal sunset. You must clearly display the refuge-issued Hunter Vehicle Validation Tags/Scouting Permits (name, address, and phone number; available from the refuge office) face up on the vehicle dashboard when hunting and scouting.

9. We allow hunters to enter the refuge only 1 hour before legal shooting hours during the permitted hunt season. We may require hunters to check out daily at the refuge check station at the end of their hunt or no later than 1 hour after legal shooting hours.

10. We allow vehicle parking at Unit 1 and Unit 6 designated parking areas and along the roadside of General Brandt Road (FM

106), Buena Vista Road, Lakeside Road, and County Road.

11. We restrict vehicle access to service roads not closed by gates or signs. We prohibit the use of motorized vehicles (see § 27.31 of this chapter). You may access hunt units only by foot or by bicycle.

12. We allow hunting from portable stands or by stalking and still hunting. There is a limit of one blind or stand per permitted hunter. You must attach hunter identification (name and phone number) to the blind or stand. We prohibit attaching blinds and stands to trees or making blinds and stands from natural vegetation (see §§ 27.51 of this chapter and 32.2(i)). You must remove all blinds and stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of the permitted hunt season.

13. We prohibit the possession or use of dogs while scouting or hunting.

14. Hunters must field-dress all harvested big game in the field and check the game at the refuge check station before removal from the refuge. You may quarter deer, feral hog, and nilgai antelope in the field as defined by State regulations. You may use a nonmotorized cart to assist with the transportation of harvested game animals.

15. We prohibit killing or wounding an animal covered in this section and intentionally or knowingly failing to make a reasonable effort to retrieve and include it in the hunter's bag limit.

16. We prohibit use of or hunting from any type of watercraft or floating device.

17. Hunters must receive authorization from a refuge employee to enter closed refuge areas to retrieve harvested game.

18. We reserve the right to revoke or deny any permit for up to 5 years due to unsafe conduct or violation of one or more refuge regulations; this includes a demonstrated lack of public or hunter safety to a degree that may endanger oneself or other persons or property; multiple refuge regulation violations; aggressive, abusive, or intimidating behavior towards any employee of the United States or any local or State government employee engaged in official business, or towards any private person engaged in official business, or towards any private person engaged in the pursuit of a permitted activity on the refuge.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing and crabbing from Adoph Thomae Jr. County Park on San Martin Lake of the Bahia Grande Unit, and on the South Padre Island Unit year-round.

2. We require payment of an entry fee and boat launch at Adolph Thomae, Jr. County Park. We allow access to Adolph Thomae, Jr. County Park in accordance with the Cameron County Parks Department.

3. We only allow pole and line, rod and reel, hand line, dip net, or cast net for fishing. We prohibit the use of crab traps or pots for crabbing. Anglers must attend all fishing lines, crabbing equipment, or other fishing devices at all times.

4. We prohibit the taking and use of frog, salamander, and other amphibian as bait.

5. We allow the use of boats for sport fishing. You may launch boats at Adolph Thomae Jr. County Park. We only allow bank and wade fishing on the shoreline of San Martin Lake within the refuge boundary. We only allow access by foot behind posted refuge boundary signs.

6. We only allow camping at Adolph Thomae Jr. County Park.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of mourning, white-winged, and white-tipped dove on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. The hunting season will be concurrent with the State season. We publish this information in the refuge hunting sheet.

2. Designated areas include the La Grulla and Monte Cristo tracts of the refuge.

3. We require hunters to pay a fee to obtain a refuge hunt permit (name only required) and to possess and carry such permit at all times during your designated hunt period. Hunters must also display the refuge-issued vehicle placard (part of the hunt permit) while participating in the designated hunt period. Hunters, including youth hunters, must also have a valid hunting license, proof of hunter's education certification, and picture identification in order to obtain a refuge hunt permit and must possess the above items while on the refuge hunt.

4. You should park in designated refuge parking areas if they are available. You may park along County roads; however, you must not block the path of traffic and access to the refuge or private property (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter). We will tow inappropriately parked vehicles at the owner's expense.

5. We define youth hunters as ages 9–16. A Texas-licensed, adult hunter, age 17 or older who has successfully completed a Hunter Education Training Course, must accompany youth hunters. We exempt those persons born prior to September 2, 1971, from the Hunter Education Training course requirement. We define accompanied as being within normal voice contact. Each adult hunter may supervise only one youth hunter.

6. You may access the refuge during your permitted hunt period from 1 hour before legal hunt time to 1 hour after legal hunt time; however, you may not hunt outside of the legal hunt hours.

7. Your licenses, permits, hunting equipment, effects, and vehicles or other conveyances are subject to inspection by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers.

8. We restrict hunt participants to those listed on the refuge hunt permit (hunter, nonhunting chaperone, and nonhunting assistant). We require all participants to wear hunter orange according to Texas State regulations (400 square inches [2,600 cm^2] that is visible on the chest, back and head).

9. We allow only the hunter to hunt and carry or discharge the applicable hunting shotgun, muzzleloader, rifle, or bow.

10. We allow hunters to use bicycles on designated routes of travel.

11. You may use properly trained retriever dogs to retrieve dove during the hunt, but the dog must be under the control of the handler at all times (hunters must not allow dogs to roam free) (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

12. We prohibit hunters discharging firearms for any purpose other than to take or attempt to take a game bird listed in the introductory text of this paragraph A. during your established hunt.

13. We prohibit use of flagging or any other type of marker.

14. We prohibit hunters cutting or trimming any vegetation or brush (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

15. We prohibit overnight camping.

16. We prohibit the use of motorized vehicles.

17. We reserve the right to revoke or deny any permit for up to 5 years for the following reasons: Lack of public safety to a degree that may endanger oneself or other persons or property; multiple regulation violations; aggressive, abusive, or intimidating behavior towards any employee of the United States or any local or State government employee engaged in official business, or towards any private person engaged in the pursuit of a permitted activity on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer, feral hog, and nilgai antelope on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A3 through A10 and A13 through A17 apply.

2. We offer hunting during specific portions of the State hunting season. We determine specific hunt dates annually. We publish this information in the refuge hunting sheet.

3. We allow archery and firearm hunting on designated tracts of the refuge. We open Teniente Tract to archery and firearm hunting during designated dates. We open East Lake Tract to firearm hunting during designated dates.

4. We allow the use of longbows, compound bows, recurved bows, shotgun, muzzleloader, and any legal center-fire firearm except hand-held pistols (handguns) when hunting. Muzzleloader firearms must be .40 caliber or larger and slugs are the only permitted shot for shotguns when hunting. We publish this information in the refuge hunting sheet.

5. We allow the use of rattling horns.

6. We allow free-standing blinds or tripods. Hunters may set them up during the scouting days preceding each permitted hunt date and must take them down by the end of such hunt date. Hunters must mark and tag all stands with their name, contact number, and hunt date during the period of use.

7. Hunters must field-dress all harvested big game in the field.

8. Hunters may use nonmotorized dollies or carts off improved roads or trails to haul carcasses to a parking area.

9. We prohibit use of big game decoys.

10. We prohibit use or possession of dogs, horses, or mules on the refuge during big game refuge hunt.

11. We prohibit the killing, wounding, taking, or possession of an animal listed in the introductory text of this paragraph C while intentionally or knowingly failing to make a reasonable effort to retrieve or keep the edible portions of the animal and include it in your bag limit.

12. We prohibit discharge of firearms or bows and arrows for any purpose other than to take or attempt to take an animal listed in the introductory text of this paragraph C during your established hunt.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MCFADDIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Season dates will be concurrent with the State for the September teal season, youth-only season, and duck and coot regular season in the Texas South Zone, and goose regular season in the Texas East Zone, with the exception that we will prohibit duck (not including the September teal and youth-only seasons) and coot hunting on the refuge until the last Saturday in October. If the State-specified duck and coot regular season opens later than the last Saturday in October, then hunting on the refuge will open consistent with the State-specified season date.

2. You must possess and carry a current signed refuge hunting permit while hunting on all units of the refuge.

3. Hunters must enter the refuge hunt units between 4 a.m. and ½ hour before the designated legal shooting time. Hunting starts at legal shooting time and ends at 12 p.m. (noon). Hunters must leave refuge hunt units by 12:30 p.m. We close refuge hunt units on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

4. You may access hunt areas by foot, nonmotorized watercraft, outboard motorboat, or airboat. Airboats may not exceed 10 hp with direct drive with a propeller length of 48 inches (120 cm) or less. Engines may not exceed 2 cylinders and 484 cc. We prohibit all other motorized vehicles. We prohibit marsh buggies, ATVs, and personal watercraft (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

5. On inland waters of the refuge open to motorized boats, we restrict the use of boats powered by air-cooled or radiator-cooled engines to those powered by a single engine of 25 hp or less and utilizing a propeller 9 inches (22.5 cm) in diameter or less.

6. On inland waters of the refuge open to motorized boats, we restrict the operation of motorized boats to lakes, ponds, ditches, and other waterways. We prohibit the operation of motorized boats on or through emergent wetland vegetation.

7. We allow hunting in the Star Lake/Clam Lake Hunt Unit daily during the special teal season and on Saturdays, Sundays, and Tuesdays of the regular waterfowl season. During the regular waterfowl season only, all hunters hunting the Star Lake/Clam Lake Hunt Units must register at the check station, including those accessing the unit from the beach along the Brine Line or Perkins Levee. Hunters will choose a designated hunt area on a first-come-first-served basis and will be required to remain in assigned areas for that day's hunt. All hunters accessing Star Lake and associated waters via boat must access through the refuge's Star Lake boat ramp.

8. We allow hunting in the Central Hunt Units daily during the September teal season and on Saturdays, Sundays, and Tuesdays of the regular waterfowl season.

9. We only allow hunting in the Spaced Hunt Units on Saturdays, Sundays, and Tuesdays of the regular waterfowl season. We require payment of a $10.00 daily fee to hunt the Spaced Hunt Units. We allow a maximum of four hunters per area. Hunters must possess and carry Special Fee Area Permits while hunting.

10. We allow daily hunting in the Mud Bayou Hunt Unit during the September teal season and on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays of the regular waterfowl season. We allow access by foot from the beach at designated crossings or by boat from the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway via Mud Bayou.

11. Hunters age 17 or under must be under the direct supervision of an adult age 18 or older.

12. We only allow shotguns for waterfowl hunting.

13. We only allow vehicular travel on designated roads and in parking areas. We prohibit blocking access to any road or trail entering or on the refuge (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

14. We prohibit pits and permanent blinds. We allow portable blinds or temporary natural vegetation blinds. You must remove all blinds from the refuge daily (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

15. The minimum permitted distance between hunt parties and between hunters and driveable roads and buildings is 200 yards (180 m). We prohibit hunting from roads or levees.

16. Dogs accompanying hunters must be under the immediate control of handlers at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

17. You must remove all decoys, boats, spent shells, marsh chairs, and other equipment (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the refuge daily. We prohibit use of plastic flagging, reflectors, or reflective tape on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing and crabbing with pole and line, rod and reel, or handheld line. We prohibit the use of any method not expressly allowed in inland waters, including trotlines, set lines, jug lines, limb lines, bows and arrows, gigs, spears, and crab traps.

2. We allow cast netting for bait for personal use along waterways in areas open to the public and along public roads.

3. We allow fishing and crabbing in 10-Mile Cut and Mud Bayou and in the following inland waters: Star Lake, Clam Lake, and Mud Lake. We also allow fishing and crabbing from the shoreline of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway and along roadside ditches.

4. Conditions A5 and A6 apply.

5. We prohibit fishing from or mooring to water control structures.

5. Conditions A5 and A6 apply.

SAN BERNARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Season dates will be concurrent with the State for the September teal season, youth-only season, and duck and coot regular season in the Texas South Zone, and goose regular season in the Texas East Zone, with the exception that we will prohibit duck (not including the September teal and youth-only seasons) and coot hunting on the refuge until the last Saturday in October. If the State-specified duck and coot regular season opens later than the last Saturday in October, then hunting on the refuge will open consistent with the State-specified season date.

2. We prohibit the building or use of pits and permanent blinds (see §§ 27.92 and 27.93 of this chapter).

3. We require hunters to use the Waterfowl Lottery Application (FWS Form 3–2355) and

payment of fees for the Sergent Permit Waterfowl Hunt Area. Hunters must abide by all terms and conditions set by the permits.

4. We only allow the use of airboats in tidal navigable waters unless otherwise posted.

5. We prohibit target practice on the refuge.

6. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing only on the refuge portions of Cow Trap Lakes, Cedar Lakes, and along Cedar Lake Creek.

2. We allow access for shore fishing at Cedar Lake Creek Public Fishing Area; we prohibit the use or possession of alcoholic beverages in all Public Fishing Areas.

3. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

TEXAS POINT NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Season dates will be concurrent with the State for the September teal season, youth-only season, and duck and coot regular season in the Texas South Zone, and goose regular season in the Texas East Zone, with the exception that we will prohibit duck (not including the September teal and youth-only seasons) and coot hunting on the refuge until the last Saturday in October. If the State-specified duck and coot regular season opens later than the last Saturday in October, then hunting on the refuge will open consistent with the State-specified season date.

2. You must possess and carry a current signed refuge hunting permit while hunting on all hunt units of the refuge.

3. Hunters must enter the refuge hunt unit between 4 a.m. and ½ hour before the designated legal shooting time. Hunting starts at legal shooting time and ends at 12 p.m. (noon). Hunters must be off refuge hunt units by 12:30 p.m. We close refuge hunt units on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

4. We allow hunting in portions of the refuge daily during the September teal season and on Saturdays, Mondays, and Wednesdays during the regular waterfowl season.

5. You may access hunt areas by foot, nonmotorized watercraft, outboard motorboat, or airboat. Airboats may not exceed 10 hp with direct drive with a propeller length of 48 inches (120 cm) or less. Engines may not exceed 2 cylinders and 484 cc. We prohibit all other motorized vehicles. We prohibit marsh buggies, ATVs, and personal watercraft (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter).

6. On inland waters of the refuge open to motorized boats, we restrict the use of boats powered by air-cooled or radiator-cooled engines to those powered by a single engine of 25 hp or less and utilizing a propeller 9 inches (22.5 cm) in diameter or less.

7. On inland waters of the refuge open to motorized boats, we restrict the operation of motorized boats to lakes, ponds, ditches, and other waterways. We prohibit the operation or motorized boats on or through emergent wetland vegetation.

8. Hunters age 17 or under must be under the direct supervision of an adult age 18 or older.

9. We only allow shotguns for waterfowl hunting.

10. We only allow vehicle travel on designated roads and in designated parking areas (see § 27.31 of this chapter). We prohibit blocking access to any road or trail entering or on the refuge (see § 27.31(h) of this chapter).

11. We prohibit pits and permanent blinds. We allow portable blinds or temporary natural vegetation blinds. You must remove all blinds from the refuge daily (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

12. The minimum distance between hunt parties is 200 yards (180 m). We prohibit hunting from roads or levees.

13. Dogs accompanying hunters must be under the immediate control of handlers at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

14. You must remove all decoys, boats, spent shells, marsh chairs, and other equipment (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the refuge daily. We prohibit use of plastic flagging, reflectors, or reflective tape on the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and crabbing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing and crabbing only with pole and line, rod and reel, or handheld line. We prohibit the use of any method not expressly allowed in inland waters, including trotlines, set lines, jug lines, limb lines, bows and arrows, gigs, spears, and crab traps.

2. We allow cast netting for bait only by individuals along waterways in areas open to the public and along public roads.

3. Conditions A6 and A7 apply.

4. We prohibit fishing from or mooring to water control structures.

TRINITY RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow hunting on Champion Lake by drawing.

2. We require an application fee for participants to enter the drawing. After the State announces hunting dates, we will issue a refuge permit to those drawn. The hunter must possess and carry the permit at all times when hunting.

3. We only allow hunting on Champion Lake Saturdays and Sundays during the State duck season. Hunters may not enter the refuge until 5 a.m. and must be off the hunt area by 12 p.m. (noon).

4. We only allow portable blinds. Hunters must remove all blinds, decoys, shell casings, and other personal equipment (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the refuge each day.

5. We limit motors to 10 hp or less.

6. We allow retrievers, but they must be under the immediate control of the hunter at all times.

7. Each youth hunter (age 17 and under) must remain within sight and normal voice contact and under supervision of an adult age 18 or older.

8. Hunt parties must keep a minimum distance of 150 yards (135 m) between them.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting for squirrel and rabbit on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require hunters to possess a refuge permit (signed brochure) and pay a fee for the hunt application. For information concerning the hunts, contact the refuge office. The hunter must carry the nontransferable permit at all times while hunting.

2. We will offer a limited season upland game squirrel and rabbit hunt. We require refuge permits and hunters must turn in the Upland/Small Game/Furbearer Report (FWS Form 3–2362) by the date specified on the permit. Failure to submit the report will render the hunter ineligible for the next year's limited upland game hunt. Drawings will be either by lottery or on a first-come-first-served basis. We will describe hunt units in maps and written directions.

3. We prohibit hunting along refuge roads.

4. All units are walk-in only. We prohibit hunters using dogs, feeders, baiting, campsites, fires, horses, bicycles, and all-terrain vehicles (except on designated units which allow ATV use for hunters with disabilities). We provide access for hunters with disabilities. Please contact the refuge office for additional information.

5. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32). Units will have a hunting type of weapon restriction (long gun, shotgun, or archery) due to safety concerns.

6. Youth hunters age 12 through 17 must hunt with a permitted adult age 18 or older and be within sight and normal voice contact of the adult.

7. For safety we require a minimum distance between hunt parties of 200 yards (180 m). Hunters must visibly wear 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of hunter orange above the waist and a hunter-orange hat or cap.

8. We require hunters to park only in the assigned parking area at each hunt unit. They may enter the refuge no earlier than 4:30 a.m. We will allow hunting from ½ hour before legal sunrise to legal sunset only during the days specified on the permit.

9. Hunters may place no more than one temporary stand on the refuge. Hunters may place the stand during the scouting week before the hunt begins and must remove it the day the hunt ends. Hunters must remove all flagging or markers the day the hunt ends. We prohibit the use of paint for marking. Hunters must label blinds with the name of the permit holder. We prohibit hunting or erection of blinds along refuge roads or main trails.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and feral hog on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We will offer limited (shortened) seasons for big game hunting of deer and feral hog. The limited hunts are during the archery, general, and muzzleloader State seasons. We require refuge permits (signed refuge brochure) and Big Game Harvest Report (FWS Form 3–2359). Hunters must turn in both forms by the date specified on the permit. Failure to submit the Harvest Report will render the hunter ineligible for the next year's limited big game hunt. Drawings are by lottery. We will describe hunt units in maps and provide written directions.

2. Conditions B3 through B9 apply.

3. We allow hunting during a designated 23-day archery season. We require participants to pay an application fee to obtain a designated number of permits. We issue a refuge permit to those individuals.

4. We allow muzzleloader hunting during the designated State season.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on most refuge tracts in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing with pole and line, rod and reel, or hand-held line.

2. We prohibit the use of trotlines, setlines, bows and arrows, gigs, spears, fish traps, crab/crawfish traps or nets.

3. We prohibit the harvesting of frog or turtle (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

4. We allow fishing from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

5. We limit motors to a maximum of 10 hp. We prohibit fishing or enter within 200 yards (180 m) of an established bird rookery from March through the end of June. Check at refuge headquarters for rookery locations.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29076, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6698, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 62 FR 47382, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46921, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30792, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56408, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46361, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58950, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54457, Sept. 8, 2004; 69 FR 55995, Sept. 17, 2004; 70 FR 54192, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33197, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45697, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 3993, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56086, Sept. 9, 2011; 76 FR 59304, Sept. 26, 2011]

§ 32.64 Utah.

The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

BEAR RIVER MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and tundra swan on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters may not shoot or hunt within 100 yards (90 m) 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. You may enter the refuge 2 hours before legal sunrise and must exit the refuge by 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit leaving decoys, boats, vehicles, and other personal property on the refuge overnight (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

6. Hunters may only park in designated parking sites.

7. Any person entering, using or occupying the refuge for waterfowl hunting must abide by all the terms and conditions in the Refuge Hunting Brochure.

8. 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 dismantled.

9. You may only possess 10 shells while hunting on or within 50 feet (15 m) from the center of Unit 1A or 2C dike.

B. Upland Game Hunting. Hunters may hunt pheasants on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field.

2. Pheasants may not be taken with a shotgun of any description capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler, incapable of removal without disassembling the gun, so its total capacity does not exceed three shells.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. Fishermen may fish on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following conditions:

1. Fishermen may fish year-round in designated areas of the Refuge.

FISH SPRINGS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, coot, and goose on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. All hunters must register individually at the visitor information station before entering the open hunting area and prior to exiting the refuge.

2. We do not allow hunters or dogs to enter closed areas to retrieve birds.

3. You may only possess firearms legally used to hunt waterfowl unless you case or break them down.

4. You may construct nonpermanent blinds. You must remove all blinds constructed out of materials other than vegetation at the end of a hunt day.

5. We allow use of small boats (15′ or less). We do not allow gasoline motors and air boats.

6. You may enter the refuge 2 hours prior to sunrise and must exit the refuge by 1½ hours after sunset. You may not leave decoys, boats, vehicles, and other personal property on the refuge overnight.

7. We have a Special Blind Area for use by the disabled. We prohibit trespass for any reason by any individual not registered to utilize that area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

OURAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, coot, and goose within Leota Bottom in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting within 100 yards (90 m) of the Green River in Leota Bottom.

2. We close the Green River within the refuge boundaries to hunting.

3. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

4. We prohibit pits and permanent blinds.

5. You may use portable blinds or blinds constructed of natural dead vegetation (see § 27.51 of this chapter).

6. You must remove all decoys, shell casings, portable and temporary blinds, and other personal equipment (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day.

7. We prohibit operation of a gas-powered boat or vehicle within Leota Bottom.

8. We prohibit possession or consumption of any alcoholic beverage while hunting (see § 32.2(j)).

9. During hunting season the refuge is open from 1½ hours before legal sunrise to 1½ hours after legal sunset. We gate and lock the main entrance on the west side of the Green River during closed hours.

10. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter and part 32).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant and turkey in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow pheasant and turkey hunting within designated areas.

2. We prohibit hunting on the islands and sandbars within the Green River.

3. We allow turkey hunting for youth hunters under age 14 during the general-season, youth-only turkey hunt season.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and elk in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow deer and elk hunting within designated areas.

2. We prohibit hunting on the islands and sandbars within the Green River.

3. We allow use of portable tree stands and hunting blinds. Hunters must remove all tree stands and blinds no later than the last day of the hunting season for which they have a permit (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

4. We allow elk hunting for youth hunters under age 14 only prior to October 1.

5. We allow elk hunting during the Uintah Basin Extended Archery Elk Hunt starting on October 1.

6. We prohibit elk hunting during the general season any-legal-weapon (rifle) and muzzleloader- bull-elk hunts.

7. We allow elk hunting during limited late season antlerless elk (after December 1), hunter depredation pool, and other disabled/youth elk hunts in accordance with State and refuge regulations.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing within and on the banks of the Green River (the southernmost portion of the Green River within the Refuge Boundary requires a Ute Tribe fishing permit) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit fishing on or from the diked interior impoundments or canals.

2. You may only fish with the aid of a pole, hook, and line. We prohibit trot lines, bow and arrows, spears, spear guns, cross bows, and firearms.

3. You must release unharmed any of the four endangered fish if caught (razorback sucker, Colorado pike minnow, humpbacked chub, or bonytailed chub).

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 6699, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46398, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47383, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46922, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30792, May 12, 2000; 67 FR 58950, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54462, Sept. 8, 2004; 73 FR 33199, June 11, 2008; 76 FR 3997, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56088, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, brant, merganser, coot, woodcock, and snipe in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Waterfowl—For the hunting of goose, brant, duck, merganser, and coot we divide the refuge into six discrete waterfowl hunting units: the Delta Lakeshore Area, the Saxes Pothole/Creek and Shad Island Area, the Junior Waterfowl Hunting Area (including Long Marsh Bay, Patrick Marsh, and Charcoal Creek), the Long Marsh Channel and Metcalfe Island Area, and the Maquam Swamp Area. Conditions for each area are as follows:

i. Delta Lakeshore Area includes lakeshore areas from Shad Island to the south side of Martindale Point but does not include Saxes Pothole/Creek and Shad Island Pothole.

a. We prohibit blind staking, permanent blinds, or unattended decoys.

b. We prohibit jump shooting within 200 yards (180 m) of a party hunting from a boat or blind.

c. We do not require a refuge permit to hunt in this area.

d. This area is available to youth waterfowl hunters on Youth Waterfowl Hunting Weekend.

e. We prohibit entering closed areas of the refuge for any reason, except for the recovery of legally harvested animals, and in that case you may not carry a weapon (see § 27.42(a) of this chapter).

f. Unarmed hunters may scout open hunting areas before a particular season opens

but in no case before September 1. We do not require a hunting permit for scouting.

ii. Maquam Shore Area encompasses a 30-acre area along the lakeshore of Maquam Bay and is bounded by private land on the west and a Vermont wildlife management area on the east. a. Conditions A1i(a–f) apply.

iii. Saaxes Pothole/Creek and Shad Island Pothole encompasses Saxes Creek, Saxes Pothole, and Shad Island Pothole. This is a controlled hunting area. We stake and make available five zones (numbered 1–5) to five hunting parties in Saxe's Pothole, zone 6 is staked and available to one hunting party in Shad Island Pothole.

a. A hunting party consists of the hunter named on the permit and one guest hunter per zone per day. Nonhunters may accompany a hunting party.

b. Each hunting party must possess and carry a permit for the specific zone on the specific day they are hunting in this area. Permits are not transferable.

c. You may obtain permits for the period from the opening day of duck hunting season through the first Sunday of the duck hunting season, and for the second weekend of the duck hunting season through application to a preseason lottery. During the years when the State elects to have a split season, you may also obtain your permits for the second opening day through the following Sunday through application to the preseason lottery. On all other hunt days, you must acquire permits through self-registration at the Mac's Bend Landing no earlier than 2 hours before legal shooting time on the day of the hunt.

d. Hunters selected during the preseason lottery must pay a $10 fee. The refuge must receive the fee no earlier than 2 days before the opening of the season or forfeit the permit, which we will then make available to other hunters on a first-come, first-served basis. The fee is paid for any permit assigned before the day of the hunt. There is no fee for any permit obtained on the day of the hunt.

e. On those days that we draw permits by preseason lottery, hunters must sign in at the Mac's Bend Landing by 7 a.m. before going to the assigned zone. After 7 a.m. other hunters may sign in, self-register, and use unoccupied zones.

f. At the end of each daily hunt, you must sign out and deposit a report of hunt success at the Mac's Bend Landing. When you sign out, another party may sign in and use the vacated zone. You must sign out of a zone at Mac's Bend Landing prior to occupying a different hunting site in any of the controlled hunting areas.

g. You must hunt within 100 feet (30 m) of a numbered stake corresponding to your assigned zone. We prohibit jump shooting.

h. You must use a retrieving dog.

i. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot shells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less per day.

j. This area is open on a first-come, first-served basis to youth waterfowl hunters during the annual 2-day special Youth Waterfowl Hunting Weekend conducted in late September. We will hold no preseason drawing and assess no fee, however, youth hunters must self-register and submit a report of their hunt.

k. We prohibit entering closed areas of the refuge for any reason, except for the recovery of legally harvested animals, and in that case we prohibit carrying a weapon (see § 27.42(a) of this chapter).

l. Unarmed hunters may scout open hunting areas before a particular season opens but in no case before September 1. We do not require a hunting permit for scouting.

iv. Junior Waterfowl Hunting Area encompasses Long Marsh Bay, Patrick Marsh and that portion of Charcoal Creek south of Vermont Route 78. This is a controlled hunting area. We establish 11 blind sites for use by junior waterfowl hunters, blind sites 4–8 in Long Marsh Bay, blind sites C-F in Charcoal Creek, and blind sites A-B in Patrick Marsh.

a. Junior waterfowl hunters (ages 12–15, inclusive, at the time of the hunt) following successful completion of the annual training program (usually held the third or fourth Saturday in August) vie for blind site assignments during a lottery drawing at the conclusion of the training. The 11 blind sites are available exclusively to these junior waterfowl hunters and their mentors the first 4 Saturdays and Sundays of the duck season.

b. As an incentive to the adult volunteers who serve as mentors to junior waterfowl hunters, they will vie for blind site assignments during a lottery drawing at the conclusion of the annual junior waterfowl hunter training for the use of blind sites in the junior hunt area on the first Wednesday following the second weekend of the season. This day is known as Mentor Day. We will collect no fee from mentors for this hunt day. We will make available blinds not assigned because of this lottery to other adult hunters via a preseason lottery.

c. Following the use of the blind sites in this area by junior hunters and junior hunter mentors, all blind sites are then available to all adult hunters by permit awarded via a preseason lottery for the second Wednesday following the second weekend of the duck season; and on weekends following the junior hunt by a first-come, first-served, self-registration, and permitting basis at the refuge headquarters.

d. Hunters, including junior hunters, with preregistered permits must sign in at refuge headquarters no later than 7 a.m. on the date of their scheduled hunt. After 7 a.m. other hunters may sign in, self-register, and use

unoccupied blind sites. Only junior hunters may hunt on the first 4 Saturdays and Sundays of the season.

e. Each junior hunter must possess and carry a free permit for the assigned blind site and day. On Mentor Day, mentors must also possess and carry this free permit for the assigned blind site. Each adult hunting party must possess and carry a permit for the blind site and day they are hunting. Permits are not transferable.

f. The mentor must accompany the junior hunter who completed the training program with him or her. We include the mentor on the permit assigned to the junior hunter. A mentor may simultaneously oversee up to two junior hunters at one blind site.

g. Each adult hunter, except mentors on Mentor Day, must pay $10 for each permit issued because of the preseason lottery. Permits acquired by self-registration are free.

h. Only junior hunters may discharge a firearm in this area during the junior hunt periods.

i. We allow and recommend hunting from portable blinds and boat blinds constructed and place by the refuge for the junior waterfowl hunting program at some of the blind sites. Junior hunters, with the approval of the refuge manager, may construct stationary blinds and leave them in place for the duration of the season. Otherwise, we prohibit permanent blinds.

j. All hunting must take place within 100 feet (30 m) of the stake marking the blind area. We prohibit jump shooting.

k. This area is available to refuge-trained junior waterfowl hunters during the Youth Waterfowl Hunting Weekend in late September.

l. Shooting hours are from legal opening time until 11 a.m.

m. Hunters must deposit the Hunt Success Report portion of their permit at refuge headquarters at the end of the hunt.

n. A small flat-bottom boat, car-top boat, or canoe is necessary for access to Charcoal Creek and Patrick Marsh blind sites. Access is available at the Charcoal Creek crossing on Vermont Route 78 or from a pulloff on Route 78 about 3/4 of a mile (1.2 km) east of the Charcoal Creek access.

o. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot shells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less per day.

p. A hunting party consists of the hunter named on the permit and one guest hunter per blind site per day. Junior hunters may not invite a guest hunter unless it another refuge-trained junior hunter. Nonhunters may accompany a hunting party.

q. You must use at least six decoys.

r. We prohibit entry to closed areas of the refuge for any reason, except for the recovery of legally harvested animals, and in that case you may not carry a weapon (see § 27.42(a) of this chapter).

s. Unarmed hunters may scout open hunting areas before a particular season opens but in no case before September 1. We do not require a hunting permit for scouting.

v. Long Marsh Channel and Metcalfe Island encompasses the Metcalfe Island Pothole and Long Marsh Channel. This is a controlled hunting area. We established three blind sites, designated 1–3, in Long Marsh Channel. We established three blind sites, designated 8–10, on Metcalfe Island.

a. We will limit hunting to Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays throughout the waterfowl hunting season for duck.

b. You may obtain permits for the first 5 days of the duck season through application to a preseason lottery. The procedure described in the Saxes Pothole/Creek and Shad Island controlled hunt area apply. Following the first 5 days, hunters may acquire permits on a first-come, first-served basis with self-service permitting and sign in at the Mac's Bend Landing, no more than 2 hours before legal shooting time.

c. Hunters selected during the preseason lottery must pay a $10 fee. The refuge must receive the fee no less than 2 days before the opening of the season or the permit will be forfeited and made available first to standby hunters identified at the time of the drawing, and second to other hunters on a first-come, first-served basis. The fee is paid for any permit assigned before the day of the hunt. There is no fee for any permit obtained on the day of the hunt.

d. On those days that we draw permits by preseason lottery, hunters must sign in at the Mac's Bend Landing by 7 a.m. before going to the assigned zone. After 7 a.m., other hunters may sign in, self-register, and use unoccupied zones.

e. Shooting hours will be from ½ hour before legal sunrise until 11 a.m.

f. At the end of each daily hunt, you must sign out and deposit a report of hunt success at the Mac's Bend Landing. When a party signs out, another party may sign in and use the vacated zone. Hunters must sign out of a zone at Mac's Bend Landing prior to occupying a different hunting site in any of the controlled hunting areas.

g. You must hunt within 100 feet (30 m) of a numbered stake corresponding to your assigned zone.

h. You must use a retrieving dog.

i. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot shells (see § 32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less per day.

j. We prohibit permanent blinds.

k. We prohibit jump shooting.

l. You must use at least six decoys.

m. You must use a boat to hunt at each of these blind sites.

n. This area is open on a first-come, first-served basis to youth waterfowl hunters during the annual 2-day special Youth Waterfowl Hunting Weekend conducted in late

September. We will hold no preseason drawing and assess no fee, however, youth hunters must self-register and submit a report of their hunt.

o. We will close this area to waterfowl hunting during split seasons when goose are the only waterfowl that hunters may legally take.

p. We prohibit entry to closed areas of the refuge for any reason, except for the recovery of legally harvested animals, and in that case you may not carry a weapon (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

q. Unarmed hunters may scout open hunting areas before a particular season opens but in no case before September 1. We do not require a hunting permit for scouting.

vi. Marquam Swamp Area encompasses about 200 acres (80 ha) west of the Central Vermont Railroad and south of Coleman's inholding and is open to migratory bird hunting with the following special requirements:

a. Conditions A1ia and A1ic through A1 if apply.

b. You must use a retrieving dog.

c. We prohibit hunting within the area encompassing the headquarters nature trail. We identify this area with ''No Hunting Zone'' signs.

2. Other migratory birds (including woodcock and common snipe):

i. The open area consists of the Delta Lakeshore Waterfowl Hunting Area excluding the Saxe's Creek/Pothole and Shad Island Pothole controlled areas.

ii. You may hunt woodcock and snipe in the Maquam Swamp Area, but you must have a retriever.

iii. We do not require a permit to hunt woodcock and snipe in these areas.

iv. Conditions A1ie and A1if apply.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hare, ruffed grouse, and gray squirrels on open areas of the refuge (designated in B2 below) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must obtain a permit at refuge headquarters prior to hunting, and you must hold a valid State hunting license. We will collect a $10 fee for each permit issued. The permit applies for the calendar year of issue.

2. You may pursue upland game: east of the Missisquoi River and north of Goose Bay Pool (as indicated by public hunting area signs), on Shad Island, on all refuge lands west of Tabor Road, and on all refuge lands between Tabor Road and the Central Vermont Railroad bed to the east, except the marked area encompassing the headquarters nature trail and the land east of Charcoal Creek and north of the marked boundary near Coleman's inholding. We mark the headquarters trail area with ''No Hunting Zone'' signs.

3. We only allow shotguns or muzzleloaders on open areas east of the Missisquoi River and on Shad Island.

4. You must use approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) for the shotgun hunting of all upland game species except deer.

5. We prohibit hunting from the end of snowshoe hare and rabbit season through September 1.

6. We require you to submit an annual report of the results of your hunt by December 31. Failure to do so will result in denial of a permit the following year.

7. We prohibit entry into closed areas of the refuge for any reason, except for the recovery of legally harvested animals, and in that case you may not carry a weapon (see § 27.42(a) of this chapter).

8. Unarmed hunters may scout open hunting areas before a particular season opens but in no case before September 1. We do not require a hunting permit for scouting.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions;

1. We prohibit hunting of bear, moose, or turkey.

2. You must obtain a permit at refuge headquarters prior to hunting, and you must hold a valid State hunting license. We will collect a $10 fee for each permit issued. The permit applies for the calendar year of issue. Permits issued to youth hunters (licensed hunters age 16 and under) for the Youth Deer Hunting Weekend are free.

3. You may pursue deer during State-designated archery and regular firearms seasons: east of the Missisquoi River and north of Goose Bay Pool (as indicated by public hunting area signs), on Shad Island, on all refuge lands west of Tabor Road, and on all refuge lands between Tabor Road and the Central Vermont Railroad bed to the east, except the marked safety zone encompassing the headquarters nature trail and the land east of Charcoal Creek and north of the marked boundary near Coleman's inholding.

4. We only allow shotguns, muzzleloaders, or archery equipment on open areas east and north of Vermont Route 78. We prohibit rifles in these areas at any time.

5. During the State-designated muzzleloader season and Youth Deer Hunting Weekend, you may hunt the entire area north of the line of public hunting area signs west of Mudgett Island, and all of Metcalfe Island, in addition to the open areas described in C3 above.

6. During the State regular firearms season, Youth Deer Hunting Weekend, and muzzleloader big game season, you must wear in a visible manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange clothing or material.

7. You may use portable tree stands in accordance with State regulations guiding their use on State Wildlife Management Areas. We require written approval from the refuge manager on your big game hunting permit prior to leaving a stand or blind unattended. We prohibit permanent stands and blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

8. Conditions B6, B7, and B8 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on areas described below in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow sport fishing by boat in the west branch, east branch and main channel of the Missisquoi River, Dead Creek, and shallow water areas of the Missisquoi River delta from Goose Bay to Charcoal Creek (north of Vermont Route 78) with the following exceptions:

i. We close the following areas from ice out to July 15—Goose Bay, Saxes Creek and Pothole, Metcalfe Island Pothole, Long Marsh Channel, and Clark Marsh.

ii. We close the following areas from Labor Day to December 31—Long Marsh Bay and Long Marsh Channel.

2. We allow bank fishing along Charcoal Creek where it passes under Route 78, and along the shoreline of the Missisquoi River from refuge headquarters to Mac's Bend boat launch. Bank fishing is accessible only by foot along the Missisquoi River from Louie's Landing to Mac's Bend.

3. We prohibit fishing from any dike or from within any water management unit or any other area not specifically designated as being open under D1 and D2 above.

4. We allow ice fishing in open areas described in D1 above.

5. We allow bow fishing from a boat on refuge waters that are open to fishing as described in D1 above.

6. We prohibit taking fish with firearms within refuge boundaries.

7. We allow boat launching from Louie's Landing year-round. We allow boat launching from Mac's Bend boat launch area from September through November inclusive.

8. Anglers may collect minnows in accordance with State regulations from refuge open fishing areas for personal use. We prohibit collection of more than 2 quarts (1.9 l) per day from the refuge.

9. We authorize commercial bait dealers to take and transport minnows in excess of 2 quarts (1.9 l) per day only after acquiring a refuge Special Use Permit that will contain the following special conditions:

i. We require a $35 fee for the Special Use Permit.

ii. The permittee must possess and carry a Commercial Bait Dealer's Permit from the Vermont Commissioner of Fish.

iii. Excessive fish mortality and waste, as determined by the refuge manager, will result in revocation of the Special Use Permit and denial of future permit applications.

iv. The permittee must remove all traps and holding cages (see § 27.93 of this chapter) within 1 week of permanent freeze up.

v. The Special Use Permit must be in the possession of the permittee or an employee of the permitee on site while on the refuge and is not transferable to another individual or party.

vi. The Special Use Permit does not grant or imply permission to obstruct any refuge road, parking area, boat launch, or waterway at any time.

vii. The permittee must keep all equipment used clean so as not to introduce aquatic nuisance species. The permittee must not clean or empty tanks and other equipment used into refuge waters.

viii. Failure to comply with conditions of the Special Use Permit will result in its revocation and the denial of future permit applications.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29077, May 18, 1993; 60 FR 62047, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46399, Sept. 3, 1996; 65 FR 30792, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56409, Sept. 18, 2000; 69 FR 54362, 54462, Sept. 8, 2004]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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 in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting brochures containing hunting application procedures, seasons, bag limits, methods of hunting, maps depicting areas open to hunting, and the terms and conditions under which we issue hunting permits (with hunter signature and date) are available at the refuge administration office and on the refuge's website.

2. Hunters must present their Hunter Safety Education Certification and required licenses at check-in.

3. Hunters must register on each hunt day. We will issue a Special Use Hunting Permit, which hunters must sign and carry on their person while hunting.

4. The hunt lottery system (run through a contractor) may be accessed through Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Virginia Department of Conservation & Recreation, and The Virginia Game and Inland Fisheries website. Selected hunters will receive a

''Successful Hunter Selection Packet'' from the contractor by mail.

5. All selected and standby applicants must enter the refuge between 4 a.m. and 4:30 a.m. on each hunt day. We may issue standby hunters permits to fill vacant slots by lottery. All hunters must cease hunting no later than 6 p.m.

6. Hunters must sign in and out on each hunt day.

7. We prohibit use of dogs.

8. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages (see §32.2(j)).

9. You must be at least age 16 to hunt without an accompanying, qualified adult. Youths between ages 12 and 15 may hunt only when accompanied by a licensed hunter who is age 18 or older. We prohibit persons under age 12 from hunting on the refuge.

10. Each hunter must visibly wear a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, blaze-orange material on his or her head, chest, and back. This is the equivalent of a hat and vest for each hunter.

11. Hunting Zone 5 is for use by nonambulatory hunters. A nonambulatory hunter is someone who can provide medical documentation from a doctor that he or she is unable to walk.

12. We allow scouting 1 week prior to the start of each refuge hunt period. Hunters may enter the hunt zones on foot or bicycle only. Scouts must wear 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of visible blaze orange. We require hunters to sign in and out on each day of scouting.

13. Hunters may go to Hunt Zone 1 (Long Island) only by hand-launched watercraft (canoe, punt, rowboat, etc.) from the canoe launch at refuge headquarters. Your boat must meet Coast Guard safety requirements. We prohibit use of boats on trailers.

14. We prohibit hunting or discharging of firearms within designated Safety Zones. We prohibit retrieval of wounded game from a ''No Hunting Area'' or ''Safety Zone'' without the consent of the refuge employee on duty at the check station.

15. We prohibit use of tree stands.

16. We prohibit use of the ''Hacking Tower'' in Hunt Zone 4.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing, noncommercial crabbing, and clamming on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We close all areas within the hunting zones, as well as the oceanfront, to fishing, crabbing, and clamming during the annual refuge white-tailed deer and feral hog hunt.

2. You must attend all fishing lines and crab pots at all times.

3. We prohibit on-site cleaning of fish.

4. We prohibit the taking of amphibian, reptile, marine mammal, aquatic invertebrate, or any other marine organism from refuge lands or waters.

5. Anglers may access the refuge for sport fishing, crabbing, and clamming from the refuge headquarters parking lot only by foot, bicycle, and nontrailered boats.

6. You may surf fish, crab, and clam south of the refuge's beach access ramp. We allow night surf fishing by Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) in this area in accordance with dates and times designated on the permit.

7. For sportfishing in D Pool and at Horn Point:

i. We only allow fishing from the docks or banks. We prohibit boats, canoes, or kayaks on refuge pools and impoundments.

ii. We prohibit live minnows or other live bait fish for fishing in refuge pools and impoundments.

iii. We require barbless or flattened hooks for all fishing.

iv. You must catch and release all freshwater game fish. The daily creel limit for D Pool for other species is a maximum combination of any 10 nongame fish.

v. Parking for nonambulatory visitors is available adjacent to the dock at D Pool. All other visitors must hike in or bicycle in.

CHINCOTEAGUE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory duck, goose, swan, coot, and rail on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays during the State seasons on designated areas of the refuge within Wildcat Marsh, Morris Island, Assawoman Island, and Metompkin Island Divisions in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must obtain a Migratory Bird Hunting Application (FWS Form 3–2357). Hunting brochures containing hunting application procedures, seasons, bag limits, methods of hunting, maps depicting areas open to hunting, and the terms and conditions under which we issue hunting permits are available at the refuge administration office and on the refuge's Web site.

2. Each youth hunter (under age 18) must remain within sight and normal voice contact and under direct supervision of an adult age 18 or older. The supervising adult must also possess and carry a State hunting license and a refuge permit.

3. You may only access hunting areas by boat.

4. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot (*see* §32.2(k)) while hunting duck, goose, swan, coot, and rail.

5. You may erect portable blinds and deploy decoys; however, during the regular duck season, you must remove the blinds and decoys daily (see §27.93 of this chapter).

6. You may use trained dogs to assist in the retrieval of harvested birds.

7. You must complete and return a Migratory Bird Hunt Report (FWS Form 3–2361), available at the refuge administration office

or on the refuge's Web site, within 15 days of the close of the season.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and sika in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. General hunt information:

i. You must apply for this hunt by filling out a Big/Upland Game Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2356). Hunting brochures containing hunting application procedures, seasons, bag limits, methods of hunting, maps depicting areas open to hunting, and the terms and conditions under which we issue hunting permits are available at the refuge administration office and on the refuge's Web site.

ii. You must be age 12 or older to hunt on the refuge. An adult age 18 or older must accompany hunters under age 18. The supervising adult must also possess and carry a State hunting license and refuge permit.

iii. You must attend a hunt orientation. We conduct orientations beginning at 10 a.m. Sundays and Wednesdays throughout the hunt season. We allow scouting from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. following each orientation.

iv. You must sign in at the hunter registration station prior to entering your hunt zone and sign out upon exiting your hunt zone. All hunters must sign out no later than 2 hours after the end of the hunt day.

v. You must check all harvested animals at the refuge's official check station.

vi. You must make a reasonable effort to recover wounded animals from the field and must notify the check station personnel immediately if you are not able to recover a wounded animal.

vii. We prohibit crossing water management areas unless you are retrieving a harvested animal.

viii. We prohibit the use of a boat, all-terrain vehicle (see § 27.31(f) of this chapter), bicycle, or saddled animal within your hunt zone.

ix. We allow the use of a portable tree stand.

2. Archery hunt information:

i. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and sika with bow and arrow in designated areas of the refuge.

ii. You may not nock an arrow within 50 feet (15 m) of the centerline of any road.

iii. During the sika archery season, you may take up to five sika daily, of which two may be antlered. In addition, you may take white-tailed deer in accordance with State regulations.

iv. We prohibit deer drives.

v. We reserve Zone 2 for hunters confined to wheelchairs. Hunters confined to wheelchairs must remain on the paved trail or overlook platform on Woodland Trail. Hunters confined to wheelchairs who require assistance retrieving or dressing harvested animals must have a nonhunting assistant available.

3. Firearm hunt information:

i. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and sika with firearms in designated areas of the refuge.

ii. You must wear a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of visible blaze-orange material consisting of a vest and hat or a jacket and hat.

iii. When hunting, you may use any firearm allowed by State law in designated areas of the refuge.

iv. We prohibit the discharge of a firearm within 50 feet (15m) of the centerline of any road.

v. During the sika firearm season, you may take up to five sika daily, two of which may be antlered. In addition, during designated white-tailed deer hunt periods, you may take white-tailed deer in accordance with State regulations.

vi. You must have a 4-wheel drive vehicle to hunt on Tom's Cove Hook. All over-sand vehicles must carry a shovel, jack, tow rope or chain, board or similar support for the jack, and a low- pressure tire gauge.

vii. We reserve zone 2 for hunters confined to wheelchairs. Those hunters must remain on the paved trail or overlook platform on Woodland Trial. They may use any firearm allowed by State law while hunting from the overlook platform. We restrict other areas of the zone to shotgun and muzzleloading firearms only. Hunters confined to wheelchairs who require assistance retrieving and/or dressing harvested animals must have a nonhunting assistant available.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing, crabbing, and clamming from the shoreline of the refuge in designated areas of Tom's Cove, Swan's Cove, and the Atlantic Ocean in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may not enter any water management areas.

2. You must attend minnow traps, crab traps, crab pots, and handlines at all times.

3. You must possess and carry a refuge permit to surf fish after hours while fishing.

4. You must possess and carry a refuge permit (name, address, phone number supplied to refuge manager) to surf fish on Assawoman Island between March 15 and September 1.

EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow archery and shotgun hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunting brochures containing permit application procedures, fees, seasons, bag limits, methods of hunting, maps depicting areas open to hunting, and the terms and conditions under which we issue hunting permits are available from the refuge administration office.

2. You must possess and carry a refuge hunt permit while hunting.

3. You must be age 12 or older to hunt on the refuge. Hunters, ages 12 through 17, must be accompanied by and directly supervised (within sight and normal voice contact) by an adult age 18 or older. The supervising adult must also be engaged in hunting and possess and carry a State hunting license and refuge permit.

4. You must sign in before entering the hunt zones and sign out upon leaving the zone.

5. We allow portable tree stands in accordance with §§27.93, 27.94, and 32.2(i) of this chapter. You must use safety straps while in tree stands and remove the stand at the end of the day.

6. You must check all harvested animals at the refuge's official check station.

7. We prohibit deer drives. We define a ''drive'' as three or more persons involved in the act of chasing, pursuing, disturbing, or otherwise directing deer so as to make the animal more susceptible to harvest.

8. We prohibit nocked arrows or loaded firearms outside of the designated hunting areas.

9. We only allow shotguns, 20 gauge or larger, loaded with buckshot during the firearm season.

10. During the firearm hunt, you must wear in a visible manner on the head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored-blaze-orange clothing or material.

11. You must make a reasonable effort to recover wounded animals from the field and must notify the check station personnel immediately if you are not able to recover a wounded animal.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer and bear on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit and compass.

2. We allow shotguns, 20 gauge or larger, loaded with buckshot or rifled slugs, and bows and arrows, and crossbows. For the bear hunt in Virginia, we allow only shotguns, 20 gauge or larger, with slugs.

3. We prohibit dogs.

4. You must wear 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange clothing or material in a visible manner during firearms big game season.

5. You must sign in and out each time you enter and leave the refuge.

6. We prohibit possession of loaded firearms (*see* §27.42 of this chapter) (ammunition in the chamber, magazine, or clip), or loaded bow on or within 50 feet (15 m) of a refuge road, including roads closed to vehicles.

7. We require hunters to have their guns, bows and arrows, and crossbows dismantled or cased when in a vehicle.

8. We prohibit shooting from, onto, or across refuge roads, including roads closed to vehicles.

9. You must check-in all harvested bears at the refuge official check station.

10. We prohibit baiting or hunting over bait (see §32.2(h)).

11. We prohibit possession of alcoholic beverages (see §32.2(j)).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow fishing in Lake Drummond and in the Feeder Ditch on the east side of Lake Drummond during daylight hours.

2. We prohibit bank fishing.

3. You must attend all fishing lines.

4. We require permits for vehicular access to the boat ramp on Interior Ditch Road on the west side of Lake Drummond.

JAMES RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require hunters to possess a refuge hunting permit (signed refuge brochure), along with their State hunting license and stamps, while on refuge property.

2. We require firearm hunters to purchase a refuge hunting permit (signed refuge brochure) at the Refuge Hunter Check Station on the morning of each hunt on a first-come-first-served basis. We also require hunters to complete and sign a Quota Deer Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2354) and provide the application to the hunt administrator prior to receiving a refuge hunting permit.

3. We require persons who wish to hunt during the State archery season to obtain a refuge hunting permit by way of a Quota Deer Hunt Application and subsequent lottery administered through the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. We notify successful applicants by mail or e-mail, and if we receive the hunting fee by the date identified in the mailing, we mail refuge hunting permits to successful applicants.

4. We allow the use of shotguns (20-gauge or larger, loaded with buckshot only), muzzleloaders, and bows and arrows as designated on refuge hunting permits.

5. We allow the take of two deer of either sex per day.

6. We prohibit dogs.

7. We allow only portable tree stands that hunters must remove at the end of each hunt day (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit damage to trees (see § 32.2(i)).

8. We require hunters during firearms and muzzleloader seasons to wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange clothing or material.

9. We require hunters during archery only seasons to wear in a visible manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 100 square inches (645 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange clothing or material while moving to and from their stand/hunting location.

10. We require that hunters using shotguns remain within 100 feet (30 m) of their assigned stand while hunting.

11. We require that hunters using a muzzleloader must hunt from a stand elevated 10 feet (3 m) or more above the ground.

12. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulation (see § 27.42 of this chapter and specific refuge regulations in part 32).

13. We prohibit the discharge of firearms or archery equipment across or within State-maintained or refuge roads, including roads closed to vehicles, as shown on refuge hunt maps.

14. We prohibit the use of flagging to mark trails or for any other purpose.

15. An adult age 21 or older, who must also possess and carry a valid hunting license and refuge hunting permit, must accompany and directly control youth hunters ages 12 to 17. We prohibit persons under age 12 to hunt on the refuge.

16. We prohibit the use or possession of alcohol while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(j)).

17. We require hunters to report accidents or injuries to the refuge office or sheriff's office within 24 hours after the incident. Hunters must report accidents resulting in serious injury to the sheriff's office immediately.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MACKAY ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Hunters must sign and carry a Refuge Deer Hunting Permit while hunting on the refuge.

2. We allow the use of shotguns, muzzleloading rifles/shotguns, and bows. We prohibit the use of all other rifles and pistols.

3. We allow access to hunting areas from 5 a.m. until 8 p.m.

4. We prohibit marking of trees or vegetation (*see* § 27.51 of this chapter) with blazes, flagging, or other marking devices.

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 from March 15 through October 15.

2. You must attend all fishing lines.

3. We do not allow airboats.

MASON NECK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State and County regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit.

2. We select hunters by lottery using the Quota Deer Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2354). Contact the refuge office for information on application dates.

3. We send applicants an information packet detailing specific dates, details, and requirements for the hunt, including, but not limited to: hunt dates, hunt areas, bag restrictions, weapon certification requirements and locations, orientation dates/times, scouting date(s), check station location, and maps.

4. Hunters must certify/qualify weapons and ammunition and attend an orientation session or take the orientation session online prior to issuance of a permit (see application form referenced above). Please contact the refuge for the online orientation Web address.

5. Hunters must wear a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of visible solid hunter-orange clothing and a hunter-orange hat.

6. We may close areas of the refuge to hunting. We will identify these areas on the maps in the information packet and review them during orientation.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

OCCOQUAN BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State and County regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit.

2. We select hunters by lottery using the Quota Deer Hunt Application (FWS Form 3–2354). Contact the refuge office for information on application dates.

3. We send applicants an information packet detailing specific dates, details, and requirements for the hunt, including, but not limited to: hunt dates, hunt areas, bag restrictions, weapon certification requirements and locations, orientation dates/times, scouting date(s), check station location, and maps.

4. Hunters must certify/qualify weapons and ammunition and attend an orientation session or take the orientation session online prior to issuance of a permit (see application form referenced above). Please contact the refuge for the online orientation web address.

5. Hunters must wear a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of visible solid hunter-orange clothing and a hunter-orange hat.

6. We may close areas of the refuge to hunting. We will identify these areas on the maps in the information packet and review them during orientation.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

PLUM TREE ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of waterfowl, gallinule, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require hunters to possess and carry a signed refuge hunting permit (see condition A2 below) while hunting migratory game birds on the refuge. We open the Cow Island unit of the refuge only to migratory game bird hunting. We close all other areas of the refuge to all public entry.

2. We require migratory game bird hunters to obtain a permit by way of quota hunt application and subsequent lottery administered through the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. We mail permits to successful applicants.

3. We prohibit jump-shooting by foot or boat. All hunting must take place from a blind as determined by the hunting permit.

4. We allow only one boat or hunting party at each of the hunting locations.

5. An adult age 21 or older, possessing and carrying a valid hunting license and refuge hunting permit, must accompany and directly control youth hunters ages 12 to 17. We prohibit persons younger than age 12 to hunt on the refuge.

6. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

PRESQUILE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require big game hunters to obtain a permit by way of quota hunt application and subsequent lottery administered through the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. We require a fee to obtain a refuge hunting permit. We notify successful applicants by mail or e-mail, and if we receive the hunting fee by the date identified in the mailing, we mail refuge hunting permits to successful applicants.

2. We require hunters to possess a refuge hunting permit, along with their State hunting license and stamps, while on refuge property.

3. We require still hunting only. We prohibit the use of ''man drives,'' defined as individual or group efforts intended to ''push'' or ''jump'' deer for the purposes of hunting.

4. We allow the use of shotguns (20-gauge or larger, loaded with buckshot and or rifled slugs). We require hunters using slugs to be in a stand elevated 10 feet (30 m) or more above the ground.

5. We allow the take of two deer of either sex per day.

6. We prohibit dogs.

7. We prohibit the discharge of a weapon within 300 feet (90 m) of any building.

8. We allow only portable tree stands that hunters must remove at the end of each hunt day (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit damage to trees (see § 32.2(i)).

9. We require hunters to wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange clothing or material.

10. We prohibit the use of flagging to mark trails or for any other purpose (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

11. Persons possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on national wildlife refuges must comply with all provisions of State and local law. Persons may only use (discharge) firearms in accordance with refuge regulations (see § 27.42 of this chapter).

12. An adult, age 21 or older, who must also possess and carry a valid hunting license and refuge hunting permit, must accompany and directly control youth hunters ages 12 to 17. We prohibit persons younger than age 12 to hunt on the refuge.

13. We prohibit the use or possession of alcohol while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(j)).

14. We require hunters to dock their boats at designated locations on the refuge.

15. We require hunters to report accidents or injuries to the refuge office or sheriff's office within 24 hours after the incident. Hunters must report hunting accidents resulting in serious injury to the sheriff's office immediately.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require big game hunters to obtain a permit by way of quota hunt application and subsequent lottery administered through the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries. We require a fee to obtain a refuge hunting permit (signed and dated sheet). We notify successful applicants by mail or e-mail, and if we receive the hunting fee by the date identified in the mailing, we mail refuge hunting permits to successful applicants. We offer walk-in registration to fill hunting slots not filled during the lottery process.

2. We require hunters to possess a refuge hunting permit (signed and dated sheet), along with their State hunting license and stamps, while on refuge property. We require hunters to display a vehicle permit (contains date selected to hunt and permit number) provided by the refuge on the dashboard of their vehicle while on the refuge so that the permit is visible through the windshield.

3. We require stand hunting only. Stand hunting means the use of portable hunting blinds, portable tree stands or stationary ground hunting (see § 27.93 of this chapter). We prohibit use of nails, screws, bolts or screw-in steps. We prohibit damage to trees (see § 32.2(i)). Hunters must remove stands and blinds daily. We prohibit deer drives, still hunting, or roaming.

4. We allow archery, muzzleloader, and shotgun hunting on designated refuge tracts and days.

5. We permit the take of two deer of either sex per day.

6. We prohibit dogs.

7. We require hunters during archery-only season to wear in a conspicuous manner a minimum of 100 square inches (650 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange material or clothing while moving to and from their stand or hunting location.

8. We require hunters during muzzleloader and firearms seasons to wear in a conspicuous manner on head, chest, and back a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of solid-colored, hunter-orange material or clothing.

9. We prohibit the use of flagging to mark trails or for any other purpose (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

10. We prohibit the use of vehicles except on designated refuge roads.

11. Hunters possessing, transporting, or carrying firearms on the refuge must comply with all provisions of State and local law. We prohibit the discharge of firearms or archery equipment within 100 feet (30 m) of refuge roads as marked on the refuge hunt maps.

12. An adult age 21 or older, possessing and carrying a valid hunting license and refuge hunting permit, must accompany and directly control youth hunters ages 12 to 17. We prohibit persons younger than age 12 to hunt on the refuge.

13. We require hunters to report accidents or injuries to the refuge office or sheriff's office within 24 hours after the incident. Hunters must report accidents resulting in serious injury to the sheriff's office immediately.

14. We prohibit the use or possession of alcohol while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(j)).

15. We prohibit the discharge of a weapon within 300 feet (90 m) of any building.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing access daily from legal sunrise to legal sunset.

2. During the period when the refuge is open for hunting, we will close hunting areas to all other uses, including sport fishing.

3. We prohibit fishing by any means other than by use of one or more attended poles with hook and line attached.

4. We prohibit the use of lead sinkers in freshwater ponds, including Wilna Pond and Laurel Grove Pond.

5. We require catch-and-release fishing for largemouth bass in freshwater ponds, including Wilna Pond and Laurel Grove Pond. Anglers may take other finfish species in accordance with State regulations.

6. We prohibit the take of any reptile, amphibian, or invertebrate species for use as bait or for any other purpose.

7. We prohibit the use of minnows as bait.

8. We prohibit use of boats propelled by gasoline motors, sail, or mechanically operated paddle wheel.

9. Prescheduled environmental education field trips will have priority over other uses, including sport fishing, on the Wilna Pond and Hutchinson piers at all times.

WALLOPS ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer in designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You must possess and carry a refuge permit. We issue permits based on a computer

lottery system. You may obtain permit applications from the refuge administration office during normal business hours. Hunting brochures containing application procedures, seasons, and maps depicting areas open to hunting are available from the refuge administration office. You must provide an unobstructed view of the refuge permit on the vehicle's dashboard while hunting on the refuge.

2. You must be age 12 or older to hunt on the refuge. An adult age 18 or older must accompany and directly supervise hunters under age 18. The supervising adult must also possess and carry a State hunting license and refuge permit.

3. You must sign in at the hunter registration station prior to entering your hunt zone and sign out upon exiting your hunt zone. You must sign out no later than two hours after the end of the hunt day.

4. You must wear a minimum of 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of blaze-orange material consisting of a vest and hat or a jacket and hat.

5. You may use of portable tree stands.

6. We prohibit dogs.

7. You must park your vehicle in designated areas (*see* § 27.31 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29077, May 18, 1993; 58 FR 29085, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6686, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62048, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46399, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47383, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46922, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30792, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56409, Sept. 18, 2000; 67 FR 58951, Sept. 18, 2002; 68 FR 57318, Oct. 2, 2003; 69 FR 54362, 54465, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54194, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33199, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45698, Sept. 3, 2009; 74 FR 50737, Oct. 1, 2009; 76 FR 3997, Jan. 21, 2011]

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The following refuge units have been opened for hunting and/or fishing, and are listed in alphabetical order with applicable refuge-specific regulations.

COLUMBIA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Except for Soda Lake Campground, we prohibit overnight parking and/or camping.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot for hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit discharge of any firearm within ¼ mile (396 m) of any maintained building or Federal facility, such as, but not limited to, a structure designed for storage, human occupancy, or shelter for animals.

4. We only allow portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of nonliving natural materials. Hunters must remove all decoys and other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

5. We allow hunting only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays on Marsh Unit 1 and Farm Units 226–227.

6. Prior to entering the Farm Unit 226–227 hunt area, we require you to possess and carry a special refuge permit (name/address/phone number), pay a recreation user fee, and obtain a blind assignment.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, and A3 apply.

2. We allow hunting of only upland game birds during State upland game seasons that run concurrently with the State waterfowl season.

3. We allow hunting from 12 p.m. (noon) to legal sunset on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays in Marsh Unit 1.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, and A3 apply.

2. We allow hunting only during State deer seasons that run concurrently with the State waterfowl season.

3. We allow hunting with shotgun and archery only.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies.

2. On waters open to fishing, we allow fishing only from April 1 to September 30, with the exception of Falcon, Heron, Goldeneye, Corral, Blythe, Chukar, and Scaup Lakes that are open year-round.

3. We allow frogging during periods when we allow fishing on designated waters.

CONBOY LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot for hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit discharge of any firearm within ¼ mile (396 m) of any maintained building or Federal facility, such as, but not limited to, a structure designed for storage, human occupancy, or shelter for animals.

4. We allow only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of nonliving natural materials. Hunters must remove all decoys and other equipment at the end of each day (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions: Conditions A1, A2, and A3 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. [*Reserved]*

DUNGENESS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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.

HANFORD REACH NATIONAL MONUMENT/SADDLE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, mourning dove, and common snipe on the Wahluke Unit of the Monument/Refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while on the refuge (*see* § 32.2(k)).

2. We allow access from 2 hours before legal sunrise to 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

3. We prohibit permanent and pit blinds and the cutting of vegetation (*see* § 27.51 of this chapter). You must remove all blind materials, decoys, and other equipment (*see* § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

4. We only allow nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors on the WB–10 Pond (Wahluke Lake) and with walk-in access only.

5. We prohibit shooting or discharging any firearm from, across, or along a public highway, designated route of travel, road, road shoulder, road embankment, or designated parking area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of pheasant, quail, and partridge on designated areas on the Wahluke Unit of the Monument/Refuge in accordance with State regulations and subject to the conditions listed below:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while on the refuge.

2. We allow only shotguns and archery hunting.

3. We allow access from 2 hours before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

4. Condition A5 applies.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer and elk on the Wahluke Unit of the Monument/Refuge in accordance with State regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow only shotguns, muzzleloaders, and archery hunting.

2. We allow access from 2 hours before sunrise to 2 hours after sunset. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

3. Condition A5 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the Wahluke Unit in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow access from 2 hours before legal sunrise to 2 hours after legal sunset. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

2. We allow nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors on the WB–10 Ponds and with walk-in access only.

JULIA BUTLER HANSEN REFUGE FOR THE COLUMBIAN WHITE-TAILED DEER

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, and common snipe on designated areas of the Hunting Island Unit in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

2. You may not shoot or discharge any firearm from, across, or along a public highway, designated route of travel, road, road shoulder, road embankment, or designated parking area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of elk on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We conduct the refuge hunt by State permit only. We require hunters to possess and carry current Washington State elk licenses, valid for the refuge's hunt unit.

2. We allow a maximum of ten hunters to use the refuge in any one day, with one hunt period consisting of 5 consecutive days (Monday through Friday only).

3. We allow a maximum of four hunt periods per hunt season; two regular permit hunts, and if required, two ''as needed'' permit hunts.

4. We will use the State Second Elk Tag As-Needed hunt program as necessary to control elk numbers during months outside the normal hunting season, except we prohibit hunting during the period April through August.

5. The State will publish the hunting dates, number of permits to be issued, and other regulations for the refuge hunt in the State's Big Game hunting pamphlet. You may also obtain this information by contacting the refuge headquarters.

6. We allow hunting of elk using muzzleloading firearms only.

7. We require hunters to attend a refuge-specific orientation session each year prior to hunting on the refuge.

8. We allow hunting on Mondays through Fridays only. We close the refuge to hunting on weekends and Federal holidays.

9. We require hunters to sign in and out each day at the refuge headquarters. When signing out for the day, you must report hunting success, failure, and any hit-but-not retrieved animals.

10. No more than one unlicensed person may assist each licensed hunter during the hunt.

11. Additional persons may assist hunters during elk retrieval only.

12. We prohibit hunters from operating motorized vehicles on the refuge.

13. Condition A2 applies.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow bank fishing from the Mainland Unit shoreline adjoining the Elochoman and Columbia Rivers as well as Steamboat and Brooks Sloughs, in accordance with State fishing regulations. We also allow bank fishing in the pond adjacent to the diking district pumping station by Brooks Slough. We close all other interior water of the Mainland Unit to fishing.

LITTLE PEND OREILLE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit waterfowl hunting on any creek or stream.

2. We allow hunting during approved State hunting seasons occurring September through December and during the State spring wild turkey season only. We prohibit hunting and discharge of firearms during all other periods.

3. You may not shoot or discharge any firearm from, across, or along a public highway, designated route of travel, road, road shoulder, road embankment, or designated parking area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit use of dogs except for hunting and retrieving upland game birds.

2. Conditions A2 and A3 apply.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of big game on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit all use of dogs for hunting of big game.

2. Conditions A2 and A3 apply.

3. During the State spring turkey season, we prohibit hunting of all species except turkey.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations.

MCNARY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, dove, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot for hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit discharge of any firearm within ¼ mile (396 m) of any maintained building or Federal facility, such as, but not limited to, a structure designed for storage, human occupancy, or shelter for animals.

4. We allow only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of nonliving natural materials. Hunters must remove all decoys and other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

5. On the McNary Fee Hunt Area (McNary Headquarters Unit), we allow hunting subject to the following conditions:

i. The McNary Fee Hunt Area (McNary Headquarters Unit) is only open on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, and New Year's Day.

ii. We require hunters to possess and carry a special refuge permit (name/address/phone number), pay a recreation user fee, and obtain a blind assignment before hunting.

iii. We allow hunting only from assigned blind sites and require hunters to remain within 100 feet (30 m) of marked posts unless retrieving birds or setting decoys.

iv. We prohibit the hunting of dove.

v. Hunters may only possess up to 25 shot shells per hunt day.

6. On the Peninsula Unit, we allow hunting subject to the following conditions:

i. On the east shoreline of the Peninsula Unit, we allow hunting only from established numbered blind sites, assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. We require hunters to remain within 100 feet (30 m) of marked posts unless retrieving birds or setting decoys.

ii. On the west shoreline of the Peninsula Unit, we require hunters to space themselves a minimum of 200 yards (180 m) apart.

7. We close Strawberry Island in the Snake River to all access.

8. We close Badger and Foundation Islands in the Columbia River to all access.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A3, A7, and A8 apply.

2. On the McNary Fee Hunt Area (McNary Headquarters Unit), we allow hunting on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, and New Year's Day. We prohibit hunting before 12 p.m. (noon) on each hunt day.

3. On the Peninsula Unit, we prohibit hunting before 12 p.m. (noon) on goose hunt days.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer only on the Stateline, Juniper Canyon, and Wallula Units in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions.

1. Conditions A1, A2, A3, A7, and A8 apply.

2. On the Wallula Unit, we allow hunting with shotgun and archery only.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions: Conditions A1, A7, and A8 apply.

NISQUALLY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunters to possess and carry no more than 25 approved nontoxic shells while hunting in the field (see §32.2(k)).

2. Hunters may access the hunt areas by boat only. The maximum speed limit is 5 miles per hour for boats in all refuge waters.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and shellfishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing from boats outside the Brown Farm Dike and outside the Research Natural Area.

2. We allow bank fishing in the designated McAllister Creek Bank Fishing Area from legal sunrise to legal sunset. The 3/4-mile (1.2 km) area of bank fishing is located ½ mile (.8 km) downstream from I–5 and allowed only along the east side of the creek. Anglers may reach this area either by foot from the refuge parking lot or by boat.

3. We prohibit bank fishing along the Nisqually River.

4. We prohibit fishing in any waters inside the Brown Farm Dike.

5. We allow shellfishing on the tideflats. Access is by boat or by foot from the Luhr Beach Boat Launch. We prohibit tideflat access from the Brown Farm Dike.

6. We prohibit boat launching on the refuge.

RIDGEFIELD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting by special refuge permit only. You must possess and carry the special refuge permit at all times while hunting.

2. You may not shoot or discharge any firearm from, across, or along a public highway, designated route of travel, road, road shoulder, road embankment, or designated parking area.

3. We prohibit hunting of dusky Canada goose. The State defines dusky Canada goose as a dark goose, as determined by a Munsell color chart 10 YR, 5 or less, with a culmen length of 40 to 50 millimeters (1.6 to 2 inches). Hunting of dusky goose will result in invalidation of the refuge hunting permit and loss of refuge hunting privileges for the remainder of the waterfowl hunting season.

4. We allow hunting on designated portions of the River ''S'' Unit on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, excluding Federal holidays, during the regular State waterfowl hunting season.

5. Prior to entering the hunt area, you must pay a recreation user fee, obtain a blind assignment, and obtain a check-out card. You must carry the check-out card while hunting as proof of user fee payment.

6. We allow access to the refuge check station 2 hours before legal shooting time. We require hunters to depart the refuge no later than 1 hour after legal shooting time.

7. We allow entry to the hunt area during hunt days for the purpose of hunting only. We prohibit entry to the hunt area for scouting, sight-seeing, or other purposes.

8. We allow hunting only from designated permanent blinds. We prohibit all hunting outside the designated blinds, including hunting from temporary blinds or jump shooting.

9. We allow a maximum of three persons per hunting blind.

10. We prohibit additional hunters to join a hunt party after the party has checked in.

11. You may possess only approved nontoxic shotshells (see §32.2(k)) in quantities of 25 or less per day.

12. Hunters must leash all dogs except when hunting at the designated blind (see §26.21(b) of this chapter).

13. Hunters must complete an accurate check-out card and submit it to the check station before leaving the refuge.

14. We require all hunters switching blinds to first report to the refuge check station, complete a check-out card for the blind being vacated, and obtain a new check-out card for the new blind.

15. We reserve Blind 1A for exclusive use by hunters with permanent disabilities who possess a valid State Disabled Hunter Permit and who qualify under WAC 232-12-282. Blind 1A may also be occupied by nonhunters who are assisting the disabled hunters.

16. We allow vehicles only on designated routes of travel and require hunters to park in designated parking areas (see §27.31 of this chapter). We prohibit off-road vehicle travel, and all use of ATVs (see §27.31(f) of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing and frogging on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow fishing and frogging from March 1 through September 30 only.

2. We allow fishing and frogging from legal sunrise to legal sunset only.

TOPPENISH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, dove, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot for hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit discharge of any firearm within ¼ mile (396 m) of any maintained building or Federal facility, such as, but not limited to, a structure designed for storage, human occupancy, or shelter for animals.

4. We allow only portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of nonliving natural materials. Hunters must remove all decoys and other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

5. We allow dove hunting only on the Chloe, Webb, Petty, Halvorson, Chambers, and Isiri Units.

6. On the Pumphouse and Robbins Road Units, hunters may only possess up to 25 shot shells per hunt day.

7. On the Pumphouse, Petty, Isiri, Chamber, and Chloe Units, we allow hunting 7 days a week subject to the following condition: We require hunting parties to space themselves a minimum of 200 yards (180 m) apart.

8. On the Halvorson and Webb Units, we allow hunting only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

9. On the Robbins Road Unit, we allow hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

10. On the Robbins Road and Pumphouse Units, we allow hunting only from numbered field blind sites, and hunters must park their vehicles only at the numbered post corresponding to the numbered field blind site they are using (see § 27.31 of this chapter). Selection of parking sites/numbered posts is on a first-come, first-served basis at the designated parking lot. We prohibit free-roam hunting or jump shooting, and you must remain within 100 feet (30 m) of the numbered field blind post unless retrieving birds or setting decoys. We allow a maximum of four persons per blind site.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 through A3 apply.

2. We allow hunting of upland game from 12 p.m. (noon) to legal sunset of each hunt day.

3. On the Halvorson and Webb Units, we allow hunting only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

4. On the Robbins Road Unit, we allow hunting only on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

TURNBULL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck, goose, and coot within 50 yards (45 m) of hunting sites designated by the refuge manager on the north side of Upper Turnbull Slough in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We only allow waterfowl (duck, goose, coot) hunting during the State's Youth Migratory Bird Hunt.

2. We prohibit the use of motorized boats.

3. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds, pit blinds, stands, or scaffolds (see §27.93 of this chapter).

4. We only allow authorized vehicles on designated routes of travel and require hunters to park in designated parking area (see §27.31(h) of this chapter). We prohibit ATVs and ORVs.

5. Hunters may possess and carry no more than 25 nontoxic shotshells per hunter per day while in the field (see §32.2(k)).

6. We prohibit shooting or discharging any firearm from, across, or along a public highway, designated route of travel, road, road shoulder, road embankment, or designated parking area.

7. We allow hunter access from 2 hours before legal sunrise until 1 hour after legal sunset.

8. Hunters must possess a nontransferable refuge special access permit that names hunters, their hunt partners, and accompanying adult.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of elk on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We conduct the refuge hunt by State permit only. We require hunters to possess and carry current Washington State elk licenses, valid for the refuge hunt unit, and a refuge special access permit.

2. We allow only authorized vehicles on designated routes of travel and require hunters to park in designated parking areas (see §27.31(h) of this chapter). We prohibit ATVs and ORVs.

3. We allow hunter access from 2 hours before legal sunrise until 5 hours after legal sunset. Hunters needing additional time for retrieval must notify refuge staff or a State fish and wildlife officer.

4. We prohibit possession of a bow with the arrow nocked within any safety zone or Closed Area.

5. Safety zones of 500 feet (150 m) are in effect around existing structures. We prohibit shooting from or into any safety zone or Closed Area.

6. One person may assist hunters only during elk retrieval. We require this person to remain with the hunter at all times during retrieval. We require all hunters/helpers to possess a nontransferable refuge special access permit.

7. Refuge staff or a State Fish and Wildlife Officer must accompany hunters during retrieval of a wounded elk that moves outside the hunt unit in Closed Areas.

8. Hunters must use nontoxic ammunition or remove or bury the visceral remains of harvested animals.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

UMATILLA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, coot, dove, and snipe on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit overnight camping and/or parking.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot for hunting (see § 32.2(k)).

3. We prohibit discharge of any firearms within ¼ mile (396 m) of any maintained building or Federal facility, such as, but not limited to, a structure designed for storage, human occupancy, or shelter for animals.

4. We only allow portable blinds and temporary blinds constructed of nonliving natural materials. You must remove all decoys and other equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of each day.

5. On the Paterson and Whitcomb Units, we allow hunting only on Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day.

6. In the refuge ponds within the Paterson Unit, we allow only nonmotorized boats and boats with electric motors.

7. On the Ridge Unit, we allow only shoreline hunting and prohibit hunting from boats.

8. We require waterfowl hunting parties to space themselves a minimum of 200 yards (180 m) apart.

9. We close all islands within the Columbia River to all access.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A3, A5, and A9 apply.

2. We allow hunting of upland game from 12 p.m. (noon) to legal sunset of each hunt day.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1, A2, A3, and A9 apply.

2. We allow hunting by special permit only (issued by the State).

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A9 apply.

2. We allow fishing on refuge impoundments and ponds from February 1 through September 30.

WILLAPA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of geese, ducks, coots, and snipe on designated areas of Riekkola, Lewis, Tarlatt Slough, and Leadbetter Units in accordance with State hunting regulations and subject to the following conditions:

1. Prior to entering the hunt area at the Riekkola and Tarlatt Slough Units, we require you to obtain a refuge permit, pay a recreation user fee, and obtain a blind assignment.

2. At the Riekkola and Tarlatt Slough Units, you may take ducks and coots only coincidental to hunting geese.

3. We allow hunting on Wednesday and Saturday in the Riekkola and Tarlatt Slough Units only from established blinds.

4. At the Lewis Unit, we prohibit hunting from the outer dike that separates the bay from the freshwater wetlands.

5. At the Riekkola and Tarlatt Slough Units, you may possess no more than 25 approved nontoxic shells per day while in the field.

6. At the Leadbetter Unit, you may possess only approved nontoxic shot.

7. You may not shoot or discharge any firearm from, across, or along a public highway, designated route of travel, road, road shoulder, road embankment, or designated parking area.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of blue and ruffed grouse 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.

5. Condition A7 applies.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of deer, elk, and bear on Long Island, and deer and elk only on designated areas of the refuge north of the Bear River and east of Wallapa Bay, in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. At Long Island you must possess a valid refuge permit and report game taken, as specified with the permit.

2. At Long Island we allow only archery hunting and prohibit firearms.

3. We prohibit bear hunting on any portion of the refuge except Long Island.

4. We prohibit dogs.

5. Condition A7 applies.

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.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29077, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6686, 6699, Feb. 11, 1994; 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62048, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46399, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47383, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46922, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30792, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56409, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46362, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58952, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54469, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54195, Sept. 13, 2005; 73 FR 33200, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45700, Sept. 3, 2009; 75 FR 18426, Apr. 12, 2010; 76 FR 56088, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of goose, duck, rail, coot, gallinule, mourning dove, snipe, and woodcock on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require each hunter to possess and carry a signed refuge hunting permit (name, address, phone number), State hunting license, and driver's license (or other photo identification card) at all times while hunting on the refuge. The refuge hunting permit is free, and you may obtain it at the refuge headquarters. We require each hunter to submit a Migratory Bird Hunt Report (FWS Form 3–2361) at the end of the hunting season. Hunters must submit this form to the refuge headquarters if they wish to receive a hunting permit the following year.

2. We allow hunting on most refuge lands with the following exceptions: the area surrounding the refuge headquarters, areas marked as safety zones, areas marked as no hunting zones, areas marked as closed to all public entry, or within 500 feet (150 m) of any dwelling in accordance with State regulations.

3. We prohibit the building or use of permanent blinds.

4. The refuge opens 1 hour before legal sunrise and closes 1 hour after legal sunset, including parking areas. We prohibit camping. We prohibit overnight parking except by Special Use Permit (FWS Form 3–1383) on Forest Road 80.

5. We allow the use of dogs for hunting migratory game birds. We require all dogs to wear a collar displaying the owner's name, address, and telephone number.

6. We prohibit scouting and dog training except during legal hunting seasons.

7. We require hunters accessing the refuge through private property to possess and carry written permission of the landowner while hunting on the refuge.

8. We prohibit hunters from leaving decoys and other personal property on the refuge (see § 27.93 of this chapter).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of ruffed grouse, squirrel, cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, red fox, gray fox, bobcat, woodchuck, coyote, opossum, striped skunk, and raccoon on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 (Upland/Small Game/Furbearer Report; FWS Form 3–2362), A2, A4, A6, and A7 apply.

2. The refuge opens 1 hour before legal sunrise and closes 1 hour after legal sunset, including parking areas.

3. You may hunt raccoon at night, but you must obtain a Special Use Permit for raccoon hunting.

4. We only allow hunting in the No Rifle Zones with the following equipment: archery, shotgun, or muzzleloader.

5. You may use dogs for hunting upland game species. We prohibit more than six dogs per hunting party for raccoon hunting. You must account for all dogs at the conclusion of the hunt. You must search for lost dogs for at least 3 days, and we prohibit hunting during the search period. All dogs must wear a collar displaying the owner's name, address, and telephone number.

6. We prohibit the hunting of upland game species between March 1 and the youth squirrel season in September.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow the hunting of white-tailed deer, black bear, and turkey on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 (Big Game Harvest Report; FWS Form 3–2359), A2, A4, A6, A7, and B4 apply.

2. You may only enter the refuge on foot. You may use hand-powered, wheeled carts for transporting big game.

3. You may only use handguns for hunting deer and black bear in the rifle zone.

4. When using shotguns for big game hunting, we only allow ammunition containing a single lead projectile. We prohibit the use of buckshot.

5. We prohibit the marking of any tree or other refuge feature with flagging, paint, or other substance.

6. We prohibit the cutting and trimming of coniferous trees (balsam fir, red spruce, and hemlock). We prohibit construction of blinds from these materials.

7. We prohibit permanent tree stands, but we allow use of temporary tree stands. You must clearly print your name and address in

an easily read area on the stand while the stand is affixed to the tree. You must remove tree stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of the deer season.

8. We require all hunters to wear at least 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of blaze orange on the head, chest, and back at all times during the deer bucks only season, the antlerless deer season, the youth deer season, and the deer muzzleloader season.

9. We prohibit hunting for turkey with a rifle. You must use a shotgun or muzzleloader with a shot size of #4 or smaller.

10. We allow dogs for hunting black bear during the gun season. We prohibit more than six dogs per hunting party. You must account for all dogs at the conclusion of the hunt. You must search for lost dogs for at least 3 days, and we prohibit hunting during the search period. All dogs must wear a collar displaying the owner's name, address, and telephone number.

11. We prohibit black bear hunting during the Tucker County antlerless deer season. The gun bear season begins the Monday following the antlerless deer season.

12. The refuge closes 1 hour after legal sunset, including parking areas. We prohibit camping or overnight parking.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

OHIO RIVER ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds (waterfowl, coots, rails, gallinules, snipe, woodcock, and dove) on designated areas of the refuge (Pennsylvania: Phillis Island, Georgetown Island; West Virginia: Captina Island, Captina Mainland, Fish Creek Island, Williamson Island, Witten Towhead, Wells Island, Grandview Island, Grape/Bat Island, Broadback Island, Buckley Island, Muskingum Island, Buffington Island, Letart Island; and Kentucky: Manchester 1 Island, Manchester 2 Island) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We require each hunter to possess and carry a refuge hunting permit, State hunting license, and valid driver's license (or other photo identification card) at all times when hunting on the refuge. The refuge hunting permit is free, and you may obtain it at the refuge headquarters.

2. We prohibit the building or use of permanent blinds.

3. The refuge opens 1 hour before legal sunrise and closes 1 hour after legal sunset, including parking areas. We prohibit hunters leaving decoys and personal property, as well as camping and overnight parking.

4. We only allow dogs to locate, point, and retrieve when hunting for migratory game birds. We require all dogs to wear a collar displaying the owner's name, address, and telephone number.

5. You may only possess approved nontoxic shot while in the field (see § 32.2(k)).

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of rabbit and squirrel on designated areas of the refuge (Pennsylvania: Phillis Island, Georgetown Island; West Virginia: Captina Island, Captina Mainland, Fish Creek Island, Williamson Island, Witten Towhead, Wells Island, Grandview Island, Grape/Bat Island, Broadback Island, Buckley Island, Muskingum Island, Buffington Island, Letart Island; and Kentucky: Manchester 1 Island, Manchester 2 Island) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A3 apply.

2. We prohibit the use of pursuit dogs for hunting rabbit or squirrel.

3. We prohibit the use of bows, rifles, or pistols for hunting rabbit or squirrel.

4. We only allow the use of shotguns with approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) for the hunting of rabbit or squirrel.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow archery hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge (Pennsylvania: Phillis Island, Georgetown Island; West Virginia: Paden Island, Captina Island, Captina Mainland, Fish Creek Island, Williamson Island, Witten Towhead, Wells Island, Mill Creek Island, Grandview Island, Grape/Bat Island, zoned area of Middle Island, Broadback Island, Buckley Island, Buckley Mainland, Muskingum Island, Neal Island, Buffington Island, Letart Island; and Kentucky: Manchester 1 Island, Manchester 2 Island) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A3 apply.

2. We prohibit the use or possession of rifles, pistols, or shotguns for the hunting of white-tailed deer.

3. We prohibit organized deer drives by two or more individuals. We define a deer drive as the act of chasing, pursuing, disturbing, or otherwise directing deer so as to make the animals more susceptible to harvest.

4. We allow trail marking with nonpermanent methods such as flagging and reflectors. We prohibit the use of paint, and hunters must remove all trail-marking materials (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the end of the deer season.

5. We prohibit the use of permanent tree stands or blinds. We allow the use of temporary tree stands. All tree stands must have the name and address of the owner clearly printed in an easily read area on the stand while the stand is affixed to the tree. Hunters must remove tree stands and blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge at the end of each day.

6. We prohibit baiting for deer on refuge lands (see § 32.2(h)).

7. We require all hunters to wear at least 400 square inches (2,600 cm^2) of blaze orange

visible on the head, chest, and back while walking to and from tree stands or blinds.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow sport fishing throughout the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A3 applies.

2. We require each angler to possess and carry a State fishing license and a valid driver's license (or other photo identification card) at all times while fishing on the refuge.

3. We restrict bank fishing to refuge open hours, from 1 hour before legal sunrise through 1 hour after legal sunset.

4. We prohibit trotlines (setlines) and turtle lines.

[59 FR 55197, Nov. 3, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 62048, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 31461, June 20, 1996; 63 FR 46922, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30794, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56411, Sept. 18, 2000; 69 FR 54362, 54472, Sept. 8, 2004; 73 FR 33200, June 11, 2008; 74 FR 45700, Sept. 3, 2009; 76 FR 4000, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56090, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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 refuge permits during designated time periods.

2. We do not allow the construction or use of blinds, platforms, or ladders.

3. We allow hunting 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of duck and coot on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations 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 in accordance with State regulations during the State seasons subject to the following conditions:

1. Shotgun hunters may possess 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 in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow hunting during the State archery, muzzleloader, and State firearms seasons.

2. We do not allow the construction and 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.

5. Hunting in the auto tour/hiking trail complex (Area D) is open only during the State firearms deer season.

6. Any ground blind used during any gun deer season must display at least 144 square inches (936 cm^2) of solid-blaze-orange material visible from all directions.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow only bank fishing.

2. We prohibit the use of fishing weights or lures containing lead.

LEOPOLD WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district (except that we prohibit hunting on the Blue-wing Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) in Ozaukee County or the Wilcox WPA in Waushara County) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow the use of hunting dogs, provided the dog is under the immediate control of the hunter at all times (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

2. You must remove boats, decoys, and blinds (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the conclusion of each day.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game throughout the district (except that we prohibit hunting on the Blue-wing Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) in Ozaukee County or the Wilcox WPA in Waushara County) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition A1 applies.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot shells while hunting in the field, including shot shells used for hunting wild turkey (see § 32.2(k)).

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of big game throughout the district (except that you may not hunt on the Blue-wing Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) in Ozaukee County or the Wilcox WPA in Waushara County) in accordance with State regulations subject to the following condition: You must remove blinds and stands (see § 27.93 of this chapter) at the conclusion of each day.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

NECEDAH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds only on designated areas of the refuge.

B. Upland Game Hunting. 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. Shotgun hunters may possess only approved nontoxic shot while hunting on the refuge (see § 32.2(k)). This includes turkey hunters.

2. During the spring turkey season, we allow unarmed hunters who have an unexpired 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 migratory game birds and upland game (except raccoon).

5. You may only hunt showshoe hare during the season for cottontail rabbit.

6. You may possess only unloaded guns in the retrieval zone of the Refuge Area 2 between 20th Street West and Suk-Cerney flowage during the State waterfowl hunting season, except while hunting deer during the deer gun season.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit possession of 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, we prohibit possession of a loaded firearm within 50 feet (15 m) of the center of refuge trails, and we prohibit discharge of guns from, across, down, or alongside these trails.

2. We prohibit construction or use of 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 (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

4. Hunters must clearly mark all non-natural blinds, stands, platforms, and ladders on the exterior with the owner's name and address in letters that are 1 inch (2.5 cm) high. You may also use an attached metal tag with stamped or engraved lettering that is clearly visible.

5. We permanently close Refuge Area 1 to all hunting.

6. Refuge Area 2 is open to deer hunting during State archery, gun, and muzzleloader seasons, except for any early antlerless-only hunts.

7. Refuge Area 3 is open to deer hunting during the State regular gun, muzzleloader, and late archery seasons. Unarmed deer hunters may enter Area 3 to scout beginning the Saturday prior to the gun deer season

8. We prohibit target or practice shooting.

9. You may utilize clothes pins marked with flagging or reflective material. We allow no other types of marking. You must clearly identify the owner's name and address on the clothes pin or the flagging itself. Hunters must remove all clothes pins by the last day of archery season.

10. Beginning the Saturday prior to the opening of the State regular gun deer season, you may use nonmotorized boats on Sprague-Goose Pools until freeze-up in order to access areas for deer hunting.

11. Any ground blind used during any gun deer season must display at least 144 square inches (936 cm^2) of solid-blaze-orange material visible from all directions.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing in designated waters of the refuge at designated times subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow use of nonmotorized boats in Sprague-Goose pools only when these pools are open to fishing.

2. We allow motorized boats in Suk Cerney Pool.

3. We allow fishing by hook and line only.

ST. CROIX WETLAND MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting on designated portions posted as closed of the St. Croix Prairie Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) in St. Croix County.

2. We close the Oak Ridge Waterfowl Production Area in St. Croix County to hunting from the opening day of waterfowl season until the first Saturday in December except deer hunting during regular archery, gun, and muzzleloader seasons.

B. Upland Game Hunting. We allow hunting of upland game throughout the district in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A1 and A2 apply.

2. You may possess only approved nontoxic shot shells while hunting in the field, including shot shells used for hunting wild turkey (see § 32.2(k)).

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.

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

TREMPEALEAU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge subject to the following condition: We require a refuge permit.

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 a refuge permit.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on designated areas of the refuge from legal sunrise to legal sunset in accordance with State laws for inland waters subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow boats propelled by hand or electric motors only on refuge pools. We do not prohibit the possession of other watercraft motors, only their use. We do not restrict gasoline-powered motors on the navigable channel of the Trempealeau River.

2. We prohibit harvest of turtle, snake, frog, or any other reptile or amphibian (see § 27.21 of this chapter).

3. We prohibit the release of live bait.

4. We prohibit night-lighting, archery, spearing, or netting of fish.

5. We prohibit fishing within 200 feet (60 m) of a water control structure as per State regulation.

6. Anglers must remove ice fishing shelters from the refuge at the end of each day.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE

Refer to § 32.42 Minnesota for regulations.

WHITTLESEY CREEK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of migratory game birds on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We allow only the use of portable or temporary blinds.

2. You must remove portable or temporary blinds and any material brought on to the refuge for blind construction at the end of each day's hunt.

B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of white-tailed deer on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We will allow archery deer hunting to take place on refuge lands owned by the Service that constitute tracts greater than 20 acres (8 ha).

2. We prohibit hunting within a designated, signed area around the Coaster Classroom and Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center boardwalk.

3. We prohibit the construction or use of permanent blinds or platforms.

4. Hunters may use ground blinds or any elevated stands only if they do not damage live vegetation, including trees (see § 27.61 of this chapter).

5. Hunters may construct ground blinds entirely of dead vegetation from the refuge lands.

6. Hunters must remove all stands and blinds from the refuge at the end of each day's hunt (see §§ 27.93 and 27.94 of this chapter).

7. We allow motorized vehicles only on public roads and parking areas (see § 27.31 of this chapter).

D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 58 FR 29077, May 18, 1993; 59 FR 6700, Feb. 11, 1994; 60 FR 62048, Dec. 4, 1995; 61 FR 46399, Sept. 3, 1996; 62 FR 47383, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 46922, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30794, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56411, Sept. 18, 2000; 66 FR 46362, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58952, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54473, Sept. 8, 2004; 70 FR 54197, Sept. 13, 2005; 72 FR 51545, Sept. 7, 2007; 73 FR 33200, June 11, 2008; 73 FR 51161, Aug. 29, 2008; 76 FR 4000, Jan. 21, 2011; 76 FR 56090, Sept. 9, 2011]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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. We require refuge permits (issued by State of Wyoming).

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.

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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. 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. [Reserved]

SEEDSKADEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. We allow hunting of dark goose, duck, coot, merganser, dove, snipe, and rail on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. We prohibit hunting of migratory birds on the west side of the Green River between the south end of the Dunkle Unit and Highway 28. We post the boundary for this area with refuge signs stating ''Area Closed to Migratory Bird Hunting''.

2. We prohibit all hunting between Highway 28 and 0.8 miles (1.28 km) north of the refuge headquarters on the west side of the Green River. We post the boundary for this area with refuge signs stating ''No Hunting Zone''.

3. We open the refuge to the general public from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset. Waterfowl hunters may enter the refuge 1 hour before legal shooting hours to set up decoys and blinds.

4. Hunters must confine or leash dogs except when participating in a legal hunt (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter).

5. You must only use portable blinds or blinds constructed from dead and downed wood. We prohibit digging pit blinds.

6. You must remove portable blinds, tree stands, decoys, and other personal equipment (see § 27.93 of this chapter) from the refuge each day.

7. You must completely dismantle blinds constructed of dead and downed wood at the end of the waterfowl hunting season.

8. We only allow hunters to retrieve downed game from closed areas with consent from a refuge employee or State game warden.

9. You must unload and either case or dismantle all firearms (see § 27.42(b) of this chapter) when transporting them in a vehicle or boat under power.

B. *Upland Game Hunting.* We allow hunting of sage grouse, cottontail rabbit, jackrabbit, raccoon, fox, and skunk on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A2, A8, and A9 apply.

2. We open the refuge to the general public from ½ hour before legal sunrise to ½ hour after legal sunset.

3. Hunters must confine or leash dogs (see § 26.21(b) of this chapter) except when participating in a legal hunt for sage grouse, cottontail rabbit, or jackrabbit.

4. When using shotguns or muzzleloaders, you may only possess approved nontoxic shot (see § 32.2(k)) while in the field.

C. Big Game Hunting. We allow hunting of antelope, mule deer, and moose on designated areas of the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Conditions A2, A8, A9, and B2 apply.

D. Sport Fishing. We allow fishing on the refuge in accordance with State regulations subject to the following conditions:

1. Condition B2 applies.

2. You must only launch or pick up trailered boats at the following boat ramps: Dodge Bottom, Hayfarm, Lombard, and Six-Mile.

3. We prohibit taking of mollusk, crustacean, reptile, and amphibian from the refuge.

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 60 FR 62049, Dec. 4, 1995; 62 FR 47383, Sept. 9, 1997; 63 FR 2182, Jan. 14, 1998; 65 FR 30795, May 12, 2000; 67 FR 58952, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, 54473, Sept. 8, 2004; 76 FR 4000, Jan. 21, 2011]

§ 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 ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

MIDWAY ATOLL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

A. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [Reserved]
B. Upland Game Hunting. [Reserved]
C. Big Game Hunting. [Reserved]
D. Sport Fishing. [Reserved]

[58 FR 5064, Jan. 19, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 55188, Nov. 3, 1994; 61 FR 46399, Sept. 3, 1996; 63 FR 46922, Sept. 3, 1998; 65 FR 30795, May 12, 2000; 65 FR 56411, Sept. 18, 2000; 69 FR 54362, 54474, Sept. 8, 2004; 73 FR 33200, June 11, 2008]

§ 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. Migratory Game Bird Hunting. [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 refuge and Government of Guam laws and regulations. The leaflet is available at the refuge headquarters and anglers are subject to the following additional conditions:

1. Anglers may be on the refuge from 8:30 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. daily, except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

2. We prohibit overnight camping on the refuge.

3. You may not possess surround or gill nets on the refuge.

4. We prohibit the collection of corals, giant clams (*Tridacna* and *Hippopus* spp.), and coconut crabs (*Birgus latro*) on the refuge.

5. We prohibit use of Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) to take fish or invertebrates.

6. We prohibit anchoring boats on the refuge.

7. We prohibit sailboards or motorized personal watercraft on the refuge.

[65 FR 30795, May 12, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 46363, Sept. 4, 2001; 67 FR 58953, Sept. 18, 2002; 69 FR 54362, Sept. 8, 2004]

PART 34—REFUGE REVENUE SHARING WITH COUNTIES

Sec.
34.1 Purpose.
34.2 Authority.
34.3 Definitions.
34.4 Eligibility of areas.
34.5 Distribution of revenues.
34.6 Schedule of appraisals.
34.7 Fair market value appraisals.
34.8 Appropriations authorized.
34.9 Protests.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 715s, as amended.

SOURCE: 44 FR 33073, June 8, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

§ 34.1 Purpose.

The purpose of the regulations contained in this part is to prescribe the procedures for making payments in lieu of taxes to counties for areas administered by the Secretary through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Revenue Sharing Act.

§ 34.2 Authority.

(a) The Act of October 17, 1978, Pub. L. 95–469, amended the Act of June 15, 1935, as amended by the Act of August 30, 1964 (78 Stat. 701; 16 U.S.C. 715s), by revising the formula and extending the revenue sharing provisions to all fee and reserve areas that are administered solely or primarily by the Secretary through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Payments under this Act may be used for any governmental purpose.

(b) Pursuant to title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252; 42 U.S.C. 2000d), and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, which are contained in 43 CFR part 17, counties must file an assurance with the Department, comply with the terms of the assurances, and comply with regulations contained in 43 CFR part 17 in order to continue to receive this Federal financial assistance.

§ 34.3 Definitions.

(a) The term *fee area* means any area which was acquired in fee by the United States and is administered, either solely or primarily, by the Secretary through the Service.

(b) The term *reserve area* means any area of land withdrawn from the public domain and administered, either solely or primarily, by the Secretary through the Service. For the purpose of these regulations, reserve areas also include lands in Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, which were initially administered by the United States through Act of Congress, Executive Order, Public Land Order or Proclamation of the President and administered, either solely or primarily, by the Secretary through the Service.

(c) The term *county* means any county, parish, organized or unorganized borough, township or municipality, or other unit of local government that is the primary collector for general purpose real property taxes where fee areas and/or reserve areas are located. For the purpose of sharing revenues, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands shall each be treated as a county.

(d) The term *fund* means the revenues received by the Service from (1) the sale or disposition of animals, salmonoid carcasses and eggs, products of the soil (including, but not limited to, timber, hay, and grass), minerals, shells, sand, and gravel; (2) leases for public accommodations or facilities incidental to, but not in conflict with, the basic purpose of such areas; and (3) other privileges, including industrial leases at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, Illinois, as authorized by Section 8 of Pub. L. 95–616, approved October 27, 1978. The Service may pay from such fund any necessary expenses

incurred in connection with the revenue producing and revenue sharing activity. The fund shall also include any appropriations authorized by the Act to make up any difference between the total amount of receipts after payments of expenses and the total amount of payments due the counties.

(e) The term *net receipts* means the amount of revenue collected by the Service from an area (including fee land and/or reserve land) after the deduction of necessary expenses incurred in producing the particular revenues.

(f) The term *fair market value* means the amount in terms of money for which in all probability a property would be sold if exposed for sale in the open market by a seller who is willing but not obligated to sell, allowing a reasonable time to find a buyer who is willing but not obligated to buy, both parties having full knowledge of all the uses to which the property is adapted, and for which it is capable of being used.

§ 34.4 Eligibility of areas.

In order to receive payments under the Act, a county must qualify under the definition in § 34.3(c) of this part and there must be located within the county, areas of land owned in fee title by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Fish and Wildlife Service, including wildlife refuges, waterfowl production areas, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, fish hatcheries, research centers or stations, and administrative sites, and these areas must be solely or primarily administered by the Service. In addition to this Act, reserve areas administered solely or primarily by the Service are entitlement lands under section 6(a) of the Act of October 29, 1976 (Pub. L. 94–565, 31 U.S.C. 1601–1607), for which regulations are published in title 43, part 1880, Code of Federal Regulations.

§ 34.5 Distribution of revenues.

The Act provides that the Secretary, at the end of each fiscal year, shall pay to each county out of the fund:

(a) For reserve areas, an amount equal to 25 per centum of the net receipts, collected by the Secretary in connection with the operation and management of such area, provided that when any such area is situated in more than one county, the distributive share to each from the aforesaid receipts shall be proportional to its acreage of such reserve area.

(b) For fee areas, whichever of the following is greater:

(1) An amount equal to 75¢ per acre for the total acreage of the fee area located within such county.

(2) An amount equal to three-fourths of one per centum of the fair market value, as determined by the Secretary, of that portion of the fee area (excluding any improvements thereto made after the date of Federal acquisition) which is located within such county. For those areas of fee land within the National Wildlife Refuge System as of September 30, 1977, the amount of payment based on fair market value will not be less than the amount paid on the adjusted cost basis as in effect at that time. Actual cost, or appraised value in case of donation, will be used for lands acquired during fiscal year 1978. For those areas of fee lands added to lands administered by the Service after September 30, 1978, by purchase, donation, or otherwise, fair market value shall be determined by appraisal as of the date said areas are administered by the Service.

(3) An amount equal to 25 per centum of the net receipts collected by the Secretary in connection with the operation and management of such fee area during such fiscal year; but if a fee area is located in two or more counties, the amount each such county is entitled to shall be the amount which bears to such 25 per centum, the same ratio as that portion of the fee area acreage which is within such county bears to the total acreage of such fee area.

(c) In accordance with section 5(A) of the act, each county which receives a payment under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, with respect to any fee area or reserve area, shall distribute that payment to those units of local government which have incurred the loss or reduction of real property tax revenues because of the existence of such area in accordance with the following guidelines.

The local units of government entitled to this distribution will be those such

as, but not limited to, cities, towns, townships, school districts, and the county itself in appropriate cases, which levy and collect real property taxes separately from the county or other primary taxing authority or those for which a tax is separately stated on a consolidated tax bill of the primary taxing authority in areas wherein eligible lands are located. The amount of distribution or passthrough to which each unit of local government shall be entitled shall be in the same proportion as its current tax loss bears to the current whole tax loss.

This proportion may be determined; from representative tax bills for the area; by construction by using assessments and millage rates; or by other suitable methods to achieve an equitable result. An example using the representative tax bill method is:

TYPICAL TAX BILL FOR THE AREA

County	$80 or 80%
School District	20 or 20%
Total	$100 or 100%

The county would receive the total payment, keep 80 percent and pass through 20 percent to the school district. An example using the construction method is:

FOR A TYPICAL ACRE

Assessed value—		
$100×80 mills County	$8	80%
$100×20 mills School District	$2	20%
Total	$10	100%

Here again, the county would receive the total payment, keep 80 percent and pass through 20 percent to the school district.

Counties shall distribute the payment to eligible local units of government within 90 days from receipt of the payment. In the event a county cannot make the required distribution for reasons of State or local law, or otherwise, the Service will make the payments directly to local units of government upon return of the check and information upon which to make the payments.

(d) Each county which receives a payment under these regulations shall maintain a record for a period of three years as to how the payment was distributed to units of local government under paragraph (c) of this section. The record shall be available for inspection by the regional director, should a dispute arise as to the distribution of payments. See § 29.21–2(c) for a listing of the regional directors of the Service.

§ 34.6 Schedule of appraisals.

The Secretary shall make fair market value appraisals of areas administered by the Service within five years after October 17, 1978, beginning with areas established earliest. All areas for which payments were not authorized prior to fiscal year 1979 (*i.e.*; fish hatcheries, administrative sites, and research stations) shall be included in the areas appraised during the first fiscal year. Once appraised, areas shall be reappraised on a schedule of at least once every five years. Until areas are appraised, the fair market value for the purposes of this regulation shall be the adjusted cost as of September 30, 1978, except that fee lands added to such areas after that date shall be on the basis of fair market value.

§ 34.7 Fair market value appraisals.

Fee areas administered by the Service will be appraised in accordance with standard appraisal procedures in order to estimate the fair market value of each area as a whole. The evaluation will be premised on an appropriate determination of highest and best use in accordance with existing or potential zoning, the present condition of the land and the general economic situation in the vicinity. Standard appraisal techniques will involve a market data comparison of these areas with similar properties which have sold recently in the local market. These techniques may also include consideration of potential income and development of the cost approach for special use properties having limited marketability. An appropriate evaluation of these areas will also take into consideration a discount for size as recognized by the market for large properties where applicable. The appraisals will be accomplished by the regional director, using Service staff appraisers or private appraisers contracted by the Service.

The Act requires that improvements placed upon the land after the date of Federal Acquisition be excluded from

the fair market value. The only structures that will be included in the appraisal are those that were present at the time of Federal acquisition and have not been the subject of substantial renovation or modification with Federal funds. Evaluation of improvements will be based on their contributory value to the area as determined by the highest and best use study. Lands occupied by improvements not subject to appraisal will be valued as though unimproved.

The appraisals will be reviewed by the Service's review appraisers and the determination of the regional director as to fair market value shall be final and conclusive and shall be the basis for computation of revenue sharing payments.

§ 34.8 Appropriations authorized.

The Act authorizes appropriations to the fund for any fiscal year when the aggregate amount of payments required to be made exceeds the net receipts in the fund.

§ 34.9 Protests.

(a) Computation of payments shall be based on Federal records concerning land, real property improvements, and accounting of net receipts from areas administered solely or primarily by the Service.

(b) Any affected county may protest the results of the computations of its payments to the regional director in charge of the State and county affected. See § 29.21–2(c) for a listing of the regional directors of the Service.

(c) Any protesting county shall submit sufficient evidence to show error in the computation or the data from which the computations are made.

(d) All protests to the regional director shall be filed within 90 days from the date of receipt of the payment.

(e) The regional director shall consult with the affected county to resolve conflicts in the computations and/or data. The regional director shall make a determination as to the correct payment, which determination shall be final and conclusive.

PART 35—WILDERNESS PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—General Rules

Sec.
35.1 Definitions.
35.2 Objectives.
35.3 General regulations.
35.4 Appropriations and personnel.
35.5 Commercial enterprises, roads, motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motorboats, aircraft, mechanical transport, structures, and installations.
35.6 Public use.
35.7 Control of wildfires, insects, pest plants, and disease.
35.8 Forest management.
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35.10 Controlled burning.
35.11 Scientific uses.
35.12 Water rights.
35.13 Access to State and private lands.
35.14 Special regulations.

Subpart B—Special Regulations for Specific National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131–1136; 43 U.S.C. 1201.

SOURCE: 36 FR 25426, Dec. 31, 1971, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Rules

§ 35.1 Definitions.

As used in the rules and regulations in this subchapter:

National Wildlife Refuge System means all lands, waters, and interests therein administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as national wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, game ranges, wildlife management areas, waterfowl production areas, and areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife which are threatened with extinction.

National Wilderness Preservation System means the units designated as wilderness by the Congress under the provisions of the Wilderness Act (supra).

Wilderness Units shall mean areas in the National Wildlife Refuge System that have been designated by Act of Congress as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior.

Director means the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

§ 35.2 Objectives.

(a) Units of the National Wildlife Refuge System have been established by divers legal means and are administered for a variety of wildlife program purposes. The establishment of each wilderness unit is within and supplemental to the purposes for which a specific unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System was established and is administered. Each wilderness shall be administered for such other purposes for which the national wildlife refuge was established and shall be also administered to preserve its wilderness character.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use and shall be administered in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.

§ 35.3 General regulations.

Rules and regulations governing administration of the National Wildlife Refuge System will apply to wilderness units where said rules and regulations do not conflict with provisions of the Wilderness Act or Act of Congress which establishes the wilderness unit.

§ 35.4 Appropriations and personnel.

No appropriation shall be made available for the payment of expenses or salaries for the administration of a wilderness unit as a separate entity nor shall any appropriation be made available for additional personnel solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

§ 35.5 Commercial enterprises, roads, motor vehicles, motorized equipment, motorboats, aircraft, mechanical transport, structures, and installations.

Except as specifically provided and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within a wilderness unit, and except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanized transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

(a) The Director may authorize occupancy and use of a national wildlife refuge by officers, employees, agencies, and agents of Federal, State, and county governments to carry out the purposes of the Wilderness Act and the Act establishing the wilderness and will prescribe conditions under which motorized equipment, mechanical transport, aircraft, motorboats, installations, or structures may be used to meet the minimum requirements for authorized activities to protect and administer the wilderness. The Director may also prescribe the conditions under which such equipment, transport, aircraft, installations, or structures may be used in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons, damage to property, violations of civil and criminal law, or other purposes.

(b) The Director may permit, subject to such restrictions as he deems desirable, the landing of aircraft and the use of motorized equipment at places within a wilderness where such uses were established prior to the date the wilderness was designated by Act of Congress as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

§ 35.6 Public use.

Public uses of a wilderness unit will be in accordance with the purposes for which the individual national wildlife refuge was established and is administered and laws and regulations governing public uses within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(a) When public uses are authorized within a wilderness unit, the Refuge Manager may regulate such use. Regulating will include limiting the numbers of persons allowed in the wilderness at a given time, imposing restrictions on time, seasons, kinds and location of public uses, requiring a permit

or reservation to visit the area, and similar actions.

(b) All persons entering a wilderness unit will be required to remove such materials as they carry in.

(c) Informational signs for the convenience of visitors will not be permitted in a wilderness unit; however, rustic directional signs for vistor safety may be installed in locations appropriate to a wilderness setting.

(d) Limited public use facilities and improvements may be provided as necessary for the protection of the refuge and wilderness and for public safety. Facilities and improvements will not be provided for the comfort and convenience of wilderness visitors.

(e) Public services and temporary structures generally offered by packers, outfitters, and guides for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of a wilderness may be permitted. Temporary installations and structures which existed for these subsistence purposes under valid special use permit or easement when the wilderness was established may be continued if their use is necessary to administer the refuge for the purposes for which it was established and for wilderness purposes. The number, nature, and extent of such temporary structures and services will be controlled through regulations and special use permits issued by the Refuge Manager so as to provide maximum protection of wilderness resources and values.

(f) Hunting and fishing in a refuge wilderness will be in accordance with Federal and State regulations including special regulations for the specific wildlife refuge. Hunting or fishing which requires motorized equipment will not be permitted except as provided in § 35.5(a) and (b).

§ 35.7 Control of wildfires, insects, pest plants, and disease.

To the extent necessary, the Director shall prescribe measures to control wildfires, insects, pest plants, and disease to prevent unacceptable loss of wilderness resources and values, loss of life, and damage to property.

§ 35.8 Forest management.

Forest management activities in a wilderness unit will be directed toward allowing natural ecological processes to operate freely. Commercial harvesting of timber shall not be permitted except where necessary to control attacks of insects or disease as prescribed in § 35.7.

§ 35.9 Livestock grazing.

(a) The grazing of livestock, where established prior to the date of legislation which designates a wilderness unit, may be permitted to continue subject to part 29 of this subchapter and in accordance with special provisions which may be prescribed for individual units. Numbers of permitted livestock will not be more liberal than those utilizing a wilderness prior to establishment and may be more restrictive.

(b) The Director may permit, subject to such conditions as he deems necessary, the maintenance, reconstruction or relocation of only those livestock management improvements and structures which existed within a wilderness unit when it was incorporated into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

§ 35.10 Controlled burning.

Controlled burning will be permitted on wilderness units when such burning will contribute to the maintenance of the wilderness resource and values in the unit; however, any fire in a wilderness area that poses a threat to resources or facilities outside the unit will be controlled and extinguished.

[36 FR 25426, Dec. 31, 1971, as amended at 37 FR 12067, June 17, 1972]

§ 35.11 Scientific uses.

Recognizing the scientific value of wilderness, research data gathering and similar scientific uses will be encouraged providing that wilderness values are not impaired. The person or agency involved in scientific investigation must be willing to accept reasonable limitations on activities and location and size of the area to be used for research purposes. A special use permit authorizing scientific uses shall be required.

§ 35.12 Water rights.

Nothing in the regulations in this part constitutes an expressed or implied claim or denial on the part of the Department of the Interior as to exemption from State water laws.

§ 35.13 Access to State and private lands.

Rights of States or persons and their successors in interest, whose land is surrounded by a wilderness unit, will be recognized to assure adequate access to that land. Adequate access is defined as the combination of modes and routes of travel which will best preserve the wilderness character of the landscape. Mode of travel designated shall be reasonable and consistent with accepted, conventional, contemporary modes of travel in said vicinity. Use will be consistent with reasonable purposes for which such land is held. The Director will issue such permits as are necessary for access, designating the means and route of travel for ingress and degress so as to preserve the wilderness character of the area.

[36 FR 25426, Dec. 31, 1971; 37 FR 1049, Jan. 22, 1972]

§ 35.14 Special regulations.

(a) Special regulations will be issued by the Director for individual wilderness units within the National Wildlife Refuge System as established by Public Law. These special regulations will supplement the provisions of this part.

(b) Special regulations may contain administrative and public uses as recognized in the:

(1) Legislative Record of the establishing Act.

(2) Committee Reports of the Congress.

(3) Departmental and Executive Reports to the Congress.

(4) Other provisions.

(c) Such special regulations shall be published in subpart B of this part after a wilderness has been established by Public Law and shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER (12–31–71).

Subpart B—Special Regulations for Specific National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness [Reserved]

PART 36—ALASKA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

Sec.
36.1 How do the regulations in this part apply to me and what do they cover?
36.2 What do these terms mean?
36.3 Information collection.

Subpart B—Subsistence Uses

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TABLE I TO PART 36—SUMMARY LISTING THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES IN ALASKA AS ESTABLISHED BY THE ALASKA LANDS ACT, PUB. L. 96–487, DECEMBER 2, 1980

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 460(k) *et seq.*, 668dd-668ee, 3101 *et seq.*

SOURCE: 46 FR 31827, June 17, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

§ 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 United States, but does not include those land interests:

(1) Tentatively approved, legislatively conveyed, or patented to the State of Alaska; or

(2) Interim conveyed or patented to a Native Corporation or person.

(c) The regulations found in 50 CFR, parts 25, 26, 27, and 28, and §§ 32.2(d) and 32.5(c), except as supplemented or modified by this part or amended by ANILCA, along with the regulations found in 50 CFR 36.35(d), also are applicable to administrative and visitor facility sites of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Alaska which we may hold in fee or less than fee title and are either inside or outside the approved boundaries of any Alaska National Wildlife Refuge. Less than fee title lands do not include easements under Section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688), but although not limited to, they include sites administered by a national wildlife refuge under the terms of a memorandum of understanding or lease agreement.

[46 FR 31827, June 17, 1981, as amended at 64 FR 14151, Mar. 24, 1999]

§ 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 nonfederal 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.

Alaska National Wildlife Refuges means all lands, waters and interests therein administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within the following National Wildlife Refuges in Alaska: Alaska Maritime, Arctic, Alaska Peninsula, Becharof, Innoko, Kanuti, Kenai, Kodiak, Koyukuk, Nowitna, Selawik, Tetlin, Izembek, Togiak, Yukon Delta and Yukon Flats.

ANILCA means the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 94 Stat 237, Pub. L. 96–487 (December 2, 1980).

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.

[46 FR 31827, June 17, 1981, as amended at 51 FR 44793, Dec. 12, 1986; 64 FR 14151, Mar. 24, 1999]

§ 36.3 Information collection.

The information collection requirements contained in this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. *et seq.* and assigned clearance number 1018–0014. The collected information will assist the Service in administering these programs and, particularly, in the issuance of permits and the granting of statutory or administrative benefits. The information requested in the application form is required to obtain a benefit. The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.5 hours each for 150 non-competitively awarded permits and 31.66 hours each for 60 competitively awarded permits including the time for reviewing instructions,

searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. The estimated annual number of respondents is 210, yielding a total annual reporting and record keeping burden of 2125 hours. Comments and suggestions on the burden estimate or any other aspect of the form should be sent directly to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs; Office of Management and Budget; Attention: Interior Desk Officer; Washington, DC 20503; and a copy of the comments should be sent to the Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 224–ARLSQ; 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240.

[62 FR 45340, Aug. 27, 1997]

Subpart B—Subsistence Uses

§ 36.11 Purpose and policy.

(a) Consistent with the management of fish and wildlife in accordance with recognized scientific principles and the purposes for which each Alaska National Wildlife refuge was established, designated, or expanded by ANILCA, the purpose of this subpart is to provide the opportunity for local rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to do so pursuant to applicable State and Federal law.

(b) Consistent with sound management principles and the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, the utilization of Alaska National Wildlife Refuges is to cause the least adverse impact possible on local rural residents who depend upon subsistence uses of the resources of the public lands in Alaska.

(c) Nonwasteful subsistence uses of fish, wildlife and other renewable resources by local rural residents shall be the priority consumptive uses of such resources over any other consumptive uses permitted within Alaska National Wildlife Refuge areas.

(d) The State of Alaska is authorized to regulate the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence uses within Alaska National Wildlife Refuges to the extent such regulation is consistent with applicable Federal Law, including but not limited to ANILCA.

(e) Nothing in this subpart shall be construed as permitting the level of subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within Alaska National Wildlife Refuges to be inconsistent with the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife.

§ 36.12 Use of snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed by local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of subchapter C of title 50 CFR the use of snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed by local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses is permitted within Alaska National Wildlife Refuges except at those times and in those areas restricted or closed by the Refuge Manager.

(b) The Refuge Manager may restrict or close a route or area to the use of snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams or other means of surface transportation traditionally employed by local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses if the Refuge Manager determines that such use is causing or is likely to cause an adverse impact on public health and safety, resource protection, protection of historic or scientific values, subsistence uses, conservation of endangered or threatened species, or other purposes and values for which the refuge was established.

(c) No restrictions or closures shall be imposed without notice and a public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate. In the case of emergency situations, restrictions or closures shall not exceed sixty (60) days and shall not be extended unless the Refuge Manager establishes, after notice and public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, that such extension is justified according to the factors set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. Notice of the proposed or emergency restrictions or closures and the reasons therefor shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the State and in at least one local newspaper if available, and information about such proposed or emergency actions shall also be made available for

broadcast on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform local rural residents in the affected vicinity. All restrictions and closures shall be designated on a map which shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Refuge Manager of the affected refuge and the post office or postal authority of every affected community within or near the refuge area, or by the posting of signs in the vicinity of the restrictions or closures, or both.

(d) Snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed by local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses shall be operated (1) in compliance with applicable State and Federal law, (2) in such a manner as to prevent waste or damage to the refuge, and (3) in such a manner as to prevent the herding, harassment, hazing or driving of wildlife for hunting or other purposes.

(e) At all times when not engaged in subsistence uses, local rural residents may use snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams and other means of surface transportation in accordance with subpart C of this part.

§ 36.13 Subsistence fishing.

Fish may be taken by local rural residents for subsistence uses in compliance with applicable State and Federal law. To the extent consistent with the provisions of this part and other Federal law, applicable State laws and regulations governing the taking of fish which are now or will hereafter be in effect are hereby incorporated by reference as a part of these regulations.

§ 36.14 Subsistence hunting and trapping.

Local rural residents may hunt and trap wildlife for subsistence uses in Alaska National Wildlife Refuges in compliance with applicable State and Federal laws. To the extent consistent with the provisions of this part and other Federal law, applicable State laws and regulations governing the taking of wildlife which are now or will hereafter be in effect are hereby incorporated by reference as a part of these regulations.

§ 36.15 Subsistence uses of timber and plant material.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the noncommercial cutting of live standing timber by local rural residents for appropriate subsistence uses, such as firewood or house logs, may be permitted in Alaska National Wildlife Refuges as follows:

(1) For live standing timber greater than six inches diameter at breast height (4½ feet above ground level), the Refuge Manager may allow cutting in accordance with the specifications of a special use permit if such cutting is determined to be compatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established;

(2) For live standing timber between three and six inches diameter at breast height, cutting is allowed on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge south of latitude 68 degrees North and on the Innoko, Kanuti, Koyukuk, Nowitna, Selawik, Tetlin, and Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuges unless restricted by the Refuge Manager, except that no more than 20 trees may be cut annually by an individual without a special use permit, no cutting may be done within 50 feet of a stream, lake, or river and no more than one tree in five (20%) may be cut in any specific stand; on the remainder of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and on all other Alaska National Wildlife Refuges, the Refuge Manager may allow cutting in accordance with the specifications of a special use permit if such cutting is determined to be compatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established;

(3) For live standing timber less than three inches diameter at breast height, cutting is allowed unless restricted by the Refuge Manager.

(b) The noncommercial gathering by local rural residents of fruits, berries, mushrooms, and other plant materials for subsistence uses, and the noncommercial gathering of dead or downed timber for firewood, shall be allowed without a permit.

(c)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the Refuge Manager, after notice and public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, may temporarily close all or any portion of an Alaska

National Wildlife Refuge to subsistence uses of a particular plant population only if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to assure the continued viability of such population. For purposes of this section, the term ''temporary'' shall mean only as long as reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose of the closure.

(2) If the Refuge Manager determines that an emergency situation exists and that extraordinary measures must be taken for public safety or to assure the continued viability of a particular plant population, the Refuge Manager may immediately close all or any portion of an Alaska National Wildlife Refuge to the subsistence uses of such population. Such emergency closure shall be effective when made, shall be for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days, and may not subsequently be extended unless the Refuge Manager establishes, after notice and public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, that such closure should be extended.

(3) Notice of administrative actions taken pursuant to this section, and the reasons justifying such actions, shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the State and in at least one local newspaper if available, and information about such actions and reasons therefor also shall be made available for broadcast on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform local rural residents in the affected vicinity. All closures shall be designated on a map which shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Refuge Manager of the affected refuge and the post office or postal authority of every affected community within or near the refuge, or by the posting of signs in the vicinity of the restrictions, or both.

[46 FR 31827, June 17, 1981, as amended at 51 FR 44793, Dec. 12, 1986]

§ 36.16 Closure to subsistence uses of fish and wildlife.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, the Refuge Manager, after consultation with the State and adequate notice and public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, may temporarily close all or any portion of an Alaska National Wildlife Refuge to subsistence uses of a particular fish or wildlife population only if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to assure the continued viability of such population. For the purposes of this section, the term ''temporarily'' shall means only so long as reasonably necessary to achieve the purpose of the closure.

(b) If the Refuge Manager determines that an emergency situation exists and that extraordinary measures must be taken for public safety or to assure the continued viability of a particular fish or wildlife population, he may immediately close all or any portion of a refuge to the subsistence uses of such population. Such emergency closure shall be effective when made, shall not exceed sixty (60) days, and may not subsequently be extended unless the Refuge Manager establishes, after notice and public hearing in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, that such closure should be extended.

(c) Notice of administrative actions taken pursuant to this section and the reasons justifying such actions shall be published in at least one newspaper of general circulation within the State and in at least one local newspaper if available, and information about such actions and justifying reasons shall be made available for broadcast on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform local rural residents in the affected vicinity. All closures shall be designated on a map which shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Refuge Manager of the affected refuge area and the post office or postal authority of every affected community within or near the refuge area, or by the posting of signs in the vicinity of the closures, or both.

Subpart C [Reserved]

Subpart D—Other Refuge Uses

§ 36.31 Recreational activities.

(a) Public recreational activities within the Alaska National Wildlife Refuges are authorized as long as such activities are conducted in a manner compatible with the purposes for which

the areas were established. Such recreational activities include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, nature observation and photography, sport hunting, sport fishing, boating, camping, hiking, picnicking and other related activities. Any existing special regulations now in force and effect shall continue to apply to the applicable refuge lands in Alaska National Wildlife Refuges.

(b) Surface collection, by hand (including handheld gold pans) and for personal recreational use only, of rocks and minerals is authorized: *Provided however*, That (1) collection of silver, platinum, gemstones and fossils is prohibited, and (2) collection methods which may result in disturbance of ground surface, such as the use of shovels, pickaxes, sluice boxes and dredges, are prohibited. The recreation activities specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section may be prohibited or otherwise restricted in accordance with the provisions of § 36.42.

§ 36.32 Taking of fish and wildlife.

(a) The taking of fish and wildlife for sport hunting, trapping and sport fishing is authorized in accordance with applicable State and Federal law and such laws are hereby adopted and made a part of these regulations; *Provided however*, That the Refuge Manager, pursuant to § 36.42, may designate areas where, and establish periods when, no taking of a particular population of fish or wildlife shall be permitted.

(b) The exercise of valid commercial fishing rights or privileges obtained pursuant to existing law, including any use of refuge areas for campsites, cabins, motorized vehicles and aircraft landing directly incident to the exercise of such rights or privileges, is authorized; *Provided, however*, That the Refuge Manager may restrict or prohibit the exercise of these rights or privileges or uses of federally owned lands directly incident to such exercise if he determines, after conducting a public hearing in the affected locality, that they are inconsistent with the purposes of the refuge and that they constitute a significant expansion of commercial fishing activities within such refuge beyond the level of such activities in 1979.

(c) The following provisions shall apply to any person while engaged in the taking of fish and wildlife within an Alaska National Wildlife Refuge:

(1) *Trapping and sport hunting*. (i) Each person shall secure and possess all required State licenses and shall comply with the applicable provisions of State law unless further restricted by Federal law;

(ii) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of Federal law;

(iii) In addition to the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, each person shall continue to secure a trapping permit from the appropriate Refuge Manager prior to trapping on the Kenai, Izembek and Kodiak Refuges and the Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime Refuge.

(iv) It shall be unlawful for a person having been airborne to use a firearm or any other weapon to take or assist in taking a wolf or wolverine until after 3:00 a.m. on the day following the day in which the flying occurred, except that a trapper may use a firearm or any other weapon to dispatch a legally caught wolf or wolverine in a trap or snare on the same day in which the flying occurred. This prohibition does not apply to flights on regularly scheduled commercial airlines between regularly maintained public airports.

(2) *Sport and commercial fishing*. (i) Each person shall secure and possess all required State licenses and shall comply with the applicable provisions of State law unless further restricted by Federal law;

(ii) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of Federal law.

(d) Nothing in this section shall apply to the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence uses.

(e) Nothing in these rules shall be interpreted as waiving the requirements of other fish and wildlife conservation statutes such as the Airborne Hunting Act or those provisions of subchapter C of title 50 CFR regarding the taking of depredating wildlife. Animal control programs shall only be conducted in accordance with a special use permit issued by the Refuge Manager.

[46 FR 31827, June 17, 1981, as amended at 59 FR 39412, Aug. 2, 1994]

§ 36.33 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 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 nonrenewal or revocation notice.

(vii) The claimant's acknowledgment that he/she has no legal interest in the real property on which the cabin and related structures are located.

(viii) A list of family members residing with the claimant in the cabin being applied for. It need only include those immediate family members who may be eligible to renew a permit for continued use and occupancy upon the original claimant's death (this is not applicable to cabins used for commercial purposes).

(3) Applications for permits for existing cabins, which are not currently under valid permits, will only be accepted for a period of one year following the effective date of these regulations. However, cabins that were legally located on lands that subsequently become refuge will also be considered ''existing'' cabins. The owners will have two years following the date the lands become refuge to apply for a permit. Following those dates, all applications for cabins will be for ''new'' cabins only, no matter when the cabin was built or first used. If ownership is not established within three years after the land becomes refuge, the cabin may be considered abandoned, and it will become Federal property in accordance with Federal regulations.

(4) The occupancy of a noncommercial cabin is limited to the permittee and his/her family, bona fide partners, and guests.

(5) Major modification or rehabilitation of an existing cabin must be approved by the refuge manager before construction begins. The modifications

will be done by the permittee or designated agent and will remain the property of the permittee. Major additions (e.g., larger than the original cabin) may fall under the ownership provisions for new cabins. Although cabins destroyed by accidents, vandalism or natural causes may be reconstructed, they must be approved by the refuge manager before construction and must meet the construction guidelines for new cabins, even though remaining the property of the claimant.

(d) *New cabins.* In addition to paragraph (b) of this section, the regulations in this paragraph (d) shall apply to all new cabins, claimants, occupants, and guests.

(1) A nontransferable, five year special use permit shall only be issued upon a determination that the proposed construction, use and maintenance of the cabin is compatible with refuge purposes and that the cabin use is either directly related to refuge administration or is needed for continuation of an ongoing activity or use otherwise allowed within the refuge where the applicant lacks a reasonable off-refuge site. In addition, these activities must have historically been supported by the construction and use of cabins in the geographic area. In general, new cabin permits will be given only to local residents to pursue a legitimate subsistence activity. In determining whether to permit the construction, use, and occupancy of cabins or other structures, the refuge manager shall be guided by factors such as other public uses, public health and safety, environmental and resource protection, research activities, protection of historic or scientific values, subsistence uses, endangered or threatened species conservation and other management considerations necessary to ensure that the activities authorized pursuant to a permit are compatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established.

(2) To obtain a special use permit for a new cabin, an applicant should submit to the refuge manager an application that includes the following:

(i) A sketch that accurately depicts the proposed cabin and related structures.

(ii) The dimensions of the proposed cabin and related structures.

(iii) A U.S. Geological Survey topographic map that shows the geographic location of the proposed cabin and related structures.

(iv) The applicant's agreement to vacate and remove all personal property from the cabin and related structures within one year from receipt of a nonrenewal or revocation notice.

(v) The applicant's acknowledgment that he/she has no legal interest in the cabin and related structures or in the real property on which the cabin and related structures are located.

(vi) A list of family members residing with the applicant in the cabin being applied for. It need only include those immediate family members who may be eligible to renew a permit for continued use and occupancy upon the original claimant's death.

(3) The permitting instrument shall be a nontransferable renewable five year special use permit. It shall be renewed every five years (upon request) until the death of the original claimant's last immediate family member unless the special use permit has been revoked or the cabin has been abandoned.

(4) No new cabins will be constructed in designated wilderness areas unless they are built specifically for the administration of the area, for public safety, or for trapping where trapping has been a traditional and customary use.

(5) New trapping cabins in wilderness will be available for public use to ensure public health and safety.

(6) The occupancy of a noncommercial cabin is limited to the permittee, and his/her family, bona fide partners, and guests.

(e) *Commercial cabins.* In addition to paragraph (b) of this section, the regulations in this paragraph (e) shall apply to all commercial cabins, permittees, clients, guests, and occupants.

(1) A special use permit is required for all cabins used for commercial purposes. Refuge managers may also issue special use permits that authorize additional commercial use of an existing cabin used for guiding, etc. The use of a new cabin shall be limited to the type of use specified in the original permit.

The refuge manager may permit the use of an existing cabin on non-wilderness refuge lands for the exercise of valid commercial fishing rights. Such a permit may be denied if, after conducting a public hearing in the affected locality, it is found that the use is inconsistent with refuge purposes and is a significant expansion of commercial fishing activities within the unit beyond 1979 levels.

(2) When the commercial fishing or guiding rights associated with a permittee's existing cabin are acquired by a new party, the privilege of using the cabin cannot be sold and the new party does not necessarily qualify for a cabin permit. He/she must apply for a permit and meet the criteria described in this paragraph (e) before issuance of a special use permit by the refuge manager. He/she may not occupy the cabin before issuance of a permit.

(3) No new commercial cabins will be permitted in wilderness areas.

(4) Commercial cabins may be occupied only by persons legitimately involved in the commercial enterprise, assistants, employees, their families, guests and clients and only during the time that the authorized activity is occurring. The names of those individuals, excluding guests and clients, will be listed on the permit. The permittee or another individual listed on the permit must be present when the cabin is occupied.

(5) Special use permits for commercial cabins may be renewed annually in conjunction with the special use permit renewal for the commercial activity itself. The cabin permit may be issued for periods of up to five years and is a separate permit from one issued for the commercial activity.

(f) *Administrative and government-owned public use cabins.* In addition to paragraph (a) of this section, the regulations in this paragraph (f) apply to all administrative and government-owned cabins.

(1) The refuge manager can designate those cabins not under permit as administrative cabins to be used for official government business. Administrative cabins may be used by the public during life-threatening emergencies. On a case-by-case basis, they may also be designated as public use cabins when not needed for government purposes. In such cases, the refuge manager must inform the public and post dates or seasons when the cabins are available.

(2) The refuge manager may designate government-owned cabins as public use cabins. They are only intended for short-term public recreational use and occupancy. The refuge manager may develop an allocation system for managing public use cabins for short-term recreational use. No existing public use cabins shall be removed or new public use cabins constructed within wilderness areas designated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 or subsequently designated wilderness areas until the Secretary of the Interior notifies the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

[59 FR 38314, July 27, 1994, as amended at 64 FR 14151, Mar. 24, 1999]

§ 36.34 Firearms.

The possession, use and transporting of firearms is authorized for hunting and personal protection in accordance with State and Federal laws unless prohibited or otherwise restricted by the Refuge Manager in accordance with the provisions of § 36.42.

§ 36.35 Unattended property.

(a) Leaving any snowmachine, vessel, off-road vehicle or other personal property unattended for longer than 12 months without the prior permission of the Refuge Manager is prohibited, and any property so left may be impounded by the Refuge Manager.

(b) The Refuge Manager may (1) designate areas where personal property may not be left unattended for any time period, (2) establish limits on the amount and type of personal property that may be left unattended, (3) prescribed the manner in which personal property may be left unattended or (4) establish limits on the length of time personal property may be left unattended.

(c) Such designations and restrictions arising under paragraph (b) of this section shall be (1) published in at

least one newspaper of general circulation within the State, posted at community post offices within the affected vicinity, made available for broadcast on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform residents in the affected community, and designated in a map which shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Refuge Manager, or (2) designated by the posting of appropriate signs or (3) both.

(d) In the event unattended property interferes with the safe and orderly management of a refuge area or causes damage to refuge resources, it may be impounded by the Refuge Manager at any time.

§ 36.36 Sled dogs and household pets.

The general trespass provisions of 50 CFR 26.21 shall not apply to household pets and sled, work, or pack dogs under the direct control of their owners or handlers, but such activities may be prohibited or otherwise restricted pursuant to the provisions of § 36.42.

[46 FR 40192, Aug. 7, 1981]

§ 36.37 Revenue producing visitor services.

(a) *Applicability*. (1) Except as otherwise provided for in this paragraph, the regulations contained in this section apply to new visitor services provided within all National Wildlife Refuge areas in Alaska.

(2) The rights granted by this section to historical operators, preferred operators, and Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, are not exclusive. The Refuge Manager may authorize other persons to provide visitor services on refuge lands. Nothing in this section shall require the Refuge Manager to issue a visitor services permit if not otherwise mandated by statute to do so. Nothing in this section shall authorize the Refuge Manager to issue a visitor services permit to a person who is not capable of carrying out its terms and conditions in a satisfactory manner.

(3) This section does not apply to the guiding of sport hunting or sport fishing.

(b) *Definitions*. The following definitions shall apply to this section:

(1) *Best offer* means a responsive offer that best meets, as determined by the Refuge Manager, the selection criteria contained in a competitive solicitation for a visitor services permit.

(2) *Controlling interest, in the case of a corporation* means an interest, beneficial or otherwise, of sufficient outstanding voting securities or capital of the business, so as to permit exercise of final managerial authority over the actions and operations of the corporation, or election of a majority of the Board of Directors of the corporation.

(3) *Controlling interest in the case of a partnership, limited partnership, joint venture or individual entrepreneurship* means a beneficial ownership of or interest in the entity so as to permit the exercise of final managerial authority over the actions and operations of the entity.

(4) *Controlling interest in other circumstances* means any arrangement under which a third party has the ability to exercise general management authority over the actions or operations of the business.

(5) *Historical operator* means any person who:

(i) On or before January 1, 1979, was lawfully engaged in adequately providing any type of visitor service in a refuge within the scope of paragraph (c) of this section;

(ii) Has continued to lawfully provide that visitor service; and

(iii) Is otherwise determined by the Refuge Manager to have a right to continue to provide such services or similar services pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section.

(6) *Local area* means that area in Alaska within 100 miles of the location within a refuge where any of the visitor service is authorized.

(7) *Local resident* means:

(i) For *individuals*. Those individuals that have maintained their primary, permanent residence and business within the local area for the past twelve (12) consecutive months and whenever absent from this primary, permanent residence, have the intention of returning to it. Factors demonstrating the location of an individual's primary, permanent residence and business may include, but are not limited to, the permanent address indicated on licenses issued by the State of

Alaska, tax returns, and voter registrations.

(ii) For *corporations*. A corporation in which the controlling interest is held by an individual or individuals who qualify as ''local resident(s)'' within the meaning of this section. For nonprofit corporations a majority of the board members and a majority of the officers must qualify as ''local residents.''

(8) *Native Corporation* means the same as defined in section 102(6) of ANILCA.

(9) *Preferred operator* means a local resident or Native Corporation which is entitled to a preference under this section in the award of a permit, and as otherwise provided under section 1307(b) of ANILCA.

(10) A *responsive offer* means one which is timely made and meets the terms and conditions of the solicitation document.

(11) *Similar visitor service* means that visitor service authorized by the Refuge Manager to be provided on a refuge and determined by the Refuge Manager, on a case by case basis, to be similar to an established service being provided by a historical operator.

(12) *Visitor service* means any service or activity made available for a fee, commission, brokerage, or other compensation to persons who visit a refuge, including such services as providing food, accommodations, transportation, tours, and guides excepting the guiding of sport hunting and fishing. This also includes any activity where one participant/member or group of participants pays more in fees than the other participants (non-member fees, etc.), or fees are paid to the organization which are in excess of the bona fide expenses of the trip.

(13) *Right of first refusal* means, as it relates to section 1307(a) of ANILCA, a reasonable opportunity for a historical operator to review a description of the new similar service and the terms and conditions upon which it is to be provided to determine if the historical visitor service operator wishes to provide the service. As it relates to section 1307(c) of ANILCA, it refers to the opportunity for Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated to have the first opportunity to provide new visitor services on the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge in the Cook Inlet Region.

(c) *Visitor services existing on or before January 1, 1979, ''historical operators''*. (1) A historical operator shall have a right to continue to provide visitor services or similar services within such area, under appropriate terms and conditions, so long as such services are determined by the Refuge Manager to be consistent with the purposes for which the refuge was established. A historical operator must obtain a permit from the refuge manager to conduct the visitor services. The permit shall be for a fixed term and specified area, and shall contain such terms and conditions as are in the public interest. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit may result in cancellation of the authorization and consequent loss of historical operator rights under this section. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Refuge Manager from permitting persons, in addition to historical operators, to provide visitor services in the refuge at the Refuge Manager's discretion so long as historical operators are permitted to conduct a scope or level of visitor services equal to or greater than those provided prior to January 1, 1979, under terms and conditions consistent with this section. A historical operator may be permitted by the Refuge Manager, under separate authority, to increase the scope or level of visitor services provided prior to January 1, 1979, but no historical operating rights shall be obtained in such increase.

(2) A historical operator may also apply to the Refuge Manager for a permit or amended permit to provide similar types of visitor services. Granting the request will not result in an increase in the scope or level of service in excess of those provided as of January 1, 1979, by the requesting historical operator. The Refuge Manager shall grant the request if such visitor services are determined by the Refuge Manager to be:

(i) Consistent with the management of refuge resources and the purposes for which the refuge area was established;

(ii) Similar to the visitor services provided by the historical operator prior to January 1, 1979; and

(iii) Consistent with the legal rights of any other person.

(3) When a historical operator permit has expired, and if the visitor services permitted by it were adequately provided and consistent with the purposes of the refuge as determined by the Refuge Manager, the Refuge Manager shall renew the permit for a fixed term consistent with such new terms and conditions as are in the public interest. Should a historical operator decline to accept an offer of renewal, its rights as a historical operator shall be considered as terminated.

(4) If the Refuge Manager determines that permitted visitor services must be curtailed or reduced in scope or season to protect refuge resources, or for other purposes, the Refuge Manager shall require the historical operator to make such changes in visitor services. If more than one historical operator providing the same type of visitor services is required to have those services curtailed, the Refuge Manager shall establish a proportionate reduction of visitor services among all such historical operators, taking into account historical operating levels and other appropriate factors, so as to achieve a fair curtailment of visitor services among the historical operators. If the level of visitor services must be so curtailed that only one historical operator feasibly may continue to provide the visitor services, the Refuge Manager shall select one historical operator to continue to provide the curtailed visitor services through a competitive selection process.

(5) The rights of a historical operator shall terminate if the historical operator fails to provide the visitor services under the terms and conditions of a permit issued by the Refuge Manager or fails to provide the visitor services for a period of more than twenty four (24) consecutive months.

(6) The rights of a historical operator under this section shall terminate upon a change, after January 1, 1979, in the controlling interest of the historical operator through sale, assignment, devise, transfer or otherwise.

(7) The Refuge Manager may authorize other persons to provide visitor services in a refuge in addition to historical operators, as long as such other persons conduct the services in a manner compatible with the purposes of the refuge.

(d) *Visitor services initially authorized after January 1, 1979, ''preferred operators''.* (1) In selecting persons to provide, and in permitting any type of visitor service, excepting guided hunting or fishing, the Refuge Manager will give a preference to preferred operators determined qualified to provide such visitor services. Preferences for most directly affected Native Corporation(s) and local residents are equal and are not additive.

(2) In selecting persons to provide any type of visitor service for refuges subject to a preferred operator preference under this section, the Refuge Manager will publicly solicit competitive offers for persons to apply for a permit, or the renewal of a permit, to provide such visitor service pursuant to Service procedures. Preferred operators must submit a responsive offer to such solicitation in order to effect their preference. If, as a result of the solicitation, an offer from a person other than a preferred operator is determined to be the best offer and that offeror is determined to be capable of carrying out the terms of the permit, the preferred operator which submitted the most responsive offer shall be given an opportunity to substantially equal the best offer received by amending its offer. If the amended offer of the preferred operator is considered by the Refuge Manager as being substantially equal to the terms of the best offer, the preferred operator, if determined to be capable of carrying out the terms of the permit, shall be awarded the visitor service permit. If the preferred operator fails to meet these requirements, the Refuge Manager shall award the permit to the person who submitted the best offer in response to the solicitation. The Native Corporation(s) determined to be ''most directly affected'' under this section and local residents have equal preference.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Refuge Manager from authorizing persons other than preferred operators to provide visitor services in refuge areas so long as the procedures described in this section have been followed with respect to preferred operators. Preferred operators are not entitled by this section to provide all visitor services in a qualified refuge.

(4) An offer from a Native Corporation or a local corporation under this section must document its controlling interest in the entity or in the case of a joint venture, all partners, making the offer.

(5) The preferences described in this section may not be sold, assigned, transferred, or devised, directly or indirectly.

(e) *Preference to Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated (CIRI).* (1) Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, in cooperation with village corporations within Cook Inlet Region when appropriate, shall have a right of first refusal to provide new visitor services within that portion of the Kenai National Moose Range (Kenai National Wildlife Refuge) within the boundaries of Cook Inlet Region. The CIRI shall have ninety (90) days from receipt of a prospectus in which to exercise its right.

(2) In order to exercise this right of first refusal, CIRI must submit an offer responsive to the terms of a visitor services solicitation. If CIRI makes such an offer and is determined by the Refuge Manager to be capable of carrying out the terms of the special use permit, it shall be awarded the permit. If it does not, the permit may be awarded to another person pursuant to a showing that such other person can carry out the conditions of the special use permit in a manner compatible with the purposes of the refuge. An offer being made by CIRI under this section must document controlling interest by CIRI when made in cooperation with village corporations within the Cook Inlet Region. The CIRI right of first refusal shall have precedence over the rights of preferred operators.

(3) The right of first refusal described in this section may not be sold, transferred, devised, or assigned, directly or indirectly.

(f) *Most directly affected Native Corporation determination.* (1) Prior to the issuance of a solicitation document for any new visitor service in a refuge, the Refuge Manager shall provide an opportunity for any Native Corporation interested in providing visitor services within that refuge to submit an application to the Refuge Manager to be determined ''most directly affected'' Native Corporation. The application shall include but not be limited to, the following information:

(i) The name, address, and telephone number of the Native Corporation, the date of incorporation, its articles of incorporation and structure, and the name of the applicable refuge area;

(ii) The location of the corporation's population center or centers;

(iii) An assessment of the socio-economic impacts, including historical and traditional use, and their effects on the Native Corporation as a result of the expansion or establishment of the refuge; and

(iv) Any other information the Native Corporation believes is relevant.

(2) Upon receipt of all applications from interested Native Corporations, the Refuge Manager will determine the ''most directly affected'' Native Corporation based on, but not limited to, the following criteria:

(i) The number of acres of surface land within and adjoining the refuge that the Native Corporation owns, or which has been selected under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, unless such selection is determined to be invalid or is relinquished;

(ii) The distance and accessibility from the Native Corporation's population center and/or business address to the applicable refuge; and

(iii) The socio-economic impacts, including historic and traditional use, and their effects as a result of the expansion or establishment of the refuge.

(3) In the event that more than one Native Corporation is determined to be equally affected, each such Native Corporation shall be considered as a preferred operator under this section.

(4) The Refuge Manager's ''most directly affected'' Native Corporation determination or when requested, the Regional Director's appeal decision for a

refuge is applicable for all new visitor services in that refuge.

(5) Any Native Corporation that has not applied for a most directly affected Native Corporation determination may apply for a determination upon issuance of a future solicitation for a new visitor service. A corporation determined to be most directly affected for a refuge will maintain that status for all future visitor service solicitations.

(g) *Appeal procedures*. Any person(s) who believe that they have been improperly denied rights with respect to providing visitor services under this section may appeal the denial to the Regional Director. Such an appeal must be submitted in writing within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the denial from which an appeal is sought. The appeals process as defined in 50 CFR subpart F, 36.41(b) will apply with exception of the period of time allowed to file an appeal.

[62 FR 1842, Jan. 14, 1997]

Subpart E—Refuge Specific Regulations

§ 36.39 Public use.

(a) *General*. Public use of Alaska National Wildlife Refuges (NWR) is permitted subject to all other parts of 50 CFR part 36, those sections of 50 CFR subchapter C not supplemented by part 36, and the following refuge-specific requirements:

(b) *Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge*. (1) Amchitka Island—closed to all public access, occupancy and use, unless specifically authorized by a special use permit issued jointly by the Refuge Manager and the U.S. Navy (Commanding Officer, Fleet Surveillance Support Command, Chesapeake, Virginia).

(c) *Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Complex*. (1) The Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge (Complex) includes the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge, the Chignik and Ugashik Units of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge and the Seal Cape Area of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

(2) Off-road vehicles are permitted on the refuge complex under § 36.12(a),§ 36.39(c)(2)(ii) or § 36.39(c)(2)(iii) and must meet the following conditions:

(i) Vehicles are limited to three or four-wheeled vehicles with a maximum gross weight of 650 pounds as listed by the manufacturer.

(ii) ORV's are permitted on the following trails only: Yantarni Bay Airstrip; Yantarni Bay Airstrip to beach trail; and Yantarni Bay Airstrip to oil well site trail. Maps of the above areas are available from the Refuge Manager.

(iii) Subject to the weight and size restrictions listed in (i) above, subsistence use of off-road vehicles, as authorized by 50 CFR 36.12(a) is allowed throughout the Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Complex.

(3) Camping is permitted on the Refuge Complex subject to the following restrictions:

(i) These camping limits do not apply to subsistence users except at Big Creek where they apply to all refuge complex users.

(ii) No permanent improvements may be made to campsites without a special use permit. All materials brought on to the refuge complex must be removed upon cessation of camping unless authorized by a special use permit.

(iii) Other than reserved sites authorized by special use permits, camping at one location is limited to seven consecutive nights from August 1 through November 15 within ¼ mile of the following waters: Becharof Lake in the Severson Peninsula area (Island Arm); Becharof Lake Outlet; Ugashik Narrows; Big Creek; Gertrude Lake; and Gertrude Creek between Gertrude Lake and the King Salmon River. Maps of the above areas are available from the Refuge Manager.

(iv) Tent camps must be moved a minimum of one mile following each seven-night camping stay during the periods specified above.

(4) Temporary facilities may be authorized on the Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge Complex by special use permit only, subject to the following conditions:

(i) Except for administrative or subsistence purposes, new temporary facilities are prohibited within ¼ mile of the Becharof Lake shoreline.

(ii) Except for administrative purposes, new temporary facilities are prohibited in the following areas: within ¼ mile of the shorelines of Gertrude Lake and Long Lake; within ¼ mile of the airstrip on the south side of the King Salmon River approximately ½ mile above the confluence of Gertrude Creek and the King Salmon River; within ¼ mile of the shoreline of Upper and Lower Ugashik Lakes; within ¼ mile of the shoreline of Becharof Lake outlet; and within ¼ mile of the shoreline of Big Creek. Maps of the above areas are available from the Refuge Manager.

(d)–(h) [Reserved]

(i) *Kenai National Wildlife Refuge*—(1) *Aircraft*. (i) The operation of aircraft on the Kenai NWR, except in an emergency, is permitted only as authorized in designated areas as described below. These areas are also depicted on a map available from the Refuge Manager.

(A) Within the Canoe Lakes, Andy Simons, and Mystery Creek units of the Kenai Wilderness, only the following lakes are designated for airplane operations:

CANOE LAKES UNIT

Bedlam Lake
Bird Lake
Cook Lake
Grouse Lake
King Lake
Mull Lake
Nekutak Lake
Norak Lake
Sandpiper Lake
Scenic Lake
Shoepac Lake
Snowshoe Lake
Taiga Lake
Tangerra Lake
Vogel Lake
Wilderness Lake

Pepper, Gene, and Swanson Lakes are only open for sport ice fishing.

ANDY SIMONS UNIT

Emerald Lake
Green Lake
Harvey Lake
High Lake
Iceberg Lake
Kolomin Lakes
Lower Russian Lake
Martin Lake
Pothole Lake
Twin Lakes
Upper Russian Lake
Windy Lake
Dinglestadt Glacier terminus lake
Wusnesenski Glacier terminus lake

Tustumena Lake and all wilderness lakes within one mile of the shoreline of Tustumena Lake.

All unnamed lakes in sections 1 & 2, T. 1 S., R. 10 W., and sections 4, 5, 8, & 9, T. 1 S., R. 9 W., S.M., AK.

MYSTERY CREEK UNIT

An unnamed lake in section 11, T. 6 N., R. 5 W., S.M., AK.

(B) Airplanes may operate on all lakes outside the Kenai Wilderness, except those lakes with recreational developments, including, but not limited to, campgrounds, campsites, and public hiking trails connected to road waysides. The non-wilderness lakes closed to aircraft operations are as follows:

NORTH OF STERLING HIGHWAY

Afonasi Lake
Anertz Lake
Breeze Lake
Cashka Lake
Dabbler Lake
Dolly Varden Lake
Forest Lake
Imeri Lake
Lili Lake
Mosquito Lake
Rainbow Lake
Silver Lake
Upper Jean Lake
Watson Lake
Weed Lake
West Lake

All lakes in the Skilak Loop Area (South of Sterling Highway and North of Skilak Lake) are closed to aircraft except that airplanes may land on Bottenintnin Lake, which is open year-around and Hidden Lake, which is only open for sport ice fishing.

SOUTH OF STERLING HIGHWAY

Headquarters Lake is restricted to administrative use only.

(ii) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, the operation of aircraft is prohibited between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, on any lake where nesting trumpeter swans and/or their broods are present, except Windy and Lonesome Lakes where the closure is between May 1 and September 10 inclusive.

(iii) The operation of wheeled aircraft, at the pilot's own risk, is only authorized on the unmaintained Big Indian Creek Airstrip, on gravel areas within ½ mile of Wusnesenski Glacier terminus lake, and within the SE¼,

section 16 and SW¼, section 15, T. 4 S., R. 8 W., Seward Meridian.

(iv) Unlicensed aircraft are permitted to operate on the refuge only as authorized by a special use permit from the Refuge Manager.

(v) Airplanes may operate only within designated areas on the Chickaloon Flats, as depicted on a map available from the Refuge Manager.

(vi) Airplane operation is permitted on the Kasilof River, the Chickaloon River outlet, and the Kenai River below Skilak Lake from June 15 through March 14. All other rivers on the refuge are closed to aircraft.

(2) *Motorboats.* Motorboats are authorized on all waters of the refuge except under the following conditions and within the following areas:

(i) Motorboats are not authorized on lakes within the Canoe Lakes Unit of the Kenai Wilderness, except those lakes designated for airplane operations as described on a map available from the Refuge Manager. Boat motor use is not authorized on those portions of the Moose and Swanson Rivers within the Canoe Lakes Unit of the Kenai Wilderness.

(ii) That section of the Kenai River from the outlet of Skilak Lake downstream for three miles is closed to motorboat use between March 15 and June 14, inclusive. However, any boat having a motor attached may drift or row through this section provided the motor is not operating.

(iii) That section of the Kenai River from the powerline crossing located approximately one mile below the confluence of the Russian and Kenai Rivers downstream to Skilak Lake is closed to motorboats. However, any boat having a motor attached may drift or row through this section provided the motor is not operating.

(iv) Motors in excess of 10 horsepower are not authorized on the Moose, Swanson, Funny, Chickaloon (upstream of river mile 7.5), Killey, and Fox Rivers.

(v) A ''no-wake'' restriction applies to Engineer, Upper and Lower Ohmer, Bottenintnin, Upper and Lower Jean, Kelly, Petersen, Watson, Imeri, Afonasi, Dolly Varden, and Rainbow Lakes.

(vi) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, operation of a motorboat is prohibited between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, on any lake where nesting trumpeter swans and/or their broods are present, except Windy and Lonesome Lakes where the closure is between May 1 and September 10, inclusive.

(3) *Off-Road Vehicles.* (i) The use of air cushion, airboat, or other motorized watercraft, except motorboats, is not allowed on the Kenai NWR, except as authorized by a special use permit from the Refuge Manager.

(ii) Off-road vehicle use, including operation on lake and river ice, is not permitted. Licensed highway vehicles are permitted on Hidden, Engineer, Kelly, Petersen, and Watson Lakes for ice fishing purposes only, and must enter and exit lakes via existing boat ramps.

(4) *Snowmobiles.* Operation of snowmobiles is authorized on the Kenai NWR subject to the following conditions and exceptions:

(i) Snowmobiles are permitted between December 1 and April 30 only when the Refuge Manager determines that there is adequate snowcover to protect underlying vegetation and soils. During this time, the Refuge Manager will authorize, through public notice, the use of snowmobiles less than 46 inches in width and less than 1,000 pounds (450 kg) in weight. Designated snowmobile areas are described on a map available from the Refuge Manager.

(ii) All areas above timberline, except Caribou Hills, are closed to snowmobile use.

(iii) The area within sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, T. 4 N., R. 10 W., S.M., AK., east of the Sterling Highway right-of-way, including the refuge headquarters complex, the environmental education/cross-country ski trails, Headquarters and Nordic lakes, and the area north of the east fork of Slikok Creek and northwest of a prominent seismic trail to Funny River Road, is closed to snowmobile use.

(iv) An area, including the Swanson River Canoe Route and portages, beginning at the Paddle Lake parking area, then west and north along the Canoe Lakes wilderness boundary to the Swanson River, continuing northeast along the river to Wild Lake Creek,

then east to the west shore of Shoepac Lake, south to the east shore of Antler Lake, and west to the beginning point near Paddle Lake, is closed to snowmobile use.

(v) An area, including the Swan Lake Canoe Route, and several road-connected public recreational lakes, bounded on the west by the Swanson River Road, on the north by the Swan Lake Road, on the east from a point at the east end of Swan Lake Road south to the west bank of the Moose River, and on the south by the refuge boundary, is closed to snowmobile use.

(vi) Within the Skilak Loop Special Management Area, snowmobiles are prohibited, except on Hidden, Kelly, Petersen and Engineer lakes for ice fishing access only. Upper and Lower Skilak Lake campground boat launches may be used as access points for snowmobile use on Skilak Lake.

(vii) Snowmobiles may not be used on maintained roads within the refuge. Snowmobiles may cross a maintained road after stopping and when traffic on the roadway allows safe snowmobile crossing.

(viii) Snowmobiles may not be used for racing or for the harassment of wildlife.

(5) *Hunting and Trapping.* (i) Firearms may not be discharged within ¼ mile of designated public campgrounds, trailheads, waysides, buildings or the Sterling Highway from the east refuge boundary to the east junction of the Skilak Loop Road.

(ii) A special use permit, available from the Refuge Manager, is required prior to baiting black bears.

(iii) Hunting with the aid or use of a dog for taking big game is permitted only for black bear, and then only under the terms of a special use permit from the Refuge Manager.

(iv) Hunting and trapping within sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, T. 4 N., R. 10 W., S.M., AK., encompassing the Kenai NWR headquarters/visitor center and associated environmental education trails, are prohibited. The boundary of these administrative and environmental education areas is depicted on a map available from the Refuge Manager.

(6) *Fishing.* Fishing is prohibited June 1 to August 15, on the south bank of the Kenai River from the Kenai-Russian River Ferry dock to a point 100 feet downstream.

(7) *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 Road and Keystone Drive to the downstream limits of the streamside easements. You may obtain maps showing these closed areas from the Refuge Manager by referring to Sections 1, 2, and 3 of Township 4 North, Range 10 West, Seward Meridian.

(j) *Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge*—(1) *Seasonal public use closure of the O'Malley River Area.* The area within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge described in this paragraph (j)(1) is closed to all public access, occupancy, and use from June 25 through September 30, except for individuals participating in the O'Malley River Bear-Viewing Program. The area subject to seasonal closure consists of lands and waters located within Township 33 South, Range 30 West, Seward Meridian, Alaska, consisting of approximately 2,560 acres, and more particularly described as follows: Township 33 South, Range 30 West, Seward Meridian, Alaska, all of Section 25; all of Section 26, excluding U.S. Survey 10875 and the adjacent riparian ownership (Koniag Inc.) fronting the survey and extending to the center of Karluk Lake; and all of Sections 35 and 36, excluding U.S. Survey 10876 and the adjacent riparian ownership (Koniag Inc.) fronting the survey and extending to the center of Karluk Lake. Maps of the closure area are available from the Refuge.

(2) *Access easement provision.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph (j), there exists a 25-foot-wide access easement on an existing trail within the Koniag Inc. Regional Native Corporation lands within properties described in paragraph (j)(1) of this section in favor of the United States of America.

(3) *Permit requirement for Conservation Easement lands.* Pursuant to the terms of a Conservation Easement held by the United States and the State of Alaska, we manage public use of certain lands owned by Koniag, Inc. These lands are inholdings within the exterior boundaries of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Conservation Easement was recorded in the Kodiak Recording District, Alaska, on December 6, 2002, as document number 2002–003448–0. The lands subject to the Conservation Easement to which the permit requirement in this paragraph apply are all lands within ½ mile of the west shore of Karluk Lake, from the lake outlet to the southern boundary of T. 32 S., R. 30 W. (surveyed), Seward Meridian; all lands within ½ mile of the east shore of Karluk Lake, from the lake outlet to a point due east of the north end of Camp Island; and all lands within a ½-mile band of land on either side of the Karluk River, from the Karluk Lake outlet downstream to the refuge boundary. A map is available from the refuge showing the location of the easement lands that are subject to the permit requirement. You are prohibited from using these lands unless:

(i) You have a nontransferable permit from the refuge;

(ii) You are a concessionaire or a client of a concessionaire authorized by Koniag, Inc., to provide revenue-producing visitor services;

(iii) You are an authorized user in accordance with section 7(d) of the Conservation Easement; or

(iv) You are limiting your use of the property to public access easements established under section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

(4) *Camping prohibition near facilities.* On lands within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, you are prohibited from camping within one-quarter mile of

public use cabins and Federal and administrative facilities, unless such activity is specifically authorized in a Refuge Special Use Permit. An administrative facility means any facility or site administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the State of Alaska for public entry or other administrative purposes, including but not limited to cabins, storage buildings, piers, docks, weirs, refuge offices, visitor centers, and public access and parking sites. Maps of the locations of public use cabins and administrative facilities are available from Refuge Headquarters in Kodiak, Alaska.

(5) *Snowmachine prohibition.* Snowmachines, as defined in §36.2, are prohibited within an approximately 4,972-acre area encompassing Den Mountain and adjacent highlands. The summit of Den Mountain is located within Township 29 South, Range 24 West, Seward Meridian, Alaska. Maps of the closed area are available from Refuge Headquarters in Kodiak, Alaska.

[51 FR 32332, Sept. 11, 1986, as amended at 51 FR 41509, Nov. 17, 1986; 60 FR 37311, July 19, 1995; 61 FR 29497, June 11, 1996; 64 FR 14154, Mar. 24, 1999; 71 FR 33259, June 8, 2006; 75 FR 16639, Apr. 1, 2010]

Subpart F—Permits and Public Participation and Closure Procedures

§ 36.41 Permits.

(a) *Applicability.* The regulations contained in this section apply to the issuance and administration of competitively and noncompetitively issued permits for economic and/or other privileged uses on all national wildlife refuges in Alaska. Nothing in this section requires the refuge manager to issue a special use permit if not otherwise mandated by statute to do so. Supplemental procedures for granting historical use, Native Corporation, and local preferences in the selection of commercial operators to hold permits to provide visitor services, other than hunting and fishing guiding on refuges in Alaska, are addressed in § 36.37, Revenue producing visitor services.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, the term or terms:

Commercial visitor service means any service or activity made available for a fee, commission, brokerage or other compensation to persons who visit a refuge, including such services as providing food, accommodations, transportation, tours, and guides. Included is any activity where one participant/member or group of participants pays more in fees than the other participants (non-member fees, etc.), or fees are paid to the organization which are in excess of the bona fide expenses of the trip;

Entire business means all assets including, but not limited to, equipment, facilities, and other holdings directly associated with the permittee's type of commercial visitor service authorized by permit. This term also includes assets held under the name of separate business entities, which provide the same specific type of commercial visitor services authorized by permit, that the permittee has a financial interest in. The term does not include related enterprises owned by the permittee such as taxidermy and travel services;

Immediate family means the spouse and children, either by birth or adoption, of the permittee.

Operations plan means a narrative description of the commercial operations which contains all required information identified in the prospectus;

Permit means a special use permit issued by the refuge manager which authorizes a commercial visitor service or other activity restricted by law or regulation on a national wildlife refuge;

Prospectus means the document that the Service uses in soliciting competition to award commercial visitor services on a refuge;

Subcontracting means any activity in which the permittee provides financial or other remuneration to anyone other than employees to conduct the specific commercial services authorized by the Service. The permittee's primary authorized activities must be conducted in a genuine employer/employee relationship where the source of all remuneration for services provided to clients is from the permittee. Subcontracting does not apply to booking services or authorized secondary services provided to clients in support of

the permittee's primary authorized activities (e.g., a guide paying a marine or air taxi operator to transport clients);

Subletting means any activity in which the permittee receives financial or other remuneration in return for allowing another commercial operator to conduct any of the permittee's authorized activities in the permittee's use area; and

Use area means the designated area where commercial services may be conducted by the permittee.

(c) *General provisions.* In all cases where a permit is required, the permittee must abide by the conditions under which the permit was issued. Refuge managers will provide written notice to the permittee in all cases where documentation of noncompliance is prepared for use in any administrative proceeding involving the permittee.

(d) *Application.* (1) This section and other regulations in this part 36, generally applicable to the National Wildlife Refuge System, require that permits be obtained from the refuge manager. For activities on the following refuges, request permits from the respective refuge manager in the following locations:

Refuge	Office location
Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge.	King Salmon.
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.	Homer.
Aleutian Islands Unit, Alaska Maritime NWR.	Homer.
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	Fairbanks.
Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	King Salmon.
Innoko National Wildlife Refuge	McGrath.
Izembek National Wildlife Refuge	Cold Bay.
Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge	Fairbanks.
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge	Soldotna.
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge	Kodiak.
Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge	Galena.
Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge	Galena.
Selawik National Wildlife Refuge	Kotzebue.
Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge	Tok.
Togiak National Wildlife Refuge	Dillingham.
Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	Bethel.
Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	Fairbanks.

(2) For noncompetitively issued permits, the applicant may present the application verbally if he/she is unable to prepare a written application. The refuge manager will keep a written record of such verbal application. For competitively issued permits, the applicant must submit a written application in the format delineated in the prospectus or other designated format of the Service.

(3) The refuge manager will grant or deny applications for noncompetitively issued permits in writing within 45 days, except for good cause. For competitively issued permits, the refuge manager will grant or deny applications in accordance with the time frame established in the prospectus, except for good cause.

(4) Refuge managers may establish application period deadlines for individual refuges for both competitively and noncompetitively issued permits. The refuge manager will send notification of availability for commercial opportunities and application deadlines to existing and/or the previous year's permittees. He/she will publish the notice in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the State and in at least one local newspaper if available, and will make available for broadcast on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform local prospective applicants.

(5) The Service may limit the number of applications that an individual may submit for competitively awarded offerings.

(e) *Competitively awarded permits.* (1) Where the number of available permits is limited, refuge managers will award permits competitively. A prospectus with invitation to bid system will be the primary competitive method used for selecting commercial visitor services. Where justified, other selection methods, including but not limited to lotteries, may be used. Such circumstances may include, but not be limited to, the timely refilling of use areas that have become vacant during regularly scheduled terms to prevent commercial visitor service opportunities from going unused, and initiating trial programs on individual refuges. The refuge manager has discretionary authority to issue noncompetitive permits on a one-time, short-term basis to accredited educational institutions and other nonprofit organizations to conduct primarily environmental education-related activities that also may be recreational in nature in use areas where permits for that type of guided

recreational activity are otherwise limited to competitive award.

(2) Where numbers of permits have been limited for an activity prior to the promulgation of these regulations and a prospectus with invitation to bid system has not yet been developed, refuge managers may issue noncompetitive five-year permits consistent with the terms set forth in paragraph (e)(16) of this section on a one-time basis to existing permittees.

(3) The Service will publish notice of all solicitations for competition in accordance with paragraph (d)(4) of this section and include reasonable application periods of not less than 60 days. When competitively selecting permittees for an activity in a use area where permits for that activity were not previously competitively awarded, the Service will publish notice of the upcoming opportunity a minimum of 18 months prior to the effective date of the permit term.

(4) All prospectuses will identify the selection criteria that the Service will use to evaluate the proposals. All prospectuses involving commercial visitor services must include experience and performance in providing the same or similar services as a criterion. In evaluating the experience of an applicant, the Service will specifically consider knowledge of the specific area covered by the prospectus and the nature of the technical skills required to provide quality service to the public.

(5) A panel of Service employees who use a scoring process based on the selection criteria will evaluate and rank applications received in response to a prospectus.

(6) The Service has discretionary authority to not evaluate or consider proposals that are incomplete or improperly submitted.

(7) The Service may establish minimum scores to qualify for the award of permits. If established, these minimum scores will be identified in the prospectus.

(8) The Service may establish limits on the number of use areas within an individual refuge, or on refuges statewide, in which a permittee is authorized to operate. This limit applies to different corporations in which the same individual has any ownership interests.

(9) When vacancies occur in competitively filled use areas, the procedure for reissuing the permits will depend on how long it has been since the permit originally was issued. The Service will award the permit to the next highest ranking interested applicant in the original solicitation, if a vacancy occurs within the first 12 months of the permit's effective date. Resolicited competition for the area will occur as soon as practicable if:

(i) A vacancy occurs after 12 months of the permit's effective date; and

(ii) At least 24 months of the original permit term is available for a new permittee after completion of the solicitation, application, evaluation and awards period. If less than 24 months of the term of the permit is available, the Service has the discretion to solicit competition during the regularly scheduled solicitation period. The Service may annually issue noncompetitive permits for vacant areas, where there has not been significant permittee interest, until competition can be solicited in conjunction with other solicitations for vacant areas.

(10) Terms of permits awarded under the prospectus with invitation method are valid for 5 years except in those instances where the Service issues permits to fill vacancies occurring during a scheduled award cycle. In these instances, the permit duration is limited to the expiration date of the original award period. Permits awarded under the prospectus by invitation method must be renewed noncompetitively by the refuge manager for a period of 5 additional years upon application and a showing of permittee compliance with all applicable permit terms and conditions and a satisfactory record of performance. After one renewal, the Service shall not extend or noncompetitively renew another permit.

(11) Permit privileges may be transferred to other qualified entities that demonstrate the ability to meet Service standards, as outlined in the prospectus upon which the existing permit was based, subject to approval by the refuge manager. Requests for transfers must be made in writing to the refuge manager. A permittee who transfers

his/her privileges will not be eligible to be considered for competitively awarded permits for the same type of activity on the same national wildlife refuge for a period of three years following the authorized transfer. The Service retains complete discretion in allowing transfers. In general, the Service approves transfers only upon demonstrating that it is to the government's benefit and if all the following criteria are satisfied:

(i) The transfer is part of the sale or disposition of the current permittee's entire business as earlier defined;

(ii) The current permittee was either conducting the commercial operation in the refuge under authorization of a permit for a minimum of 12 years or owns significant real property in the area, the value of which is dependent on holding a refuge permit. Consideration of the last element will include, but is not limited to:

(A) The relationship of the real property to permitted refuge activities as documented in the operations plan;

(B) The percentage that the authorized refuge activities comprise of the total commercial use associated with the real property; and

(C) The appraised value of the real property.

(iii) The transferee must be independently qualified to hold the permit under the standards of the prospectus of the original existing permit.

(iv) The transferee has an acceptable history of compliance with State and Federal fish and wildlife and related permit regulations during the past 5 years. An individual with any felony conviction is an ineligible transferee. Transfer approval to an individual having any violations, convictions, or pleas of nolo contendere for fish and wildlife related federal misdemeanors or State violations will be discretionary. Denial is based on, but not limited to, whether the individual committed any violation in which the case disposition resulted in any of the following:

(A) Any jail time served or probation;

(B) Any criminal fine of $250 or greater;

(C) Forfeiture of equipment or harvested animal (or parts thereof) valued at $250 or greater;

(D) Suspension of privileges or revocation of any fish and wildlife related license/permits;

(E) Other alternative sentencing that indicates the penalty is of equal severity to the foregoing elements; or

(F) Any multiple convictions or pleas of nolo contendere for fish and wildlife-related Federal misdemeanors or State fish and wildlife-related violations or misdemeanors irrespective of the amount of the fine.

(12) The transferee must follow the operations plan of the original permittee. The transferee may modify the operations plan with the written consent of the refuge manager as long as the change does not result in increased adverse impacts to refuge resources or other refuge users.

(13) Upon timely approval of the transfer, the Service will issue the new permittee a permit for the remaining portion of the original permit term. The refuge manager retains the right to restrict, suspend, revoke, or not renew the permit for failure to comply with its terms and conditions.

(14) Permit privileges issued under this paragraph (e) may be transferred, subject to refuge manager approval, to a former spouse when a court awards permit-associated business assets in a divorce settlement agreement to that person. The recipient must independently qualify to hold the originally issued permit under the minimum standards identified by the Service, and the permittee must have an acceptable history of compliance as set forth in paragraph (e)(11)(iv) of this section.

(15) Permit privileges issued under this paragraph (e) may be transferred in the case of death or disability of the permittee, subject to refuge manager approval, as provided in this paragraph (e). In these cases, the permit privileges may pass to a spouse who can demonstrate he/she is capable of providing the authorized services and who has an acceptable history of compliance as set forth in paragraph (e)(11)(iv) of this section. A spouse who lacks any required license(s) but otherwise qualifies may hire an employee, who holds the required license(s) and who has an acceptable history of compliance as set forth in paragraph

(e)(11)(iv) of this section, to assist in the operation. Permit privileges may also pass to another member of the immediate family or a person who was a business partner at the time of original permit issuance. This person must be independently qualified under the minimum standards identified by the Service at the time of original permit issuance and have an acceptable history of compliance as set forth in paragraph (e)(11)(iv) of this section.

(16) Upon September 26, 1997, refuge managers will amend existing competitively-awarded permits through the prospectus method to make the terms fully consistent with this section, including eligibility for a 5-year noncompetitive renewal.

(f) *Fees*. Permittees must pay fees formally established by regional and/or nation-wide Service policy. The refuge manager must document any fee exemption.

(g) *Subletting and subcontracting*. A permittee may not sublet any part of an authorized use area. Subcontracting any service authorized by the permit requires written approval from the refuge manager unless the subcontracted service is specifically identified in the permittee's approved perations plan.

(h) *Restriction, suspension and revocation of permits*. The refuge manager may suspend, revoke, or reasonably restrict the terms of a permit for noncompliance with the terms and conditions of the regulations in this subchapter C; for nonuse of the permit; for violations/convictions (including pleas of nolo contendere) of any law or regulation pertaining to the same type of activity authorized by the permit, whether or not the activity occurred on or off the refuge; to protect public health or safety; or if the refuge manager determines the use to be incompatible with refuge purposes or is inconsistent with the Service's obligations under Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. All actions pertaining to this paragraph are subject to the appeal process as set forth in paragraph (i) of this section.

(i) *Appeals*. (1) Any person adversely affected by a refuge manager's decision or order relating to the person's permit, or application for a permit, has the right to have the decision or order reviewed by the regional director. This section does not apply to permits or applications for rights-of-way. See 50 CFR 29.22 for the hearing and appeals procedure on rights-of-way.

(2) Prior to making any adverse decision or order on any permit or an application for a noncompetitively issued permit, the refuge manager will notify the permittee or applicant, verbally or in writing, of the proposed action and its effective date. A permittee or applicant of noncompetitively issued permits, shall have 45 calendar days after notification in which to present to the refuge manager, orally or in writing, a statement in opposition to the proposed action or effective date. Notification in writing to a valid permit holder shall occur within 10 calendar days after receipt of the statement in opposition to the refuge manager's final decision or order. An applicant for a noncompetitively issued permit shall be notified in writing within 30 calendar days after receipt of the statement in opposition, of the refuge manager's final decision or order. An applicant for a competitively issued permit who is not selected will not receive advance notice of the award decision. Such applicants, who wish to appeal the decision must appeal directly to the regional director within the time period provided for in paragraph (i)(3) of this section.

(3) The permittee or applicant shall have 45 calendar days from the postmarked date of the refuge manager's final decision or order in which to file a written appeal to the regional director. In appeals involving applicants who were not selected during a competitive selection process, the selected applicant concurrently will have the opportunity to provide information to the regional director prior to the final decision. Selected applicants who choose to take advantage of this opportunity, will retain their right of appeal should the appeal of the unsuccessful applicant result in reversal or revision of the original decision. For purposes of reconsideration, appellants shall present the following information:

(i) Any statement or documentation, in addition to that included in the initial application, permit or competitive prospectus, which demonstrates that

the appellant satisfies the criteria set forth in the document under which the permit application/award was made;

(ii) The basis for the permit applicant's disagreement with the decision or order being appealed; and

(iii) Whether or not the permit applicant requests an informal hearing before the regional director.

(4) The regional director will provide a hearing if requested by the applicant. After consideration of the written materials and oral hearing, and within a reasonable time, the regional director shall affirm, reverse, or modify the refuge manager's decision or order and shall set forth in writing the basis for the decision. The applicant must be sent a copy of the decision promptly. The decision will constitute final agency action.

(5) Permittee compliance with any decision or order of a refuge manager shall be required during the appeal process unless the regional director makes a preliminary finding contrary to the refuge manager's decision, and prepares a written determination that such action is not detrimental to the interests of the United States, or upon submission and acceptance of a bond deemed adequate by the refuge manager to indemnify the United States from loss or damage.

(j) *State selection of guide-outfitters.* Nothing in this section will prohibit the Service from cooperating with the State of Alaska in administering the selection of sport fishing guides and big game hunting guide-outfitters operating on national wildlife refuges should the State develop a competitive selection process which is acceptable to the Service.

[62 FR 45340, Aug. 27, 1997]

§ 36.42 Public participation and closure procedures.

(a) *Authority.* The Refuge Manager may close an area or restrict an activity on an emergency, temporary, or permanent basis.

(b) *Criteria.* In determining whether to close an area or restrict an activity otherwise allowed, the Refuge Manager shall be guided by factors such as public health and safety, resource protection, protection of cultural or scientific values, subsistence uses, endangered or threatened species conservation, and other management considerations necessary to ensure that the activity or area is being managed in a manner compatible with the purposes for which the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge area was established.

(c) *Emergency closures or restrictions.* (1) Emergency closures or restrictions relating to the use of aircraft, snowmachines, motorboats, or nonmotorized surface transportation shall be made after notice and hearing;

(2) Emergency closures or restrictions relating to the taking of fish and wildlife shall be accompanied by notice with a subsequent hearing;

(3) Other emergency closures or restrictions shall become effective upon notice as prescribed in § 36.42(f); and

(4) No emergency closure or restriction shall be for a period exceeding 30 days.

(d) *Temporary closures or restrictions.* (1) Temporary closures or restrictions relating to the use of aircraft, snowmachines, motorboats or nonmotorized surface transportation, or to the taking of fish and wildlife, shall not be effective prior to notice and hearing in the vicinity of the area(s) affected by such closures or restriction, and other locations as appropriate;

(2) Other temporary closures shall be effective upon notice as prescribed in § 36.42(f);

(3) Temporary closures or restrictions shall extend only for so long as necessary to achieve their purposes, and in no case may exceed 12 months or be extended beyond that time.

(e) *Permanent closures or restrictions.* Permanent closures or restrictions shall be made only after notice and public hearings in the affected vicinity and other locations as appropriate, and after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(f) *Notice.* Emergency, temporary or permanent closures or restrictions shall be: (1) Published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the State and in at least one local newspaper if available, posted at community post offices within the vicinity affected, made available for broadcast on local radio stations in a manner reasonably calculated to inform residents in the affected vicinity, and designated

on a map which shall be available for public inspection at the office of the Refuge Manager and other places convenient to the public; or

(2) Designated by the posting of appropriate signs; or

(3) Both.

(g) *Openings*. In determining whether to open an area to public use or activity otherwise prohibited, the Refuge Manager shall provide notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER and shall, upon request, hold a hearing in the affected vicinity and other location, as appropriate prior to making a final determination.

(h) Except as otherwise specifically permitted under the provision of this part, entry into closed areas or failure to abide by restrictions established under this section is prohibited.

TABLE I TO PART 36—SUMMARY LISTING THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES IN ALASKA AS ESTABLISHED BY THE ALASKA LANDS ACT, PUB. L. 96–487, DECEMBER 2, 1980

1. Alaska Maritime, including:
   Aleutian Island*
   Bering Sea*
   Bogoslof*
   Chamisso*
   Forrester Island*
   Hazy Islands*
   Pribilof*
   Saint Lazaria*
   Semidi*
   Simeonof*
   Tuxedni*
2. Alaska Peninsula
3. Arctic, including: William O. Douglas*
4. Becharof**
5. Innoko
6. Izembek*
7. Kanuti
8. Kenai*
9. Kodiak*
10. Koyukuk
11. Nowitna
12. Selawik
13. Tetlin
14. Togiak, including: Cape Newenham*
15. Yukon Delta, including:
   Clarence Rhode*
   Hazen Bay*
   Nunivak*
16. Yukon Flats*

*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.

PART 37—GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL EXPLORATION OF THE COASTAL PLAIN, ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

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APPENDIX I TO PART 37—LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COASTAL PLAIN, ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1002, Pub. L. 96–487, 94 Stat. 2449, as amended by sec. 110, Pub. L. 97–394, 96 Stat. 1982 (16 U.S.C. 3142); sec. 110, Pub. L. 89–665, as added by sec. 206, Pub. L. 96–515, 94 Stat. 2996 (16 U.S.C. 470h–2); sec. 401, Pub. L. 148, 49 Stat. 383, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715s); 31 U.S.C. 9701; 5 U.S.C. 301; 209 DM 6.1.

SOURCE: 48 FR 16858, Apr. 19, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

NOTE: The information collection requirements contained in this part do not require approval by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, because there are fewer than 10 respondents annually.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 37.1 Purpose.

These regulations implement the requirement of section 1002(d) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 94 Stat. 2450, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 3142(d), that the Secretary establish guidelines governing surface geological and geophysical exploration for oil and gas within the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Section 1002 mandates an oil and gas exploration program for the refuge's coastal plain. The program shall culminate in a report to Congress which contains, among other things, the identification of those areas within the coastal plain that have oil and gas production potential, an estimate of the volume of oil and gas concerned, the description of the wildlife, its habitat, and other resources that are within the areas identified, and an evaluation of the adverse effects that the carrying out of further exploration for, and the development and production of, oil and gas within such areas will have on the refuge's resources. It is the objective of this program to ascertain the best possible data and information concerning the probable existence, location, volume, and potential for further exploration, development, and production of oil and gas within the coastal plain without significantly adversely affecting the wildlife, its habitat, or the environment and without unnecessary duplication of exploratory activities. These regulations prescribe the requirements and procedures for obtaining authorization for and the conduct of such exploratory activities, and for submitting to the Department the resulting data and information. These regulations also describe other matters relating to the administration of the program.

§ 37.2 Definitions.

The following definitions are applicable to the sections of this part.

(a) *Act* means section 1002 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 94 Stat. 2449, as amended by section 110 of Pub. L. 97–394, 96 Stat. 1982, 16 U.S.C. 3142.

(b) *Adequate protective cover* means snow or a frostline, or both, sufficient to protect the vegetation and soil from significant adverse effects due to the operation of surface equipment, as determined by the Regional Director.

(c) *Coastal lagoons* means the waters and submerged lands between the mainland and the offshore barrier islands that lie between Brownlow Point and the Aichilik River within the coastal plain.

(d) *Coastal plain* means that area shown on the map entitled ''Arctic National Wildlife Refuge'', dated August 1980, and legally described in appendix I of this part.

(e) *Cultural resource* means any district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering or culture, as determined in accordance with 36 CFR 60.6.

(f) *Department* means the Department of the Interior and any of its component bureaus and offices.

(g) *Director* means the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of his authorized representative.

(h) *Exploration plan* means the way in which a program of exploratory activities is proposed to be arranged and carried out.

(i) *Exploratory activities* means surface geological exploration or seismic exploration or both of the coastal plain and all related activities and logistics required for either or both, and any other type of geophysical exploration of the coastal plain which involves or is a component of an exploration program for the coastal plain involving surface use of refuge lands and all related activities and logistics required for such exploration.

(j) *Harass* means to pursue, hunt, take, capture, molest, collect, harm, shoot or kill or attempt to engage in any of the preceding by either intentional or negligent act or omission.

(k) *Hazardous substances* means petroleum, petroleum products, toxic materials, chemical effluent, explosives, or other materials which are likely to cause significant adverse effects to the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, the environment, or humans.

(l) *Permittee* means the person authorized by a special use permit issued pursuant to this part to conduct exploratory activities on the coastal plain; any official, employee, contractor, subcontractor or agent of the permittee or of the permittee's designee; and any participant to the permittee's permit.

(m) *Person* means any individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, organization, or agency.

(n) *Plan of operation* means detailed procedures, covering a period not to exceed 12 months, proposed for executing an exploration plan.

(o) *Processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information* means any data or information which results from any subsequent modification, processing, analysis, or interpretation of raw data and information by human or electronic means, on or off the refuge.

(p) *Raw data and information* means all original observations and recordings in written or electronic form and samples obtained during field operations.

(q) *Refuge* means the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

(r) *Regional Director* means the Regional Director, Region 7 of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or his authorized representative.

(s) *Rehabilitation* means the act of returning the landform and vegetation to as near its original shape and condition as practicable, as determined by the Regional Director.

(t) *Secretary* means the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

(u) *Service* means the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(v) *Solicitor* means the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior or his authorized representative.

(w) *Special use permit* means a revocable, nonpossessory privilege issued in writing by the Regional Director and authorizing the permittee to enter and use the refuge for a specified period to conduct exploratory activities, and other activities necessary thereto.

(x) *Support facilities* means facilities on or near the refuge used to provide logistical support for the field exploratory activities.

(y) *Third party* means any person other than a representative of the permittee or the United States government.

(z) *Waste* means all material for discard from exploratory activities. It includes, but is not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, fuel drums, shot wire, survey stakes, explosives boxes, ashes, and functional and nonfunctional equipment.

(aa) *Wildlife* means fish or wildlife or both.

§ 37.3 Other applicable laws.

(a) Nothing in this part shall be construed to relieve a permittee or any person from complying with any applicable federal laws or any applicable state and local laws, the requirements of which are not inconsistent with this part.

(b) Until the litigation between the United States and the State of Alaska over title to the submerged lands of the coastal lagoons, ''United States v. Alaska'', Sup. Ct., No. 84, Orig. (1979), is resolved, the permittee shall satisfy both federal and state requirements for conducting oil and gas exploration in the coastal lagoons. In the event of an inconsistency between such requirements the permittee shall satisfy that requirement which provides the greatest environmental protection.

§ 37.4 Disclaimer and disqualification.

(a) Authorization granted under this part to conduct exploratory activities shall not confer a right to any discovered oil, gas, or other mineral in any manner.

(b) Any person who obtains access pursuant to § 37.54 to data and information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities shall be disqualified from obtaining or participating in any lease of the oil and gas to which such data and information pertain. Any person who obtains access to data and information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities from any person other than the

permittee who obtained such data and information shall be disqualified from obtaining or participating in any lease of the oil and gas to which such data and information pertain.

Subpart B—General Requirements

§ 37.11 General standards for exploratory activities.

(a) No exploratory activities shall be conducted without a special use permit. Requirements and procedures for obtaining a special use permit are prescribed in §§ 37.21 through 37.23.

(b) Exploratory activities shall be conducted so that they do not:

(1) Significantly adversely affect the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, or the environment;

(2) Unnecessarily duplicate exploratory activities of the permittee or another permittee; and

(3) Unreasonably or significantly interfere with another permittee's activities.

(c) Reexamination of an area may be permitted by the Regional Director if necessary to correct data deficiencies or to refine or improve data or information already gathered.

(d) Drilling of exploratory wells is prohibited.

§ 37.12 Responsibilities of permittee.

(a) The permittee shall comply and shall be responsible for the compliance of its officials, employees, contractors, subcontractors and agents with the regulations of this part, the terms and conditions of its special use permit, the provisions of its approved exploration plan and plan or operation, and all reasonable stipulations, demands and orders issued by the Regional Director. All actions by the permittee inconsistent with this part are prohibited.

(b) The permittee shall designate a general representative who shall be the person primarily accountable for managing the permittee's authorized activities, and a field representative who shall be the person primarily accountable for supervising the permittee's field operations, and their alternates. The Regional Director shall be informed of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the persons designated pursuant to this paragraph and of the procedures for contacting them on a 24-hour basis, including the radio frequency for field operations, at the time the permittee submits its first plan of operation pursuant to § 37.24. The permittee shall notify the Regional Director promptly of any changes in such personnel or the procedures for contacting them.

(c) Field operations shall be conducted by the permittee or a designee approved by the Regional Director. Assignment of a designee shall be in a manner and form acceptable to the Regional Director. The Regional Director shall approve or disapprove a permittee's designee within 30 days following the receipt of such information as the Regional Director may require from the permittee and designee in order to reach his decision. Acceptance of a designee to act for the permittee in matters relating to the conduct of exploratory activities does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with applicable laws, its special use permit, exploration plan, plan of operation, and all reasonable stipulations, demands and orders of the Regional Director. The designee will be considered the agent of the permittee and will be responsible for complying fully with the obligations of the permittee. The serving of stipulations, demands, orders, and notices on the permittee's designee, when delivered personally or by radio or mail, will be deemed to be service upon the permittee. The permittee shall notify the Regional Director in writing when assignment of a designee has been cancelled. A designee cannot reassign its designation to another party. The permittee or designee shall notify the Regional Director 10 working days in advance of its intention to commence field operations for each season that it conducts exploratory activities.

(d) The permittee shall submit to the Regional Director 30 days prior to the commencement of field operations for each year covered by its exploration plan an updated list of the names and addresses of all persons participating in the exploratory activities covered thereby or sharing in the data and information resulting therefrom through a cost-sharing or any other arrangement.

(e) The permittee shall perform operations and maintain equipment in a safe and workmanlike manner. The permittee shall take all reasonable precautions necessary to provide adequate protection for the health and safety of life and the protection of property and to comply with any health and safety requirements prescribed by the Regional Director.

§ 37.13 Group participation.

(a) To avoid unnecessary duplication of exploratory activities, the permittee shall, if ordered by the Regional Director, afford all interested persons, through a signed agreement, an opportunity to participate in its exploratory activities. Within 60 days following such order, the permittee shall provide evidence satisfactory to the Regional Director of its compliance therewith. The permittee shall provide the Regional Director with the names and addresses of all additional participants, as they join.

(b) If, with the approval of the Regional Director, the permittee at any time changes any provisions of its approved exploration plan relating to areal extent, intensity of exploratory activities, or logistical support, and the Regional Director determines such changes to be significant, the Regional Director may require the permittee to afford all interested persons another opportunity to participate in the permitted exploratory activities in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The requirements of this section do not preclude the permittee from initiating field operations as authorized under its special use permit.

(d) All participants shall be bound by the regulations of this part, the permittee's special use permit, approved exploration plan and plan of operation and any reasonable stipulations, demands and orders issued by the Regional Director.

§ 37.14 Bonding.

(a) Before the issuance of its special use permit, any applicant whose exploration plan has been approved under § 37.22 shall furnish to the Service a surety bond of not less than $100,000, or other security satisfactory to the Service, to secure performance of its exploration plan and plan(s) of operation and compliance with the permit and this part. Such surety bond shall be issued by qualified surety companies approved by the Department of the Treasury (see Department of the Treasury Circular No. 570). Such bond shall be maintained by the permittee for the benefit of the Service until the Regional Director notifies the permittee in writing that all terms and conditions of its exploration plan, special use permit, plan of operation, and this part have been met or otherwise consents to its cancellation or termination. Any bond furnished or maintained by a person under this section shall be on a form approved or prescribed by the Regional Director. The Regional Director may require an increase in the amount of any bond or other security to be furnished and any outstanding bond or security or require a new bond or security whenever additional coverage is needed to secure performance of its exploration plan and plan(s) of operation and compliance with the permit and this part or is needed as a consequence of default.

(b) Whenever a permittee's exploration plan, plan of operation, or special use permit is revised or modified, the permittee shall provide to the Regional Director within 30 days thereafter an acknowledgement by the surety that its bond continues to apply to the exploration plan, plan of operation or special use permit, as revised or modified, unless a waiver of notice to the surety is contained in the bond or the surety is not otherwise released by the revision or modification, or unless the permittee provides to the Service an increased or additional bond.

(c) Recovery of the amount specified in the permittee's bond or other security shall not preclude the Department from seeking specific performance by the permittee of any obligations not satisfied by enforcement of the bond or security, or compensation for any damages, losses or costs due to the permittee's activities which exceed the amount recovered, by pursuing the Department's legal remedies.

Subpart C—Exploration Plans

§ 37.21 Application requirements.

(a) Prior to submitting an exploration plan, applicants may meet with the Regional Director to discuss their proposed plans and exploratory activities and the requirements of this part.

(b) Any person wanting to conduct exploratory activities may apply for a special use permit by submitting for approval one or more written exploration plans, in triplicate, to the Regional Director, Region 7, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503. To be considered, exploration plans covering the period from the inception of the program through May 31, 1986, or any portions thereof, must be received by the Regional Director during normal business hours on May 20, 1983; exploration plans covering exploratory activities other than seismic exploration for the period from June 1, 1984, through May 31, 1986, or any portions thereof, must be received by the Regional Director during normal business hours on April 2, 1984; and exploration plans covering, but not limited to, seismic exploration for the period from October 1, 1984, through May 31, 1986, or any portions thereof, must be received by the Regional Director during normal business hours on June 4, 1984.

(c) In addition to containing the information required in paragraph (d) of this section, any exploration plan submitted shall describe the applicant's plan for carrying out an integrated program of exploratory activities in such a manner as will satisfy the objective and limitations stated in § 37.1. If an applicant submits an exploration plan on May 20, 1983 with the intention of submitting another exploration plan on March 1, 1984, the applicant shall describe in its initial plan how its future exploratory activities will be integrated with those proposed under its initial plan. Any applicant submitting an exploration plan on May 20, 1983 which incorporates preliminary field investigations and/or surface geological exploration proposed to commence before August 1, 1983 may submit a written request to the Regional Director for an expedited review and approval of that portion of the exploration plan covering such preliminary investigations and/or exploration. Each exploration plan submitted must be published and be the subject of a public hearing in accordance with requirements of § 37.22(b).

(d) An exploration plan shall set forth in general terms such information as is required by this part and by the Regional Director in determining whether the plan is consistent with this part, including, but not limited to:

(1) The name and address of any person who will conduct the proposed exploratory activities, *i.e.*, the applicant/permittee, and, if that person is an agency, firm, corporation, organization, or association, the names and addresses of the responsible officials, or, if a partnership, the names and addresses of all partners;

(2) The names and addresses of all persons planning at the time of plan submittal to participate in the proposed exploratory activities or share in the data and information resulting therefrom through a cost-sharing or any other arrangement;

(3) Evidence of the applicant's technical and financial ability to conduct integrated and well designed exploratory activities in an arctic or subarctic environment and of the applicant's responsibility in complying with any exploration permits previously held by it;

(4) A map at a scale of 1:250,000 of the geographic areas in which exploratory activities are proposed and of the approximate locations of the applicant's proposed geophysical survey lines, travel routes to and within the refuge, fuel caches, and major support facilities;

(5) A general description of the type of exploratory activities planned, including alternate exploratory methods and techniques if proposed, and the manner and sequence in which such activities will be conducted;

(6) A description of how various exploratory methods and techniques will be utilized in an integrated fashion to avoid unnecessary duplication of the applicant's own work;

(7) A schedule for the exploratory activities proposed, including the approximate dates on which the various types

of exploratory activities are proposed to be commenced and completed;

(8) A description of the applicant's proposed communication technniques;

(9) A description of the equipment, support facilities, methods of access and personnel that will be used in carrying out exploratory activities;

(10) A hazardous substances control and contingency plan describing actions to be taken to use, store, control, clean up, and dispose of these materials in the event of a spill or accident;

(11) A general description of the anticipated impacts that the proposed exploratory activities may have on the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, the environment, subsistence uses and needs, and cultural resources, and a description of mitigating measures which will be implemented to minimize or avoid such impacts;

(12) A description of the proposed procedures for monitoring the environmental impacts of its operation and its compliance with all regulatory and permit requirements;

(13) A statement that, if authorized to conduct exploratory activities, the applicant shall comply with this part, its special use permit, its approved exploration plan, plan of operation, and all reasonable stipulations, demands and orders issued by the Regional Director;

(14) A description of the applicant's proposed data quality assurance and control program; and

(15) Such other pertinent information as the Regional Director may reasonably require.

[48 FR 16858, Apr. 19, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 7570, Mar. 1, 1984]

§ 37.22 Approval of exploration plan.

(a) An exploration plan shall be approved by the Regional Director if he determines that it satisfies the requirements of § 37.21 (c) and (d) and is otherwise consistent with the Act and the regulations of this part. In order to meet the objective and limitations stated in § 37.1, enforce the standards stated in § 37.11(b), or minimize adverse impacts on subsistence uses, the Regional Director may approve or disapprove any exploration plan in whole or in part or may require, as a condition of approval, an applicant to conduct its exploratory activities in an assigned area or jointly with other applicants or to make such modification in its exploration plan as he considers necessary and appropriate to make it consistent with this part. No plan shall be approved if the applicant submitting it does not demonstrate to the reasonable satisfaction of the Regional Director its adequate technical and financial ability to conduct integrated and well designed exploratory activities in an arctic or subarctic environment, and a history of responsible compliance with any exploration permits that it or its responsible officials or partners may have previously held.

(b) Upon receipt of an exploration plan submitted in accordance with § 37.21(b), the Regional Director shall promptly publish notice of the application and text of the plan in the FEDERAL REGISTER and newspapers of general circulation in the State of Alaska. The Regional Director shall determine within 90 days after the plan is submitted whether the plan is consistent with this part. The Regional Director may extend this 90-day period for up to 30 additional days upon written notice to the applicant. Before making his determination, the Regional Director shall hold at least one public hearing in the State for the purpose of receiving public comments on the plan and may confer with the applicant whenever he deems it necessary. The Regional Director shall give the applicant written notice of his determination.

(c) Whenever the Regional Director disapproves an exploration plan in whole or in part, he shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for his disapproval. The applicant may request the Director to consider that which was disapproved by the Regional Director by filing a written request with the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240, within 30 days from the date of disapproval. Such a request shall not operate to stay the Regional Director's disapproval. The request shall:

(1) State fully the basis for the applicant's disagreement with the Regional Director's determination;

(2) Include any statement or documentation, in addition to that already

submitted by the applicant with its application, which demonstrates that the applicant's exploration plan is consistent with this part; and

(3) Indicate whether or not the applicant requests an informal hearing before the Director.

The Director shall provide an informal hearing if requested by the applicant. Within 30 days of the receipt of the applicant's request for reconsideration or of the applicant's hearing, if any, whichever is later, the Director shall affirm, reverse, or modify the Regional Director's determination. Written notice of the Director's decision and the reasons therefor shall be provided promptly to the applicant. The Director's decision shall constitute the final administrative decision of the Secretary in the matter. Nothing in this part shall be construed to deprive the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks of the authority to take jurisdiction at any stage of any appeal or request for reconsideration and render the final decision in the matter after holding any informal hearing that may be required, to review any decision of the Regional Director or Director, or to direct the Regional Director or Director to reconsider a decision.

(d) The Regional Director, as a condition of approval of any exploration plan under this section, shall:

(1) Require that all data and information (including processed, analyzed and interpreted information) obtained as a result of carrying out the plan shall be submitted to the Regional Director, as provided in § 37.53;

(2) Make such data and information available to the public, except that any processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information shall be held confidential by the Department for a period of not less than 10 years following the submission of such data or information to the Regional Director or 2 years following any lease sale including the area within the refuge from which the information was obtained, whichever period is longer, as provided in § 37.54; and

(3) Require that all raw data and information obtained as a result of carrying out the plan shall be made available by the permittee to any person at fair cost.

(e) In the course of evaluating an exploration plan, the Regional Director shall also evaluate the effect of the proposed exploratory activities on subsistence uses and needs, the availability for exploration of alternate areas within the coastal plain, and alternatives to the proposed activities which would reduce or eliminate the use of areas within the coastal plain needed for subsistence purposes. If the Regional Director finds that the exploration plan, if approved, would significantly restrict subsistence uses, he shall satisfy the requirement to hold a hearing on this isssue by incorporating it in any hearing held pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section and shall otherwise satisfy the procedural requirements of section 810(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, 94 Stat. 2427, 16 U.S.C. 3120, before approving the plan.

§ 37.23 Special use permit.

(a) Within 45 days, or sooner if practicable, of approving an exploration plan, or portion thereof, the Regional Director shall, unless prohibited by law, issue a special use permit to authorize the permittee to proceed with those exploratory activities described and approved in its exploration plan, or portion thereof, provided that the requirements of § 37.14(a) have been satisfied. The special use permit may contain such terms and conditions and may be amended from time to time as the Regional Director deems necessary and appropriate to carry out the Act and this part.

(b) Before issuing a special use permit to authorize exploration of lands within the coastal plain allotted pursuant to the Act of May 17, 1906, 34 Stat. 197, as amended by the Act of August 2, 1956, 70 Stat. 954, or on lands within the coastal plain the surface estate in which has been selected by or conveyed to the Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation pursuant to Sections 12 and 14 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 85 Stat. 701 and 702, 43 U.S.C. 1611 and 1613, the Regional Director shall seek the views of the holder of such approved native allotment or the Corporation for the purpose of developing

permit conditions designed to mitigate the effects of such exploration on its interests.

§ 37.24 Plan of operation.

Each approved exploration plan shall be supplemented by a written plan of operation for each fiscal year, or portions thereof, covered by the exploration plan. Each plan of operation shall specify the field operations for implementing that exploration plan during the year, or portions thereof, covered by the plan of operation. Each plan of operation shall be submitted to the Regional Director at least 30 days before field operations are to be commenced thereunder, except that any plan of operation supplementing a portion of an exploration plan that received expedited review and approval pursuant to § 37.21(c) shall be submitted 10 days before field operations are to be commenced thereunder. A plan of operation shall set forth such specific information as is required by the Regional Director in determining whether the plan is consistent with the exploration plan to which it pertains and with this part. The permittee shall make such modifications in its plan of operation as are deemed at any time by the Regional Director to be necessary and appropriate to ensure such consistency. Reconsideration of the Regional Director's actions under this section may be obtained by employing the procedures described in § 37.22(c).

§ 37.25 Revision.

(a) A permittee may request the Regional Director for permission to revise its approved exploration plan. Until the Regional Director grants the permittee's request, no revision of its exploration plan shall be implemented. Such request shall be deemed to be granted on the 10th working day following its receipt unless the Regional Director denies the request; advises the permittee that the proposed revision is major and, therefore, must satisfy the publication and hearing requirements of § 37.22(b) before it can be acted upon; by timely written notice extends the period for considering the request; conditionally approves the proposed revision with such modifications as he stipulates are necessary and appropriate; or, unconditionally approves the proposed revision within a shorter period. No revision of an exploration plan shall be approved that is inconsistent with the Act or this part. Approval of any revision is subject to the conditions stated in § 37.22(d) to the extent that they are pertinent.

(b) Upon 10 working days advance notice to the Regional Director of its proposed revision, or within such lesser period as may be concurred in by the Regional Director, a permittee may implement a revision of its plan of operation, provided that such revision is consistent with the exploration plan to which the plan of operation pertains and this part. The Regional Director may require the permittee to defer, modify, or rescind such revision whenever he determines that such action is necessary and appropriate to ensure such consistency.

(c) Reconsideration of the Regional Director's actions under this section may be obtained by employing the procedures described in § 37.22(c). A request for reconsideration shall not operate to stay the Regional Director's actions unless such stay is granted in writing by the Director.

Subpart D—Environmental Protection

§ 37.31 Environmental protection.

(a) The permittee shall conduct operations in a manner which avoids significant adverse effects on the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, and environment. The Regional Director may impose stipulations to supplement the permittee's special use permit and issue other orders as needed to ensure that the permittee's activities are conducted in a manner consistent with this part. If, after 30 days, or in emergencies such shorter periods as shall not be unreasonable, following a demand by the Regional Director, the permittee shall fail or refuse to perform any action required by this part, its exploration plan, plan of operation, special use permit, or a stipulation or order of the Refuge Manager, the department shall have the right, but not the obligation, to perform any or all such actions at the sole expense of the permittee. Prior to making such demand, the Regional

Director shall confer with the permittee, if practicable to do so, regarding the required action or actions included in the demand. Reconsideration of the Regional Director's demands under this section may be obtained by employing the procedures described in § 37.22(c). A request for reconsideration shall not operate to stay the Regional Director's demands or the Department's performance pursuant to this section unless such stay is granted in writing by the Director.

(b) *Terrestrial environment.* (1) Vehicles shall be operated in a manner such that the vegetative mat or soil is not significantly damaged or displaced. Blading of snow on trails or campsites shall be limited so as to maintain an adequate protective cover.

(2) Ground vehicles shall be of the type causing the least practicable harm to the surface, such as Nodwell FN–110 or FN–60 or Bombardier track vehicles, mobile camps on flexible tracks or skids, vibrator units on flexible tracks or wheels, D–7 Caterpillar tractors, or their equivalent. They shall be operated only in the winter and where there is adequate protective cover. Vehicle operation shall cease in the spring when the Regional Director determines that the protective cover is no longer adequate. Operation of ground vehicles in the summer is prohibited.

(3) Movement of equipment through riparian willow stands shall be avoided, except when approved by the Regional Director.

(4) Above ground explosive charges shall be utilized in a manner to minimize damage to the vegetative mat.

(5) Campsites may be located on lakes which are frozen throughout, including bottom sediments, on durable ground, and on lagoons which are frozen to sufficient depth to ensure safety of personnel, but shall not be located on river ice. Durable ground can include gravel or sand bars or vegetated ground with adequate protective cover.

(6) Campsites and trails shall be kept clean of waste.

(7) Gray water may be discharged to the surface provided it is filtered, disinfected, and not discharged directly into lakes and rivers.

(8) The permittee shall take all precautionary measures necessary to prevent and suppress man-caused tundra fires and shall notify the Regional Director of the occurrence of any tundra fires immediately or as soon as communication can be established.

(9) Rehabilitation of disturbed surface areas shall be accomplished by the permittee in accordance with schedules and a plan required and approved by the Regional Director. Revegetation shall be accomplished exclusively with endemic species.

(10) The permittee shall not harass wildlife in any manner, including, but not limited to, close approach by surface vehicles or aircraft. Aircraft should maintain an altitude of at least 1500 feet above ground level whenever practicable.

(11) No explosives shall be detonated within ½ miles of any known denning brown or polar bear or any muskoxen or caribou herd.

(12) The permittee shall operate in such a manner as not to impede or restrict the free passage and movement of large mammals, including caribou, muskoxen, moose, polar bear, and brown bear.

(13) Feeding of wildlife is prohibited. This includes the leaving of garbage or edibles in a place which would attract wildlife. Garbage shall be kept in covered animal-proof containers while awaiting incineration.

(14) Hunting, fishing, and trapping by the permittee within the refuge are prohibited during the conduct of exploratory activities. Employing firearms in defense of life and property is allowed.

(c) *Aquatic environment.* (1) The permittee shall not significantly alter the banks of streams, rivers, or lakes while conducting exploratory activities. Crossings of stream, river, or lake banks shall utilize a low angle approach or, if appropriate, snow bridges. If snow bridges are utilized for bank protection they shall be free of dirt and debris and shall be removed after use or prior to breakup each year, whichever occurs first.

(2) No water shall be removed from any subsurface source. Removal of water or snow cover from or compaction of snow cover on streams, rivers or

lakes identified by the Regional Director as inhabited by fish shall be prohibited during the winter.

(3) To protect fish and other aquatic fauna, high explosives shall not be detonated within, beneath, on or in close proximity to fish-bearing waters unless prior drilling indicates that the water body, including its substrate, is solidly frozen. The minimum acceptable offset from fishing-bearing waters for various size charges is:

1 pound charge—50 feet
2 pound charge—75 feet
5 pound charge—125 feet
10 pound charge—150 feet
25 pound charge—250 feet
100 pound charge—500 feet

Use of a charge in excess of 100 pounds shall be approved by the Regional Director and shall be in a manner prescribed or approved by him.

(4) All operations shall be conducted in a manner that will not impede the passage of fish, disrupt fish spawning, overwintering or nursery areas identified by the Regional Director or block or change the character or course of, or cause significant siltation or pollution of any stream, river, pond, pothole, lake, lagoon, or drainage system.

(5) Ground vehicles shall not cross active spring areas.

(d) *Cultural resources.* (1) Prior to implementing any plan of operation, the permittee shall obtain from the Regional Director copies of the cultural resource reconnaissance reports, maps and other available documents which identify all known cultural resource sites and areas of predicted high probability of containing cultural resources. The Regional Director may reasonably restrict or prohibit exploratory activities in these areas and, in accordance with 36 CFR part 800, thereby mitigate, minimize or avoid any adverse effects thereon.

(2) Unless otherwise specified by the Regional Director, the following prohibitions shall be in effect:

(i) No vehicle of any type shall pass over or through a known cultural resource site with standing structures; and

(ii) No seismic train shall camp on a known cultural resource site.

(3) If any exploratory activities require entry into areas known to contain historic or archeological resources, high probability areas, or areas previously unsurveyed for cultural resources, prior to the initiation of such activities, the permittee shall, if ordered by the Regional Director, locate, identify and evaluate properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, recover for the Department historic and archeological data contained in such properties, and take other measures, as directed by the Regional Director, designed to mitigate, minimize or avoid to the extent practicable any significant adverse effects on them. Such efforts shall be done in a manner prescribed or approved by the Regional Director in accordance with a programmatic memorandum of agreement among the Service, the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and without expense or liability to the Department.

(e) *General.* (1) All spills or leakages of any hazardous substances, fires, fatalities, and any other conditions which threaten the refuge's resources, the environment, or human safety, shall be reported by the permittee to the Regional Director immediately or as soon as communication can be established. Other notifications shall be made by the permittee as required by applicable laws.

(2) All combustible solid waste shall be incinerated or returned to the permittee's base of operations for disposal in accordance with applicable federal, state and local standards. All non-combustible solid waste, including, but not limited to, fuel drums and shot wire, shall be returned to the permittee's base of operations for disposal in accordance with applicable federal, state and local standards.

(3) No discharge of petroleum, petroleum products, or toxic materials shall be made within the refuge. All hazardous subtances utilized and/or generated in conducting exploratory activities shall be contained, controlled, and cleaned up in accordance with the permittee's approved hazardous substances control and contingency plan. Such measures shall take precedence over all other matters except human safety.

(4) Unless exigencies warrant, in any field operations employing surface geological exploration, the equipment, facilities, and personnel used within the coastal plain shall not exceed that necessary to support a maximum of 6 simultaneously operating surface geological survey crews, and in any field operations employing seismic exploration methods, the equipment, facilities, and personnel used within the coastal plain shall not exceed that necessary to support a maximum of 6 simultaneously operating seismic survey crews.

(5) No fuel storage facilities shall be placed within the annual floodplain of fish-bearing watercourses or within 100 feet of any other water body, and no vehicle refueling shall occur within such areas except when approved by the Regional Director. All fuel storage sites shall be approved by the Regional Director. Fuel containers shall be properly stored and marked with the permittee's name, type of fuel, and last date of filling. All fuel containers with a storage capacity greater than 55 gallons shall be of double-wall construction. All fuels containers, including those emptied, shall be capped when not in actual use. All fuel containers placed within the annual floodplain of fish-bearing watercourses shall be removed prior to breakup.

(6) The permittee shall not disturb or damage any geodetic land survey monuments. If any monument is disturbed or damaged, the permittee shall reestablish it in a manner acceptable to the Regional Director.

(7) The timing and location of the detonation of explosives shall be approved in advance by the Regional Director.

(8) No permanent structures or facilities will be erected within the coastal plain. The type and location of temporary structures and facilities including, but not limited to, ice airstrips, for use in support of exploratory activities must be approved by the Regional Director.

§ 37.32 Special areas.

(a) *Caribou calving and post-calving special areas.* The Regional Director shall designate within the coastal plain specific caribou calving and post-calving special areas which shall be closed to all exploratory activities for such periods between May 10 and July 15 of each year as those areas are determined by the Regional Director to be used for caribou calving and post-calving or both so as to ensure that exploratory activities do not significantly adversely affect calving and post-calving caribou. No exploratory activities shall be conducted in such designated areas during such periods.

(b) *Muskoxen calving special areas.* Whenever he deems it necessary or appropriate to ensure that exploratory activities do not significantly adversely affect calving muskoxen, the Regional Director shall designate within the following areas specific areas which shall be closed to all exploratory activities for such periods between April 15 and June 5 of each year as those areas are determined by the Regional Director to be used for muskoxen calving. No exploratory activities shall be conducted in such designated areas during such periods.

(1) One generally encompassing the Tamayariak uplands bordered on the east by the Tamayariak River, on the northwest by the Canning River, on the east by a north-south line intersecting the benchmark ''Can'', and on the south by an east-west line also intersecting the benchmark ''Can''.

(2) One generally encompassing the Carter Creek uplands, bordered on the east by the Sadlerochit River, on the north by the mainland coastline, on the west by Carter Creek, and on the south by an east-west line approximately six miles inland from the coastline.

(3) One generally encompassing the Niguanak hills, bordered on the east by the Angun River, on the north by the mainland coastline, on the west by a line parallel to and two miles west of the Niguanak River, crossing portions of the Okerokovik River, and extending south to the southern boundary of the coastal plain, and on the south by the southern boundary of the coastal plain.

(c) *Brown bear and polar bear denning special areas.* Whenever he deems it necessary or appropriate to ensure that exploratory activities do not significantly adversely affect denning bears, the Regional Director shall designate

within the coastal plain brown bear and polar bear denning sites within ½ mile of which all exploratory activities shall be prohibited for such periods between October 1 of one year and April 30 of the following year as are prescribed by the Regional Director.

(d) *Snow goose staging special areas.* Whenever he deems it necessary or appropriate to ensure that exploratory activities do not significantly adversely affect staging snow geese, the Regional Director shall designate within the general area bordered on the east by the Aichilik River, on the north by the mainland coastline, on the west by the Hulahula River, and on the south by the southern boundary of the coastal plain, specific snow goose staging special areas which shall be closed to all exploratory activities during such periods between August 20 and September 10 of each year as those areas are determined by the Regional Director to be used for snow goose staging. No exploratory activities shall be conducted in such designated areas during such periods.

(e) In addition, the Regional Director may designate specific areas within the coastal plain that are important for other wildlife or that encompass lands the surface estate in which is owned by holders of approved native allotments or the Kaktovik Inupiat Corporation as special areas in which exploratory activities may be prohibited, conditioned or otherwise restricted in such manner and for such period as prescribed by the Regional Director to avoid significant adverse effects from exploratory activities.

(f) The Regional Director shall notify the permittee of the locations of designated special areas and of the applicable limitations on its exploratory activities as far in advance of the effective dates of such limitations as is possible. The Regional Director may modify or remove such designations and limitations whenever he determines that they are no longer necessary to protect the resources or values of such special areas from significant adverse effects.

(g) No exploratory activities shall be conducted by any permittee at any time within ½ mile of the source of the Sadleochit Spring or within ¼ mile on either side of Sadlerochit Spring Creek for a distance of 5 miles downstream from its source.

§ 37.33 Environmental briefing.

The permittee shall provide opportunities for the Regional Director to conduct environmental and other pertinent briefings for all of its personnel involved in field operations prior to commencement of field work and periodically thereafter as the Regional Director may determine. The permittee shall require the attendance of its personnel and arrange the time and place for such briefings upon the request of the Regional Director. In addition, the permittee shall provide a copy of this part to each employee involved with its exploratory activities.

Subpart E—General Administration

§ 37.41 Responsibilities of the Regional Director.

The Regional Director is authorized to approve and disapprove exploration plans; issue special use permits; inspect and regulate exploratory activities; require compliance with the permittee's approved exploration plan, plan of operation, this part, and other statutes and regulations under which the refuge is administered; and perform all other duties assigned to the Regional Director by this part. The Regional Director may issue written or oral stipulations, demands and orders to carry out his responsibilities, and amend and terminate them as he deems appropriate. Any oral stipulation, demand or order shall be confirmed in writing within 3 working days from its issuance.

§ 37.42 Inspection and monitoring.

The Regional Director may designate field representatives, hereinafter known as Field Monitors, to monitor the exploratory activities in the field. A Field Monitor may exercise such authority of the Regional Director as is provided by delegation, except that a Field Monitor may not revoke a permittee's special use permit, and provided that any order issued by a Field Monitor which suspends all of a permittee's field activities shall, except in emergencies, require the concurrence of the Regional Director. The Regional

Director shall have a continuing right of access to any part of the exploratory activities at any time for inspection or monitoring and for any other purpose that is consistent with this part. A permittee, upon request by the Regional Director, shall furnish lodging, food, and reasonable use of its communication and surface and air transportation systems, to the Field Monitors and other representatives of the United States for the purposes of inspecting and monitoring the permittee's exploration activities in the field and for any other purpose consistent with this part. Whenever possible, the Regional Director shall give advance notice of the need for such services and facilities, including the names of persons to be accommodated.

§ 37.43 Suspension and modification.

If at any time while exploratory activities are being carried out under an approved exploration plan and special use permit, the Regional Director, on the basis of information available to him, determines that continuation of further activities under the plan or permit will significantly adversely affect the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, or the environment, or significantly restrict subsistence uses, or that the permittee has failed to comply with its approved exploration plan, plan of operation, special use permit, any reasonable stipulation, demand or order of the Regional Director, or any regulation of this part, the Regional Director may, without any expense or liability to the Department, suspend activities under the plan and/or permit for such time, or make such modifications to the plan and/or permit, or both suspend and so modify, as he determines necessary and appropriate. Such suspensions shall state the reasons therefore and be effective immediately upon receipt of the notice. Suspensions issued orally shall be followed by a written notice confirming the action within 3 days, and all written notices will be sent by messenger or registered mail, return receipt requested. A suspension shall remain in effect until the basis for the suspension has been corrected to the satisfaction of the Regional Director. For good cause, the Regional Director may also grant at the permittee's request, a written waiver of any provision of its special use permit, so long as such waiver will not be likely to result in significant adverse effects on the refuge's resources. Reconsideration of the Regional Director's actions under this section may be obtained by employing the procedures described in § 37.22(c). A request for reconsideration shall not operate to stay the Regional Director's actions unless such stay is granted in writing by the Director.

§ 37.44 Revocation and relinquishment.

For nonuse, for failure to comply with § 37.14, or for any action of the permittee not consistent with this part, the Regional Director may revoke or a permittee may relinquish a special use permit to conduct exploratory activities at any time by sending to the other a written notice of revocation or relinquishment. Such notice shall state the reasons for the revocation or relinquishment and shall be sent by registered mail, return receipt requested, at least 30 days in advance of the date that the revocation or relinquishment will be effective. Revocation or relinquishment of a permit to conduct exploratory activities shall not relieve the permittee of the obligation to comply with all other obligations specified in this part and in its special use permit, approved exploration plan and plan of operation. Reconsideration of the Regional Director's actions under this section may be obtained by employing the procedures described in § 37.22(c). A request for reconsideration shall not operate to stay the Regional Director actions unless such stay is granted in writing by the Director.

§ 37.45 Exploration by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Notwithstanding the requirement found in § 37.21(b) on when exploration plans shall be submitted, the U.S. Geological Survey may at any time apply for a special use permit to conduct exploratory activities by submitting for approval one or more exploration plans in accordance with the requirements of this part and the Act. No plan submitted by the Survey will be approved

unless (1) no other person has submitted a plan for the area involved which satisfies the regulations of this part and (2) the information which would be obtained from the Survey is needed to make an adequate report to Congress pursuant to the Act. Sections 37.13, 37.14, 37.22(d)(3), 37.46, 37.47, and 37.54(d) and the provisions of §§ 37.22(d)(2), 37.53(e), and 37.54 on processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information shall not apply to the Survey. If authorized to conduct exploratory activities, the Survey shall comply with this part in all other respects. All contractors and subcontractors used by the Survey to conduct exploratory activities shall be subject to all of the regulations of this part excepting §§ 37.13 and 37.46 and the provisions of §§ 37.22(d)(2), 37.53(e), and 37.54 on processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information.

§ 37.46 Cost reimbursement.

(a) Each applicant for or holder of a special use permit issued under this part shall reimburse the Department for its actual costs incurred, including, but not limited to, its direct costs and indirect costs as established by the indirect cost rate of the charging bureau or office, in publishing, reviewing (which includes, but is not limited to, conducting any public hearings thereon), modifying, and approving or disapproving the applicant's or permittee's exploration plan(s); reviewing evidence of the permittee's compliance with any order given by the Regional Director under § 37.13; preparing and issuing the permittee's special use permit; reviewing and acting on the permittee's plan(s) of operation; inspecting, monitoring, and enforcing the permittee's compliance with its approved exploration plan(s), plan(s) or operation, special use permit and this part; performing the permittee's obligations pursuant to § 37.31(a); and identifying, evaluating and preserving historic, archeological and cultural resources in areas to be explored by the permittee; as further delineated by the Regional Director.

(b) Each applicant shall submit with each exploration plan submitted a payment, the amount of which shall be an estimate made by the Regional Director of the costs which will be incurred by the Department in publishing, reviewing, modifying and approving or disapproving the applicant's exploration plan.

(1) If the applicant's plan is disapproved or if the applicant withdraws its application before a decision is reached on its plan, the applicant shall be responsible for such costs incurred by the Department in processing the applicant's application up to the date on which the plan is disapproved or the Regional Director receives written notice of the applicant's withdrawal, and for costs subsequently incurred by the Department in terminating the application review process. If the costs actually incurred exceed the estimate paid at the time of application, reimbursement by the applicant of such additional costs shall be due within 30 days of receiving notice from the Regional Director of the additional amount due. If the actual costs incurred are less than the estimate paid by the applicant, the excess shall be refunded to the applicant.

(2) If the applicant's plan is approved, the applicant shall pay an estimate made by the Regional Director of the costs which will be incurred by the Department in preparing and issuing to the applicant a special use permit. The first quarterly payment made by the applicant pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section will be adjusted upward or downward, as warranted, to accurately reflect the actual costs incurred by the Department in processing the permit. If an applicant withdraws after its plan is approved, but before its special use permit is issued, the applicant shall be responsible for such costs incurred by the Department in preparing the applicant's permit up to the date on which the Regional Director receives written notice of the applicant's withdrawal and for costs subsequently incurred by the Department in terminating permit preparation and issuance.

(3) When two or more applications are filed which the Regional Director determines to be in competition with each other, each applicant shall reimburse the Department for such actual costs incurred in processing its exploration plan and special use permit, if issued, except that those costs which

are not readily identifiable with one of the applicants, shall be paid by each of the applicants in equal shares.

(c) Upon issuance of a special use permit, the permittee shall make an initial advance payment covering that current fiscal year quarter and quarterly payments thereafter to cover the actual costs incurred by the Department in administering the permittee's permit for its duration. Such costs shall include, but are not limited to, those direct costs and indirect costs, as established by the indirect costs rate of the charging bureau or office, incurred in reviewing and acting on permittee's plan(s) of operation; reviewing evidence of the permittee's compliance with any order given by the Regional Director under § 37.13; preparing and issuing the permittee's special use permit; inspecting, monitoring, and enforcing the permittee's compliance with its approved exploration plan, plan(s) of operation, special use permit and this part; performing the permittee's obligations pursuant to § 37.31(a); and identifying, evaluating and preserving historic, archeological and cultural resources in areas to be explored by the permittee. Each quarterly payment will be paid at the outset of the quarter and will cover the estimated cost of that quarter as adjusted by the Regional Director by reason of any adjustment warranted by paragraph (b) of this section or by overpayments or underpayments in previous quarters for which adjustment has not already been made. Upon termination of the permittee's special use permit, reimbursement or refundment of any outstanding amounts due the Department or the permittee shall be made within 180 days.

(d) Estimates required by this section shall be made by the Regional Director on the basis of the best available cost information. However, reimbursement shall not be limited to the Regional Director's estimate if actual costs exceed projected estimates.

(e) All payments required by this section shall be made payable to the Service. No applicant or permittee shall set off or otherwise deduct any debt due to or any sum claimed to be owed to it by the United States from any payment required by this section. Overpayments shall be credited or refunded to the person making them.

(f) When through partnership, joint venture or other business arrangement more than one person applies for or participates in a special use permit, each shall be jointly and severally liable for reimbursing the Department's cost under this section.

(g) Any lodging, food, communication, and transportation provided by a permittee under § 37.42 shall be deemed to be costs paid to the Department in kind for services rendered in inspecting and monitoring the permittee's exploratory activities. At the end of each quarter, the permittee shall furnish the Regional Director with a report, in a format approved or prescribed by him, on the goods and services provided during that quarter, and the names of the individuals to whom they were provided.

(h) Any dispute between an applicant or permittee and the Regional Director as to costs actually incurred by the Department and charged to the applicant or permittee shall be finally decided for the Secretary by the Director, using the procedures described in § 37.22(c).

§ 37.47 Civil penalties.

(a) This section prescribes the procedures for assessing a civil penalty for the violation of any provision of an approved exploration plan, any term or condition of the special use permit issued under § 37.23, or any prohibition contained in this part. The civil penalty remedy afforded by this section is in addition to all other remedies available to the Secretary.

(b) *Notice of violation.* (1) The notice of violation shall be issued by the Solicitor and served personally or by registered mail upon the person named in the notice (hereinafter the respondent) or his authorized representative. The notice shall contain:

(i) A summary of the facts believed to show a violation by the respondent;

(ii) A specific reference to the provision, term, condition or prohibition allegedly violated; and

(iii) The amount of the penalty proposed to be assessed. The notice may also contain an initial proposal for

compromise or settlement of the action.

(2) The notice of violation shall also advise respondent of his right to:

(i) Respond to the notice within 45 calendar days from the date of its issuance by: (A) Undertaking informal discussions with the Solicitor; (B) Accepting the proposed penalty or the compromise, if any, offered in the notice; or (C) Filing a petition for relief in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section; or

(ii) Take no action and await the Solicitor's notice of assessment. Such response must be received by the Solicitor on or before the 45th day during normal business hours at the address stated in the notice.

(3) Any notice of violation may be amended, but any nontechnical amendment will extend the running of the respondent's 45 day period for response from the date of the notice to the date of the amendment.

(4) Acceptance of the proposed penalty or the compromise, if any, stated in the notice of violation shall be deemed to be a waiver of the notice of assessment required in paragraph (d) of this section and of the respondent's right to an opportunity for a hearing described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(c) *Petition for relief*. If the respondent chooses, he may ask that no penalty be assessed or that the amount be reduced and he may admit or contest the legal sufficiency of the Solicitor's charges and allegations of facts, by filing a petition for relief at the address specified in the notice within 45 calendar days from the date thereof. Such petition must be received by the Solicitor on or before the 45th day during normal business hours. The petition shall be in writing and signed by the respondent. If the respondent is a corporation, partnership, association or agency, the petition must be signed by an officer or official authorized to sign such document. It must set forth in full the legal or other reasons for the relief requested.

(d) *Notice of assessment*. (1) After 45 calendar days from the date of the notice of violation or any amendment thereof, the Solicitor may proceed to determine whether the respondent committed the violation alleged and to determine the amount of civil penalty to be assessed, taking into consideration the information available and such showing as may have been made by the respondent. The Solicitor shall notify the respondent of his determinations by a written notice of assessment, which shall also set forth the basis for his determinations. The notice of assessment shall be served on the respondent personally or by registered mail.

(2) The notice of assessment shall also advise the respondent of his right to request a hearing on the matter in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section.

(e) *Request for a hearing*. Within 45 calendar days from the date of the issuance of the notice of assessment, the respondent may request a hearing to be conducted on the matter in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554 through 557 by filing a dated, written request for hearing with the Hearings Division, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Department of the Interior, 801 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Such request must be received at this address on or before the 45th day during normal business hours. The respondent shall state the respondent's preference as to the place and date for a hearing. The request must enclose a copy of the notice of violation and the notice of assessment. A copy of the request shall be served upon the Solicitor personally or by mail at the address specified in the notice of assessment.

(f) *Finality of decision*. If no request for a hearing is filed in accordance with this section, the assessment stated in the notice of assessment shall be effective and constitute the final administrative decision of the Secretary on the 45th calandar day from the date of the notice of assessment. If the request for hearing is timely filed in accordance with this section, the date of the final administrative decision in the matter shall be as provided in paragraph (g) or (h) of this section. When a civil penalty assessed under this section becomes final, the respondent shall have 20 calendar days from the date of the final administrative decision within which to make full payment of the penalty assessed. Payment

will be timely only if received in the Office of the Solicitor during normal business hours on or before the 20th day.

(g) *Hearing*. (1) Upon receipt of a request for a hearing, the Hearings Division will assign an administrative law judge who shall have all the powers accorded by law and necessary to preside over the parties and the hearing and to make decisions in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554 through 557. Notice of such assignment shall be given promptly to the respondent and to the Solicitor at the address stated in the notice of assessment. Upon notice of the assignment of an administrative law judge to the case, the Solicitor shall file all correspondence and petitions exchanged between the Solicitor and the respondent which shall become a part of the hearing record.

(2) The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554 through 557 and with 43 CFR part 4 to the extent that it is not inconsistent with this part. Subject to 43 CFR 1.3, the respondent may appear in person, by representative, or by counsel. The hearing shall be held in a location established by the administrative law judge, giving due regard to the convenience of the parties, their representatives and witnesses. Failure to appear at the time set for hearing shall be deemed a waiver of the right to a hearing and consent to the decision on the record made at the hearing. The judge shall render a written decision on the record, which shall set forth his findings of facts and conclusions of law and the reasons therefore, and an assessment of a civil penalty if he determines that the respondent committed the violation charged.

(3) Discovery shall be obtained by employing the procedures described 43 CFR 4.1130 through 4.1141. In addition, discovery of facts known and opinions held by experts, otherwise discoverable under 43 CFR 4.1132(a) and acquired and developed in anticipation of administrative adjudication or litigation, may be obtained only as follows:

(i)(A) A party through interrogatories require any other party to identify each person whom the other party expects to call as an expert witness, to state the subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify, and to state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion.

(B) Upon motion, the administrative law judge may order further discovery by other means, subject to such restrictions as to scope and such provisions under paragraph (g)(3)(iii) of this section concerning fees and expenses, as the administrative law judge may deem appropriate.

(ii) A party may discover facts known or opinions held by an expert, who has been retained or employed by another party in anticipation of administrative adjudication or litigation or preparation therefore and who is not expected to be called as a witness, only upon a showing of exceptional circumstances under which it is impracticable for the party seeking discovery to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.

(iii) Unless manifest injustice would result, (A) the administrative law judge shall require the party seeking discovery to pay the expert, or the Department if the expert is an employee of the United States, a reasonable fee for time spent in responding to paragraphs (g)(3)(i)(B) and (g)(3)(ii) of this section; and (B) with respect to discovery under paragraph (g)(3)(i)(B) of this section the administrative law judge may require and with respect to discovery under paragraph (g)(3)(ii) of this section the administrative law judge shall require, the party seeking discovery to pay the other party a fair portion of the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the latter party in obtaining facts and opinions from the expert.

(4) Unless the notice of appeal is filed in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section, the administrative law judge's decision shall constitute the final administrative decision of the Secretary in the matter and shall become effective 30 calendar days from the date of the decision.

(h) *Appeal*. (1) Either the respondent or the Solicitor may seek an appeal from the decision of an administrative law judge as to the respondent's violation or penalty or both by the filing of a notice of appeal with the Director,

Office of Hearings and Appeals, United States Department of the Interior, 801 North Quincy Street, 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.

[48 FR 16858, Apr. 19, 1983, as amended at 67 FR 38208, June 3, 2002]

Subpart F—Reporting and Data Management

§ 37.51 Operational reports.

(a) Each permittee shall submit reports every 2 weeks on the progress of exploratory activities in a manner and format approved or prescribed by the Regional Director. These shall include, but are not limited to, a daily log of operations, and a report on the discovery of any springs, hydrocarbon seeps, and other unusual phenomena.

(b) Each permittee shall submit to the Regional Director a semiannual report of exploratory activities conducted within the periods from December through May and June through November. These semiannual reports shall be submitted on August 1 and February 1 or, as otherwise specified by the Regional Director, and shall contain the following:

(1) A description of the work performed;

(2) Charts, maps, or plats depicting the areas in which any exploratory activities were conducted, specifically identifying the seismic lines and the locations where geological exploratory activities were conducted, and the locations of campsites, airstrips and other support facilities utilized;

(3) The dates on which exploration was actually performed.

(4) A narrative summary of any: (i) Surface occurrences of hydrocarbon or environmental hazards, and (ii) adverse effects of the exploratory activities on the refuge's wildlife, its habitat, the environment, cultural resources, or other uses of the area in which the activities were conducted; and

(5) Such other information as may be reasonably specified by the Regional Director.

(c) Each permittee shall also submit such other reports as are specified in this part.

§ 37.52 Records.

The permittee shall keep accurate and complete records relating to its exploratory activities and to all data and information, including, but not limited to, raw, processed, reprocessed, analyzed and interpreted data and information, obtained as a result thereof. Until September 2, 1989, the Secretary shall have access to and the right to examine and reproduce any records, papers, or other documents relating to such activities, data and information in order to ascertain the permittee's compliance with this part, ability to perform under any special use permit, and reliability and accuracy of all data, information and reports submitted to the Regional Director.

§ 37.53 Submission of data and information.

(a) The permittee shall submit to the Regional Director free of charge all data and information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities. Such data and information include copies of all raw data and information and all processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information. The permittee shall, unless directed otherwise by the Regional Director, submit such data and information within 30 days after the end of the annual quarter during which they become available to it at every level of data gathering or utilization, *i.e.*, acquisition, processing, reprocessing, analysis, and interpretation.

(b) Each submission of geophysical data or information shall contain, unless otherwise specified by the Regional Director, the following:

(1) An accurate and complete record of each geophysical survey conducted under the permittee's permit, including digital navigational data, if obtained, and final location maps of all survey stations; and,

(2) All seismic data developed under the permit, presented in a format prescribed or approved by the Regional Director and of a quality suitable for processing.

(c) Processed geophysical information shall be submitted with extraneous signals and interference removed as much as possible, and presented in a format and of a quality suitable for interpretive evaluation, reflecting state-of-the-art processing techniques.

(d) Processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information required to be submitted by the Act and this section shall include, but not be limited to, seismic record sections, and intepretations thereof; geologic maps, cross sections, and intepretations thereof; maps of gravitational and magnetic fields and interpretations thereof; and chemical or other analyses of rock samples collected on the refuge and interpretations thereof.

(e) Any permittee or other person submitting processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information to the Regional Director shall clearly identify them by marking the top of each page bearing such data or information with the words ''PROCESSED, ANALYZED AND INTERPRETED DATA OR INFORMATION''. All pages so marked shall be physically separated by the person submitting them from those not so marked, unless doing so will destroy the value or integrity of the data or information presented. In that event or in the event that an item is submitted which is not susceptible to marking by page, the document or item submitted will be accompanied by a summary identifying the location of all processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information which are not segregated or marked by page, and explaning the reasons therefore. All pages not marked with this legend, all other data and information not identified as bearing such data or information, and all other data and information incorrectly identified as bearing such data or information shall be treated as raw data and information and shall be made available to the public upon request in accordance with § 37.54(a). The Department reserves the right to determine whether any page or item is correctly identified as constituting processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information.

(f) If the permittee proposes to transfer any data or information covered by this section to a third party or the third party proposes to transfer such data or information to another third party, the transferor shall notify the Regional Director at least 10 days in advance and shall require the receiving

third party, in writing, to abide by the obligations of the permittee as specified in this section as a condition precedent to the transfer of such data or information.

(g) Upon request by the Department, a permittee shall identify each person to whom the permitttee has provided data and information pursuant to § 37.22(d)(3) and provide a description of the area to which such data and information pertain.

§ 37.54 Disclosure.

(a) The Department shall make raw data and information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities and submitted by the permittee or a third party available to the public upon submittal to the Congress of the report required by subsection (h) of the Act in accordance with subsection (e)(2)(C) of the Act, this section, and the procedural requirements of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and 43 CFR part 2. The Department shall withhold from the public all processed, analyzed and interpreted data or information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities and submitted by the permittee or a third party, if they have been properly marked and correctly identified in accordance with § 37.53(e), until 10 years after the submission of such data or information to the Regional Director or until 2 years after any lease sale including the area within the refuge from which such data or information were obtained, whichever period is longer, by invoking subsection (e)(2)(C) of the Act and exemption 3 to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(3). Thereafter, the Department shall treat such data or information as raw data and information. The Department shall make all other records, except exploration plans which must be published in accordance with § 37.22(b), submitted by a permittee or a third party relating to the activities covered by the Act and this part available to the public in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and 43 CFR part 2.

(b) The Department reserves the right to disclose any data and information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities and submitted by a permittee or a third party and any other information submitted by a permittee or a third party which may be exempt from public disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, to an agent or third party in order to carry out the Department's statutory authorities. When practicable, the Department shall notify the permittee who provided the data or information of its intent to disclose the data or information to an agent or third party. Prior to any such disclosure, the recipient shall be required to execute a written commitment not to transfer or to otherwise disclose any data or information to anyone without the express consent of the Department. The recipient shall be liable for any unauthorized use by or disclosure of such data or information to other third parties.

(c) The Department reserves the right to disclose upon proper request any processed, analyzed and interpreted data and information and any other confidential information to the State of Alaska, to the Congress and any committee or subcommittee of the Congress having jurisdiction over the refuge or this exploration program, and to any part of the Executive and Judicial Branches of the United States for official use. The recipient shall be responsible for maintaining the confidentiality of such data and information in accordance with the Act.

(d) Commercial use by any person of data or information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities and disclosed pursuant to this section is prohibited. No person shall obtain access from the Department, pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, to any data or information obtained as a result of carrying out exploratory activities and submitted by the permittee or a third party until such person provides the Department with a statement certifying that person's awareness of the prohibition contained in this paragraph and the disqualification stated in the first sentence of § 37.4(b).

APPENDIX I TO PART 37—LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COASTAL PLAIN, ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

Beginning at the meander corner of section 35 on the First Standard Parallel North on the line of mean high water on the left bank of the Canning River, T. 5 N., R. 23 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence easterly, along the First Standard Parallel North, approximately 40¾ miles to the closing corner of T. 4 N., Rs. 30 and 31 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 30 and 31 E., approximately 6 miles to the corner of Tps. 3 and 4 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence easterly, between Tps. 3 and 4 N., approximately 18 miles to the corner of Tps. 3 and 4 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 33 and 34 E., approximately 6 miles to the corner of Tps. 2 and 3 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence easterly, between Tps. 2 and 3 N., approximately 21 miles to the meander corner of sections 4 and 33, on the line of mean high water on the left bank of the Aichilik River, Tps. 2 and 3 N., R. 37 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence northeasterly, along the line of mean high water on the left bank of the Aichilik River, approximately 32 miles to a point at the line of mean high tide of the Beaufort Lagoon, located in section 28, T. 6 N., R. 40 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of N. 65 degrees E., approximately 7,600 feet to a point on the northerly boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge located in section 22, T. 6 N., R. 40 E., Umiat Meridian at the line of extreme low tide;

Thence northwesterly, along the northerly boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge at the line of extreme low tide on the seaward side of all offshore bars, reefs and islands, approximately 28 miles, to a point in section 33, T. 9 N., R. 36 E., that is due north of the corner of T. 8 N., Rs. 36 and 37 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence due South, approximately ¾ mile to the corner of T. 8 N., Rs. 36 and 37 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly between Rs. 36 and 37 E., approximately 3 miles to the corner of sections 13, 18, 19, and 24, T. 8. N., Rs. 36 and 37 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 13 and 24, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, T. 8. N., R. 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence northerly, between sections 13 and 14, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 11, 12, 13 and 14, T. 8. N., R. 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 11 and 14, 10 and 15, 9 and 16, 8 and 17, approximately 4 miles to the corner of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, T. 8 N., R. 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 17 and 18, 19 and 20, 29 and 30 to the corner of sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, T. 8. N., R. 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 30 and 31, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 25, 30, 31 and 36, T. 8. N., Rs. 35 and 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 31 and 36, approximately 1 mile to the corner of Tps. 7 and 8 N., Rs. 35 and 36 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between Tps. 7 and 8 N., approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 1, 2, 35 and 36, Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 35 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence Northerly, between sections 35 and 36 and 25 and 26, 23 and 24, approximately 3 miles to the corner of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, T. 8 N., R. 35 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 14 and 23, 15 and 22, 16 and 21, 17 and 20, 18 and 19, 13 and 24, 14 and 23, 15 and 22, 16 and 21, 17 and 20, approximately 10 miles to the corner of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, T. 8 N., R. 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence northerly, between sections 17 and 18, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, T. 8 N., R. 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 7 and 18, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 7, 12, 13 and 18, T. 8 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between Rs. 33 and 34 E., approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 13, 18, 19 and 24, T. 8 N., Rs. 33 and 34 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 13 and 24, 14 and 23, 15 and 22, approximately 3 miles to the corner of sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, T. 8 N., R. 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 21 and 22, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, T. 8 N., R. 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 21 and 28, approximately one mile to the corner of sections 20, 21, 28 and 29, T. 8 N., R. 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 28 and 33, 29 and 32, approximately 2 miles to the corner of sections 4, 5, 32 and 33, Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between Tps. 7 and 8 N., approximately 2 miles to the corner of Tps. 7 and 8 N., Rs. 32 and 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between section 1 and 6 approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 1, 6, 7, and 12, T. 7 N., Rs. 32 and 33 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 1 and 12, approximately 1 mile to the corner of sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, T. 7 N., R. 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence northerly, between sections 1 and 2, 35 and 36, approximately 2 miles to the corner of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, T. 8 N., R. 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between sections 26 and 27, 34 and 35, approximately 2 miles to the corner of sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, T. 8 N., R. 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, between sections 33 and 34, approximately one mile to the corner of sections 3, 4, 33 and 34, Tps. 7 and 8 N., R. 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, between Tps. 7 and 8 N., approximately 3 miles to the corner of Tps. 7 and 8 N., Rs. 31 and 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence northerly, between ranges 31 and 32 E., approximately 3½ miles to a point on the northerly boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge at the line of extreme low tide located between sections 13 and 18, T. 8 N., Rs. 31 and 32 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence westerly, along the northerly boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge approximately 57 miles along the line of extreme low water of the Arctic Ocean, including all offshore bars, reefs, and islands, to the most westerly tip of the most northwesterly island, westerly of Brownlow Point, section 6, T. 9 N., R. 25 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence on an approximate forward bearing of S. 56½ degree W. approximately 3¼ miles to the mean high water line of the extreme west bank of the Canning River in section 15, T. 9 N., R. 24 E., Umiat Meridian;

Thence southerly, along the mean high water line of the west bank of the Canning River approximately 32 miles to the meander corner on the First Standard Parallel North at a point on the southerly boundary of section 35, T. 5 N., R. 23 E., Umiat Meridian, the point of beginning.

[48 FR 16858, Apr. 19, 1983; 49 FR 7570, Mar. 1, 1984]

PART 38—MIDWAY ATOLL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Subpart A—General

Sec.
38.1 Applicability.
38.2 Scope.

Subpart B—Executive Authority; Authorized Powers; Emergency Authority

38.3 Executive authority; duration.
38.4 Authorized functions, powers, and duties.
38.5 Emergency authority.

Subpart C—Prohibitions

38.6 General.
38.7 Adopted offenses.
38.8 Consistency with Federal law.
38.9 Breach of the peace.
38.10 Trespass.
38.11 Prostitution and lewd behavior.
38.12 Alcoholic beverages.
38.13 Speed limits.
38.14 Miscellaneous prohibitions.
38.15 Attempt.
38.16 Penalties.

Subpart D—Civil Administration

38.17 General.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 460k *et seq.*, 664, 668dd, 742(f), 3901 *et seq.;* 48 U.S.C. 644a; sec. 48, Pub. L. 86–624, 74 Stat 424; E.O. 13022, 61 FR 56875, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 224.

SOURCE: 63 FR 11626, Mar. 10, 1998, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 38.1 Applicability.

(a) The regulations of this part apply to the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge. For the purpose of this part, the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge includes the Midway Islands, Hawaiian Group, between the parallels of 28 deg. 5′ and 28 deg. 25′ North latitude, and their territorial seas located approximately between the meridians of 177 deg. 10′ and 177 deg. 30′ West longitude, as were placed under the jurisdiction and control of the Interior Department by the provisions of Executive Order No. 13022 of October 31, 1996 (3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p. 224).

(b) Administration of Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge is governed by the regulations of this part and parts 25–32 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations; the general principles of common law; the provisions of the criminal laws of the United States in their entirety including the provisions of 18 U.S.C. 13 and those provisions that were not specifically applied to unincorporated possessions; the laws applicable under the special maritime jurisdiction contained in 48 U.S.C. 644a; and the provisions of the criminal laws of the State of Hawaii to the extent the criminal laws of the State of Hawaii do 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; or

(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; or

(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; or

(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 CFR parts 25–32, and the general principles of common law.

SUBCHAPTER D [RESERVED]

SUBCHAPTER E—MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES CONSERVATION AREAS

PART 70—NATIONAL FISH HATCHERIES

Sec.
70.1 Purpose.
70.2 Administrative provisions.
70.3 State cooperation in national fish hatchery area management.
70.4 Prohibited acts.
70.5 Enforcement, penalty, and procedural requirements for violations of parts 25, 26, and 27.
70.6 Public entry and use.
70.7 Land-use management.
70.8 Range and feral animal management.
70.9 Wildlife species management.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 402, as amended, sec. 4, 76 Stat. 654; 5 U.S.C. 301, 16 U.S.C. 664; 460k; sec. 2, 80 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 668dd.

SOURCE: 45 FR 28723, Apr. 30, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 70.1 Purpose.

All national fish hatchery areas are maintained for the fundamental purpose of the propagation and distribution of fish and other aquatic animal life and managed for the protection of all species of wildlife.

§ 70.2 Administrative provisions.

The provisions and regulations set forth in part 25 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

§ 70.3 State cooperation in national fish hatchery area management.

State cooperation may be enlisted in management programs including public hunting, fishing, and recreation. The details of these programs shall be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and the head of the appropriate State agency in cooperative agreements executed for that purpose. Persons entering upon a national fish hatchery area shall comply with all regulations issued by the State agency under the terms of the cooperative agreement.

§ 70.4 Prohibited acts.

(a) The prohibited acts enumerated in part 27 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

(b) Fishing, taking, seining, or attempting to fish, take, seine, any fish, amphibian, or other aquatic animal on any national fish hatchery area is prohibited except as may be authorized under the provisions of part 71 of this chapter.

(c) Hunting, killing, capturing, taking, or attempting to hunt, kill, capture, or take any animal on any national fish hatchery area is prohibited except as may be authorized in the provisions of part 71 of this chapter.

(d) Disturbing spawning fish or fish preparing to spawn in ponds, raceways, streams, lakes, traps, and below traps, ladders, fish screens, fishways and racks is prohibited.

§ 70.5 Enforcement, penalty, and procedural requirements for violations of parts 25, 26, and 27.

The enforcement, penalty, and procedural requirement provisions set forth in part 28 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

§ 70.6 Public entry and use.

The public entry and use provisions set forth in part 26 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations to special regulations issued under § 70.6, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 70.7 Land-use management.

The land-use management provisions set forth in part 29 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

§ 70.8 Range and feral animal management.

The range and feral animal management provisions set forth in part 30 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas.

§ 70.9 Wildlife species management.

The wildlife species management provisions set forth in part 31 of this chapter are equally applicable to national fish hatchery areas, except § 31.15 relating to hunting and fishing, which are treated separately in this part.

PART 71—HUNTING AND FISHING ON NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY AREAS

Subpart A—Hunting

Sec.
71.1 Opening of national fish hatchery areas to hunting.
71.2 General provisions.

Subpart B—Fishing

71.11 Opening of national fish hatchery areas to fishing.
71.12 General provisions.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 4, 48 Stat. 402, as amended, sec. 4, 76 Stat. 654; 5 U.S.C. 301, 16 U.S.C. 664, 460k; sec. 2, 80 Stat. 926; 16 U.S.C. 668bb.

SOURCE: 31 FR 16033, Dec. 15, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Hunting

§ 71.1 Opening of national fish hatchery areas to hunting.

National fish hatchery areas may be opened to hunting wildlife when such activity is not detrimental to the propagation and distribution of fish or other aquatic wildlife.

§ 71.2 General provisions.

The following provisions shall apply to public hunting on a national fish hatchery area:

(a) Each person shall secure and possess the required State license.

(b) Each person 16 years of age and older shall secure and possess a Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp while hunting migratory waterfowl.

(c) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of Federal laws and regulations including this subchapter and the current Federal Migratory Bird regulations.

(d) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of the laws and regulations of the State wherein any hatchery is located unless further restricted by Federal law or regulation.

(e) Each person shall comply with the terms and conditions authorizing access and use of the national fish hatchery area.

(f) Each person shall comply with the provisions of any special notices governing hunting on the national fish hatchery area. Such special notices will be posted throughout the area and ill be available at the headquarters of the fish hatchery to which they relate.

(1) Special notices are issued only after the announcement of applicable annual State and Federal hunting regulations.

(2) Special notices may contain the following items:

(i) Wildlife species which may be hunted;

(ii) Seasons;

(iii) Bag limits;

(iv) Methods of hunting;

(v) Description of areas open to hunting;

(vi) Other provisions as required.

(3) Special notices will not liberalize existing State law or regulations.

(4) Special notices may be amended as needed to meet management responsibilities for the area.

Subpart B—Fishing

§ 71.11 Opening of national fish hatchery areas to fishing.

National fish hatchery areas may be opened to sport fishing when such activity is not detrimental to the propagation and distribution of fish or other aquatic animal life.

§ 71.12 General provisions.

The following provisions shall apply to public sport fishing on a national fish hatchery area:

(a) Each person shall secure and possess the required State license.

(b) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of Federal law and regulation including this subchapter.

(c) Each person shall comply with the applicable provisions of the laws and regulations of the State wherein any area is located unless the same are further restricted by Federal law or regulation.

(d) Each person shall comply with the terms and conditions authorizing access and use of the national fish hatchery area.

(e) Each person shall comply with the provisions of any special notices governing fishing on the national fish hatchery area. Such special notices will be posted throughout the area and will be available at the headquarters of the fish hatchery to which they relate.

(1) Special notices are issued only after announcement of the applicable annual State fishing regulation.

(2) Special notices may contain the following items:

(i) Species of fish which may be taken;

(ii) Seasons;

(iii) Creel limits;

(iv) Method of fishing;

(v) Description of areas open to fishing;

(vi) Other provisions as required.

(3) Special notices will not liberalize existing State law or regulations.

(4) Special notices may be amended as needed to meet management responsibilities for the area.

SUBCHAPTER F—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE—WILDLIFE SPORT FISH RESTORATION PROGRAM

PART 80—ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS, PITTMAN-ROBERTSON WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND DINGELL-JOHNSON SPORT FISH RESTORATION ACTS

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 669–669k; 16 U.S.C. 777–777n, except 777e–1 and g–1.

SOURCE: 76 FR 46156, Aug. 1, 2011, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 80.1 What does this part do?

This part of the Code of Federal Regulations tells States how they may:

(a) Use revenues derived from State hunting and fishing licenses in compliance with the Acts.

(b) Receive annual apportionments from the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund (16 U.S.C. 669(b)), if authorized, and the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund (26 U.S.C 9504).

(c) Receive financial assistance from the Wildlife Restoration program, the Basic Hunter Education and Safety subprogram, and the Enhanced Hunter Education and Safety grant program, if authorized.

(d) Receive financial assistance from the Sport Fish Restoration program, the Recreational Boating Access subprogram, the Aquatic Resources Education subprogram, and the Outreach and Communications subprogram.

(e) Comply with the requirements of the Acts.

§ 80.2 What terms do I need to know?

The terms in this section pertain only to the regulations in this part.

Acts means the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act of September 2, 1937, as amended (16 U.S.C. 669–669k), and the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act of August 9, 1950, as amended (16 U.S.C. 777–777n, except 777e–1 and g–1).

Agency means a State fish and wildlife agency.

Angler means a person who fishes for sport fish for recreational purposes as permitted by State law.

Capital improvement. (1) *Capital improvement* means:

(i) A structure that costs at least $10,000 to build; or

(ii) The alteration, renovation, or repair of a structure if it increases the structure's useful life or its market value by at least $10,000.

(2) An agency may use its own definition of capital improvement if its definition includes all capital improvements as defined here.

Comprehensive management system is a State fish and wildlife agency's method of operations that links programs, financial systems, human resources, goals, products, and services. It assesses the current, projected, and desired status of fish and wildlife; it develops a strategic plan and carries it out through an operational planning process; and it evaluates results. The planning period is at least 5 years using a minimum 15-year projection of the desires and needs of the State's citizens. A comprehensive-management-system grant funds all or part of a State's comprehensive management system.

Construction means the act of building or significantly renovating, altering, or repairing a structure. Acquiring, clearing, and reshaping land and demolishing structures are types or phases of construction. Examples of structures are buildings, roads, parking lots, utility lines, fences, piers, wells, pump stations, ditches, dams, dikes, water-control structures, fish-hatchery raceways, and shooting ranges.

Director means:

(1) The person whom the Secretary:

(i) Appointed as the chief executive official of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and

(ii) Delegated authority to administer the Acts nationally; or

(2) A deputy or another person authorized temporarily to administer the Acts nationally.

Diversion means any use of revenue from hunting and fishing licenses for a purpose other than administration of the State fish and wildlife agency.

Fee interest means the right to possession, use, and enjoyment of a parcel of land or water for an indefinite period. A fee interest, as used in this part, may be the:

(1) Fee simple, which includes all possible interests or rights that a person can hold in a parcel of land or water; or

(2) Fee with exceptions to title, which excludes one or more real property interests that would otherwise be part of the fee simple.

Grant means an award of money, the principal purpose of which is to transfer funds or property from a Federal agency to a grantee to support or stimulate an authorized public purpose under the Acts. This part uses the term grant for both a grant and a cooperative agreement for convenience of reference. This use does not affect the legal distinction between the two instruments. The meaning of grant in the terms *grant funds*, *grant-funded*, *under a grant*, and *under the grant* includes the matching cash and any matching in-kind contributions in addition to the Federal award of money.

Grantee means the State fish and wildlife agency that applies for the grant and carries out grant-funded activities in programs authorized by the Acts. The State fish and wildlife agency acts on behalf of the State government, which is the legal entity and is accountable for the use of Federal funds, matching funds, and matching in-kind contributions.

Lease means an agreement in which the owner of a fee interest transfers to a lessee the right of exclusive possession and use of an area of land or water for a fixed period, which may be renewable. The lessor cannot readily revoke the lease at his or her discretion. The lessee pays rent periodically or as a single payment. The lessor must be able to regain possession of the lessee's interest (*leasehold interest*) at the end of the lease term. An agreement that does not correspond to this definition is not a lease even if it is labeled as one.

Match means the value of any non-Federal in-kind contributions and the portion of the costs of a grant-funded project or projects not borne by the Federal Government.

Personal property means anything tangible or intangible that is not real property.

(1) Tangible personal property includes:

(i) Objects, such as equipment and supplies, that are moveable without substantive damage to the land or any structure to which they may be attached;

(ii) Soil, rock, gravel, minerals, gas, oil, or water after excavation or extraction from the surface or subsurface;

(iii) Commodities derived from trees or other vegetation after harvest or separation from the land; and

(iv) Annual crops before or after harvest.

(2) Intangible personal property includes:

(i) Intellectual property, such as patents or copyrights;

(ii) Securities, such as bonds and interest-bearing accounts; and

(iii) Licenses, which are personal privileges to use an area of land or water with at least one of the following attributes:

(A) Are revocable at the landowner's discretion;

(B) Terminate when the landowner dies or the area of land or water passes to another owner; or

(C) Do not transfer a right of exclusive use and possession of an area of land or water.

Project means one or more related undertakings in a project-by-project grant that are necessary to fulfill a need or needs, as defined by a State fish and wildlife agency, consistent with the purposes of the appropriate Act. For convenience of reference in this part, the meaning of project includes an agency's fish and wildlife program under a comprehensive management system grant.

Project-by-project grant means an award of money based on a detailed statement of a project or projects and other supporting documentation.

Real property means one, several, or all interests, benefits, and rights inherent in the ownership of a parcel of land or water. Examples of real property include fee and leasehold interests, conservation easements, and mineral rights.

(1) A parcel includes (unless limited by its legal description) the air space above the parcel, the ground below it, and anything physically and firmly attached to it by a natural process or human action. Examples include standing timber, other vegetation (except annual crops), buildings, roads, fences, and other structures.

(2) A parcel may also have rights attached to it by a legally prescribed procedure. Examples include water rights or an access easement that allows the parcel's owner to travel across an adjacent parcel.

(3) The legal classification of an interest, benefit, or right depends on its attributes rather than the name assigned to it. For example, a grazing ''lease'' is often a type of personal property known as a license, which is described in the definition of personal property in this section.

Regional Director means the person appointed by the Director to be the chief executive official of one of the Service's geographic Regions, or a deputy or another person temporarily authorized to exercise the authority of the chief executive official of one of the Service's geographic Regions. This person's responsibility does not extend to any administrative units that the Service's Washington Office supervises directly in that geographic Region.

Secretary means the person appointed by the President to direct the operation of the Department of the Interior, or a deputy or another person who is temporarily authorized to direct the operation of the Department.

Service means the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Sport fish means aquatic, gill-breathing, vertebrate animals with paired fins, having material value for recreation in the marine and fresh waters of the United States.

State means any State of the United States, the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, and the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. *State* also includes the District of Columbia for purposes of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act, the Sport Fish Restoration program, and its subprograms. *State* does not include the District of Columbia for purposes of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act and the programs and subprogram under the Act because the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act does not authorize

funding for the District. References to ''the 50 States'' apply only to the 50 States of the United States and do not include the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, the District of Columbia, or the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

State fish and wildlife agency means the administrative unit designated by State law or regulation to carry out State laws for management of fish and wildlife resources. If an agency has other jurisdictional responsibilities, the agency is considered the State fish and wildlife agency only when exercising responsibilities specific to management of the State's fish and wildlife resources.

Subaccount means a record of financial transactions for groups of similar activities based on programs and subprograms. Each group has a unique number. Different subaccounts also distinguish between benefits to marine or freshwater fisheries in the programs and subprograms authorized by the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act.

Useful life means the period during which a federally funded capital improvement is capable of fulfilling its intended purpose with adequate routine maintenance.

Wildlife means the indigenous or naturalized species of birds or mammals that are either:

(1) Wild and free-ranging;

(2) Held in a captive breeding program established to reintroduce individuals of a depleted indigenous species into previously occupied range; or

(3) Under the jurisdiction of a State fish and wildlife agency.

Subpart B—State Fish and Wildlife Agency Eligibility

§ 80.10 Who is eligible to receive the benefits of the Acts?

States acting through their fish and wildlife agencies are eligible for benefits of the Acts only if they pass and maintain legislation that:

(a) Assents to the provisions of the Acts;

(b) Ensures the conservation of fish and wildlife; and

(c) Requires that revenue from hunting and fishing licenses be:

(1) Controlled only by the State fish and wildlife agency; and

(2) Used only for administration of the State fish and wildlife agency, which includes only the functions required to manage the agency and the fish- and wildlife-related resources for which the agency has authority under State law.

§ 80.11 How does a State become ineligible to receive the benefits of the Acts?

A State becomes ineligible to receive the benefits of the Acts if it:

(a) Fails materially to comply with any law, regulation, or term of a grant as it relates to acceptance and use of funds under the Acts;

(b) Does not have legislation required at § 80.10 or passes legislation contrary to the Acts; or

(c) Diverts hunting and fishing license revenue from:

(1) The control of the State fish and wildlife agency; or

(2) Purposes other than the agency's administration.

§ 80.12 Does an agency have to confirm that it wants to receive an annual apportionment of funds?

No. However, if a State fish and wildlife agency does not want to receive the annual apportionment of funds, it must notify the Service in writing within 60 days after receiving a preliminary certificate of apportionment.

Subpart C—License Revenue

§ 80.20 What does revenue from hunting and fishing licenses include?

Hunting and fishing license revenue includes:

(a) All proceeds from State-issued general or special hunting and fishing licenses, permits, stamps, tags, access and use fees, and other State charges to hunt or fish for recreational purposes. Revenue from licenses sold by vendors is net income to the State after deducting reasonable sales fees or similar amounts retained by vendors.

(b) Real or personal property acquired with license revenue.

(c) Income from the sale, lease, or rental of, granting rights to, or a fee for access to real or personal property acquired or constructed with license revenue.

(d) Income from the sale, lease, or rental of, granting rights to, or a fee for access to a recreational opportunity, product, or commodity derived from real or personal property acquired, managed, maintained, or produced by using license revenue.

(e) Interest, dividends, or other income earned on license revenue.

(f) Reimbursements for expenditures originally paid with license revenue.

(g) Payments received for services funded by license revenue.

§ 80.21 What if a State diverts license revenue from the control of its fish and wildlife agency?

The Director may declare a State to be in diversion if it violates the requirements of § 80.10 by diverting license revenue from the control of its fish and wildlife agency to purposes other than the agency's administration. The State is then ineligible to receive benefits under the relevant Act from the date the Director signs the declaration until the State resolves the diversion. Only the Director may declare a State to be in diversion, and only the Director may rescind the declaration.

§ 80.22 What must a State do to resolve a declaration of diversion?

The State must complete the actions in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section to resolve a declaration of diversion. The State must use a source of funds other than license revenue to fund the replacement of license revenue.

(a) If necessary, the State must enact adequate legislative prohibitions to prevent diversions of license revenue.

(b) The State fish and wildlife agency must replace all diverted cash derived from license revenue and the interest lost up to the date of repayment. It must enter into State records the receipt of this cash and interest.

(c) The agency must receive either the revenue earned from diverted property during the period of diversion or the current market rental rate of any diverted property, whichever is greater.

(d) The agency must take one of the following actions to resolve a diversion of real, personal, or intellectual property:

(1) Regain management control of the property, which must be in about the same condition as before diversion;

(2) Receive replacement property that meets the criteria in paragraph (e) of this section; or

(3) Receive a cash amount at least equal to the current market value of the diverted property only if the Director agrees that the actions described in paragraphs (d)(1) and (d)(2) of this section are impractical.

(e) To be acceptable under paragraph (d)(2) of this section:

(1) Replacement property must have both:

(i) Market value that at least equals the current market value of the diverted property; and

(ii) Fish or wildlife benefits that at least equal those of the property diverted.

(2) The Director must agree that the replacement property meets the requirements of paragraph (e)(1) of this section.

§ 80.23 Does a declaration of diversion affect a previous Federal obligation of funds?

No. Federal funds obligated before the date that the Director declares a diversion remain available for expenditure without regard to the intervening period of the State's ineligibility. See § 80.91 for when a Federal obligation occurs.

Subpart D—Certification of License Holders

§ 80.30 Why must an agency certify the number of paid license holders?

A State fish and wildlife agency must certify the number of people having paid licenses to hunt and paid licenses to fish because the Service uses these data in statutory formulas to apportion funds in the Wildlife Restoration and Sport Fish Restoration programs among the States.

§ 80.31 How does an agency certify the number of paid license holders?

(a) A State fish and wildlife agency certifies the number of paid license holders by responding to the Director's annual request for the following information:

(1) The number of people who have paid licenses to hunt in the State during the State-specified certification period (certification period); and

(2) The number of people who have paid licenses to fish in the State during the certification period.

(b) The agency director or his or her designee:

(1) Must certify the information at paragraph (a) of this section in the format that the Director specifies;

(2) Must provide documentation to support the accuracy of this information at the Director's request;

(3) Is responsible for eliminating multiple counting of the same individuals in the information that he or she certifies; and

(4) May use statistical sampling, automated record consolidation, or other techniques approved by the Director for this purpose.

(c) If an agency director uses statistical sampling to eliminate multiple counting of the same individuals, he or she must ensure that the sampling is complete by the earlier of the following:

(1) Five years after the last statistical sample; or

(2) Before completing the first certification following any change in the licensing system that could affect the number of license holders.

§ 80.32 What is the certification period?

A certification period must:

(a) Be 12 consecutive months;

(b) Correspond to the State's fiscal year or license year;

(c) Be consistent from year to year unless the Director approves a change; and

(d) End at least 1 year and no more than 2 years before the beginning of the Federal fiscal year in which the apportioned funds first become available for expenditure.

§ 80.33 How does an agency decide who to count as paid license holders in the annual certification?

(a) A State fish and wildlife agency must count only those people who have a license issued:

(1) In the license holder's name; or

(2) With a unique identifier that is traceable to the license holder, who must be verifiable in State records.

(b) An agency must follow the rules in this table in deciding how to count license holders in the annual certification:

Type of license holder	How to count each license holder
(1) A person who has either a paid hunting license or a paid sportfishing license even if the person is not required to have a paid license or is unable to hunt or fish.	Once.
(2) A person who has more than one paid hunting license because the person either voluntarily obtained them or was required to have more than one license.	Once.
(3) A person who has more than one paid sportfishing license because the person either voluntarily obtained them or was required to have more than one license.	Once.
(4) A person who has a paid single-year hunting license or a paid single-year sportfishing license for which the agency receives at least $1 of net revenue. (Single-year licenses are valid for any length of time less than 2 years.)	Once in the certification period in which the license first becomes valid.
(5) A person who has a paid multiyear hunting license or a paid multiyear sportfishing license for which the agency receives at least $1 of net revenue for each year in which the license is valid. (Multiyear licenses must also meet the requirements at § 80.35.)	Once in each certification period in which the license is valid.
(6) A person holding a paid single-year combination license permitting both hunting and sportfishing for which the agency receives at least $2 of net revenue.	Twice in the first certification period in which the license is valid: once as a person who has a paid hunting license, and once as a person who has a paid sportfishing license.
(7) A person holding a paid multiyear combination license permitting both hunting and sportfishing for which the agency receives at least $2 of net revenue for each year in which the license is valid. (Multiyear licenses must also meet the requirements in § 80.35.)	Twice in each certification period in which the license is valid; once as a person who has a paid hunting license, and once as a person who has a paid sportfishing license.

Type of license holder	How to count each license holder
(8) A person who has a license that allows the license holder only to trap animals or only to engage in commercial fishing or other commercial activities.	Cannot be counted.

§ 80.34 How does an agency calculate net revenue from a license?

The State fish and wildlife agency must calculate net revenue from a license by subtracting the per-license costs of issuing the license from the revenue generated by the license. Examples of costs of issuing licenses are vendors' fees, automated license-system costs, licensing-unit personnel costs, and the costs of printing and distribution.

§ 80.35 What additional requirements apply to multiyear licenses?

The following additional requirements apply to multiyear licenses:

(a) A multiyear license may be valid for either a specific or indeterminate number of years, but it must be valid for at least 2 years.

(b) The agency must receive net revenue from a multiyear license that is in close approximation to the net revenue received for a single-year license providing similar privileges:

(1) Each year during the license period; or

(2) At the time of sale as if it were a single-payment annuity, which is an investment of the license fee that results in the agency receiving at least the minimum required net revenue for each year of the license period.

(c) An agency may spend a multiyear license fee as soon as the agency receives it as long as the fee provides the minimum required net revenue for the license period.

(d) The agency must count only the licenses that meet the minimum required net revenue for the license period based on:

(1) The duration of the license in the case of a multiyear license with a specified ending date; or

(2) Whether the license holder remains alive.

(e) The agency must obtain the Director's approval of its proposed technique to decide how many multiyear-license holders remain alive in the certification period. Some examples of techniques are statistical sampling, life-expectancy tables, and mortality tables.

§ 80.36 May an agency count license holders in the annual certification if the agency receives funds from the State to cover their license fees?

If a State fish and wildlife agency receives funds from the State to cover fees for some license holders, the agency may count those license holders in the annual certification only under the following conditions:

(a) The State funds to cover license fees must come from a source other than hunting- and fishing-license revenue.

(b) The State must identify funds to cover license fees separately from other funds provided to the agency.

(c) The agency must receive at least the average amount of State-provided discretionary funds that it received for the administration of the State's fish and wildlife agency during the State's five previous fiscal years.

(1) State-provided discretionary funds are those from the State's general fund that the State may increase or decrease if it chooses to do so.

(2) Some State-provided funds are from special taxes, trust funds, gifts, bequests, or other sources specifically dedicated to the support of the State fish and wildlife agency. These funds typically fluctuate annually due to interest rates, sales, or other factors. They are not discretionary funds for purposes of this part as long as the State does not take any action to reduce the amount available to its fish and wildlife agency.

(d) The agency must receive State funds that are at least equal to the fees charged for the single-year license providing similar privileges. If the State does not have a single-year license providing similar privileges, the Director must approve the fee paid by the State for those license holders.

(e) The agency must receive and account for the State funds as license revenue.

(f) The agency must issue licenses in the license holder's name or by using a unique identifier that is traceable to the license holder, who must be verifiable in State records.

(g) The license fees must meet all other requirements of 50 CFR 80.

§ 80.37 What must an agency do if it becomes aware of errors in its certified license data?

A State fish and wildlife agency must submit revised certified data on paid license holders within 90 days after it becomes aware of errors in its certified data. The State may become ineligible to participate in the benefits of the relevant Act if it becomes aware of errors in its certified data and does not resubmit accurate certified data within 90 days.

§ 80.38 May the Service recalculate an apportionment if an agency submits revised data?

The Service may recalculate an apportionment of funds based on revised certified license data under the following conditions:

(a) If the Service receives revised certified data for a pending apportionment before the Director approves the final apportionment, the Service may recalculate the pending apportionment.

(b) If the Service receives revised certified data for an apportionment after the Director has approved the final version of that apportionment, the Service may recalculate the final apportionment only if it would not reduce funds to other State fish and wildlife agencies.

§ 80.39 May the Director correct a Service error in apportioning funds?

Yes. The Director may correct any error that the Service makes in apportioning funds.

Subpart E—Eligible Activities

§ 80.50 What activities are eligible for funding under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act?

The following activities are eligible for funding under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act:

(a) *Wildlife Restoration program.*

(1) Restore and manage wildlife for the benefit of the public.

(2) Conduct research on the problems of managing wildlife and its habitat if necessary to administer wildlife resources efficiently.

(3) Obtain data to guide and direct the regulation of hunting.

(4) Acquire real property suitable or capable of being made suitable for:

(i) Wildlife habitat; or

(ii) Public access for hunting or other wildlife-oriented recreation.

(5) Restore, rehabilitate, improve, or manage areas of lands or waters as wildlife habitat.

(6) Build structures or acquire equipment, goods, and services to:

(i) Restore, rehabilitate, or improve lands or waters as wildlife habitat; or

(ii) Provide public access for hunting or other wildlife-oriented recreation.

(7) Operate or maintain:

(i) Projects that the State fish and wildlife agency completed under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act; or

(ii) Facilities that the agency acquired or constructed with funds other than those authorized under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act if these facilities are necessary to carry out activities authorized by the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act.

(8) Coordinate grants in the Wildlife Restoration program and related programs and subprograms.

(b) *Wildlife Restoration—Basic Hunter Education and Safety subprogram.*

(1) Teach the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to be a responsible hunter.

(2) Construct, operate, or maintain firearm and archery ranges for public use.

(c) *Enhanced Hunter Education and Safety program.*

(1) Enhance programs for hunter education, hunter development, and firearm and archery safety. Hunter-development programs introduce individuals to and recruit them to take part in hunting, bow hunting, target shooting, or archery.

(2) Enhance interstate coordination of hunter-education and firearm- and archery-range programs.

(3) Enhance programs for education, safety, or development of bow hunters, archers, and shooters.

(4) Enhance construction and development of firearm and archery ranges.

(5) Update safety features of firearm and archery ranges.

§ 80.51 What activities are eligible for funding under the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act?

The following activities are eligible for funding under the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act:

(a) *Sport Fish Restoration program.*

(1) Restore and manage sport fish for the benefit of the public.

(2) Conduct research on the problems of managing fish and their habitat and the problems of fish culture if necessary to administer sport fish resources efficiently.

(3) Obtain data to guide and direct the regulation of fishing. These data may be on:

(i) Size and geographic range of sport fish populations;

(ii) Changes in sport fish populations due to fishing, other human activities, or natural causes; and

(iii) Effects of any measures or regulations applied.

(4) Develop and adopt plans to restock sport fish and forage fish in the natural areas or districts covered by the plans; and obtain data to develop, carry out, and test the effectiveness of the plans.

(5) Stock fish for recreational purposes.

(6) Acquire real property suitable or capable of being made suitable for:

(i) Sport fish habitat or as a buffer to protect that habitat; or

(ii) Public access for sport fishing. Closures to sport fishing must be based on the recommendations of the State fish and wildlife agency for fish and wildlife management purposes.

(7) Restore, rehabilitate, improve, or manage:

(i) Aquatic areas adaptable for sport fish habitat; or

(ii) Land adaptable as a buffer to protect sport fish habitat.

(8) Build structures or acquire equipment, goods, and services to:

(i) Restore, rehabilitate, or improve aquatic habitat for sport fish, or land as a buffer to protect aquatic habitat for sport fish; or

(ii) Provide public access for sport fishing.

(9) Construct, renovate, operate, or maintain pumpout and dump stations. A pumpout station is a facility that pumps or receives sewage from a type III marine sanitation device that the U.S. Coast Guard requires on some vessels. A dump station, also referred to as a ''waste reception facility,'' is specifically designed to receive waste from portable toilets on vessels.

(10) Operate or maintain:

(i) Projects that the State fish and wildlife agency completed under the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act; or

(ii) Facilities that the agency acquired or constructed with funds other than those authorized by the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act if these facilities are necessary to carry out activities authorized by the Act.

(11) Coordinate grants in the Sport Fish Restoration program and related programs and subprograms.

(b) *Sport Fish Restoration—Recreational Boating Access subprogram.*

(1) Acquire land for new facilities, build new facilities, or acquire, renovate, or improve existing facilities to create or improve public access to the waters of the United States or improve the suitability of these waters for recreational boating. A broad range of access facilities and associated amenities can qualify for funding, but they must provide benefits to recreational boaters. ''Facilities'' includes auxiliary structures necessary to ensure safe use of recreational boating access facilities.

(2) Conduct surveys to determine the adequacy, number, location, and quality of facilities providing access to recreational waters for all sizes of recreational boats.

(c) *Sport Fish Restoration—Aquatic Resource Education subprogram.* Enhance the public's understanding of water resources, aquatic life forms, and sport fishing, and develop responsible attitudes and ethics toward the aquatic environment.

(d) *Sport Fish Restoration—Outreach and Communications subprogram.*

(1) Improve communications with anglers, boaters, and the general public on sport fishing and boating opportunities.

(2) Increase participation in sport fishing and boating.

(3) Advance the adoption of sound fishing and boating practices including safety.

(4) Promote conservation and responsible use of the aquatic resources of the United States.

§ 80.52 May an activity be eligible for funding if it is not explicitly eligible in this part?

An activity may be eligible for funding even if this part does not explicitly designate it as an eligible activity if:

(a) The State fish and wildlife agency justifies in the project statement how the activity will help carry out the purposes of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act or the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act; and

(b) The Regional Director concurs with the justification.

§ 80.53 Are costs of State central services eligible for funding?

Administrative costs in the form of overhead or indirect costs for State central services outside of the State fish and wildlife agency are eligible for funding under the Acts and must follow an approved cost allocation plan. These expenses must not exceed 3 percent of the funds apportioned annually to the State under the Acts.

§ 80.54 What activities are ineligible for funding?

The following activities are ineligible for funding under the Acts, except when necessary to carry out project purposes approved by the Regional Director:

(a) Law enforcement activities.

(b) Public relations activities to promote the State fish and wildlife agency, other State administrative units, or the State.

(c) Activities conducted for the primary purpose of producing income.

(d) Activities, projects, or programs that promote or encourage opposition to the regulated taking of fish, hunting, or the trapping of wildlife.

§ 80.55 May an agency receive a grant to carry out part of a larger project?

A State fish and wildlife agency may receive a grant to carry out part of a larger project that uses funds unrelated to the grant. The grant-funded part of the larger project must:

(a) Result in an identifiable outcome consistent with the purposes of the grant program;

(b) Be substantial in character and design;

(c) Meet the requirements of §§ 80.130 through 80.136 for any real property acquired under the grant and any capital improvements completed under the grant; and

(d) Meet all other requirements of the grant program.

§ 80.56 How does a proposed project qualify as substantial in character and design?

A proposed project qualifies as substantial in character and design if it:

(a) Describes a need consistent with the Acts;

(b) States a purpose and sets objectives, both of which are based on the need;

(c) Uses a planned approach, appropriate procedures, and accepted principles of fish and wildlife conservation and management, research, or education; and

(d) Is cost effective.

Subpart F—Allocation of Funds by an Agency

§ 80.60 What is the relationship between the Basic Hunter Education and Safety subprogram and the Enhanced Hunter Education and Safety program?

The relationship between the Basic Hunter Education and Safety subprogram (Basic Hunter Education) and the

Enhanced Hunter Education and Safety program (Enhanced Hunter Education) is as follows:

	Basic Hunter Education funds	Enhanced Hunter Education funds
(a) Which activities are eligible for funding?.	Those listed at § 80.50(a) and (b)	Those listed at 80.50(c), but see 80.60(d) under Basic Hunter Education funds.
(b) How long are funds available for obligation?.	Two Federal fiscal years	One Federal fiscal year.
(c) What if funds are not fully obligated during the period of availability?	The Service may use unobligated funds to carry out the Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 715 *et seq.*).	The Service reapportions unobligated funds to eligible States as Wildlife Restoration funds for the following fiscal year. States are eligible to receive funds only if their Basic Hunter Education funds were fully obligated in the preceding fiscal year for activities at § 80.50(b).
(d) What if funds are fully obligated during the period of availability?	If Basic Hunter Education funds are fully obligated for activities listed at 80.50(b), the agency may use that fiscal year's Enhanced Hunter Education funds for eligible activities related to Basic Hunter Education, Enhanced Hunter Education, or the Wildlife Restoration program.	No special provisions apply.

§ 80.61 What requirements apply to funds for the Recreational Boating Access subprogram?

The requirements of this section apply to allocating and obligating funds for the Recreational Boating Access subprogram.

(a) A State fish and wildlife agency must allocate funds from each annual apportionment under the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act for use in the subprogram.

(b) Over each 5-year period, the total allocation for the subprogram in each of the Service's geographic regions must average at least 15 percent of the Sport Fish Restoration funds apportioned to the States in that Region. As long as this requirement is met, an individual State agency may allocate more or less than 15 percent of its annual apportionment in a single Federal fiscal year with the Regional Director's approval.

(c) The Regional Director calculates Regional allocation averages for separate 5-year periods that coincide with Federal fiscal years 2008–2012, 2013–2017, 2018–2022, and each subsequent 5-year period.

(d) If the total Regional allocation for a 5-year period is less than 15 percent, the State agencies may, in a memorandum of understanding, agree among themselves which of them will make the additional allocations to eliminate the Regional shortfall.

(e) This paragraph applies if State fish and wildlife agencies do not agree on which of them will make additional allocations to bring the average Regional allocation to at least 15 percent over a 5-year period. If the agencies do not agree:

(1) The Regional Director may require States in the Region to make changes needed to achieve the minimum 15-percent Regional average before the end of the fifth year; and

(2) The Regional Director must not require a State to increase or decrease its allocation if the State has allocated at least 15 percent over the 5-year period.

(f) A Federal obligation of these allocated funds must occur by the end of the fourth consecutive Federal fiscal year after the Federal fiscal year in which the funds first became available for allocation.

(g) If the agency's application to use these funds has not led to a Federal obligation by that time, these allocated funds become available for reapportionment among the State fish and wildlife agencies for the following fiscal year.

§ 80.62 What limitations apply to spending on the Aquatic Resource Education and the Outreach and Communications subprograms?

The limitations in this section apply to State fish and wildlife agency spending on the Aquatic Resource Education and Outreach and Communications subprograms.

(a) Each State's fish and wildlife agency may spend a maximum of 15 percent of the annual amount apportioned to the State from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund for activities in both subprograms. The 15-percent maximum applies to both subprograms as if they were one.

(b) The 15-percent maximum for the subprograms does not apply to the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. These jurisdictions may spend more than 15 percent of their annual apportionments for both subprograms with the approval of the Regional Director.

§ 80.63 Does an agency have to allocate costs in multipurpose projects and facilities?

Yes. A State fish and wildlife agency must allocate costs in multipurpose projects and facilities. A grant-funded project or facility is multipurpose if it carries out the purposes of:

(a) A single grant program under the Acts; and

(b) Another grant program under the Acts, a grant program not under the Acts, or an activity unrelated to grants.

§ 80.64 How does an agency allocate costs in multipurpose projects and facilities?

A State fish and wildlife agency must allocate costs in multipurpose projects based on the uses or benefits for each purpose that will result from the completed project or facility. The agency must describe the method used to allocate costs in multipurpose projects or facilities in the project statement included in the grant application.

§ 80.65 Does an agency have to allocate funds between marine and freshwater fisheries projects?

Yes. Each coastal State's fish and wildlife agency must equitably allocate the funds apportioned under the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act between projects with benefits for marine fisheries and projects with benefits for freshwater fisheries.

(a) The subprograms authorized by the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act do not have to allocate funding in the same manner as long as the State fish and wildlife agency equitably allocates Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration funds as a whole between marine and freshwater fisheries.

(b) The coastal States for purposes of this allocation are:

(1) 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, and Washington;

(2) The Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands; and

(3) The territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

§ 80.66 What requirements apply to allocation of funds between marine and freshwater fisheries projects?

The requirements of this section apply to allocation of funds between marine and freshwater fisheries projects.

(a) When a State fish and wildlife agency allocates and obligates funds it must meet the following requirements:

(1) The ratio of total funds obligated for marine fisheries projects to total funds obligated for marine and freshwater fisheries projects combined must equal the ratio of resident marine anglers to the total number of resident anglers in the State; and

(2) The ratio of total funds obligated for freshwater fisheries projects to total funds obligated for marine and freshwater fisheries projects combined must equal the ratio of resident freshwater anglers to the total number of resident anglers in the State.

(b) A resident angler is one who fishes for recreational purposes in the same State where he or she maintains legal residence.

(c) Agencies must determine the relative distribution of resident anglers in the State between those that fish in marine environments and those that fish in freshwater environments. Agencies must use the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-associated Recreation or another statistically reliable survey or technique approved by the Regional Director for this purpose.

(d) If an agency uses statistical sampling to determine the relative distribution of resident anglers in the State between those that fish in marine environments and those that fish in freshwater environments, the sampling must be complete by the earlier of the following:

(1) Five years after the last statistical sample; or

(2) Before completing the first certification following any change in the licensing system that could affect the number of sportfishing license holders.

(e) The amounts allocated from each year's apportionment do not necessarily have to result in an equitable allocation for each year. However, the amounts allocated over a variable period, not to exceed 3 years, must result in an equitable allocation between marine and freshwater fisheries projects.

(f) Agencies that fail to allocate funds equitably between marine and freshwater fisheries projects may become ineligible to use Sport Fish Restoration program funds. These agencies must remain ineligible until they demonstrate to the Director that they have allocated the funds equitably.

§ 80.67 May an agency finance an activity from more than one annual apportionment?

A State fish and wildlife agency may use funds from more than one annual apportionment to finance high-cost projects, such as construction or acquisition of lands or interests in lands, including water rights. An agency may do this in either of the following ways:

(a) Finance the entire cost of the acquisition or construction from a non-Federal funding source. The Service will reimburse funds to the agency in succeeding apportionment years according to a plan approved by the Regional Director and subject to the availability of funds.

(b) Negotiate an installment purchase or contract in which the agency pays periodic and specified amounts to the seller or contractor according to a plan that schedules either reimbursements or advances of funds immediately before need. The Service will reimburse or advance funds to the agency according to a plan approved by the Regional Director and subject to the availability of funds.

§ 80.68 What requirements apply to financing an activity from more than one annual apportionment?

The following conditions apply to financing an activity from more than one annual apportionment:

(a) A State fish and wildlife agency must agree to complete the project even if Federal funds are not available. If an agency does not complete the project, it must recover any expended Federal funds that did not result in commensurate wildlife or sport-fishery benefits. The agency must then reallocate the recovered funds to approved projects in the same program.

(b) The project statement included with the application must have a complete schedule of payments to finish the project.

(c) Interest and other financing costs may be allowable subject to the restrictions in the applicable Federal Cost Principles.

Subpart G—Application for a Grant

§ 80.80 How does an agency apply for a grant?

(a) An agency applies for a grant by sending the Regional Director:

(1) Completed standard forms that are:

(i) Approved by the Office of Management and Budget for the grant application process; and

(ii) Available on the Federal Web site for electronic grant applications at *http://www.grants.gov;* and

(2) Information required for a comprehensive-management-system grant or a project-by-project grant.

(b) The director of the State fish and wildlife agency or his or her designee must sign all standard forms submitted in the application process.

(c) The agency must send copies of all standard forms and supporting information to the State Clearinghouse or Single Point of Contact before sending it to the Regional Director if the State supports this process under Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs.

§ 80.81 What must an agency submit when applying for a comprehensive-management-system grant?

A State fish and wildlife agency must submit the following documents when applying for a comprehensive-management-system grant:

(a) The standard form for an application for Federal assistance in a mandatory grant program.

(b) The standard forms for assurances for nonconstruction programs and construction programs as applicable. Agencies may submit these standard forms for assurances annually to the Regional Director for use with all applications for Federal assistance in the programs and subprograms under the Acts.

(c) A statement of cost estimates by subaccount. Agencies may obtain the subaccount numbers from the Service's Regional Division of Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration.

(d) Supporting documentation explaining how the proposed work complies with the Acts, the provisions of this part, and other applicable laws and regulations.

(e) A statement of the agency's intent to carry out and fund part or all of its comprehensive management system through a grant.

(f) A description of the agency's comprehensive management system including inventory, strategic plan, operational plan, and evaluation. ''Inventory'' refers to the process or processes that an agency uses to:

(1) Determine actual, projected, and desired resource and asset status; and

(2) Identify management problems, issues, needs, and opportunities.

(g) A description of the State fish and wildlife agency program covered by the comprehensive management system.

(h) Contact information for the State fish and wildlife agency employee who is directly responsible for the integrity and operation of the comprehensive management system.

(i) A description of how the public can take part in decisionmaking for the comprehensive management system.

§ 80.82 What must an agency submit when applying for a project-by-project grant?

A State fish and wildlife agency must submit the following documents when applying for a project-by-project grant:

(a) The standard form for an application for Federal assistance in a mandatory grant program.

(b) The standard forms for assurances for nonconstruction programs and construction programs as applicable. Agencies may submit these standard forms for assurances annually to the Regional Director for use with all applications for Federal assistance in the programs and subprograms under the Acts.

(c) A project statement that describes each proposed project and provides the following information:

(1) *Need*. Explain why the project is necessary and how it fulfills the purposes of the relevant Act.

(2) *Purpose and Objectives*. State the purpose and objectives, and base them on the need. The purpose states the desired outcome of the proposed project in general or abstract terms. The objectives state the desired outcome of the proposed project in terms that are specific and quantified.

(3) *Results or benefits expected*.

(4) *Approach*. Describe the methods used to achieve the stated objectives.

(5) *Useful life*. Propose a useful life for each capital improvement, and reference the method used to determine the useful life of a capital improvement with a value greater than $100,000.

(6) *Geographic location*.

(7) *Principal investigator for research projects*. Record the principal investigator's name, work address, and work telephone number.

(8) *Program income.*

(i) Estimate the amount of program income that the project is likely to generate.

(ii) Indicate the method or combination of methods (deduction, addition, or matching) of applying program income to Federal and non-Federal outlays.

(iii) Request the Regional Director's approval for the matching method. Describe how the agency proposes to use the program income and the expected results. Describe the essential need for using program income as match.

(iv) Indicate whether the agency wants to treat program income that it earns after the grant period as license revenue or additional funding for purposes consistent with the grant or program.

(v) Indicate whether the agency wants to treat program income that the subgrantee earns as license revenue, additional funding for the purposes consistent with the grant or subprogram, or income subject only to the terms of the subgrant agreement.

(9) *Budget narrative.* Provide costs by project and subaccount with additional information sufficient to show that the project is cost effective. Agencies may obtain the subaccount numbers from the Service's Regional Division of Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration. Describe any item that requires the Service's approval and estimate its cost. Examples are preaward costs and capital expenditures for land, buildings, and equipment. Include a schedule of payments to finish the project if an agency proposes to use funds from two or more annual apportionments.

(10) *Multipurpose projects.* Describe the method for allocating costs in multipurpose projects and facilities as described in §§ 80.63 and 80.64.

(11) *Relationship with other grants.* Describe any relationship between this project and other work funded by Federal grants that is planned, anticipated, or underway.

(12) *Timeline.* Describe significant milestones in completing the project and any accomplishments to date.

(13) *General.* Provide information in the project statement that:

(i) Shows that the proposed activities are eligible for funding and substantial in character and design; and

(ii) Enables the Service to comply with the applicable requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 and 4331–4347), the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470s), and other laws, regulations, and policies.

§ 80.83 What is the Federal share of allowable costs?

(a) The Regional Director must provide at least 10 percent and no more than 75 percent of the allowable costs of a grant-funded project to the fish and wildlife agencies of the 50 States. The Regional Director generally approves any Federal share from 10 to 75 percent as proposed by one of the 50 States if the:

(1) Funds are available; and

(2) Application is complete and consistent with laws, regulations, and policies.

(b) The Regional Director may provide funds to the District of Columbia to pay 75 to 100 percent of the allowable costs of a grant-funded project in a program or subprogram authorized by the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act. The Regional Director decides on the specific Federal share between 75 and 100 percent based on what he or she decides is fair, just, and equitable. The Regional Director may reduce the Federal share to less than 75 percent of allowable project costs only if the District of Columbia voluntarily provides match to pay the remaining allowable costs. However, the Regional Director must not reduce the Federal share below 10 percent unless he or she follows the procedure at paragraph (d) of this section.

(c) The Regional Director may provide funds to pay 75 to 100 percent of the allowable costs of a project funded by a grant to a fish and wildlife agency of the Commonwealths of Puerto Rico and the Northern Mariana Islands and the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa. The Regional Director decides on the specific Federal share between 75 and 100 percent based on what he or she decides

is fair, just, and equitable. The Regional Director may reduce the Federal share to less than 75 percent of allowable project costs only if the Commonwealth or territorial fish and wildlife agency voluntarily provides match to pay the remaining allowable costs. However, the Regional Director must not reduce the Federal share below 10 percent unless he or she follows the procedure at paragraph (d) of this section. The Federal share of allowable costs for a grant-funded project for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa may be affected by the waiver process described at § 80.84(c).

(d) The Regional Director may waive the 10-percent minimum Federal share of allowable costs if the State, District of Columbia, Commonwealth, or territory requests a waiver and provides compelling reasons to justify why it is necessary for the Federal government to fund less than 10 percent of the allowable costs of a project.

§ 80.84 How does the Service establish the non-Federal share of allowable costs?

(a) To establish the non-Federal share of a grant-funded project for the 50 States, the Regional Director approves an application for Federal assistance in which the State fish and wildlife agency proposes the specific non-Federal share by estimating the Federal and match dollars, consistent with § 80.83(a).

(b) To establish the non-Federal share of a grant-funded project for the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Regional Director:

(1) Decides which percentage is fair, just, and equitable for the Federal share consistent with § 80.83(b) through (d);

(2) Subtracts the Federal share percentage from 100 percent to determine the percentage of non-Federal share; and

(3) Applies the percentage of non-Federal share to the allowable costs of a grant-funded project to determine the match requirement.

(c) To establish the non-Federal share of a grant-funded project for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa, the Regional Director must first calculate a preliminary percentage of non-Federal share in the same manner as described in paragraph (b) of this section. Following 48 U.S.C. 1469a, the Regional Director must then waive the first $200,000 of match to establish the final non-Federal match requirement for a project that includes funding from only one grant program or subprogram. If a project includes funds from more than one grant program or subprogram, the Regional Director must waive the first $200,000 of match applied to the funds for each program and subprogram.

§ 80.85 What requirements apply to match?

The requirements that apply to match include:

(a) Match may be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions.

(b) Unless authorized by Federal law, the State fish and wildlife agency or any other entity must not:

(1) Use as match Federal funds or the value of an in-kind contribution acquired with Federal funds; or

(2) Use the cost or value of an in-kind contribution to satisfy a match requirement if the cost or value has been or will be used to satisfy a match requirement of another Federal grant, cooperative agreement, or contract.

(c) The agency must fulfill match requirements at the:

(1) Grant level if the grant has funds from a single subaccount; or

(2) Subaccount level if the grant has funds from more than one subaccount.

Subpart H—General Grant Administration

§ 80.90 What are the grantee's responsibilities?

A State fish and wildlife agency as a grantee is responsible for all of the actions required by this section.

(a) Compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

(b) Supervision to ensure that the work follows the terms of the grant, including:

(1) Proper and effective use of funds;

(2) Maintenance of records;

(3) Submission of complete and accurate Federal financial reports and performance reports by the due dates in the terms and conditions of the grant; and

(4) Regular inspection and monitoring of work in progress.

(c) Selection and supervision of personnel to ensure that:

(1) Adequate and competent personnel are available to complete the grant-funded work on schedule; and

(2) Project personnel meet time schedules, accomplish the proposed work, meet objectives, and submit the required reports.

(d) Settlement of all procurement-related contractual and administrative issues.

(e) Giving reasonable access to work sites and records by employees and contractual auditors of the Service, the Department of the Interior, and the Comptroller General of the United States.

(1) Access is for the purpose of:

(i) Monitoring progress, conducting audits, or other reviews of grant-funded projects; and

(ii) Monitoring the use of license revenue.

(2) Regulations on the uniform administrative requirements for grants awarded by the Department of the Interior describe the records that are subject to these access requirements.

(3) The closeout of an award does not affect the grantee's responsibilities described in this section.

(f) Control of all assets acquired under the grant to ensure that they serve the purpose for which acquired throughout their useful life.

§ 80.91 What is a Federal obligation of funds and how does it occur?

An obligation of funds is a legal liability to disburse funds immediately or at a later date as a result of a series of actions. All of these actions must occur to obligate funds for the formula-based grant programs authorized by the Acts:

(a) The Service sends an annual certificate of apportionment to a State fish and wildlife agency, which tells the agency how much funding is available according to formulas in the Acts.

(b) The agency sends the Regional Director an application for Federal assistance to use the funds available to it under the Acts and commits to provide the required match to carry out projects that are substantial in character and design.

(c) The Regional Director notifies the agency that he or she approves the application for Federal assistance and states the terms and conditions of the grant.

(d) The agency accepts the terms and conditions of the grant in one of the following ways:

(1) Starts work on the grant-funded project by placing an order, entering into a contract, awarding a subgrant, receiving goods or services, or otherwise incurring allowable costs during the grant period that will require payment immediately or in the future;

(2) Draws down funds for an allowable activity under the grant; or

(3) Sends the Regional Director a letter, fax, or e-mail accepting the terms and conditions of the grant.

§ 80.92 How long are funds available for a Federal obligation?

Funds are available for a Federal obligation during the fiscal year for which they are apportioned and until the close of the following fiscal year except for funds in the Enhanced Hunter Education and Safety program and the Recreational Boating Access subprogram. See §§ 80.60 and 80.61 for the length of time that funds are available in this program and subprogram.

§ 80.93 When may an agency incur costs under a grant?

A State fish and wildlife agency may incur costs under a grant from the effective date of the grant period to the end of the grant period except for preaward costs that meet the conditions in § 80.94.

§ 80.94 May an agency incur costs before the beginning of the grant period?

(a) A State fish and wildlife agency may incur costs of a proposed project before the beginning of the grant period (preaward costs). However, the agency has no assurance that it will receive reimbursement until the Regional Director awards a grant that incorporates a project statement demonstrating that the preaward costs conform to all of the conditions in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Preaward costs must meet the following requirements:

(1) The costs are necessary and reasonable for accomplishing the grant objectives.

(2) The Regional Director would have approved the costs if the State fish and wildlife agency incurred them during the grant period.

(3) The agency incurs these costs in anticipation of the grant and in conformity with the negotiation of the award with the Regional Director.

(4) The activities associated with the preaward costs comply with all laws, regulations, and policies applicable to a grant-funded project.

(5) The agency must:

(i) Obtain the Regional Director's concurrence that the Service will be able to comply with the applicable laws, regulations, and policies before the agency starts work on the ground; and

(ii) Provide the Service with all the information it needs with enough lead time for it to comply with the applicable laws, regulations, and policies.

(6) The agency must not complete the project before the beginning of the grant period unless the Regional Director concurs that doing so is necessary to take advantage of temporary circumstances favorable to the project or to meet legal deadlines. An agency completes a project when it incurs all costs and finishes all work necessary to achieve the project objectives.

(c) The agency can receive reimbursement for preaward costs only after the beginning of the grant period.

§ 80.95 How does an agency receive Federal grant funds?

(a) A State fish and wildlife agency may receive Federal grant funds through either:

(1) A request for reimbursement; or

(2) A request for an advance of funds if the agency maintains or demonstrates that it will maintain procedures to minimize time between transfer of funds and disbursement by the agency or its subgrantee.

(b) An agency must use the following procedures to receive a reimbursement or an advance of funds:

(1) Request funds through an electronic payment system designated by the Regional Director; or

(2) Request funds on a standard form for that purpose only if the agency is unable to use the electronic payment system.

(c) The Regional Director will reimburse or advance funds only to the office or official designated by the agency and authorized by State law to receive public funds for the State.

(d) All payments are subject to final determination of allowability based on audit or a Service review. The State fish and wildlife agency must repay any overpayment as directed by the Regional Director.

(e) The Regional Director may withhold payments pending receipt of all required reports or documentation for the project.

§ 80.96 May an agency use Federal funds without using match?

(a) The State fish and wildlife agency must not draw down any Federal funds for a grant-funded project under the Acts in greater proportion to the use of match than total Federal funds bear to total match unless:

(1) The grantee draws down Federal grant funds to pay for construction, including land acquisition;

(2) An in-kind contribution of match is not yet available for delivery to the grantee or subgrantee; or

(3) The project is not at the point where it can accommodate an in-kind contribution.

(b) If an agency draws down Federal funds in greater proportion to the use of match than total Federal funds bear

to total match under the conditions described at paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section, the agency must:

(1) Obtain the Regional Director's prior approval, and

(2) Satisfy the project's match requirement before it submits the final Federal financial report.

§ 80.97 May an agency barter goods or services to carry out a grant-funded project?

Yes. A State fish and wildlife agency may barter to carry out a grant-funded project. A barter transaction is the exchange of goods or services for other goods or services without the use of cash. Barter transactions are subject to the Cost Principles at 2 CFR part 220, 2 CFR part 225, or 2 CFR part 230.

§ 80.98 How must an agency report barter transactions?

(a) A State fish and wildlife agency must follow the requirements in the following table when reporting barter transactions in the Federal financial report:

If * * *	Then the agency * * *
(1) The goods or services exchanged have the same market value,.	(i) Does not have to report bartered goods or services as program income or grant expenses in the Federal financial report; and (ii) Must disclose that barter transactions occurred and state what was bartered in the Remarks section of the report.
(2) The market value of the goods or services relinquished exceeds the market value of the goods and services received,.	Must report the difference in market value as grant expenses in the Federal financial report.
(3) The market value of the goods or services received exceeds the market value of the goods and services relinquished,.	Must report the difference in market value as program income in the Federal financial report.
(4) The barter transaction was part of a cooperative farming or grazing arrangement meeting the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section,.	(i) Does not have to report bartered goods or services as program income or grant expenses in the Federal financial report; and (ii) Must disclose that barter transactions occurred and identify what was bartered in the Remarks section of the Federal financial report.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a)(4) of this section, cooperative farming or grazing is an arrangement in which an agency:

(1) Allows an agricultural producer to farm or graze livestock on land under the agency's control; and

(2) Designs the farming or grazing to advance the agency's fish and wildlife management objectives.

§ 80.99 Are symbols available to identify projects?

Yes. The following distinctive symbols are available to identify projects funded by the Acts and products on which taxes and duties have been collected to support the Acts:

(a) The symbol of the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act follows:

(b) The symbol of the Dingell-Johnson Sport Fish Restoration Act follows:

(c) The symbol of the Acts when used in combination follows:

§ 80.100 Does an agency have to display one of the symbols in this part on a completed project?

No. A State fish and wildlife agency does not have to display one of the symbols in § 80.99 on a project completed under the Acts. However, the Service encourages agencies to display the appropriate symbol following these requirements or guidelines:

(a) An agency may display the appropriate symbol(s) on:

(1) Areas such as wildlife-management areas, shooting ranges, and sportfishing and boating-access facilities that were acquired, developed, operated, or maintained with funds authorized by the Acts; and

(2) Printed or Web-based material or other visual representations of project accomplishments.

(b) An agency may require a subgrantee to display the appropriate symbol or symbols in the places described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) The Director or Regional Director may authorize an agency to use the symbols in a manner other than as described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) The Director or Regional Director may authorize other persons, organizations, agencies, or governments to use the symbols for purposes related to the Acts by entering into a written agreement with the user. An applicant must

state how it intends to use the symbol(s), to what it will attach the symbol(s), and the relationship to the specific Act.

(e) The user of the symbol(s) must indemnify and defend the United States and hold it harmless from any claims, suits, losses, and damages from:

(1) 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

(2) Any claims, suits, losses, and damages arising from alleged defects in the articles or services associated with the symbol(s).

(f) The appearance of the symbol(s) on projects or products indicates that the manufacturer of the product pays excise taxes in support of the respective Act(s), and that the project was funded under the respective Act(s) (26 U.S.C. 4161, 4162, 4181, 4182, 9503, and 9504). The 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 safety of any product, service, or project associated with the symbol(s).

(g) No one may use any of the symbols in any other manner unless the Director or Regional Director authorizes it. Unauthorized use of the symbol(s) is a violation of 18 U.S.C. 701 and subjects the violator to possible fines and imprisonment.

Subpart I—Program Income

§ 80.120 What is program income?

(a) Program income is gross income received by the grantee or subgrantee and earned only as a result of the grant during the grant period.

(b) Program income includes revenue from:

(1) Services performed under a grant;

(2) Use or rental of real or personal property acquired, constructed, or managed with grant funds;

(3) Payments by concessioners or contractors under an arrangement with the agency or subgrantee to provide a service in support of grant objectives on real property acquired, constructed, or managed with grant funds;

(4) Sale of items produced under a grant;

(5) Royalties and license fees for copyrighted material, patents, and inventions developed as a result of a grant; or

(6) Sale of a product of mining, drilling, forestry, or agriculture during the period of a grant that supports the:

(i) Mining, drilling, forestry, or agriculture; or

(ii) Acquisition of the land on which these activities occurred.

(c) Program income does not include:

(1) Interest on grant funds, rebates, credits, discounts, or refunds;

(2) Sales receipts retained by concessioners or contractors under an arrangement with the agency to provide a service in support of grant objectives on real property acquired, constructed, or managed with grant funds;

(3) Cash received by the agency or by volunteer instructors to cover incidental costs of a class for hunter or aquatic-resource education;

(4) Cooperative farming or grazing arrangements as described at § 80.98; or

(5) Proceeds from the sale of real property.

§ 80.121 May an agency earn program income?

A State fish and wildlife agency may earn income from activities incidental to the grant purposes as long as producing income is not a primary purpose. The agency must account for income received from these activities in the project records and dispose of it according to the terms of the grant.

§ 80.122 May an agency deduct the costs of generating program income from gross income?

(a) A State fish and wildlife agency may deduct the costs of generating program income from gross income when it calculates program income as long as the agency does not:

(1) Pay these costs with:

(i) Federal or matching cash under a Federal grant; or

(ii) Federal cash unrelated to a grant.

(2) Cover these costs by accepting:

(i) Matching in-kind contributions for a Federal grant; or

(ii) Donations of services, personal property, or real property unrelated to a Federal grant.

(b) Examples of costs of generating program income that may qualify for deduction from gross income if they are consistent with paragraph (a) of this section are:

(1) Cost of estimating the amount of commercially acceptable timber in a forest and marking it for harvest if the commercial harvest is incidental to a grant-funded habitat-management or facilities-construction project.

(2) Cost of publishing research results as a pamphlet or book for sale if the publication is incidental to a grant-funded research project.

§ 80.123 How may an agency use program income?

(a) A State fish and wildlife agency may choose any of the three methods listed in paragraph (b) of this section for applying program income to Federal and non-Federal outlays. The agency may also use a combination of these methods. The method or methods that the agency chooses will apply to the program income that it earns during the grant period and to the program income that any subgrantee earns during the grant period. The agency must indicate the method that it wants to use in the project statement that it submits with each application for Federal assistance.

(b) The three methods for applying program income to Federal and non-Federal outlays are in the following table:

Method	Requirements for using the method
(1) Deduction	(i) The agency must deduct the program income from total allowable costs to determine the net allowable costs. (ii) The agency must use program income for current costs under the grant unless the Regional Director authorizes otherwise. (iii) If the agency does not indicate the method that it wants to use in the project statement, then it must use the deduction method.
(2) Addition	(i) The agency may add the program income to the Federal and matching funds under the grant. (ii) The agency must use the program income for the purposes of the grant and under the terms of the grant.
(3) Matching	(i) The agency must request the Regional Director's approval in the project statement. (ii) The agency must explain in the project statement how the agency proposes to use the program income, the expected results, and why it is essential to use program income as match. (iii) The Regional Director may approve the use of the matching method if the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section are met.

(c) The Regional Director may approve the use of the matching method if the proposed use of the program income would:

(1) Be consistent with the intent of the applicable Act or Acts; and

(2) Result in at least one of the following:

(i) The agency substitutes program income for at least some of the match that it would otherwise have to provide, and then uses this saved match for other fish or wildlife-related projects;

(ii) The agency substitutes program income for at least some of the apportioned Federal funds, and then uses the saved Federal funds for additional eligible activities under the program; or

(iii) A net benefit to the program.

§ 80.124 How may an agency use unexpended program income?

If a State fish and wildlife agency has unexpended program income on its final Federal financial report, it may use the income under a subsequent grant for any activity eligible for funding in the grant program that generated the income.

§ 80.125 How must an agency treat income that it earns after the grant period?

(a) The State fish and wildlife agency must treat program income that it earns after the grant period as either:

(1) License revenue for the administration of the agency; or

(2) Additional funding for purposes consistent with the grant or the program.

(b) The agency must indicate its choice of one of the alternatives in paragraph (a) of this section in the project statement that the agency submits with each application for Federal assistance. If the agency does not record its choice in the project statement, the agency must treat the income earned after the grant period as license revenue.

§ 80.126 How must an agency treat income earned by a subgrantee after the grant period?

(a) The State fish and wildlife agency must treat income earned by a subgrantee after the grant period as:

(1) License revenue for the administration of the agency;

(2) Additional funding for purposes consistent with the grant or the program; or

(3) Income subject only to the terms of the subgrant agreement and any subsequent contractual agreements between the agency and the subgrantee.

(b) The agency must indicate its choice of one of the above alternatives in the project statement that it submits with each application for Federal assistance. If the agency does not indicate its choice in the project statement, the subgrantee does not have to account for any income that it earns after the grant period unless required to do so in the subgrant agreement or in any subsequent contractual agreement.

Subpart J—Real Property

§ 80.130 Does an agency have to hold title to real property acquired under a grant?

A State fish and wildlife agency must hold title to an ownership interest in real property acquired under a grant to the extent possible under State law.

(a) Some States do not authorize their fish and wildlife agency to hold the title to real property that the agency manages. In these cases, the State or one of its administrative units may hold the title to grant-funded real property as long as the agency has the authority to manage the real property for its authorized purpose under the grant. The agency, the State, or another administrative unit of State government must not hold title to an undivided ownership interest in the real property concurrently with a subgrantee or any other entity.

(b) An ownership interest is an interest in real property that gives the person who holds it the right to use and occupy a parcel of land or water and to exclude others. Ownership interests include fee and leasehold interests but not easements.

§ 80.131 Does an agency have to hold an easement acquired under a grant?

A State fish and wildlife agency must hold an easement acquired under a grant, but it may share certain rights or responsibilities as described in paragraph (b) of this section if consistent with State law.

(a) Any sharing of rights or responsibilities does not diminish the agency's responsibility to manage the easement for its authorized purpose.

(b) The agency may share holding or enforcement of an easement only in the following situations:

(1) The State or another administrative unit of State government may hold an easement on behalf of its fish and wildlife agency.

(2) The agency may subgrant the concurrent right to hold the easement to a nonprofit organization or to a local or tribal government. A concurrent right to hold an easement means that both the State agency and the subgrantee hold the easement and share its rights and responsibilities.

(3) The agency may subgrant a right of enforcement to a nonprofit organization or to a local or tribal government. This right of enforcement may allow the subgrantee to have reasonable access and entry to property protected under the easement for purposes of inspection, monitoring, and enforcement. The subgrantee's right of enforcement must not supersede and must be concurrent with the agency's right of enforcement.

§ 80.132 Does an agency have to control the land or water where it completes capital improvements?

Yes. A State fish and wildlife agency must control the parcel of land and water on which it completes a grant-

funded capital improvement. An agency must exercise this control by holding title to a fee or leasehold interest or through another legally binding agreement. Control must be adequate for the protection, maintenance, and use of the improvement for its authorized purpose during its useful life even if the agency did not acquire the parcel with grant funds.

§ 80.133 Does an agency have to maintain acquired or completed capital improvements?

Yes. A State fish and wildlife agency is responsible for maintaining capital improvements acquired or completed under a grant to ensure that each capital improvement continues to serve its authorized purpose during its useful life.

§ 80.134 How must an agency use real property?

(a) If a grant funds acquisition of an interest in a parcel of land or water, the State fish and wildlife agency must use it for the purpose authorized in the grant.

(b) If a grant funds construction of a capital improvement, the agency must use the capital improvement for the purpose authorized in the grant during the useful life of the capital improvement. The agency must do this even if it did not use grant funds to:

(1) Acquire the parcel on which the capital improvement is located; or

(2) Build the structure in which the capital improvement is a component.

(c) If a grant funds management, operation, or maintenance of a parcel of land or water, or a capital improvement, the agency must use it for the purpose authorized in the grant during the grant period. The agency must do this even if it did not acquire the parcel or construct the capital improvement with grant funds.

(d) A State agency may allow commercial, recreational, and other secondary uses of a grant-funded parcel of land or water or capital improvement if these secondary uses do not interfere with the authorized purpose of the grant.

§ 80.135 What if an agency allows a use of real property that interferes with its authorized purpose?

(a) When a State fish and wildlife agency allows a use of real property that interferes with its authorized purpose under a grant, the agency must fully restore the real property to its authorized purpose.

(b) If the agency cannot fully restore the real property to its authorized purpose, it must replace the real property using non-Federal funds.

(c) The agency must determine that the replacement property:

(1) Is of at least equal value at current market prices; and

(2) Has fish, wildlife, and public-use benefits consistent with the purposes of the original grant.

(d) The Regional Director may require the agency to obtain an appraisal and appraisal review to estimate the value of the replacement property at current market prices if the agency cannot support its assessment of value.

(e) The agency must obtain the Regional Director's approval of:

(1) Its determination of the value and benefits of the replacement property; and

(2) The documentation supporting this determination.

(f) The agency may have a reasonable time, up to 3 years from the date of notification by the Regional Director, to restore the real property to its authorized purpose or acquire replacement property. If the agency does not restore the real property to its authorized purpose or acquire replacement property within 3 years, the Director may declare the agency ineligible to receive new grants in the program or programs that funded the original acquisition.

§ 80.136 Is it a diversion if an agency does not use grant-acquired real property for its authorized purpose?

If a State fish and wildlife agency does not use grant-acquired real property for its authorized purpose, a diversion occurs only if both of the following conditions apply:

(a) The agency used license revenue as match for the grant; and

(b) The unauthorized use is for a purpose other than management of the

fish- and wildlife-related resources for which the agency has authority under State law.

§ 80.137 What if real property is no longer useful or needed for its original purpose?

If the director of the State fish and wildlife agency and the Regional Director jointly decide that grant-funded real property is no longer useful or needed for its original purpose under the grant, the director of the agency must:

(a) Propose another eligible purpose for the real property under the grant program and ask the Regional Director to approve this proposed purpose, or

(b) Request disposition instructions for the real property under the process described at 43 CFR 12.71, ''Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs.''

Subpart K—Revisions and Appeals

§ 80.150 How does an agency ask for revision of a grant?

(a) A State fish and wildlife agency must ask for revision of a project or grant by sending the Service the following documents:

(1) The standard form approved by the Office of Management and Budget as an application for Federal assistance. The agency may use this form to update or request a change in the information that it submitted in an approved application. The director of the agency or his or her designee must sign this form.

(2) A statement attached to the application for Federal assistance that explains:

(i) How the requested revision would affect the information that the agency submitted with the original grant application; and

(ii) Why the requested revision is necessary.

(b) An agency must send any requested revision of the purpose or objectives of a project or grant to the State Clearinghouse or Single Point of Contact if the State maintains this process under Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs.

§ 80.151 May an agency appeal a decision?

An agency may appeal the Director's or Regional Director's decision on any matter subject to this part.

(a) The State fish and wildlife agency must send the appeal to the Director within 30 days of the date that the Director or Regional Director mails or otherwise informs an agency of a decision.

(b) The agency may appeal the Director's decision under paragraph (a) of this section to the Secretary within 30 days of the date that the Director mailed the decision. An appeal to the Secretary must follow procedures in 43 CFR part 4, subpart G, ''Special Rules Applicable to other Appeals and Hearings.''

Subpart L—Information Collection

§ 80.160 What are the information collection requirements of this part?

(a) This part requires each State fish and wildlife agency to provide the following information to the Service. The State agency must:

(1) Certify the number of people who have paid licenses to hunt and the number of people who have paid licenses to fish in a State during the State-specified certification period (OMB control number 1018–0007).

(2) Provide information for a grant application on a Governmentwide standard form (OMB control number 4040–0002).

(3) Certify on a Governmentwide standard form that it:

(i) Has the authority to apply for the grant;

(ii) Has the capability to complete the project; and

(iii) Will comply with the laws, regulations, and policies applicable to nonconstruction projects, construction projects, or both (OMB control numbers 4040–0007 and 4040–0009).

(4) Provide a project statement that describes the need, purpose and objectives, results or benefits expected, approach, geographic location, explanation of costs, and other information that demonstrates that the project is eligible under the Acts and meets the requirements of the Federal Cost Principles and the laws, regulations, and

policies applicable to the grant program (OMB control number 1018–0109).

(5) Change or update information provided to the Service in a previously approved application (OMB control number 1018–0109).

(6) Report on a Governmentwide standard form on the status of Federal grant funds and any program income earned (OMB control number 0348–0061).

(7) Report as a grantee on progress in completing the grant-funded project (OMB control number 1018–0109).

(b) The authorizations for information collection under this part are in the Acts and in 43 CFR part 12, subpart C, ''Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments.''

(c) Send comments on the information collection requirements to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Information Collection Clearance Officer, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, MS 2042–PDM, Arlington, VA 22203.

PART 81—CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANTS—COOPERATION WITH THE STATES

Sec.

81.1 Definitions.
81.2 Cooperation with the States.
81.3 Cooperative Agreement.
81.4 Allocation of funds.
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81.13 Inspection.
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AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973, sec. 6(h), 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531–43, Pub. L. 93–205.

SOURCE: 40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§81.1 Definitions.

As used in this part, terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this section.

(a) *Agreements.* Signed documented statements of the actions to be taken by the State(s) and the Secretary in furthering the purposes of the Act. They include:

(1) A Cooperative Agreement entered into pursuant to section 6(c) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and §81.2 of this part.

(2) A Project Agreement which includes a statement as to the actions to be taken in connection with the conservation of endangered or threatened species, benefits derived, cost of actions, and costs to be borne by the Federal Government and by the States.

(b) *Conserve, conserving, and conservation.* The use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 are no longer necessary. Such methods and procedures include, but are not limited to, all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and maintenance, propagation, live trapping, and transplantation, and, in the extraordinary case where population pressures within a given ecosystem cannot be otherwise relieved, may include regulated taking.

(c) *Endangered species.* Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range (other than a species of the Class Insecta as determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of The Endangered Species Act of 1973 would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man).

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

(e) *Plant.* Any member of the plant kingdom, including seeds, roots, and other parts thereof.

(f) *Program.* A State-developed set of goals, objectives, strategies, action, and funding necessary to be taken to promote the conservation and management of resident endangered or threatened species.

(g) *Secretary*. The Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

(h) *Species*. This term includes any subspecies of fish or wildlife or plants, and any distinct population segment of any species of vertebrate fish or wildlife which interbreeds when mature.

(i) *State*. Any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(j) *State agency*. The State agency or agencies, or other governmental entity or entities which are responsible for the management and conservation of fish or wildlife resources within a State.

(k) *Plan*. A course of action under which immediate attention will be given to a State's resident species determined to be endangered or threatened.

(l) *Threatened species*. Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range, as determined by the Secretary.

(m) *Project*. A plan undertaken to conserve the various species of fish and wildlife or plants facing extinction.

(n) *Act*. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93–205, 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq*.

(o) *Project segment*. An essential part or a division of a project, usually separated as a period of time, occasionally as a unit of work.

(p) *Resident species*. For the purposes of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, a species is resident in a State if it exists in the wild in that State during any part of its life.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31580, May 31, 1979; 49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

§ 81.2 Cooperation with the States.

The Secretary is authorized by the act to cooperate with any State which establishes and maintains an adequate and active program for the conservation of various endangered and threatened species. In order for a State program to be deemed an adequate and active program, the Secretary must find and reconfirm, on an annual basis, that under the State program, either:

(a) Authority resides in the State agency to conserve resident species of fish and wildlife or plants determined by the State agency or the Secretary to be endangered or threatened;

(b) The State agency has established an acceptable conservation program, consistent with the purposes and policies of the act, for all residents species of fish and wildlife or plants in the State which are deemed by the Secretary to be endangered or threatened; and has furnished a copy of such program together with all pertinent details, information, and data requested to the Secretary;

(c) The State agency is authorized to conduct investigations to determine the status and requirements for survival of resident species of fish and wildlife or plants;

(d) The State agency is authorized to establish programs, including the acquisition of land or aquatic habitat or interests therein, for the conservation of resident endangered or threatened species; and

(e) Provisions are made for public participation in designating resident species of fish and wildlife or plants as endangered or threatened, or that under the State program: (1) The requirements set forth in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section are complied with concerning fish and wildlife and in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section concerning plants, and plans are included under which immediate attention will be given to those resident species of fish and wildlife or plants which are determined by the Secretary or the State agency to be endangered or threatened and which the Secretary and the State agency agree are most urgently in need of conservation programs; except that a cooperative agreement entered into with a State whose program is deemed adequate and active pursuant to this paragraph shall not affect the applicability of prohibitions set forth in or authorized pursuant to

section 4(d) or section 9(a)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 with respect to the taking of any resident endangered or threatened species.

[41 FR 15016, Apr. 9, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 31580, May 31, 1979]

§81.3 Cooperative Agreement.

Upon determination by the Secretary that a State program is adequate and active and complies with §81.2, the Secretary shall enter into an Agreement with the State. A Cooperative Agreement is necessary before a Project Agreement can be approved for endangered or threatened species projects. A cooperative agreement under §81.2 must be reconfirmed annually to reflect new laws, species lists, rules and regulations, and programs, and to demonstrate that the program is still active and adequate. The Secretary, in determining which species are most urgently in need of a conservation program as provided for in §81.2(e), shall apply the following criteria: (1) The degree of threat to the continued existence of the species; (2) the recovery potential of the species; (3) the taxonomic status, e.g., giving full species priority over subspecies or populations; and (4) such other relevent biological factors as determined appropriate.

[41 FR 15016, Apr. 9, 1976, as amended at 44 FR 31580, May 31, 1979]

§81.4 Allocation of funds.

The Secretary shall semi-annually allocate funds, appropriated for the purpose of carrying out Section 6, to various State programs using the following as the basis for his determination:

(a) The international commitments of the United States to protect endangered or threatened species;

(b) The readiness of a State to proceed with a conservation program consistent with the objectives and purposes of the Act;

(c) The number of endangered and threatened species within a State;

(d) The potential for restoring endangered and threatened species within a State; and

(e) The relative urgency to initiate a program to restore and protect an endangered or threatened species in terms of survival of the species.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31580, May 31, 1979]

§81.5 Information for the Secretary.

Before any Federal funds may be obligated for any project to be undertaken in a State, the State must have entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the Secretary pursuant to section 6(c) of the Act.

§81.6 Project Agreement.

(a) Subsequent to the establishment of a Cooperative Agreement pursuant to §81.3, the Secretary may further agree with the States to provide financial assistance in the development and implementation of acceptable projects for the conservation of endangered and threatened species. Financial agreements will consist of an Application for Federal Assistance and a Project Agreement. Such agreements' continued existence, and continued financial assistance under such agreements, shall be contingent upon the continued existence of the Cooperative Agreement described in §81.3 of this part.

(b) The Application for Federal Assistance will show the need for the project, the objectives, the expected benefits and results, the approach, the period of time necessary to accomplish the objectives, and both the Federal and State costs. All of a State's activities proposed for this Federal grant support will be incorporated in one or more project applications.

(c) To meet the requirements of the Act, the Application for Federal Assistance shall certify that the State agency submitting the project is committed to its execution and that is has been reviewed by the appropriate State officials and is in compliance with other requirements of the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A–95 (as revised).

(d) The Project Agreement will follow approval of the Application for Federal Assistance by the Secretary. The mutual obligations by the cooperating agencies will be shown in this agreement executed between the State and the Secretary. An agreement shall cover the financing proposed in one

project segment and the work items described in the documents supporting it.

(e) The form and content for both the Application for Federal Assistance and the Project Agreement are provided in the Federal Aid Manual.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31581, May 31, 1979]

§ 81.7 Availability of funds.

Funds allocated to a State are available for obligation during the fiscal year for which they are allocated and until the close of the succeeding fiscal year. For the purpose of this section, obligation of allocated funds occurs when a Project Agreement is signed by the Secretary, or his authorized representative, attesting to his approval.

§ 81.8 Payments.

The payment of the Federal share of costs incurred in the conduct of activities included under a Project Agreement shall be in accordance with Treasury Circular 1075.

(a) Federal payments under the Act shall not exceed 75 percent of the program costs as stated in the agreement; except, the Federal share may be increased to 90 percent when two or more States having a common interest in one or more endangered or threatened species, the conservation of which may be enhanced by cooperation of such States, enter jointly into an agreement with the Secretary.

(b) The State share of program costs may be in the form of cash or in-kind contributions, including real property, subject to standards established by the Secretary as provided in Office of Management and Budget Circular A–102.

(c) Payments under the Endangered Species Act, including such preliminary costs and expenses as may be incurred in connection with projects, shall not be made unless all documents that may be necessary or required in the administration of this Act shall have first been submitted to and approved by the Secretary. Payments shall be made for expenditures reported and certified by the State agencies. Payments shall be made only to the State office or official designated by the State agency and authorized under the laws of the State to receive public funds of the State.

(d) Vouchers and forms provided by the Secretary and certified as therein prescribed, showing amounts expended and the amount of Federal Aid funds claimed to be due on account thereof, shall be submitted to the Secretary by the State agency.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31581, May 31, 1979; 49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

§ 81.9 Assurances.

The State must assure and certify that it will comply with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and requirements as they relate to the application, acceptance, and use of Federal funds for projects under the Act in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular A–102.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31581, May 31, 1979]

§ 81.10 Submission of documents.

Papers and documents required by the Act or by regulations in this part shall be deemed submitted to the Secretary from the date of receipt by the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

§ 81.11 Divergent opinions over project merits.

Any difference of opinion about the substantiality of a proposed project or appraised value of land to be acquired are considered by qualified representatives of the Secretary and the State. Final determination in the event of continued disagreement rests with the Secretary.

§ 81.12 Contracts.

The State may use its own regulations in obtaining services providing that they adhere to Federal laws and the requirements provided by Office of Management and Budget Circular A–102. The State is the responsible authority without recourse to the Secretary regarding settlement of contractual issues.

[40 FR 47509, Oct. 9, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 31581, May 31, 1979]

§ 81.13 Inspection.

Supervision of each project by the State shall include adequate and continuous inspection. The project will be subject to periodic Federal inspection.

§ 81.14 Comprehensive plan alternative.

In the event that the State elects to operate under a comprehensive fish and wildlife resource planning system, the Cooperative Agreement will be an attachment to the plan. No Application for Federal Assistance will be required since the documentation will be incorporated in the plan. However, the continued existence of the comprehensive plan, and Federal financing thereunder, will be contingent upon the continued existence of the Cooperative Agreement described in § 81.3, above.

§ 81.15 Audits.

The State is required to conduct an audit at least every two years in accordance with the provisions of Attachment P of OMB Circular A–102. Failure to conduct audits as required may result in withholding of grant payments or such other sanctions as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

[49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

PART 82—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR GRANTS-IN-AID (MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972)

Subpart A—Introduction

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407, 86 Stat. 1027.

SOURCE: 40 FR 23281, May 29, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 82.1 Scope of regulations.

The regulations in this part are issued, pursuant to the authority of the Secretary in section 1380 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407 (Supp. II 1972), to provide procedures for the submission and review of applications and the award and administration of research grants, or other forms of financial assistance, to Federal or state agencies, public or private institutions, or other persons including any foreign governments for research relevant to the protection and conservation of marine mammals.

§ 82.2 Purpose of regulations.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (Pub. L. 92–552) authorizes appropriations, and confers authority upon the Secretary, subject to such terms and conditions as he deems necessary, and after review by the Marine Mammal Commission, to make grants, or provide other forms of financial assistance, for the purpose of undertaking research relevant to the protection and conservation of marine mammals. Research initiated pursuant to this authorization is to be directed toward increasing the available knowledge of the ecology and population dynamics of marine mammals and of the factors which bear upon their ability to reproduce themselves successfully, which information may be used for the purposes of increasing and maintaining the number of animals within species and populations of marine mammals at the optimum carrying capacity of their habitat.

§ 82.3 Supplementary information and procedures.

The regulations in this part are intended to provide for the maximum flexiblity and simplicity in the application and award of grants or other financial assistance and the minimum amount of Federal control in the conduct of the research and supervision of Federal funds, consistent with the anticipated level of appropriated funds and demand for such funds. With respect to grants to state or local governments these regulations are intended to implement and be read as consistent with Federal Management Circular 74–7, ''Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments,'' (FMC 74–7) 34 CFR part 256, 39 FR 35787–35796, October 4, 1974, unless specifically noted otherwise. The standards and procedures set forth therein, and other referenced Federal management circulars, will, to the extent practical, govern other forms of financial assistance to state and local governments, public and private institutions and persons as well as grants to such institutions and persons. Other Federal regulations and sources of guidance potential applicants may find worthwhile to consult for information which may be helpful in applying and implementing research grants or other financial assistance under these regulations include: 34 CFR part 211, Cost Sharing on Federal Research (FMC 73–3); 34 CFR part 251, Audit of Federal Operations and Programs by Executive Branch Agencies, superseding OMB Circular No. A–73, dated August 4, 1965; 34 CFR part 252, Coordinating Indirect Cost Rates and Audit at Educational Institutions, (FMC 73–6); 34 CFR part 253, Administration of College and University Grants (FMC 73–7); 34 CFR part 254, Cost Principles for Educational Institutions (FMC 73–8); FMC 74–4, Cost Principles under Grants to State and Local Governments.

§ 82.4 Authority.

The Secretary of the Interior has delegated to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, his authority under the Marine Mammal Protection Act to enter into grants or other forms of financial assistance for research relevant to the protection and conservation of marine mammals covered by the Act excluding the order *Cetacea* and members, other than walruses, of the order *Pinnipedia*.

§ 82.5 Definitions.

As used in this part, terms shall have the meanings ascribed in this section.

(a) *Act* means the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407.

(b) *Cooperative Agreement* means the properly signed documentation, including the Application for Federal Assistance, which describes the project goals, the time schedule for achieving them, the estimated expenses to be incurred and the terms and conditions under which the research will be conducted, the totality of which constitutes the legally binding instrument between the Secretary and the grantee.

(c) *Grantee* means (1) any private person or entity, or (2) any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, or any state or political subdivision thereof or any foreign government, participating in a cooperative agreement with the Secretary.

(d) *Marine Mammal* means any specimen of the following species, whether alive or dead, or any part thereof, including but not limited to, any raw, dressed, or dyed fur or skin:

Scientific name	Common name
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear.
Enhydra lutris	Sea Otter.
Odobenus rosmarus	Walrus.
Dugong dugong	Dugong.
Trichechus inunquis	West Indian manatee.
Trichechus manatus	West African manatee.
Trichechus senegalensis	Amazonian manatee.

NOTE: Common names given may be at variance with local usage; they are not required to be provided by the Act, and they have no legal significance.

(e) *Non-Federal interest* means any organization, association, institution, business, school, individual or group of individuals, state agency, municipality, or others outside the Federal Government which desires to participate within the terms of the Act.

(f) *Project* means any program for which an Application for Federal Assistance and a cooperative agreement have been approved and which provides

for research in subjects which are relevant to the protection and conservation of marine mammals.

(g) *Secretary* means the Secretary of the Interior or his delegated representative.

(h) *State* means the several states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the possessions of the United States, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(i) *State agency* means any department(s), commission(s), or officials(s), of a state empowered under its laws to administer the state program for marine mammals.

Subpart B—Application for Grants

§ 82.6 Submission of proposals.

(a) Preapplication forms may be submitted by any potential grantee in order to (1) establish communication between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the applicant; (2) to determine the applicant's eligibility; (3) determine how well the project can compete with applications from others; and (4) eliminate any proposals which have little or no chance for Federal funding before the applicant incurs significant expenditures for preparing an application. A notice of review action will be sent to the applicant within 45 days of the receipt of the preapplication form informing the applicant of the results of the review of the preapplication form. If the review cannot be completed within 45 days, the applicant will be informed by letter as to when the review will be completed.

(b) An Application for Federal Assistance for non-construction shall be submitted by all applicants for grants, however, an Application for Federal Assistance—Short Form may be utilized for single purpose and one-time grant applications for less than $10,000 not requiring clearing house approval, an environmental impact statement, or the relocation of persons, businesses, or farms.

(c) Copies of the applications described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section may be obtained from the Federal Aid Coordinator, State Fish and Game Agency, and the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife (Attention: Division of Cooperative Research), Washington, DC 20240. An original and two copies of the appropriate application forms should be submitted to the Director at this address. In order to allow sufficient time for processing, the Federal Assistance Application must be submitted by September 1 of the year preceding the fiscal year in which the research is contemplated. Any requests by grantees for changes, continuations, and supplements to approved grants must be submitted on the same form as the original application.

§ 82.7 Coordination with States.

If the proposed project is to be conducted within the territorial limits of a state, the Secretary shall not enter into an agreement with a non-Federal interest other than a State without first consulting with the State agency.

Subpart C—Administration

§ 82.8 Prosecution of work.

(a) The grantee shall pursue the agreed-upon objectives expeditiously, adhering to the procedures set forth in the Cooperative Agreement. Failure to do so or failure to provide timely and adequate reports shall be cause for the Secretary to withhold further reimbursements to the grantee until project commitments are satisfactorily met. All further disbursement of funds under the cooperative agreement may be terminated upon determination by the Secretary that satisfactory progress has not been maintained.

(b) All work shall be performed in accordance with applicable Federal, state, and local laws, including safety, health and sanitation laws, except that when state and local laws are in conflict with Federal laws or regulations, such Federal laws or regulations shall prevail.

§ 82.9 General information for the Secretary.

Before any Federal funds may be obligated for any project the grantee shall furnish to the Director such information regarding the authority of the grantee to participate in the benefits of the Act, such information of the type described in FMC 74–7 Attachment G, concerning the system to be used by

the grantee for the financial management of grant funds, the state laws affecting marine mammals, and such other information as the Director may request.

(a) *Document signature.* The Application for Federal Assistance and the Cooperative Agreement must bear the signature of an official who is legally authorized to commit the prospective grantee to expediture of funds. The Secretary may, from time to time, request, and grantee shall furnish, information relating to the administration and maintenance of any project established under the Act.

(b) [Reserved]

§ 82.10 Payments to grantee.

Payments may be requested by the grantee at intervals of not less than 30 days as work described in the cooperative agreement progresses.

§ 82.11 Forms of vouchers.

Vouchers, on forms provided by the Secretary, showing amounts expended on each project, and the Federal portion claimed to be due on account thereof, shall be certified and submitted to the Director by the grantee.

§ 82.12 Permit requirements.

No work shall commence on a proposal funded under the provisions of 16 U.S.C. 1380 until all appropriate State and Federal permits have been applied for and issued.

§ 82.13 Ownership of property.

When property is acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Act, title to such property or interests therein shall be vested in the grantee as long as the property is used for the authorized purpose. When the property is no longer needed for such purpose, the Director and the grantee shall mutually agree regarding the assignment of title and any compensations consistent with the terms of Federal Management Circular 74–7 or other appropriate referenced Federal Management Circulars cited in § 82.3 of this part.

§ 82.14 Inspection and audit.

(a) Supervision of each project shall be as specified in the initial cooperative agreement and shall include adequate and continuous inspection by the grantee. The project will be subject at all reasonable times to Federal inspection. The Director and the Comptroller General of the United States, or their duly authorized representatives, shall be given access by the grantee during regular business hours to any books, documents, papers, and records of the grantee which are pertinent to the project for the purposes of making audit, examination, excerpts, and transcripts.

(b) The State is required to conduct an audit at least every two years in accordance with the provisions of Attachment P of OMB Circular A–102. Failure to conduct audits as required may result in withholding of grant payments of such other sanctions as the Secretary may deem appropriate.

[40 FR 23281, May 29, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 30074, July 26, 1984]

§ 82.15 Record retention.

All records of accounts, and reports, with supporting documentation thereto, will be maintained by the grantee for a period of three years after submission of the final expenditure report, with the qualifications stated in FMC 74–7, Attachment C, paragraph 1.

§ 82.16 Reporting.

Performance reports and other specified reports shall be submitted to the Secretary by the grantee in accordance with requirements prescribed by FMC 74–7 or other appropriate referenced Federal Management Circulars cited in § 82.3 of this part.

§ 82.17 Procurement.

Grantees may use their own procurement regulations which reflect applicable State and local laws, rules, and regulations, provided that procurements made with funds under the Act adhere to the standards set forth in FMC 74–7 or other appropriate referenced Federal Management Circulars cited in § 82.3 of this part.

§ 82.18 Officials not to benefit.

No member of, or delegate to, Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or any part of an agreement, or to any benefit that

may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to an agreement made with a corporation for its general benefit.

§ 82.19 Patents and inventions.

Determination of the patent rights in any inventions or discoveries resulting from work under cooperative agreements entered into pursuant to the Act shall be governed by the ''Government Patent Policy,'' President's Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, August 23, 1971, and statement of government patent policy as printed in 36 FR 16889.

§ 82.20 Civil rights.

Each cooperative agreement shall be supported by a statement of assurance executed by the grantee providing that the project will be carried out in accordance with title VI, non-discrimination in federally assisted programs, of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d–2000d–4, and with the Secretary's regulations promulgated thereunder, 43 CFR part 17.

§ 82.21 Copyrights.

Where research conducted under a grant issued pursuant to this part results in a book or other copyrightable material, the author or grantee, subject to the terms of the Cooperative Agreement, is encouraged to publish the work, but the Department of the Interior reserves a royalty free, nonexclusive and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use the work for Government purposes. Any publication by the grantee must bear in an appropriate place an acknowledgment of grant support under the Marine Mammal Act from the Department of the Interior. In addition, any publication must include a statement that the findings, conclusions, etc., do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of the Interior. At least two copies of any printed publications must be furnished to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

PART 83 [RESERVED]

PART 84—NATIONAL COASTAL WETLANDS CONSERVATION GRANT PROGRAM

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 3951–3956.

SOURCE: 67 FR 49267, July 30, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Background

§ 84.10 What is the purpose and scope of this rule?

The regulations in this part establish the requirements for coastal State participation in the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program authorized by Section 305 of the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (Pub L. 101–646, title III; 16 U.S.C. 3954). The primary goal of the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program is the long-term conservation of coastal wetlands ecosystems. It accomplishes this by helping States protect, restore, and enhance their coastal habitats through a competitive grants program. Results are measured in acres protected, restored, and enhanced.

§ 84.11 How does the Service define the terms used in this rule?

Terms used have the following meaning in this part:

Coastal barrier. A depositional geologic feature that is subject to wave, tidal, and wind energies; protects landward aquatic habitats from direct wave attack; and includes all associated aquatic habitats such as adjacent wetlands, marshes, estuaries, inlets, and nearshore waters. These can include islands; spits of land connected to a mainland at one end; sand bars that connect two headlands and enclose aquatic habitat; broad, sandy, dune beaches; or fringing mangroves. Coastal barriers are found on coastlines including major embayments and the Great Lakes of the United States and its territories.

Coastal Barrier Resources System. A defined set of undeveloped coastal areas, designated by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982 (Pub. L. 97–348) and the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101–591). Within these defined units of the System, Federal expenditures are restricted to discourage development of coastal barriers.

Coastal States. States bordering the Great Lakes (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin); States bordering the Atlantic, Gulf (except Louisiana), and Pacific coasts (Alabama, Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington); and American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. (Louisiana is not included because it has its own wetlands conservation program authorized by the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act and implemented by the Corps of Engineers with assistance from the State of Louisiana, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce.)

Coastal wetland ecosystems. Ecosystems that consist of multiple, interrelated coastal land features. They include wetlands in drainage basins of estuaries or coastal waters that contain saline, brackish, and nearshore waters; coastlines and adjacent lands; adjacent freshwater and intermediate wetlands that interact as an ecological unit; and river mouths and those portions of major river systems affected by tidal influence—all of which interact as an integrated ecological unit. Shorelands, dunes, nearshore islands, barrier islands and associated headlands, and freshwater wetlands within estuarine drainages are included in the definition since these interrelated features are critical to coastal fish, wildlife, and their habitats.

The definition of a coastal wetland ecosystem also applies to the Great Lakes and their watersheds, where freshwater plays a similar hydrologic role. The Great Lakes coastal wetland ecosystem is made up of multiple interrelated coastal landscape features along the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes coastal wetland ecosystem includes wetlands located adjacent to any of the Great Lakes including Lake St. Clair and connecting waters, and mouths of river or stream systems draining directly into the Great Lakes. Shorelands, dunes, offshore islands, and barrier islands and associated headlands are included in the definition since these interrelated features are critical to Great Lakes fish, wildlife, and their habitats.

Coastal Wetlands Act or Act. The Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3951–3956).

Eligible applicant. Any agency or agencies of a coastal State designated by the Governor. It is usually a State natural resource or fish and wildlife agency.

Enhancement. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a wetland (undisturbed or degraded) site to heighten, intensify, or improve specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or composition of the vegetation present.

Fund. A fund established and used by a coastal State for acquiring coastal wetlands, other natural areas, or open spaces. The fund can be a trust fund from which the principal is not spent, or a fund derived from a dedicated recurring source of monies including, but not limited to, real estate transfer fees or taxes, cigarette taxes, tax checkoffs, or motor vehicle license plate fees.

Grant. An award of financial assistance by the Federal Government to an eligible applicant.

Long-term conservation. Protecting and restoring terrestrial and aquatic environments for at least 20 years. This includes the hydrology, water quality, and fish and wildlife that depend on these environments.

Maintenance. (These activities are ineligible under the program; the definition is included to distinguish these activities from acquisition, restoration, enhancement, and management.) Maintenance includes those activities necessary for upkeep of a facility or habitat. These activities 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 nonroutine cyclical maintenance to keep facilities or habitat improvements fully functional. Cyclical maintenance is major maintenance or renovation activities conducted at intervals normally greater than 1 year.

Management. (Includes habitat management only.) Habitat management includes vegetation manipulation and restoration of habitat to support fish and wildlife populations. Creation of wetlands where they did not previously exist is not included in the definition of management.

Maritime forest. Maritime forests are defined, for the purposes of this regulation, as broad-leaved forests that occur on barrier islands and along the mainland coast from Delaware to Texas. Examples are primarily characterized by a closed canopy of various combinations of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), upland laurel oak (*Quercus hemisphaerica*), pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*), and cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*). Shrubs and smaller trees typical of the understory include live oak, upland laurel oak, pignut hickory, red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), wild olive (*Osmanthus americanus*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*), beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*), bumelia (*Sideraxylon* spp.), and small-flowered pawpaw (*Asimina parviflora*). The herb layer is generally rich and diverse, typically including partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*), coralbean (*Erythrina herbacea*), small-leaved milk pea (*Galactia microphylla*), tick trefoils (*Desmodium* spp.), and spikegrass (*Chasmanthium sessiliflorum*). Vines are represented by muscadine grape (*Vitis rotundifolia*), Virginia creeper (*Parrhenocissus quinquefolia*), and various briers (*Smilax* spp.).

This natural community type becomes established on old coastal dunes that have been stabilized long enough to sustain forests. In time, the accumulation of humus contributes to moisture retention of soils, while the canopy minimizes temperature fluctuations by reducing soil warming during the day and heat loss at night. Because of the underlying deep sands, maritime forests are generally well-drained.

Maritime forests have become prime resort and residential property because of their relatively protected locations along the coast. Although this community type originally occurred in virtually continuous strips along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, residential developments and infrastructure encroachments have severely fragmented most occurrences.

National Wetlands Inventory. A Service program that produces information on the characteristics, extent, and status of the Nation's wetlands and deepwater habitat. The program's strongest mandates come from the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 3901), which directs the Service to map wetlands, conduct wetlands status and trends studies, and disseminate the information produced.

National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan. A plan developed by the Service for the U.S. Department of the Interior at the direction of Congress through the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 3901). The plan provides the criteria and guidance for identifying wetlands that warrant attention for Federal and State acquisition using Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations.

Operations. (These activities are ineligible under the program; the definition is included to distinguish these activities from acquisition, restoration, enhancement, and management.) Operations include activities necessary for the functioning of a facility or habitat to produce desired results. These include public use management and facility management.

Program. The National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program. A program administered by the Service that awards Federal grants through a competitive process to State agencies for projects to acquire, restore, manage, or enhance coastal wetlands.

Project. One or more related activities necessary to fulfill a stated objective to provide for the long-term conservation of coastal wetlands including the lands and waters, hydrology, water quality, and wetland-dependent wildlife. These activities can include acquisition, restoration, enhancement, or management of coastal wetlands.

Restoration. The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former or degraded wetland.

§ 84.12 What are the information collection, record keeping, and reporting requirements?

(a) Information collection requirements include:

(1) An Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424);

(2) A proposal, following the guidance of OMB Circular A–102 and the Federal Aid Grant Application Booklet (OMB Control Number 1018–0109), that includes statements of need and objective(s); a description of expected results or benefits; the approach to be used, such as procedures, schedules, key personnel and cooperators, location of the proposed action, and estimated costs to accomplish the objective(s); identification of any other actions that may relate to the grant; and a description of public involvement and interagency coordination;

(3) Discussion of ranking criteria, including a completed summary information form (USFWS Form 3–2179);

(4) Assurances of compliance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies (SF 424B or SF 424D); and

(5) Documents, as appropriate, supporting the proposal; for example, environmental assessments (including the NEPA compliance checklist, USFWS Form 3–2185) and evaluations of effects on threatened and endangered species.

(6) A grant agreement form if the proposal is selected for an award (USFWS Form 3–1552); and

(7) A grant amendment form if the agreement is modified (USFWS Form 3–1591).

(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). The project report should include information about the acres conserved, with a breakdown by conservation method (for example, acquired, restored, or both) and type of habitat (list habitat types and include the acreage of each). Are the results of the project being monitored? Is there evidence that the resources targeted in the proposal (for example, anadromous fish, threatened and endangered species, and migratory birds) have benefited?

(c) Reporting requirements include retention and access requirements as specified in 43 CFR 12.82 and authorized by OMB through the Federal Aid Grant

Application Booklet (OMB Control Number 1018–0109).

Subpart B—Applying for Grants

§ 84.20 What are the grant eligibility requirements?

(a) Eligible grant activities include:

(1) Acquisition of a real property interest in coastal lands or waters from willing sellers or partners (coastal wetlands ecosystems), providing that the terms and conditions will ensure the real property will be administered for long-term conservation.

(2) The restoration, enhancement, or management of coastal wetlands ecosystems, providing restoration, enhancement, or management will be administered for long-term conservation.

(b) Ineligible activities include but are not limited to:

(1) Projects that primarily benefit navigation, irrigation, flood control, or mariculture;

(2) Acquisition, restoration, enhancement, or management of lands to mitigate recent or pending habitat losses resulting from the actions of agencies, organizations, companies, or individuals;

(3) Creation of wetlands by humans where wetlands did not previously exist;

(4) Enforcement of fish and wildlife laws and regulations, except when necessary for the accomplishment of approved project purposes;

(5) Research;

(6) Planning as a primary project focus (planning is allowable as a minimal component of project plan development);

(7) Operations and maintenance;

(8) Acquiring and/or restoring upper portions of watersheds where benefits to the coastal wetlands ecosystem are not significant and direct; and

(9) Projects providing less than 20 years of conservation benefits.

§ 84.21 How do I apply for a National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant?

(a) Eligible applicants should submit their proposals to the appropriate Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Proposals must be complete upon submission, and must include the information outlined in § 84.22 to be complete.

(1) Service Regional Federal Aid Offices' responsibilities for administration of this grant program include: Notifying the States of the program, its requirements, and any changes that occur; determining the State agencies designated by the Governor as eligible applicants; ensuring that only eligible applicants apply for grants; coordinating with various Service programs to ensure that sound and consistent guidance is communicated to the States; determining proposal eligibility and substantiality; and determining 75 percent match eligibility and notifying the States of approved and disapproved proposals.

(2) Service Divisions of Ecological Services in the regions and field and Fisheries and Habitat Conservation in the national office provide technical assistance and work with Federal Aid to encourage State participation in this process.

(3) Send your proposals to the appropriate Regional Offices, as follows:

Coastal states by service regions	Regional contact information
American Samoa, California, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington (Region 1).	Regional Director (Attention: Federal Aid), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Eastside Federal Complex, 911 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232–4181, (503) 231–6128.
Texas (Region 2)	Regional Director (Attention: Federal Aid), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, 500 Gold Avenue, SW, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103, (505) 248–7450.
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin (Region 3).	Regional Director (Attention: Federal Aid), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building, 1 Federal Drive, Fort Snelling, Minnesota 55111–4056, (612) 713–5130.
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and the Virgin Islands. Louisiana is not eligible to participate under Section 305 of 16 U.S.C. 3954, because Louisiana has its own separate program. (Region 4).	Regional Director (Attention: Federal Aid), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1875 Century Boulevard, Suite 324, Atlanta, Georgia 30345, (404) 679–4159.

Coastal states by service regions	Regional contact information
Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia (Region 5).	Regional Director (Attention: Federal Aid), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Westgate Center Drive, Hadley, Massachusetts 01035–9589, (413) 253–8508.
Alaska (Region 7)	Regional Director (Attention: Federal Aid), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, (907) 786–3435.

(b) The Program operates on an annual cycle. Regional Federal Aid Offices request proposals from the States in early April. Proposals must be received by the Regional Director on or before a due date set in early June in order to be considered for funding in the following fiscal year. Check with your Regional Office each year for the exact due dates. Regions review proposals for eligibility and substantiality. Regions may rank eligible and substantial proposals and submit them to the national office of the Service in Washington, DC, by a date set in late June. A Review Panel coordinated by the Service's National Office of Fisheries and Habitat Conservation reviews and ranks proposals in early August using the criteria established in this rule. The Director selects the proposals and announces the grant recipients at the beginning of the new fiscal year (October 1).

(c) More than one agency in a State may submit proposals to the Service if the Governor determines that more than one agency has responsibility for coastal wetlands.

(d) A project proposal that includes several separate and distinct phases may be submitted in phases, but any succeeding phases must compete against other proposals in the year submitted. Obtaining money for one phase of a project will not be contingent upon acquiring money for another phase of that same project.

(e) The Federal (Program) share will not exceed $1 million per project.

(f) The percentage of non-Federal match (cash or in-kind) must not be less than 25 percent of the total costs if the State has a designated fund or not less than 50 percent without a fund.

§ 84.22 What needs to be included in grant proposals?

Proposals must include the following:

(a) Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424);

(b) A Statement of Assurances of compliance with applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies (either Standard Form 424B or 424D); and

(c) A project statement that identifies and describes:

(1) The need within the purposes of the Act;

(2) Discrete, quantifiable, and verifiable objective(s) to be accomplished during a specified time period;

(3) Expected results or benefits, in terms of coastal lands and waters, the hydrology, water quality, or fish and wildlife dependent on the wetlands;

(4) The approach to be used in meeting the objectives, including specific procedures, schedules, key personnel, and cooperators;

(5) A project location, including two maps: A map of the State showing the general location of the proposal, and a map of the project site;

(6) Estimated costs to attain the objective(s) (the various activities or components of each project should be broken down by cost and by cooperator);

(7) If the request is more than $100,000 (Federal share), the applicant must submit a Form DI–2010, certifying that the grant money will not be used for lobbying activities;

(8) A concise statement, with documentation, of how the proposal addresses each of the 13 numeric criteria including a summary using FWS Form No. 3–2179 (see § 84.32);

(9) A description of the State trust fund that supports a request for a 75 percent Federal share in sufficient detail for the Service to make an eligibility determination, or a statement that eligibility has been previously approved and no change has occurred in the fund;

(10) A list of other current coastal acquisition, restoration, enhancement,

and management actions; agency(ies) involved; relationship to the proposed grant; and how the proposal fits into comprehensive natural resource plans for the area, if any; and

(11) Public involvement or interagency coordination on coastal wetlands conservation projects that has occurred or is planned that relates to this proposal (Specify the organizations or agencies involved and dates of involvement.).

Subpart C—Project Selection

§ 84.30 How are projects selected for grants?

Project selection is a three-step process: proposal acceptance, proposal ranking, and proposal selection.

(a) *Proposal acceptance.* (1) The Regional Federal Aid Offices decide whether a proposal should be accepted for consideration by determining if the proposal is complete, substantial, and contains activities that are eligible. Proposals that do not qualify are immediately returned to the State. Revision and resubmission of returned proposals is allowable during this period, which is in June (check with your Regional Office for the exact dates each year). If any of the factors of completeness, substantiality, or eligibility are not met, the Regions should not forward the proposal to the Washington Office.

(2) To be considered for acceptance, the proposal must be substantial in character and design. A substantial proposal is one that:

(i) Identifies and describes a need within the purposes of the Act;

(ii) Identifies the objective to be accomplished based on the stated need;

(iii) Uses accepted principles, sound design, and appropriate procedures;

(iv) Provides public conservation benefits that are cost effective and long-term, *i.e.*, at least 20 years; and

(v) Identifies obtainable, quantified performance measures (acres enhanced, restored, or protected) that help achieve the management goals and objectives of the National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program. Through this program, the States' efforts and leadership will help the Service meet its Long-Term and Annual Performance Goals as expressed in the Service's Annual Performance Plan.[1]

(3) The grant limit is $1 million. Proposals requesting Program awards that exceed $1 million will be returned to the appropriate State. Similarly, individual projects that have clearly been divided into multiple proposals for submission in one grant cycle to avoid this limit will be returned to the appropriate State. The State can revise and resubmit the proposal so that the request does not exceed the $1 million limit.

(b) *Proposal ranking.* Once a proposal is accepted by the Region, the Regional Federal Aid Office sends the proposal to the National Federal Aid Office, which works with the National Office of the Fish and Wildlife Management and Habitat Restoration Program for distribution to a Review Panel. The Review Panel includes representation from our coastal Regions and from other Service Programs, for example, the Endangered Species Program. The Fisheries and Habitat Conservation Program is responsible for coordinating the review and ranking of proposals according to the established criteria, a process that usually involves a national meeting.

(c) *Proposal selection.* The Review Panel's recommendations are forwarded to the Director of the Service for a final review and project selection. The Director announces the selection by October 1.

§ 84.31 An overview of the ranking criteria.

(a) The primary objective of the proposal will be to acquire, restore, enhance, or manage coastal wetlands to benefit coastal wetlands and the hydrology, water quality, and fish and wildlife dependent upon them. The Program will not provide grants, for example, for construction or repair of boat ramps or docks for recreational purposes and construction or support of research facilities or activities. The purpose of the ranking criteria is to

[1] The Service's Annual Performance Plan can be found on the Service's homepage at *http://www//.fws.gov/r9gpra*. For more information you might also contact the Budget Office at 202–208–4596 or the Planning and Evaluation Staff at 202–208–2549.

provide a means for selecting the best projects—those that produce the maximum benefits to coastal wetlands and the fish and wildlife that depend on them.

(b) *Proposal ranking factors*—(1) *Ranking criteria*. As explained in § 84.32, we will evaluate proposals according to 13 ranking criteria. These criteria have varying point values. Proposals must address each of these 13 criteria.

(2) *Additional considerations*. Even though the criteria provide the primary evaluation of proposals, we may factor additional considerations into the ranking decision at the national level. In case of a tie, we will use these additional considerations to rank proposals having identical scores.

(c) The criteria in § 84.32 are not listed in priority order.

(d) Points are assigned on the basis of a completed project, rather than current conditions, e.g., count 50 acres of estuarine emergent wetlands if 50 acres of that habitat type will be restored when the project is completed.

(e) A range of points rather than a set point value allows the reviewer to distinguish between, for example, a proposal that provides some foraging habitat for a threatened species versus one that provides critical nesting habitat of several endangered species. Scoring guidance is included with the individual criteria.

(f) A total of 64 points is possible under the scoring system.

(g) If a grant proposal is not selected, the State may resubmit it for reconsideration in subsequent fiscal years. Resubmission of a grant proposal is the responsibility of the applicant.

§ 84.32 What are the ranking criteria?

(a) The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will rank proposals using the 13 criteria listed below. In the following list, a description of each criterion is followed by examples and the points they would receive for that criterion.

(1) *Wetlands conservation*. Will the project reverse coastal wetland loss or habitat degradation in decreasing or stable coastal wetland types? Will it conserve wetlands to prevent losses of decreasing or stable wetland types? (Maximum: 7 points)

(i) The majority of the project area (over 50 percent) is nationally decreasing coastal wetland types,[2] or the majority is regionally decreasing wetlands types in which the case for regionally decreasing is well-documented (Up to 7 points). The nationally decreasing types are estuarine intertidal emergent; estuarine intertidal forested; estuarine intertidal scrub-shrub; marine intertidal; palustrine emergent; palustrine forested; and palustrine scrub-shrub. Describe the wetlands using terms listed above. Include a breakdown showing the percentage of the proposal's total and wetland acreage in decreasing types. Provide National Wetlands Inventory codes/information if available. Information about these can be found on the National Wetland Inventory's web site at *http://wetlands.fws.gov*.

(ii) The majority of the project area (over 50 percent) is nationally stable coastal wetlands types[2] (Up to 5 points). The nationally stable types are estuarine intertidal non-vegetated and estuarine subtidal. Describe the wetlands using the terms listed above. Include a breakdown showing the percentage of the proposal's total and wetland acreage in stable types. Provide National Wetlands Inventory codes/information if available.

(iii) Wetlands benefited are less than 50 percent of the project area. (Up to 3 points)

(iv) If the project would benefit wetlands in the upper portion of the coastal watershed, but does not demonstrate significant and direct benefits to coastal wetlands, the proposal will not receive any points. (0 points)

(v) We will award a full 7 points to proposals that document that over 50 percent of their project area would be, upon project completion, decreasing coastal wetland types. A combination of decreasing and stable types that is over 50 percent of the project area could receive an intermediate score of 4, 5, or 6 points, depending on the balance between decreasing and stable types. If wetlands are 50 percent or less

[2] These designations are based on the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan. For more information about the plan, or to receive a copy of the document, refer to the contact information provided in § 84.21.

of the project area, use the following guide for allocating points: 25 to 50 percent of the project area is decreasing or stable wetlands, 2, 3, or 4 points; 5 to 24 percent, 1 or 2 points; and less than 5 percent, 0 points.

(2) *Maritime forests on coastal barriers.* Will the proposal significantly benefit maritime forests on coastal barriers? The coastal barrier does not need to be a unit of the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Maximum: 7 points)

(i) The proposal documents significant benefit to maritime forests on a coastal barrier. Describe the forest in sufficient detail so reviewers can determine whether it meets the definition of ''maritime forest.'' (Up to 7 points)

(ii) The proposal does not benefit maritime forests on a coastal barrier. (0 points)

(iii) For this criterion most scores should be either 0 or 7. If questions arise about the significance of the benefit or whether the forests meet the strict definition, an intermediate score could be given.

(3) *Long-term conservation.* Does the project ensure long-term conservation of coastal wetland functions? The project must provide at least 20 years of conservation benefits to be eligible. (Maximum: 7 points)

(i) Once the project is complete, the project will provide continuing coastal wetlands benefits in perpetuity (100 years or longer). (7 points)

(ii) Once the project is complete, the project will provide continuing coastal wetland benefits for 50–99 years. (3 to 6 points)

(iii) Once the project is complete, the proposal will provide continuing coastal wetlands benefits for 20–49 years. (1 to 3 points)

(iv) The proposal should show how the project will be maintained and the benefits sustained over time. Proposals must include adequate documentation of long-term conservation of coastal wetland values, such as a 25-year easement, to receive points for this criterion. If part of the project's benefits will be perpetual (owned in fee title, for example) and part is estimated to last 20 years, reviewers should weigh the different elements of the project and give an intermediate score.

(4) *Coastal watershed management.* Would the completed project help accomplish the natural resource goals and objectives of one or more formal, ongoing coastal ecosystem or coastal watershed management plan(s) or effort(s)? Describe the management plan or effort(s). (Maximum: 3 points)

(i) The project supports the natural resource goals of identified formal, ongoing coastal ecosystem or coastal watershed management plans or efforts. Describe the management plan(s) and/or effort(s) and explain how this project relates to its objectives. A plan that very specifically identifies the site will receive more points than a plan containing many generic references. (Up to 3 points)

(ii) The project does not support the natural resource goals and objectives of a formal, ongoing coastal ecosystem or coastal watershed management effort. If the proposal benefits the upper portions of coastal watersheds, but provides no significant and direct benefits to the coastal wetlands ecosystems, the proposal will not receive points. (0 points)

(5) *Conservation of threatened and endangered species.* Will the project benefit any federally listed endangered or threatened species, species proposed for Federal listing, recently delisted species, or designated or proposed critical habitat in coastal wetlands? Will it benefit State-listed threatened and endangered species? (Maximum: 5 points)

(i) The project will provide, restore, or enhance important habitat (e.g., nesting, breeding, feeding, nursery areas) for federally listed or proposed endangered or threatened species that use the coastal area project site for at least part of their life cycle. The project will benefit recently delisted species and habitat conservation plans developed under the auspices of the Endangered Species Act. List the species and their status (e.g., threatened or endangered) and provide documentation (e.g., cite recovery plan, attach letter from species expert) of current or recent species occurrence in the coastal area project site. Describe the importance of the habitat. (Up to 5 points)

(ii) The project will provide, restore, or enhance important habitat for

State-listed threatened and endangered species. (Up to 2 points)

(iii) The project will not provide, restore, or enhance important habitat for federally or State-listed or proposed endangered or threatened species in the coastal area project site for any part of their life cycle. If the proposal provides benefits to threatened and endangered species in the upper portion of the coastal watershed, but provides no significant and direct benefits to threatened and endangered species using coastal wetlands ecosystem habitat, the proposal will not receive any points. (0 points)

(iv) The combined scores of subparagraphs (a)(5)(i) and (a)(5)(ii) of this section cannot exceed the 5-point maximum.

(6) *Benefits to fish*. Will the project provide, restore, or enhance important fisheries habitat? (Maximum: 5 points)

(i) The project will provide, restore, or enhance important habitat (*i.e.*, spawning, nursery, juvenile, or foraging habitat) for specific species that use the coastal area project site for at least part of their life cycle. These species may include anadromous, interjurisdictional, or other important species. List species, habitat types, and benefits to each species. (Up to 5 points)

(ii) The project does not document current or future benefits to fish species and their habitat. (0 points)

(iii) The more specific the information is on the use of the area and the importance of the habitat, the greater the points. An area specifically identified as critical for conservation in a fisheries management plan will, for example, receive more points than one which is not.

(7) *Benefits to coastal-dependent or migratory birds*. Will the project provide, restore, or enhance important habitat for coastal-dependent or migratory birds?

(i) The project will provide, restore, or enhance important habitat (*i.e.*, breeding, staging, foraging, wintering/summering habitat) benefits for at least part of the life cycle of coastal dependent or migratory birds. List the species and habitat types, and describe the benefits to each. (Up to 5 points)

(ii) The project will not significantly benefit coastal-dependent or migratory birds. (0 points)

(iii) We will give maximum points to projects that benefit coastal-dependent species identified in the North American Waterfowl Plan or listed as species of management concern.[3] Proposals should also include information that demonstrates how the project will contribute to the regional goals developed under the U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan, the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan, Partners in Flight, the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, or other bird conservation initiatives. Proposals that fail to do so will not receive maximum points. Indicate if the proposed area has been specifically identified by any program or agency for its migratory bird values.

(8) *Prevent or reduce contamination*. Will the project prevent or reduce input of contaminants to the coastal wetlands and associated coastal waters, or restore coastal wetlands and other associated coastal waters that are already contaminated? (Maximum: 5 points)

(i) The project will prevent significant inputs of contaminants or will provide significant improvements to the quality of the coastal wetland and associated waters through protection from contaminants or restoration, including assimilation of nutrients and nonpersistent toxic substances. Describe the types and sources of possible or current impairment to the coastal wetland and other associated coastal waters (e.g., to water quality, sediments, flora, or fauna). Describe how contaminant inputs or residues will be prevented, reduced, or eliminated. Preventing contaminants by precluding residential development through acquisition will not normally warrant full points unless the applicant can be shown that significant contamination would have occurred otherwise. (Up to 5 points)

(ii) The proposal will not significantly prevent impairment or improve

[3] For more information about species of management concern, visit the website migratorybirds.fws.gov or contact the Division of Migratory Bird Management at 703–358–1714.

the quality of the coastal wetland and associated coastal waters. If the proposal provides positive water quality benefits in the upper portions of watersheds, but provides no significant and direct positive water quality benefits to coastal wetland ecosystems, the proposal will not receive points. (0 points)

(iii) Show direct links between contamination and wildlife and aquatic habitats. To receive full points, you should provide documentation of the linkage. Reviewers may consider the extent of contaminants prevention/reduction when assigning points. Proposals having the potential to produce an attractive nuisance (e.g., acquiring and/or restoring a wetland that will be attractive to wildlife and that also has the potential to accumulate high levels of persistent toxic metals or hydrocarbon compounds) will not receive points.

(9) *Catalyst for future conservation.* Is the project proposal designed to leverage other ongoing coastal wetlands protection projects in the area, such as acquisition of areas to add to already acquired coastal lands, or provide impetus for additional restoration? (Maximum: 4 points)

(i) The project will be essential (e.g., key to completion or implementation of a greater conservation plan) to further advance or promote other coastal projects under way. Explain why. (Up to 4 points)

(ii) The project proposal does not demonstrate a positive impact on other coastal projects. (0 points)

(iii) To receive the maximum number of points, the proposal should be essential to the initiation or completion of a larger project. Examples may include acquisition of key in-holdings within a larger protected area, funds necessary to acquire fee simple interest in properties where a conservation easement has already been secured, and funds necessary to complete restoration activities to a protected area.

(10) *Partners in conservation.* Will the proposal receive financial support, including in-kind match, from private, local, or other Federal interests? (Maximum: 4 points)

(i) The proposal includes the State applicant plus one or more non-State financial partners. (Up to 4 points)

(ii) The proposal includes only financial support from the State applicant. (0 points)

(iii) A written description of commitment of funds or in-kind match from the partners must accompany the proposal. (This requirement is in addition to signing the Assurances Form.) The purpose of this criterion is to promote partnerships with private, local, or other Federal agencies rather than to increase the dollar amount of the matching share. Therefore, no specific minimum amount is indicated here. At least two partners, in addition to the State applicant, should have committed money to the project to receive maximum points.

(11) *Federal share reduced.* Does the proposal significantly reduce the Federal share by providing more than the required match amount? In the case of a Territory or Commonwealth that does not require match funds, does the proposal include financial support from sources other than the Territory or Commonwealth? (Maximum: 5 points)

(i) The State, territory, or commonwealth applicant must have a non-Federal funding source (in-kind match does not count for this criterion) that reduces the Federal share. (Up to 5 points)

(ii) The maximum Federal share is requested by the proposal. (0 points)

(iii) The purpose of this criterion is to increase the amount of money from non-Federal sources. This increase decreases the need for Federal match dollars, so that Federal dollars can help more projects. Documentation of each partner's financial commitment must accompany the proposal to receive points. If the State itself provides the excess match, the State should receive credit for reducing the Federal share. Each 5 percent above the required State match would be approximately equal to 1 point. The following two examples, using both a 50 and 75 percent Federal match share, define a 10 percent increase in a State's match amount.

(A) *Example 1–50—Percent Federal Match*

If the total project costs are $100,000, then the required State match share is $50,000.

If the State or a partner provides an additional cash contribution equal to 10 percent of the $50,000, $5,000. This is defined as a 10 percent increase in the State match.[4]

(B) *Example 2–75—Percent Federal Match*

If the total project costs are $100,000, then the required State match share is $25,000.

If the State or a partner provides an additional cash contribution equal to 10 percent of the $25,000, $2,500. This is defined as a 10 percent increase in the State match.[4]

(12) *Education/outreach program or wildlife-oriented recreation.* Is the project designed to increase environmental awareness and develop support for coastal wetlands conservation? Does it provide recreational opportunities that are consistent with the conservation goals of the site? (Maximum: 3 points)

(i) The proposal includes a site-specific, substantive education/outreach or wildlife-oriented recreation program. (Up to 3 points)

(ii) The proposal does not include a substantive education/outreach or wildlife-oriented recreation program. (0 points)

(iii) The proposal must describe what makes this program substantive and link it closely with the specific site to receive full points. Programs supported by activities or funds from partners should be encouraged over use of project dollars. Project proposals may include substantive education/outreach components necessary for the completion of the project. However, these should be activities that complement or support the primary goal of the project.

(13) *Other factors.* Do any other factors, not covered in the previous criteria, make this project or site particularly unique and valuable? Does the project offer important benefits that are not reflected in the other criteria? The following list includes examples of projects that provide benefits not reflected in other criteria. (Maximum: 4 points)

(i) The project might provide significant benefits to, for example: rare or threatened habitat types; biodiverse habitats; rare and declining species; and the local community.

(ii) The project would be particularly cost-effective, providing very significant resource benefits for the cost.

(iii) The project would assist in the prevention or control of invasive species.

(iv) The project would provide important cultural or historical resource benefits.

(v) The project would provide other benefits.

(vi) Reviewers should not assign points to resource values covered by other criteria. The proposal should provide a short narrative to support claims to *Other Factors* points.

(b) *Additional considerations.* We will factor the following considerations into the ranking process if two or more proposals have the same point totals. The tie-breaking factors are as follows:

(1) The project would prevent the destruction or degradation of habitat from pending sale of property, from adverse effects of current activities such as draining of wetlands, or from natural processes such as erosion at excessive rates;

(2) The project would protect unique and significant biological diversity;

(3) The project has lower costs per acre conserved; and

(4) In the project proposal the State or third party provides lands as opposed to using lands already owned by the State or third party as part of the State matching share.

(c) All proposals must include the information described in paragraphs (b)(1)–(4) of this section. If a tie occurs between two or more proposals, the reviewers need to have this information available immediately to decide which proposal or proposals should be recommended for selection.

[4] From sources other than Federal agencies. Natural Resource Damage Assessment funds may in some cases be defined as ''non-Federal.'' See discussion under § 84.46 on *What are the cost-sharing requirements?*

Subpart D—Conditions on Acceptance/Use of Federal Money

§ 84.40 What conditions must I follow to accept Federal grant money?

(a) The audit requirements for State and local governments (43 CFR part 12), and

(b) The uniform administrative requirements for grants and cooperative agreements with State and local governments (43 CFR part 12).

§ 84.41 Who prepares a grant agreement? What needs to be included?

The coastal State and the Fish and Wildlife Service work together to develop a Grant Agreement (Form 3–1552) upon completion of the review by the Regional Director to determine compliance with applicable Federal laws and regulations. The Grant Agreement includes the grant title, the grant cost distribution, the agreement period, other grant provisions, and special grant conditions. If a Coastal Barrier Unit is affected, the Service must conduct internal consultations pursuant to Section 6 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, as amended by the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act, prior to providing any grant monies to that State.

§ 84.42 What if a grant agreement is not signed?

Monies that have been allocated for a grant will be held until December 31 of the following year. If a grant agreement has not been signed by the State and the Service and, therefore, the money has not been obligated for the approved grant by that date, the funds automatically are returned to the Program account in Washington.

§ 84.43 How do States get the grant monies?

Funding to States is provided on a reimbursable basis. See § 84.47 for information on what costs can be reimbursed. The Service may reimburse the State for projects completed, or make payments as the project progresses. For construction work and labor, the Service and the State may jointly determine, on a case-by-case basis, that payments may be made in advance. We will minimize the time elapsing between the transfer to the State and the State's need for the funds, and the time period will be subject to a specific determined need for the funds in advance. Except for extenuating circumstances, a reasonable time period to advance funds to a State is up to 3 days. OMB Circular A–102, Parts II and III, 43 CFR part 12, and 31 CFR part 205 provide specific information on methods and procedures for transferring funds.

§ 84.44 What is the timetable for the use of grant money?

Once money is granted to the coastal States, the money is available to those States for the time designated in the grant agreement. If a State needs more time, the State must apply for an extension of time by amending the grant agreement. If the Service does not extend the time, the unobligated monies return to the Service for expenditure on future grants. Also, if a State cannot spend the money on the approved project, the State must notify the appropriate Regional Director as soon as possible so that the money can revert back to the Service for future grants.

§ 84.45 How do I amend a proposal?

Following procedures in 43 CFR 12.70, you must submit a signed original and two copies of the revised SF 424, the revised portion of the project statement if appropriate, and an explanation of the reason for the revision to the Regional Director (Federal Aid).

§ 84.46 What are the cost-sharing requirements?

(a) Except for certain insular areas, the Federal share of an approved grant will not exceed 50 percent of approved costs incurred. However, the Federal share may be increased to 75 percent for coastal States that have established and are using a fund as defined in § 84.11. The Regions must certify the eligibility of the fund in order for the State to qualify for the 75 percent matching share.

(b) The following insular areas: American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, have been exempted from the matching share, as provided in Pub. L. 95–134, amended by Pub. L. 95–348, Pub. L. 96–

205, Pub. L. 98–213, and Pub. L. 98–454 (48 U.S.C. 1469a). Puerto Rico is not exempt from the match requirements of this Program.

(c) The State may provide materials (e.g., heavy equipment) or other services as a noncash match for portions of the State's matching share. The State may also provide the value of land, including the land proposed for restoration, enhancement, or management as a noncash match, provided that the land is necessary and reasonable for completing the project. For example, if a State proposes to manage a contiguous wetland of 100 acres, and already owns 10 of the 100 acres, the State can apply the current value of the 10 acres, provided that the 10 acres are necessary to manage the entire 100 acres. If the 10-acre wetland were not contiguous and no connection could be made that the 10 acres were needed to manage the proposed wetland, the State could not use the 10 acres as a noncash match. Review 43 CFR 12.64 for determining the value of in-kind contributions.

(d) The requirements in 43 CFR 12.64 and Service Manual Part 522 FW 1.13[5] apply to in-kind matches or cost-sharing involving third parties. Third party in-kind contributions must represent the current market value of noncash contributions furnished as part of the grant by another public agency, private organization, or individual. In-kind matches must be necessary and reasonable to accomplish grant objectives.

(e) Coastal States must commit to their matching share of the total costs by signing the Application for Federal Assistance (SF 424), the Assurances (SF 424B or SF 424D), and the Grant Agreement (Form 3–1552).

(f) No Federal monies, non-Federal monies, in-kind contributions, or National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant program monies that will be or have been previously used to satisfy the matching requirement of another Federal grant can be used as part of the coastal State's matching share.

[5] From the Fish and Wildlife Service Manual, available on-line at *http://www.fws.gov/directives/index.html*.

(g) The coastal State is responsible for ensuring the full amount of that State's matching requirement, either with State funds or from contributions toward the proposal from other agencies, groups, or individuals. Sources other than State applicant funds must be documented and approved as eligible.

(h) Total Federal contributions (including all Federal sources outside of the Program) may not exceed the maximum eligible Federal share under the Program. This includes monies provided to the State by other Federal programs. If the amount of Federal money available to the project is more than the maximum allowed, we will reduce the Program contribution by the amount in excess.

(i) Natural Resource Damage Assessment funds that are managed by a non-Federal trustee are considered to be non-Federal, even if these monies were once deposited in the Department of the Interior's Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund, provided the following criteria are met:

(1) The monies were deposited pursuant to a joint and indivisible recovery by the Department of the Interior and non-Federal trustees under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or the Oil Pollution Act (OPA);

(2) The non-Federal trustee has joint and binding control over the funds;

(3) The co-trustees agree that monies from the fund should be available to the non-Federal trustee and can be used as a non-Federal match to support a project consistent with the settlement agreement, CERCLA, and OPA; and

(4) The monies have been transferred to the non-Federal trustee.

§ 84.47 What are allowable costs?

(a) Allowable grant costs are limited to costs necessary and reasonable to achieve approved grant objectives and meet the applicable Federal cost principles in 43 CFR 12.62 (b).

(b) If a project or facility is designed to include purposes other than those eligible under the Act, the costs must be prorated among the various purposes.

(c) If you incur costs before the effective date of the grant, they cannot be reimbursed, with the exception that we can allow preliminary costs, but only with the approval of the appropriate Regional Director. Preliminary costs may include costs necessary for preparing the grant proposal, such 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.

§ 84.48 What are the procedures for acquiring, maintaining, and disposing of real property?

(a) Acquisition, maintenance, and disposal of real property must follow the rules established in 43 CFR 12.71 and 50 CFR 80.14.

(1) Title to real property acquired under a grant or subgrant must be vested in the State or subgrantee, including local governments and nonprofit organizations. States must submit documentation (e.g., appraisals and appraisal reviews) to the Regional Director who must approve it before the State becomes legally obligated for the purchase. States will provide title vesting evidence and summary of land costs upon completion of the acquisition. The grant agreement and any deed to third parties (e.g., conservation easement or other lien on a third-party property) must include appropriate language to ensure that the lands and/or interests would revert back to the State or Federal Government if the conditions of the grant were no longer being implemented.

(2) In cases where the interest obtained is less than fee simple title, the interest must be sufficient for long-term conservation of the specified wetlands resources.

(3) Real property acquired with National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant funds must continue to serve the purpose for which it was acquired. If acquired property is used for reasons inconsistent with the purpose(s) for which acquired, such activities must cease and any adverse effects on the property must be corrected by the State or subgrantee with non-Federal monies in accordance with 50 CFR 80.14.

(4) The State or subgrantee may not dispose of or encumber its title or other interest in real property without prior approval of the appropriate Regional Director of the Service. Real property includes, but is not limited to, lands, buildings, minerals, energy resources, timber, grazing, and animal products. If real property is sold, the State or subgrantee must compensate the Service in accordance with 43 CFR 12.71(c)(2).

(5) If rights or interests obtained with the acquisition of coastal wetlands generate revenue during the Grant Agreement period, the State will treat the revenue as program income and use it to manage the acquired properties. If the State sells or leases real property, the State must treat the proceeds as program income and return the money to the Federal Aid program regardless of the grant period.

(6) Inconsistent use that is not corrected can be grounds for denying a State future grants under this Program.

(b) A coastal State is responsible for design, supervision, and inspection of all major construction projects in accordance with accepted engineering standards.

(1) The coastal State must have adequate rights to lands or waters where restoration or enhancement projects are planned to ensure protection and use of the facilities or structures throughout their useful life.

(2) The construction, enlargement, or rehabilitation of dams are subject to Federal standards for dam design. If requested, the State must provide to the Regional Office written certification that any proposed changes to a dam meet Federal standards.

(3) The coastal State must operate and maintain facilities, structures, or related assets to ensure their use for the stated project purpose and that they are adequately protected.

(c) Acquisition, property records, maintenance, and disposal of equipment must be made in accordance with 43 CFR 12.72.

§ 84.49 What if the project costs more or less than originally expected?

All requests for additional monies for approved coastal wetland grants will be subject to the entire review process along with new grants. Any monies left over after the project is complete, or if the project is not completed, should be returned to the Washington Office for use in following years. If a State has lands it wishes to acquire, restore, or enhance in close proximity to the original project, and the Region deems that spending project monies in these areas would provide similar benefits, the Region may use unspent balances to pay for these projects with prior approval from the Washington Office. States must provide adequate justification and documentation to the Regions that the lands acquired, restored, or enhanced are similar to those in the original proposal and provide similar benefits to fish and wildlife.

§ 84.50 How does a State certify compliance with Federal laws, regulations, and policies?

(a) In accepting Federal money, coastal State representatives must agree to and certify compliance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies. The applicant will need to submit a Statement of Assurances (either SF 424B or SF 424D) signed and dated by an authorized agency representative as part of the proposal.

(b) Compliance with environmental and other laws, as defined in the Service Manual 523 FW Chapter 1,[6] may require additional documentation. Consult with Regional Offices for how this applies to a specific project.

PART 85—CLEAN VESSEL ACT GRANT PROGRAM

Subpart A—General

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85.10 Purpose and scope.
85.11 Definitions.
85.12 Information collection, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

[6] The Fish and Wildlife Service Manual, see footnote 3 for availability.

Subpart B—Application for Grants

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Subpart C—Grant Selection

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85.40 Cost sharing.
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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.

Subpart A—General

§ 85.10 Purpose and scope.

The purpose of this part is to establish requirements for state participation in the Clean Vessel Act Grant Program authorized by Section 5604 of the Clean Vessel Act (Public Law 102–587, Subtitle F).

§ 85.11 Definitions.

Terms used in this part shall have the following meaning:

Clean Vessel Act or Act. The Clean Vessel Act (Pub. L. 102–587, subtitle F).

Coastal State. A State of the United States in, or bordering on, the Atlantic, Pacific, or Arctic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, Long Island Sound, or one or more of the Great Lakes. The term also includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The term excludes Alaska and American Samoa because these States have a ratio of the number of recreational vessels in the State numbered under chapter 123 of title 46, United States Code, to number of miles of shoreline (as that term is defined in § 926.2(d) of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on January 1, 1991), of less than one.

Costal waters. In the Great Lakes area, the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States consisting of the Great lakes, their connecting waters, harbors, roadsteads, and estuary-type areas such as bays, shallows, and marshes. In other areas, those waters, adjacent to the shorelines, which contain a measurable percentage of sea water, including sounds, bays, lagoons, bayous, ponds, and estuaries.

Coastal zone. Coastal zone has the same meaning that the term has in section 304(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1992 (16 U.S.C. 1453(1)). The coastal zone consists of coastal waters (including the lands therein and thereunder) and the adjacent shorelands, including islands, transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands, and beaches. The zone extends, in Great Lakes waters, to the international boundary between the United States and Canada and, in other areas, seaward to the outer limit of the United States territorial sea. The zone extends inland from the shorelines only to the extent necessary to control shorelands and protect coastal waters.

Construction. Activities which produce new capital improvements and increase the value of usefulness of existing property.

Dump station. A facility specifically designed to receive sewage from portable toilets carried on vessels. Dump stations do not include lavatories or restrooms.

Education/information. The education/information program, as identified in the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, designed to make recreational boaters aware of the environmental pollution problem resulting from sewage discharges from vessels and inform them of the location of pumpout and dump stations.

Eligible applicant. An agency of a State designated by the Governor.

Equitable fees. The maximum charge per pumpout is $5.00. Price modifications and discounts are subject to State/Federal laws concerning pricing.

Facility. A pumpout station or dump station.

Facility open to the public. (1) A Clean Vessel Act facility that is open and available to the public is one where the public has full and reasonable access to the pumpout/dump station, including:

(i) Provision of signage visible from the water to direct boaters to pumpout/dump stations;

(ii) Location of pumpouts to facilitate ease of use by all boats typical to that particular marina;

(iii) Equitable fees; and

(iv) Reasonable open periods.

(2) To be eligible for funding under this program, both public and private facilities must be open to the public.

Grant. An award of financial assistance, including cooperative agreements, in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, by the Federal Government to an eligible grantee.

Inland State. A State which is not a coastal State. The District of Columbia, American Samoa and Alaska are included as inland States (Rationale for Samoa and Alaska being inland States can be found in § 85.11(b) above).

Maintenance. Those activities necessary for upkeep of a facility. These are activities that allow the facility to function and include routine recurring custodial maintenance such as housekeeping and minor repairs as well as the supplies, materials, and tools necessary to carry out the work. Also included is non-routine cyclical maintenance to keep facilities fully functional.

Operation. Those activities necessary for the functioning of a facility to produce desired results. These are activities that make the facility work.

Plans. Those plans identified in the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, for construction or renovation of pumpout and dump stations necessary to ensure that there are adequate and reasonably available stations to meet the needs of recreational vessels using the coastal waters of the State.

Private facilities. Private facilities include those operated by the following:

(1) For profit or non-profit private marinas, docks, etc.;

(2) For profit or non-profit concessionaires, whether they are leased or private facilities, on public lands; or

(3) Yacht or boating clubs, whether they are open to the public or members-only facilities.

Public facilities. Public facilities include municipal, county, port authority, State and Federal marinas, docks, etc., operated by those agencies.

Pumpout station. A facility that pumps or receives sewage from a type III marine sanitation device (holding tank) installed on board vessels.

Reasonable open periods. This part does not specify hours, days and seasons, however, some suggested examples, provided no other factors are involved, are presented:

(1) Pumpout/dump stations may be open during the same period the fuel docks are normally open.

(2) Pumpout stations may be open when the marina is open and staff is present to pump out boats.

(3) Pumpout/dump stations may be open during the hours considered to be normal marina business hours as adjusted by seasonal differences.

Recreational vessel. Watercraft manufactured for operation, or operated, primarily for pleasure. This term includes any watercraft leased, rented, or chartered to another for the latter's pleasure.

Renovation. Major rehabilitation of a facility to restore it to its original intended purpose.

Surveys. Those surveys identified in the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Surveys are designed to determine the number and location of all operational pumpout and dump stations at public and private marinas, mooring areas, docks, and other boating access facilities within the coastal zone. Surveys also are designed to determine the number of recreational vessels in coastal waters with holding tanks or portable toilets, and the areas of coastal waters where those vessels congregate.

Type III marine sanitation device (holding tank). Any equipment for installation on board a vessel which is specifically designed to receive, retain, and discharge sewage.

[59 FR 11206, Mar. 10, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 45348, Aug. 27, 1997]

§ 85.12 Information collection, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

(a) The information collection requirements for this grant program, except for surveys, are those necessary to comply with 43 CFR 12 which include a narrative statement as identified in 85.22 Grant Proposals. The collection of survey information contained in this rule was approved by the Office of Management and Budget as required by 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*, October 18, 1993, OMB No. 1018–0086, expiration date September 30, 1996.

(b) Record keeping requirements include the tracking of costs and accomplishments related to the grant as required by 43 CFR 12.60, monitoring and reporting program performance (43 CFR 12.80), and financial reporting (43 CFR 12.81).

(c) Reporting requirements include retention and access requirements as required by 43 CFR 12.82.

Subpart B—Application for Grants

§ 85.20 Eligible activities.

(a) Eligible grant activities—coastal States:

(1) Eligible activities include identification in the coastal zone of all operational pumpout and dump stations, and surveys of recreational vessels in coastal waters with holding tanks or portable toilets, and the areas where those vessels congregate. Also eligible are costs of developing a list, including chart coordinates, of all operational pumpout and dump stations in the coastal zone of the State, for submission to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

(2) Plans for construction and renovation of pumpout and dump stations in the coastal zone of the State necessary to ensure that these stations are adequate and reasonably available to meet the needs of recreational vessels using the coastal waters of the State. Completed Stated-funded plans may be submitted after the technical guidelines appear in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) Eligible grant activities—all States:

(1) Eligible grant activities include education/information program to educate/inform recreational boaters about the environmental pollution problems resulting from sewage discharges from vessels and to inform them of the location of pumpout and dump stations.

(2) Eligible grant activities include the construction, renovation, operation

and maintenance of pumpout and dump stations, including floating restrooms in the water, not connected to land or structures connected to the land, used solely by boaters. Eligible grant activities also include any activity necessary to hold and transport sewage to sewage treatment plants, such as holding tanks, piping, haulage costs, and any activity necessary to get sewage treatment plants to accept sewage, such as installing bleed-in facilities.

(c) Ineligible activities:

(1) Activities that do not provide public benefits.

(2) Enforcement activities.

(3) Construction/renovation of upland restroom facilities.

(4) Construction, renovation, operation and maintenance of on-site sewage treatment plants, such as package treatment plants and septic systems, and of municipal sewage treatment plants for primary and secondary treatment.

§ 85.21 Application procedures.

(a) Eligible applicants will submit their proposals to the appropriate Regional Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Coastal States submitting proposals for both the coastal zone and the inland portion of their States, must submit two separate proposals. The Regional Office addresses follow:

Region 1 States Include—American Samoa, California, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Eastside Federal Complex, 911 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97232–4181, (503) 231–6128

Region 2 States Include—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, 500 Gold Avenue SW., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103, (505) 766–2095

Region 3 States Include—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building, 1 Federal Drive, Fort Snelling, Minnesota 55111–4056, (612) 725–3596

Region 4 States Include—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, and the Virgin Islands

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1875 Century Boulevard, Suite 324, Atlanta, Georgia 30345, (404) 679–4159

Region 5 States Include—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Westgate Center Drive, Hadley, Massachusetts 01035–9589, (413) 253–8501

Region 6 States Include—Colorado, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 134 Federal Building, P.O. Box 25486, Denver, Colorado 80225
134 Union Boulevard, third floor, Lakewood, Colorado 80225, (303) 236–7392

Region 7 State Includes—Alaska

Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, (907) 786–3435

(b) Proposals will be accepted for FY 1995 funds ($7.05 million) between the effective date and April 29, 1994. For FY 1996 and FY 1997, proposals will be due by May 1 of the year preceding that fiscal year (e.g., May 1, 1995 for FY 1996).

[59 FR 11206, Mar. 10, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 45348, Aug. 27, 1997]

§ 85.22 Grant proposals.

Grant proposals will consist of a narrative which identifies and describes the following:

(a) The need within the purposes of the Act (Coastal States with approved plans should indicate how the activities contained in the proposal implements the plan);

(b) Discrete objective(s) to be accomplished during a specified time period that address the need(s);

(c) Expected results or benefits from accomplishing the objectives, including the numbers of recreational vessels and people served;

(d) The approach to be used in meeting the objectives, including specific procedures, schedules, key personnel,

cooperators, grant location, innovative approaches, public/private partnerships, education, sensitive waters, public access, and estimated costs;

(e) Amount and source of matching funds; and,

(f) Fees for use of facility.

Subpart C—Grant Selection

§ 85.30 Grant selection criteria.

The Director shall give priority consideration to grant proposals that meet the criteria listed in Subsections a-h and in the accompanying chart:

(a) In coastal States that have no survey or plan, proposals to complete such survey and plan;

(b) Proposals for constructing and renovating pumpout and dump stations without an approved plan;

(c) In coastal States, proposals for constructing and renovating pumpout and dump stations in accordance with a coastal State's plan approved under section 5603(c) of the Clean Vessel Act, and for inland States, proposals for constructing and renovating pumpout and dump stations in accordance with an inland State's plan;

(d) Proposals that provide for public/private partnership efforts to develop and operate pumpout and dump stations;

(e) Proposals for innovative ways to increase the availability and use of pumpout and dump stations, e.g., where private parties put in more than the minimum amount;

(f) Proposals that include an education/information component, or the State has an active, ongoing education program;

(g) Proposals that benefit the waters most likely to be affected by the discharge of sewage from vessels, including the waters as defined in the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER; and,

(h) Proposals in areas with high vessel/pumpout or dump station ratios.

Criteria	Points	
	Coastal state	Inland state
a. Do a survey/plan	50	.....
b. Construct w/no plan	10	5
c. Construct with plan	20	10
d. Partnership	10	5
e. Innovative approach	5	2
f. Education	5	2
g. Sensitive area	5	2
h. Low pumpout ratio	5	2
Total		

[59 FR 11206, Mar. 10, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 45348, Aug. 27, 1997]

§ 85.31 Grant selection.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Aid, will convene a ranking panel of Federal employees, to include representatives from the Service's Washington Office of the Division of Federal Aid, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Coast Guard, to review, rank, and make funding recommendations to the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Director will make the selection of eligible grants by August 1, annually. Upon selection of a proposal the appropriate Regional Office will advise the successful applicant of additional documentation requirements.

Subpart D—Conditions on Use/Acceptance of Funds

§ 85.40 Cost sharing.

(a) The Federal share shall not exceed 75% of total costs approved in the grant agreement.

(b) The provisions of 43 CFR 12.64 apply to cost sharing or matching requirements. Third party in-kind contributions must be necessary and reasonable to accomplish grant objectives and represent the current market value of noncash contributions furnished as part of the grant by another public agency, private organization, or individual.

§ 85.41 Allowable costs.

(a) Allowable grant costs are limited to those costs that are necessary and reasonable for accomplishment of approved grant objectives and meet the applicable Federal cost principles in 43 CFR 12.60(b). Purchase of informational signs, program signs, and symbols designating pumpout and dump stations, are allowable costs.

(b) Grants or facilities designed to include purposes other than those eligible under the Act shall have the costs prorated equitably among the various purposes. Grant funds shall only be used for the part of the activity related to the Clean Vessel Act.

(c) Costs incurred prior to the effective date of the grant agreement are not allowable with the exception that preliminary costs are allowed only with the approval of the appropriate Regional Director. Preliminary costs may include such items as feasibility surveys, engineering design, biological reconnaissance, appraisals, or preparation of grant documents such as environmental assessments for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

§ 85.42 Real and personal property.

(a) Applicable regulations regarding acquisition, property records, maintenance, and disposal of real property and equipment are found in 43 CFR 12.71 and 12.72. If questions arise regarding applicability, the appropriate Regional Office should be contacted.

(b) A State shall ensure that design and installation of the facilities are in accordance with the technical standards identified in the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) The State must ensure that facilities are operated and maintained, and that structures or related assets are used for the stated grant purpose.

§ 85.43 Signs and symbols.

(a) *Signs*. Facilities must display appropriate information signs at pumpout and portable toilet dump stations. Such information should indicate fees, restrictions, hours of operation, operating instructions, a contact name and 1-800-ASK-FISH telephone number for boaters to get additional information or to report an inoperable facility.

(b) *Pumpout symbol*. (1) At appropriate times, to increase public awareness of the Clean Vessel Act Pumpout Grant Program, use a pumpout symbol according to Service specifications. Use the pumpout symbol as follows:

(i) As a sign at the entrance to a marina advertising the presence of a pumpout and/or portable toilet dump station;

(ii) As a directional sign within a marina;

(iii) As a sign at a pumpout and/or portable toilet dump station;

(iv) As a symbol on educational and informational material; and

(v) For other uses as appropriate to advance the purposes of the Clean Vessel Act.

(2) To avoid confusion with having two symbols, use the selected symbol both for pumpout stations and portable dump stations. The Service encourages the use of this symbol as it is not copyrighted. The NOAA NOS magenta ''P'' within a magenta circle will continue to be used on nautical charts to identify the location of pumpout and portable toilet dump stations. NOAA will include information about the selected pumpout symbol in the U.S. Coast Pilots, a supplement to the charts, to relate this symbol to the NOAA Nautical Chart magenta ''P'' and circle.

(3) All recipients identified in § 85.11 should display the appropriate pumpout symbol on facilities, such as pumpout and portable toilet dump stations, or on printed material or other visual representations relating to project accomplishments or education/information, and should encourage others to do so. Sub-recipients also should display the symbol and should encourage use by others for the purposes stated in this paragraph (b)(3).

(4) The Service encourages other persons or organizations, such as marinas with pumpout stations not constructed with Clean Vessel Act funds, to use the symbol to advance the purposes of the Clean Vessel Act program.

(5) The following specifications shall apply: The symbol is black, the background is white, and the border is international orange. There is no standard for the black and white, but use black and white colors, not shades. The standards for the international orange color is as follows: For day boards (signs), use retroflective international orange film. For paint, use international orange conforming to FED-STD 595B, chip number 12197 in daylight conditions. For inks, use Pantone Matching System color chart 179C. In order to ensure visibility after dark,

use reflectorized film or paint, and/or artificial illumination. Pumpout symbol technical specifications to construct signs and for other purposes are available upon request.

(6) The following rules govern the graphic reproduction of the symbol:

(i) Do not use a smaller than legible symbol.

(ii) If you reduce or enlarge the symbol, maintain the same proportions.

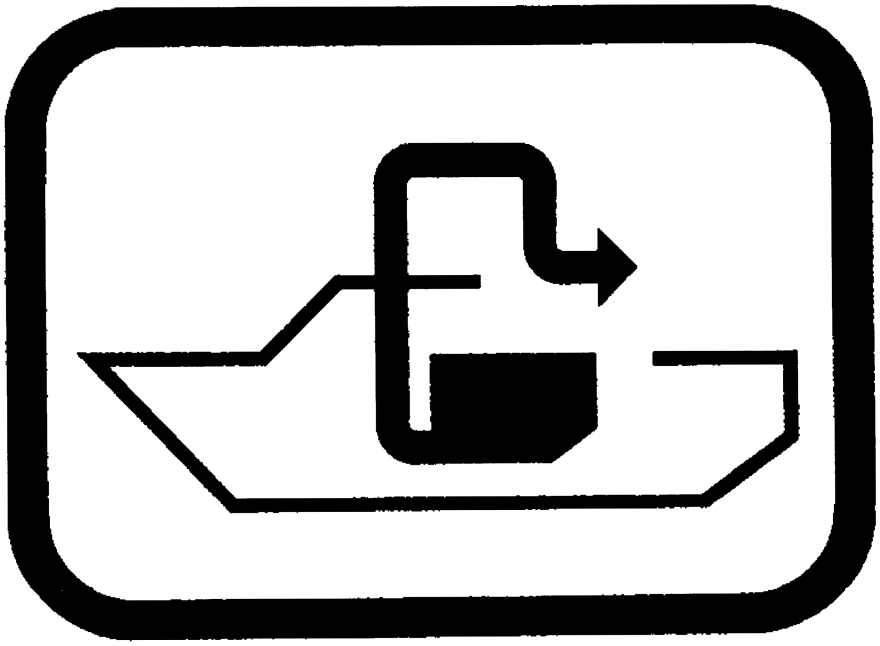
(iii) Do not obscure the symbol by overprinting.

(iv) Do not place the symbol where it will be split by unlike backgrounds.

(v) Do not place the symbol on a background that is highly textured or patterned.

(vi) When appropriate, for economical reasons, depict the symbol in one-color (black) with a white background, rather than two-color (international orange and black) with white background.

(7) The pumpout symbol follows:



(c) *Qualifying signs.* (1) In conjunction with the symbol, you may use other qualifying signs below the symbol, either on the same sign or on a separate sign.

(i) You may place the message ''Ⓟ PUMP OUT'', ''Ⓟ PUMPOUT STATION'', ''Ⓟ PORTABLE TOILET DUMP STATION'', or other appropriate qualifier, beneath the symbol. Place the magenta-colored ''P'' and circle in front of the message to relate the pumpout symbol to the NOAA NOS nautical charts. Messages may be appropriate for several years until the symbol is understood without the message. When appropriate, substitute a black ''P'' and circle for economical reasons.

(ii) You may place directional arrows beneath the symbol to indicate the direction of pumpout or portable toilet dump station facilities.

(2) The following specifications shall apply: Symbols, such as directional arrows, and letters, are black, and the background is white. For using inks to create the magenta color, use PMS

color chart 259U. Letters and black and white colors shall follow the Federal Highway Administration's Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways (MUTCD), FHWA, 1988. The Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, provides for sale copies of the 1988 MUTCD, including Revision No. 3, dated September 3, 1993, Stock No. 050–001–00308–2.

(3) The same rules governing the graphic reproduction of the pumpout symbol, as described in paragraph (b)(6) of this section, shall apply to qualifying signs.

(d) *Pumpout slogan.* (1) Use the pumpout slogan according to Service specifications to help increase boater awareness of the need to use pumpout and dump stations to properly dispose of their boat sewage. Use the slogan in conjunction with the pumpout symbol, on educational/informational material, and for other uses as appropriate to advance the purposes of the Clean Vessel Act. The slogan is not copyrighted, and the Service encourages its appropriate use.

(2) All recipients identified in § 85.11 should display the pumpout slogan on facilities, such as pumpout and portable toilet dump stations as appropriate, and on printed material or other visual representations relating to project accomplishments or education/information, and should encourage others to do so. Sub-recipients should display the slogan for purposes as stated above and should encourage others to do so.

(3) The Service encourages other persons or organizations, such as marinas with pumpout stations not constructed with Clean Vessel Act funds, to use the slogan to advance the purposes of the Clean Vessel Act program.

(4) The following specifications shall apply: Letters are black and background is white. The same reference under specifications for Qualifying Signs in paragraph (c)(2) of this section shall apply.

(5) The same rules governing the graphic reproduction of the pumpout symbol, as described in paragraph (b)(6) of this section, shall apply to the pumpout slogan.

(6) The pumpout slogan follows:

KEEP OUR WATER CLEAN—USE PUMPOUTS

(e) All information signs, pumpout symbol, qualifying signs, and pumpout slogan identified in this section and the crediting logo identified in § 85.47, inform and educate boaters. Therefore, use the signs, symbol, slogan and logo as appropriate. For instance, a sign on the water directing boaters to a pumpout may only need the pumpout symbol, and a qualifying sign beneath, e.g., an arrow, and possibly the words ''PUMPOUT STATION''. For pumpout and dump stations, the pumpout symbol, slogan, information signs, including all information in paragraph (a) of this section, and the crediting and State logo may be appropriate. If desirable, add qualifying signs. Position a legible sign, symbol and logo either on the pumpout/dump station, on a separate sign, or both, for the greatest effect in informing and educating boaters. For other products such as print and video public service announcements, brochures, etc., the placement of symbols, etc. depends on space availability. The following order of priority dictates the order of use under limited space conditions: the pumpout symbol, slogan, 1-800-ASK-FISH telephone number and Sport Fish Restoration crediting logo. Add other information as appropriate. Use judgement when placing information on signs so as not to confuse the reader. Display the symbol, logo, slogan and information signs in the appropriate locations. To reduce wind drag when bolting signs on pilings, it was found helpful in the Northeast to make signs taller than wider. Symbol or logo size may vary. However, if you reduce or enlarge the symbol, maintain the same proportions.

[62 FR 45348, Aug. 27, 1997]

§ 85.44 Fee charges for use of facilities.

A maximum of a $5.00 fee may be charged, with no justification, for use of pumpout facilities constructed, operated or maintained with grant funds. If higher fees are charged, they must be justified before the proposal can be approved. Such proceeds shall be retained, accounted for, and used by the

operator to defray operation and maintenance costs as long as the facility is needed and it serves its intended purpose. The maximum fee shall be evaluated for inflation, etc., each year.

§ 85.45 Public access to facilities and maintenance.

All recreational vessels must have access to pumpout and dump stations funded under this grant program. Facilities shall be operated, maintained, and continue to be reasonably accessible to all recreational vessels for the full period of their useful life.

§ 85.46 Survey and plan standards.

(a) *Survey standards.* (1) Surveys should be conducted according to the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(2) Surveys may be conducted Statewide, if necessary, to obtain information on boats using the coastal zone.

(b) *Plan standards.* Plans should be developed according to the technical guidelines as published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 85.47 Program crediting.

(a) *Crediting logo.* As the source of funding for Clean Vessel Act facilities, the Sport Fish Restoration program should get credit through use of the Sport Fish Restoration logo. Grant recipients may us the crediting logo identified in 50 CFR 80.26 to identify projects funded by the Clean Vessel Act. The Sport Fish Restoration logo follows:

(b) *Recipient logo display.* Grant recipients are authorized to display the Sport Fish Restoration logo. Section 85.11 identifies recipients eligible to display the appropriate logo according to 50 CFR 80.26. Display includes on pumpout and portable toilet dump stations that grantees acquire, develop, operate or maintain by these grants, or on printed material or other visual representations relating to project accomplishments or education/information.

Display the logo in the appropriate location, according to §85.43(e). Symbol or logo size may vary. However, if your reduce or enlarge the symbol, maintain the same proportions. Recipients may require sub-recipients to display the logo.

(c) *Other display of logo*. Other persons or organizations may use the logo for purposes related to the Federal Aid Clean Vessel Act program as authorized in 50 CFR 80.26.

(d) *Crediting language*. Suggested examples of language to use when crediting the Clean Vessel Act follow:

(1) *Example 1*. The Sport Fish Restoration Program funded this pumpout facility through your purchase of fishing equipment and motorboat fuels.

(2) *Example 2*. The Sport Fish Restoration Program funded this construction through your purchase of fishing equipment and motorboat fuels.

(3) *Example 3*. The Sport Fish Restoration Program funded the production of this pamphlet through your purchase of fishing equipment and motorboat fuels.

(e) *Logo colors*. Option 1 in paragraph (e)(1) of this section describes the preferred logo colors. Use Options 2 or 3 in paragraph (e)(2) or (e)(3) of this section when necessary or to reduce costs. Do not attempt to match these Pantone Matching Systems (PMS) colors with combinations of screened process colors.

(1) *Option 1*. When printed 100 percent on a white background, use PMS 348.

(2) *Option 2*. When using four-color process printing, print the symbol in 100 percent black on a white background.

(3) *Option 3*. When it is not possible to follow the specifications of Options 1 or 2 in paragraph (e)(1) or (e)(2) of this section, print the logo in any 100 percent solid dark color on a contrasting light background.

[62 FR 45350, Aug. 27, 1997]

§85.48 Compliance with Federal laws, regulations, and policies.

(a) In accepting Federal funds, State representatives must agree to and certify compliance with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies. This is done by submitting an assurances statement that describes the compliance requirements for Federal grants.

(b) Compliance with environmental and other laws, as defined in Service Manual 523 FW Chapter 1, may require additional documentation. Consult with Regional Offices for specific applicability.

(c) For method of payment, refer to 43 CFR part 12, 31 CFR part 205, and any other regulations referenced in these parts.

PART 86—BOATING INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (BIG) PROGRAM

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 777g, 777g–1.

SOURCE: 66 FR 5286, Jan. 18, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Information About the Grant Program

§ 86.10 What does this regulation do?

In this part, the terms ''I,'' ''you,'' ''my,'' and ''your'' refer to the State agency seeking participation in the national Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program. ''We'' and ''us'' refers to the Fish and Wildlife Service. This part establishes your requirements under the Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act of 1998 to:

(a) Participate in the national BIG Program,

(b) Complete your boat access survey, and

(c) Develop State plans to install tie-up facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational vessels.

§ 86.11 What does the national BIG Program do?

This program provides funds for States to construct, renovate, and maintain tie-up facilities with features for transient boaters in vessels 26 feet

or more in length, and to produce and distribute information and educational materials about the program.

§ 86.12 Definitions of terms used in part 86.

For the purposes of this part, the following terms are defined:

Construct means engaging in activities that produce new capital improvements and increase the value or usefulness of existing property. These activities include building new tie-up facilities or replacing or expanding existing tie-up facilities.

Grant means financial assistance the Federal Government awards to an eligible applicant.

Grant agreement means a contractual agreement used to obligate Federal Aid funds for carrying out work covered by an approved grant proposal.

Maintain means engaging in activities that allow the facility to continue to function, such as repairing docks. These activities exclude routine janitorial activities.

Navigable waters means waters connected to or part of the jurisdictional waters of the United States that transient nontrailerable recreational vessels currently use or can use.

Nontrailerable recreational vessels mean motorized boats 26 feet or more in length manufactured for and operated primarily for pleasure, including vessels leased, rented, or chartered to another person for his or her pleasure.

Project means a specific plan or design.

Proposal means a description of one or more projects for which a State requests grant funds.

Recreational waters means navigable waters that vessels use for recreational purposes.

Renovate means to rehabilitate or repair a tie-up facility to restore it to its original intended purpose, or to expand its purpose to allow transient nontrailerable recreational vessels.

States means individual States within the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Survey instrument means a tool developed by the Service and approved by OMB to assess the need for boating facilities.

Tie-up facilities mean facilities that transient nontrailerable recreational vessels occupy temporarily, not to exceed 10 consecutive days; for example, temporary shelter from a storm; a way station en route to a destination; a mooring feature for fishing; or a dock to visit a recreational, historic, cultural, natural, or scenic site.

Transient means passing through or by a place, staying 10 days or less.

Water-body means the lake, section of river, or specific area of the coast, such as a harbor or cove, where tie-up facilities or boat access sites are located.

§ 86.13 What is boating infrastructure?

Boating infrastructure refers to features that provide stopover places for transient nontrailerable recreational vessels to tie up. These features include, but are not limited to:

(a) Mooring buoys (permanently anchored floats designed to tie up nontrailerable recreational vessels);

(b) Day-docks (tie-up facilities that do not allow overnight use);

(c) Navigational aids (e.g., channel markers, buoys, and directional information);

(d) Transient slips (slips that boaters with nontrailerable recreational vessels occupy for no more than 10 consecutive days);

(e) Safe harbors (facilities protected from waves, wind, tides, ice, currents, etc., that provide a temporary safe anchorage point or harbor of refuge during storms);

(f) Floating docks and fixed piers;

(g) Floating and fixed breakwaters;

(h) Dinghy docks (floating or fixed platforms that boaters with nontrailerable recreational vessels use for a temporary tie-up of their small boats to reach the shore);

(i) Restrooms;

(j) Retaining walls;

(k) Bulkheads;

(l) Dockside utilities;

(m) Pumpout stations;

(n) Recycling and trash receptacles;

(o) Dockside electric service;

(p) Dockside water supplies;

(q) Dockside pay telephones;

(r) Debris deflection booms; and

(s) Marine fueling stations.

§ 86.14 Who may apply for these grants?

You, with authority from your State Government. You must identify one key contact only and submit proposals through this person.

§ 86.15 How does the grant process work?

To ensure that grants address the highest national priorities identified in the Act, we make funds available on a competitive basis. You must submit your proposals by the appropriate date as specified in § 86.50. You must address certain questions and criteria (listed in § 86.52) to be eligible and competitive. We will conduct a panel review of all proposals, and the Service Director will make the final grant awards. You may begin work on your project only after you receive a fully executed grant agreement.

§ 86.16 What are the information collection requirements?

This part contains both routine information collection and survey requirements, as follows:

(a) The routine information collection requirements for grants applications and associated record keeping contained in this part are only those necessary to fulfill applicable requirements of 43 CFR part 12. These requirements include record keeping and reporting requirements. See 43 CFR 12.4 for information concerning OMB approval of those requirements.

(b) The revised information collection requirements related to the surveys will be submitted to OMB for approval as changed. They will not be imposed until we receive OMB approval under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq*. The surveys are voluntary and are for States to determine the adequacy, number, location, and quality of facilities that provide public access for all sizes of recreational boats. The public's burden estimate for the survey is as follows:

Type of information	Number of respondents*	Average time required per response (minutes)	Annual burden hours
Boat owners: Part A	11,200	12	2,240
Boat owners: Part B	28,000	12	5,600
Boat Service Providers: Part C	8,400	20	2,800
Boat Service Providers: Part D	4,000	20	1,333

*These numbers are not additive since some boaters will fill out both Parts A and B, and most of the providers will fill out both Parts C and D.

(c) Send comments regarding this collection of information to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, MS—222 ARLSQ, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, and the Office of Management and Budget, Department of Interior, Desk Officer, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20503. 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. OMB has up to 60 days to approve or disapprove the information collection but may respond after 30 days. Therefore, to ensure maximum consideration, you must send your comments to OMB by the above referenced date.

Subpart B—Funding State Grant Proposals

§ 86.20 What activities are eligible for funding?

Your project is eligible for funding if you propose to:

(a) Construct, renovate, and maintain either publicly or privately owned boating infrastructure tie-up facilities. To be eligible you must:

(1) Build these tie-up facilities on navigable waters, available to the public. You must design new construction and renovations to last at least 20 years;

(2) Design these tie-up facilities for temporary use for transient nontrailerable recreational vessels;

(3) Build these tie-up facilities in water deep enough for nontrailerable recreational vessels to navigate (a minimum of 6 feet of depth at the lowest tide or other measure of lowest fluctuation);

(4) Provide security, safety, and service for these boats; and,

(5) Install a pumpout station, if you construct a facility for overnight stays:

(i) If there is already a pumpout within a reasonable distance (generally within 2 miles) of the facility, you may not need one;

(ii) For facilities intended as day stops, we encourage you to install a pumpout; and,

(iii) You may use funds from the BIG program, or the Clean Vessel Act pumpout grant program also administered by us, to pay for a pumpout station.

(b) Do one-time dredging only, to give transient vessels safe channel depths between the tie-up facility and maintained channels or open water.

(c) Install navigational aids, limited to giving transient vessels safe passage between the tie-up facility and maintained channels or open water.

(d) Apply funds to grant administration.

(e) Fund preliminary costs:

(1) Preliminary costs may include any of the following activities completed before signing a grant agreement:

(i) Conducting appraisals;

(ii) Administering environmental reviews and permitting;

(iii) Conducting technical feasibility studies, for example, studies about environmental, economic, and construction engineering concerns;

(iv) Carrying out site surveys and engaging in site planning;

(v) Preparing cost estimates; and

(vi) Preparing working drawings, construction plans, and specifications.

(2) We will fund preliminary costs only if we approve the project.

(3) If the project is approved, the appropriate Service Regional Director must still approve preliminary costs.

(f) Produce information and education materials such as charts, cruising guides, and brochures.

§ 86.21 What activities are ineligible for funding?

Your project is ineligible for funding if you propose to:

(a) Complete a project that does not provide public benefits, for instance, a project that is not open to the public for use;

(b) Involve law enforcement activities;

(c) Significantly degrade or destroy valuable natural resources or alter the cultural or historic nature of the area;

(d) Construct or renovate principal structures not expected to last at least 20 years;

(e) Do maintenance dredging;

(f) Fund operations or routine, custodial, and janitorial maintenance of the facility;

(g) Construct, renovate, or maintain boating infrastructure tie-up facilities for nontrailerable vessels, for example the following:

(1) Tie-up slips available for occupancy for more than 10 consecutive days by a single party;

(2) Dryland storage;

(3) Haul-out features; and

(4) Boating features for trailerable or ''car-top'' boats (boats less than 26 feet in length), such as launch ramps and carry-down walkways.

(h) Develop a State program plan to construct, renovate, and maintain boating infrastructure tie-up facilities; and

(i) Conduct surveys to determine boating access needs.

(1) You may conduct the survey with funds allocated to motorboat access to recreational waters under subsection (b)(1) of section 8 of the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950, as amended (16 U.S.C. 777).

(2) You may combine surveys under one contractor where feasible if you can realize a cost or other savings.

Subpart C—Public Use of the Facility

§ 86.30 Must I allow the public to use the grant-funded facilities?

(a) You must allow reasonable access to all recreational vessels for the useful life of the tie-up facilities. Accessible to the public means located where

the public can reasonably reach the facility and where all boats typical to that facility can easily use it, charging equitable fees, and being open for reasonable periods. You must allow public access to the shore and basic features such as fuel and restrooms in facilities that have them. You must specify precise details of the public access in the contract with the facility manager. We do not require public access to the remainder of a park or marina where the facility is found. Nor do we require any restrictions in that park or marina.

(b) You must comply with Americans with Disabilities Act requirements when you construct or renovate all tie-up facilities under this grant.

§ 86.31 How much money may I charge the public to use tie-up facilities?

You may charge the public only a reasonable fee, based on the prevailing rate in the area. You must determine a fee that does not pose an unreasonable, competitive amount, based on other publicly and privately owned tie-up facilities in the area. You must approve any proposed changes in fee structure by a sub-grantee.

Subpart D—Funding Availability

§ 86.40 How much money is available for grants?

There is $32 million available for grants under the BIG program ($8 million per year for fiscal years 2000–2003).

§ 86.41 How long will the money be available?

Under the Act, funding for the BIG program is provided for FY 2000–2003. Each year's funds remain available for obligation for a total of three fiscal years (e.g. FY 2000 funds will remain available through FY 2002) (16 U.S.C. 777c(b)(3)(B)).

§ 86.42 What are the match requirements?

The Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior (through the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service)) to award grants to States to pay up to 75 percent of the cost to construct, renovate, or maintain tie-up facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational vessels. You or a partner must pay the remaining project cost—at least a 25 percent match is required. Title 43 CFR 12.64 applies to cost sharing or matching requirements for Federal grants.

§ 86.43 May someone else supply the match?

Third-party contribution, including property and in-kind services, is allowable, but must be necessary and reasonable to accomplish grant objectives. In-kind contributions must also represent the current market value of noncash contributions that the third party furnishes as part of the grant.

§ 86.44 What are my allowable costs?

(a) The State may spend grant funds to pay only costs that are necessary and reasonable to accomplish the approved grant objectives. Grant costs must meet the applicable Federal cost principles in 43 CFR 12.62. You may purchase informational and program signs as allowable costs.

(b) If you include purposes other than those eligible under the Act, you must prorate the costs equitably according to Federal cost principles in 43 CFR 12.62 and 50 CFR 80.15.

§ 86.45 When will I receive the funds?

Once you sign the grant agreement, we will make the funds available.

Subpart E—How States Apply for Grants

§ 86.50 When must I apply?

(a) We will accept proposals between February 20, 2001, and May 18, 2001, for the first grant cycle; between July 1, 2001, and September 30, 2001, for the second grant cycle; and between July 1, 2002, and September 30, 2002, for the third grant cycle. This program starts fiscal year 2000 and ends fiscal year 2003. We will have $16 million to award the first grant cycle, and $8 million each cycle after that.

(b) The annual schedule follows:

Action	FY 2000–2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
We announce the beginning of the grant cycle.	February 20, 2001	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2002.
You submit your grant proposal by.	May 18, 2001	September 30, 2001	September 30, 2002.
Regions submit the proposals to Washington by.	June 18, 2001	October 31, 2001	October 31, 2002.
We rank the proposals by	July 17, 2001	November 30, 2001	November 30, 2002.
The Director approves proposals by.	August 16, 2001	December 31, 2001	December 31, 2002.
Regions finalize their grant agreements by.	October 15, 2001	February 28, 2002	February 28, 2003.

§ 86.51 To whom must I apply?

You must submit your proposals to the appropriate regional office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. See the chart below for the address you will need.

Region	State	Address	Telephone
1	California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam.	Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Eastside Federal Complex, 911 NE 11th Avenue, Portland, OR 97232–4181.	503–231–6128, Fax: 503–231–6996
2	Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.	Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 1306, 625 Silver, SW, Suite 325, Albuquerque, NM 87102.	505–248–7450, Fax: 505–248–7471
3	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.	Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building, 1 Federal Drive, Fort Snelling, MN 55111–4056.	612–713–5130, Fax: 612–713–5290
4	Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.	Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 1875 Century Boulevard, Suite 324, Atlanta, Georgia 30345.	404–679–4159, Fax: 404–679–4160
5	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 & Wildlife Service, 300 Westgate Center Drive, Hadley, MA 01035–9589.	413–253–8200, Fax: 413–253–8487
6	Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.	Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Denver Federal Center, P.O. Box 25486, Lake Plaza North Building, 134 Union Boulevard, 4th Floor, Denver, Colorado 80225.	303–236–7392, Fax: 303–236–8192
7	Alaska	Division of Federal Aid, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.	907–786–3435, Fax: 907–786–3575

§ 86.52 What information must I include in my grant proposals?

You must submit the following standard forms and narrative for all projects (Tier One and Tier Two) (see § 86.53):

(a) Standard Form 424 series as prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget. The SF 424 series consists of the Applications for Federal Assistance (SF 424), Budget Information—Non-Construction Programs (SF 424A), Assurances—Non-Construction Programs (SF 424B), Budget Information—Construction Programs (SF 424C), and Assurances—Construction Programs (SF 424D). Submit forms appropriate for either construction or nonconstruction projects. Forms are available from your appropriate Service Regional Office.

(b) Information requested under OMB Circular A–102 (Application Booklet for Federal Aid Grants—pending approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act).

§ 86.53 What are funding tiers?

(a) This grant program will consist of two tiers of funding.

(i) You may apply for one or both tiers.

(ii) The two tiers will allow all States some certainty of base level funding.

(b) Tier One funding will ensure broad geographical distribution to meet the needs of transient nontrailerable recreational vessels.

(c) Tier Two funding will allow States with large projects to compete with other States with large projects based on individual project merits.

(d) We describe the two tiers as follows:

(1) *Tier One Projects*. (i) You may submit a proposal with an unlimited number of projects within this tier. However, your total request cannot exceed $100,000 of Federal funds for any given fiscal year.

(ii) Tier One projects must meet the eligibility requirements in §§ 86.14 and 86.20.

(2) *Tier Two Projects*. (i) While we expect available funds for Tier Two proposals to be between $3 million and $4 million per grant cycle, we have no dollar limit for Tier Two proposals. You may submit any number of projects, which we will score and rank separately according to the criteria in § 86.60.

(ii) Each project will compete nationally against every other project in Tier Two.

(iii) Tier Two projects must also meet the eligibility requirements in §§ 86.14 and 86.20.

§ 86.54 How must I submit proposals?

(a) You may apply for either Tier One funding or Tier Two funding or both.

(b) You may submit more than one project proposal within Tier One and Tier Two.

(c) You may submit one proposal that includes Tier One and Tier Two projects.

(d) If your proposal includes Tier One and Tier Two projects, you must describe Tier One projects separately from Tier Two projects.

(e) You must describe each project in Tier Two separately, so that the Service can rank and score each project in Tier Two separately.

(f) For the first grant cycle, which includes fiscal years 2000 and 2001, a State may submit one Tier One proposal not to exceed $100,000 per fiscal year. States should submit proposals between February 20, 2001, and May 18, 2001. We will fund one Tier One proposal per State for each fiscal year provided that each proposal meets the eligibility requirements in §§ 86.14 and 86.20. Fiscal year 2000 funds are available only for Tier One proposals. Tier One proposals need not meet the criteria in § 86.60. We will fund Tier Two proposals received between February 20, 2001, and May 18, 2001, that meet the criteria in §§ 86.14, 86.20, and 86.60 with fiscal year 2001 funds and the remainder of fiscal year 2000 funds.

(g) For the remaining grant cycles, you may submit only one proposal of Tier One projects per fiscal year.

(h) When we approve projects, the appropriate Service Regional Office will determine how many grant agreements are necessary.

§ 86.55 What are my compliance requirements with Federal laws, regulations, and policies?

(a) To receive Federal funds, you must agree to and certify compliance

with all applicable Federal laws, regulations, and policies. You must submit an Assurance Statement, as described in 43 CFR part 12.51(c), that describes how you comply with Federal grant requirements; and

(b) You may have to provide additional documentation to comply with environmental and other laws, as defined in Fish and Wildlife Service Manual 523 FW 1 (available on the internet at *http://www.fws.gov/directives/523fw1.html*). The Service Regional Office Grant Administrator may request preliminary evidence at the grant proposal stage that the proposed project will meet these compliance requirements. Consult with the appropriate Service Regional Office for specific applicability.

Subpart F—How the Service Selects Projects To Receive Grants

§ 86.60 What are the criteria used to select projects for grants?

(a) We will rank all Tier Two proposals according to the criteria in paragraph (b) of this section and the attached chart, which sets forth points we will ascribe for various factors.

(b) We will consider proposals that:

(1) Plan to construct, renovate, and maintain tie-up facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational vessels following priorities identified in your State's program plan (see Subpart M for State program plan information) that the Secretary of the Interior has approved under section 7404(c) of the Sportfishing and Boating Safety Act.	15 points.
(2) Provide for public/private and public/public partnership efforts to develop, renovate, and maintain tie-up facilities. These partners must be other than the Service and lead State agency:	
(i) One partner	5 points.
(ii) Two partners	10 points.
(iii) Three or more partners	15 points.
(3) Use innovative techniques to increase the availability of tie-up facilities for transient nontrailerable recreational vessels (includes education/information).	0–15 points.
(4) Include private, local, or other State funds in addition to the non-Federal match, described in § 86.42:	
(i) Twenty-six percent to thirty-five percent	5 points.
(ii) Between thirty-six and forty-nine percent	10 points.
(iii) Fifty percent and above	15 points.
(5) Are cost efficient. Proposals are cost efficient when the tie-up facility or access site's features add a high value compared with the funds from the proposal, for example, where you construct a small feature such as a transient mooring dock within an existing harbor that adds high value and opportunity to existing features (restrooms, utilities, etc.). A proposal that requires installing all of the above features would add less value for the cost.	0–10 points.
(6) Provide a significant link to prominent destination way points such as those near metropolitan population centers, cultural or natural areas, or that provide safe harbors from storms.	10 points.
(7) Provide access to recreational, historic, cultural, natural, or scenic opportunities of national, regional, or local significance. Projects that provide access to opportunities of national, regional, or local significance receive 5 points for each, for a maximum of 15 points	
(8) Provide significant positive economic impacts to a community. For example, a project that costs $100,000 and attracts a number of boaters who altogether spend $1 million a year in the community.	1–5 points.
(9) Include multi-State efforts that result in coordinating location of tie-up facilities.	5 points.
(10) Total possible points	105 points.

Criteria	Points
(1) Construct Tie-up Facilities	15
(2) Provide Partnership Efforts	5–15
(3) Use Innovative Techniques	0–15
(4) Include Other Funding Sources	5–15
(5) Are Cost Efficient	0–10
(6) Provide Way Point Linkage	10
(7) Provide Access to Opportunities	5–15
(8) Provide Significant Economic Impacts	1–5
(9) Include Multi-State Efforts	5
(10) Total Possible Points	105

§ 86.61 What process does the Service use to select projects for grants?

The Service's Division of Federal Aid convenes a panel of professional staff to review, rank, and recommend funding to the Service Director. This panel will include representatives from the Service's Washington, DC, and Regional Offices. The Director may convene an advisory panel of nongovernmental organizations to advise and make recommendations to the Federal panel. The Service Director will select projects for grants by August 16, 2001, August 10, 2001, and August 10, 2002, for the three grant cycles.

§ 86.62 What must I do after my project has been selected?

After we approve your award, we will notify you to work with the appropriate Service Regional Office to fulfill the grant documentation requirements and finalize the grant agreement.

§ 86.63 May I appeal if my project is not selected?

If you have a difference of opinion over the eligibility of proposed activities or differences arising over the conduct of work, you may appeal to the Director. Final determination rests with the Secretary of the Interior (50 CFR 80.7).

Subpart G—How States Manage Grants

§ 86.70 What are my requirements to acquire, install, operate, and maintain real and personal property?

(a) You will find applicable regulations for this subject in 43 CFR 12.71 and 12.72. If you have questions about applicability, contact the appropriate Service Regional Office.

(b) You must ensure that the design and installation of tie-up facilities provide for substantial structures that will have a significant longevity, at least 20 years.

(c) You must ensure that you operate, maintain, and use the tie-up facilities and features for the stated grant purpose. You must obtain prior written approval from the appropriate Service Regional Director before you can convert these tie-up facilities to other uses.

§ 86.71 How will I be reimbursed?

For details on how we will pay you, refer to 43 CFR 12.61.

§ 86.72 Do any other Federal requirements apply to this program?

For administrative requirements not covered under these specific guidelines, check 43 CFR 12, which generally applies to all Federal grant programs.

§ 86.73 What if I do not spend all the money?

Funds not obligated or expended after 3 fiscal years from the date of the award revert to the Secretary of Transportation for use in State recreational boating safety programs. (16 U.S.C. 777c(b)(3)(B), 16 U.S.C. 777c(b)(4))

§ 86.74 What if I need more money?

Funds for grants are available only on a competitive basis. Therefore, if you need more money, you must compete in the next grant cycle.

Subpart H—Reporting Requirements for the States

§ 86.80 What are my reporting requirements for this grant program?

(a) For all projects, you must submit to the appropriate Service Regional Office an annual report and a final performance report and otherwise comply with 43 CFR 12.80.

(b) For Tier Two projects, you must submit quarterly reports according to 43 CFR 12.80.

§ 86.81 When are the reports due?

Reports are due as follows:

(a) Annual reports are due 90 days after the grant year ends;

(b) The final performance report is due 90 days after the expiration or termination of grant support;

(c) Tier Two quarterly reports are due January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31 unless specified otherwise in the grant agreement; and

(d) The State must report certified percentage of completion data and other significant developments in accordance with the grant agreement or 43 CFR 12.80.

§ 86.82 What must be in the reports?

The reports must include the following:

(a) You must identify the actual accomplishments compared to the objectives established for the period;

(b) You must identify the reasons for any slippage if established objectives were not met; and

(c) You must identify any additional pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

Subpart I—State Use of Signs and Sport Fish Restoration Symbols

§ 86.90 What are my responsibilities for information signs?

You should install appropriate information signs at boating infrastructure tie-up facilities. You should ensure that this information is clearly visible, directing boaters to the facility. Information should show fees, restrictions, hours of operation, a contact name, and telephone number to report an inoperable facility.

§ 86.91 What are my program crediting responsibilities?

You should give public credit to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration (SFR) program as the source of funding for the BIG Program. You should recognize this program by using the SFR logo. You are encouraged to use the crediting logo identified in § 80.26 of this chapter to identify national BIG Program projects.

§ 86.92 Who can use the SFR logo?

The States may use the SFR logo and should encourage others to display it. Other people or organizations may use the logo for purposes related to the national BIG Program as authorized in § 80.26 of this chapter.

§ 86.93 Where should I use the SFR logo?

You should display the logo on tie-up facilities that you construct, acquire, develop, or maintain under these grants. You should also use the logo on printed material or other visual representations that relate to project accomplishments or education/information. Refer to § 85.47 of this chapter for logo colors.

§ 86.94 What crediting language should I use?

Suggested examples of language to use when crediting the national BIG Program follow:

(a) *Example 1:* The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program funded this facility thanks to your purchase of fishing equipment and motorboat fuels.

(b) *Example 2:* The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program is funding this construction thanks to your purchase of fishing equipment and motorboat fuels. And,

(c) *Example 3:* The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program funded this (pamphlet) thanks to your purchase of fishing equipment and motorboat fuels.

Subpart J—Service Completion of the National Framework

§ 86.100 What is the National Framework?

The National Framework is the survey, required by the Act, you must use to determine boating access needs in your State. Through a State survey, you must conduct a boating access needs assessment or data collection to determine the adequacy, number, location, and quality of tie-up facilities and boat access sites providing access to recreational waters for all sizes of recreational boats.

§ 86.101 What is the Service schedule to adopt the National Framework?

The Secretary of the Interior adopted the National Framework on September 28, 2000 via a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER (Volume 65, Number 189, Page 58284).

§ 86.102 How did the Service design the National Framework?

The Framework divides the survey into two components: boater survey, and boat access provider survey.

(a) The purpose of the boater survey component is to identify boat user preferences and concerns for existing and needed access available to the public.

(1) The nontrailerable boat data set will fulfill informational needs for you to develop your State program plans as called for in the Act.

(2) The boater survey will survey registered boat owners in your State for two types of boats:

(i) Part A—for nontrailerable recreational vessels.

(ii) Part B—for trailerable and ''cartop'' boats (less than 26 feet long).

(b) The purpose of the boat access provider component is to identify boat access providers' ideas about current and needed facility and site locations and perceptions of boat user preferences and concerns regarding access. We developed these questions to guide interviews of boat access facility and site managers.

(1) The nontrailerable boat data set will fulfill the informational needs for you to develop your State plans as called for in the Act.

(2) The boat access provider survey will survey facility providers in your State for two types of boats:

(i) Part C—a survey to all providers in your State who allow public access, including State agency and non-State entities (Federal and local government entities, corporate and private/commercial providers), and operate tie-up facilities for nontrailerable recreational vessels.

(ii) Part D—a survey to all providers in your State who allow public access and operate boat access sites for boats less than 26 feet long.

Subpart K—How States Will Complete Access Needs Surveys

§ 86.110 What does the State survey do?

The State survey determines the status of boating access facilities for all recreational boats in your State and your future boater access needs.

§ 86.111 Must I do a survey?

The Act does not require surveys. They are voluntary. However, if you do a survey, you must complete it following the National Framework to receive funds. You must transmit the results to the Service Regional Offices in a common electronic format, such as Microsoft Word, Word Perfect, Excel or Quattro Pro.

§ 86.112 What are the advantages of doing a survey?

Surveys provide the information necessary to fully understand the needs of boaters in your State. Surveys allow you to develop a meaningful plan to provide better access to boaters. Use surveys to complete the plan.

§ 86.113 What if I have recently completed a boat access survey?

If the recent survey substantially answers the provisions in § 86.118, the appropriate Service Regional Office will determine if it is sufficient to meet the needs of the program. If the Regional Office determines that the survey is not sufficient, you must complete that portion(s) or an entire new survey to receive credit for completing a recent survey.

§ 86.114 Do I need to conduct a survey if I already have a plan for installing tie-up facilities?

You need not conduct the survey if the appropriate Secretary of the Interior certifies that you have developed and are carrying out a State program plan, as described in Subpart M of this chapter, that ensures that public boat access exists and is adequate to meet the needs of recreational boaters on your waters.

§ 86.115 How should I administer the survey?

Use a consultant or university specializing in administration of such surveys. Use sample sizes large enough to achieve statistical accuracy so the estimate is within plus or minus 10 percent of the true number.

(a) You may use a telephone, mail, or other type of survey for a sample population of boaters within the State. Costs for telephone and mail surveys are roughly similar. However, response

rates for mail surveys are generally lower.

(b) For boat access providers, we prefer that you survey all State agency and non-State providers, but you may survey a sample population.

(c) You may develop your own methodology to collect data, which may include telephone, mail, fax, or other inventory means. We do not expect you to use automated, electronic, mechanical, or similar means of information collection.

(d) Data collected are unique to each respondent. Data collection should use standard survey method criteria to gather information from each respondent.

§ 86.116 May I change the questions in the survey?

You must not change the questions because we need information that is comparable nationwide. We have developed a survey instrument for completing the surveys. We are seeking approval from OMB on the survey questions and the OMB approval does not extend to additional questions.

§ 86.117 [Reserved]

§ 86.118 What does this survey instrument include?

(a) We divided this survey into four parts. Part A being for transient nontrailerable boat owners. Part B is for trailerable or ''car-top'' boat owners. Part C is for State agency and non-State providers of facilities for nontrailerable recreational vessels in the State. Part D is for State and non-State providers of access sites for trailerable or ''car-top'' boats.

(b) Follow these instructions to complete Part A—BOAT OWNER SURVEY FOR TIE-UP FACILITIES FOR NONTRAILERABLE RECREATIONAL VESSELS:

(1) If the boater owns a nontrailerable recreational vessel, ask the boater to fill out Part A;

(2) If the boater owns more than one boat 26 feet or more in length, ask the boater to provide information for the boat he or she uses most often;

(3) If the boater owns at least one boat more than and at least one boat less than 26 feet in length, ask the boater to fill out both Parts A and B; and,

(4) You should use a sample size large enough to achieve statistical accuracy so the estimate is within 10 percent of the true number.

(c) Follow these instructions to complete Part B—BOAT OWNER SURVEY FOR TRAILERABLE OR ''CAR-TOP'' BOAT ACCESS SITES:

(1) If the boater owns a boat less than 26 feet long, ask the boater to fill out Part B;

(2) If the boater owns more than one boat less than 26 feet long, ask the boater to provide information for the boat he or she uses most;

(3) If the boater owns at least one boat more than and at least one boat less than 26 feet in length, ask the boater to complete both Parts A and B; and,

(4) You should use a sample size large enough to achieve statistical accuracy so the estimate is within 10 percent of the true number.

(d) Parts C and D are surveys for providers of tie-up facilities and boat access sites. Part C is for State agency and non-State providers of facilities for nontrailerable recreational vessels in the State. Part D is for State and non-State providers of boat access sites for boats less than 26 feet in length.

(e) Follow these instructions to complete Part C—STATE AGENCY AND NON-STATE PROVIDER SURVEY FOR TIE-UP FACILITIES:

(1) Ask State agency and non-State providers of tie-up facilities for nontrailerable recreational vessels to fill out Part C.

(2) If more than one State agency manages these facilities, send this survey to all of those agencies.

(3) If the State agency or non-State provider awards grants to others who provide facilities, ask these grantees to respond for these facilities instead of the State agency or non-State provider.

(4) If a State agency or non-State provider operates facilities and sites for both nontrailerable and trailerable boats, ask the provider to fill out both Parts C and D.

(5) Ask State agency and non-State providers to identify all tie-up facilities.

(6) For all questions, if you need additional space, make copies of the appropriate page.

(f) Follow these instructions to complete Part D—STATE AGENCY AND NON-STATE PROVIDER SURVEY FOR TRAILERABLE BOAT ACCESS SITES:

(1) Ask State agency and non-State providers of access sites for boats less than 26 feet long to fill out Part D.

(2) Non-State providers include the Federal Government, local government, corporations, private owners, and others.

(3) If more than one State agency manages these sites, send this survey to all of them.

(4) If the State agency or non-State provider awards grants to others who provide sites, ask these grantees to respond for these sites instead of the State agency or non-State provider.

(5) If a State agency or non-State provider operates facilities and sites for both nontrailerable and trailerable boats, ask the provider to fill out both Parts C and D.

(6) We prefer that the State agency or non-State provider identify all boat access sites and water-bodies, but if he or she has many sites and water-bodies, the provider may group the information together rather than identify each site individually.

(7) For all questions, if you need additional space, make copies of the appropriate page.

Subpart L—Completing the Comprehensive National Assessment

§ 86.120 What is the Comprehensive National Assessment?

The Comprehensive National Assessment is a national report integrating the results of State boat access needs and facility surveys.

§ 86.121 What does the Comprehensive National Assessment do?

The Comprehensive National Assessment determines nationwide the adequacy, number, location, and quality of public tie-up facilities and boat access sites for all sizes of recreational boats.

§ 86.122 Who completes the Comprehensive National Assessment?

The Service completes the Assessment. We will develop standards in consultation with the States.

§ 86.123 Comprehensive National Assessment schedule.

Using the results from the State surveys, the Service will compile the results and produce the Comprehensive National Assessment by September 30, 2003.

§ 86.124 What are the Comprehensive National Assessment products?

The Comprehensive National Assessment products are:

(a) A single report, including the following information:

(1) A national summary of all the information gathered in the State surveys.

(2) A table of States showing the results of the information gathered.

(3) One-page individual State summaries of the information.

(4) Appendices that include the survey questions, and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of State contacts.

(5) An introduction, background, methodology, results, and findings.

(6) Information on the following:

(i) Boater trends, such as what types of boats they own, where they boat, and how often they boat.

(ii) Boater needs, such as where facilities and sites are now found, where boaters need new facilities and boat access sites, and what changes of features boaters need at these facilities and sites. And

(iii) Condition of facilities.

(b) Summary report abstracting important information from the final national report. And

(c) A key findings fact sheet suitable for widespread distribution.

Subpart M—How States Will Complete the State Program Plans

§ 86.130 What does the State program plan do?

The State program plan identifies the construction, renovation, and maintenance of tie-up facilities needed

to meet nontrailerable recreational vessel user needs in the State.

§ 86.131 Must I do a plan?

The Act does not require plans. Plans are voluntary. However, if you do a plan, you must complete it following these regulations.

§ 86.132 What are the advantages to doing a plan?

Plans provide the information necessary to fully understand the needs of boaters operating nontrailerable recreational vessels in your State. The plan will make you more competitive when you submit grants under this program. We will give you 15 points for having an approved plan.

§ 86.133 What are the plan standards?

You must base State program plans on a recent, completed survey following the National Framework.

§ 86.134 What if I am already carrying out a plan?

You need not develop a program plan if we certify that you have developed and are carrying out a plan that ensures public boat access is and will be adequate to meet the needs of recreational boaters on your waters.

§ 86.135 [Reserved]

§ 86.136 What must be in the plan?

The plan must:

(a) Identify current boat use and patterns of use.

(b) Identify current tie-up facilities and features open to the public and their condition.

(c) Identify boat access user needs and preferences and their desired locations. Include repair, replacement, and expansion needs and new tie-up facilities and features needed.

(d) Identify factors that inhibit boating in specific areas, such as lack of facilities, or conditions attached that inhibit full use of facilities. Identify strategies to overcome these problems.

(e) Include information about the longevity of current tie-up facilities.

§ 86.137 What variables should I consider?

You should consider the following variables:

(a) Location of population centers,

(b) Boat-based recreation demand,

(c) Cost of development,

(d) Local support and commitment to maintenance,

(e) Water-body size,

(f) Nature of the fishery and other resources,

(g) Geographic distribution of existing tie-up facilities,

(h) How to balance the need for new tie-up facilities with the cost to maintain and improve existing facilities.

SUBCHAPTER G—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

PART 90—FEEDING DEPREDATING MIGRATORY WATERFOWL

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
90.1 General.
90.2 Scope of regulations.

Subpart B—Use of Surplus Grain

90.11 Statutory provisions.
90.12 Interpretation.
90.13 Policy.
90.14 Waterfowl depredation complaints; where filed.
90.15 Criteria to govern approval of applications.
90.16 Actions following investigation.
90.17 Compliance with other regulations.

AUTHORITY: 70 Stat. 492, 7 U.S.C. 443.

SOURCE: 38 FR 6675, Mar. 12, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 90.1 General.

Any person having an interest in a crop and who is suffering damage due to depredations by migratory waterfowl may file a complaint and apply for surplus grain for use in feeding programs to augment the natural source of food available to migratory waterfowl to aid in the prevention of crop damage by such birds, as provided for in these regulations.

§ 90.2 Scope of regulations.

The provisions of this part supplement 70 Stat. 492, 7 U.S.C. 442–445.

Subpart B—Use of Surplus Grain

§ 90.11 Statutory provisions.

Section 1 of the Act of July 3, 1956, as amended (70 Stat. 492; 7 U.S.C. 442–445) provides that the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available to the Secretary of the Interior such wheat, corn, or other grains, acquired through price support operations and certified by the Corporation to be available for purposes of the Act or in such condition through spoilage or deterioration as not to be desirable for human consumption, as the Secretary shall requisition for the purpose of preventing crop damage by migratory waterfowl. Section 2 of the Act provides that, upon a finding that any area in the United States is threatened with damage to farmers' crops by migratory waterfowl, the Secretary is authorized and directed to requisition from the Commodity Credit Corporation and to make available to Federal, State, or local governmental bodies or officials, or to private organizations or persons, such grain acquired by the Corporation through price support operations in such quantities and subject to such regulations as the Secretary determines will most effectively lure migratory waterfowl away from crop depredations and at the same time not expose such migratory waterfowl to shooting over areas to which the waterfowl have been lured by such feeding programs.

§ 90.12 Interpretation.

The authorization contained in the Act limits the availability of grain acquired through price support operations to the prevention of crop damage by migratory waterfowl (brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans) and such grain may not be made available for the feeding of any other species of migratory birds, whether or not such other species of migratory birds are committing or threatening to commit crop damage. Further, the Act does not authorize the use of such grain to conduct a migratory waterfowl feeding program for the purpose of augmenting natural sources of food available to migratory waterfowl, nor for any purpose incident to migratory waterfowl management not related to the prevention of crop damage. Accordingly, such grain shall not be made available pursuant to the Act to augment or to substitute for natural sources of migratory waterfowl food except as may be determined by the Secretary to be necessary to aid in the prevention of crop damage by such birds.

§ 90.13 Policy.

Whenever it is found necessary to conduct feeding programs under this section for the purposes of preventing crop damage by migratory waterfowl, it shall be the policy of the Secretary for the purposes of economy and efficiency to accord preference to feeding programs proposed to be executed through the placement of grain upon wildlife management areas or other lands or waters owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by an agency of the United States or a State.

§ 90.14 Waterfowl depredation complaints; where filed.

Any person having an interest in crops being damaged or threatened with damage by migratory waterfowl in circumstances meeting the criteria prescribed in § 90.15 may make application for grain for use in luring such waterfowl away from such crops by submitting a written request to the Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regional office having administrative jurisdiction over the wildlife activities in the State where the affected crops are located. (See § 2.2 for geographical jurisdiction and addresses of regional offices.) Such applications may be in letter form but must contain information disclosing the location, nature, condition and extent of the crops being damaged or threatened, and the particular species of migratory waterfowl committing or threatening to commit damage. For the purposes of this section any authorized official of Federal, State, or local governmental body shall be deemed to be a ''person'' and to have such an interest in crops threatened with damages as to qualify him as an applicant.

§ 90.15 Criteria to govern approval of applications.

Upon receipt of a written application for such grain for use in preventing crop depredations, the Regional Director shall promptly cause an investigation to be made, when necessary, to determine whether the applicant is in fact entitled to have such grain made available for such purposes. Whenever feasible the required investigation shall be made jointly by a representative of the game department of the State in which the affected crops are located and a representative of the Regional Director. When conducting such investigations, each of the factors set forth in paragraphs (a) to (d) of this section shall be considered separately. An application for grain shall not be approved if it is determined that one or more of these factors minimizes the extent of crop damage or provides another effective method of preventing the complained of damage.

(a) The migratory waterfowl committing or threatening to commit crop damage must be predominantly of a species which are susceptible of being effectively lured away from the crops by the use of such grain.

(b) The crop damage or threatened crop damage must be substantial in nature (when measured by the extent and potential value of the crops involved and the number of birds threatening damage); and must affect growing crops or mature unharvested crops that are in such condition as to be marketable or have value as feed for livestock or other purposes of material value to the applicant.

(c) It must be shown that the damage or threat of damage cannot be abated through the exercise of any of the privileges granted in permits authorized by this chapter I to frighten or otherwise herd migratory waterfowl away from affected crops.

(d) During an open hunting season, it must be shown that the area affected by crop damage has been and is now open to public hunting and there has been a clear demonstration that such hunting is ineffective, and cannot be made effective, to prevent crop damage on such area.

§ 90.16 Actions following investigation.

Upon receipt of a report and recommendations based upon an investigation conducted under § 90.15, the Secretary shall make a determination that the applicant meets the qualifications for receiving grain. He shall then determine the quantity of grain, either bagged or in bulk, to be made available; the means of transportation; and the point of delivery in the vicinity of the crop damage. Before receiving delivery of such grain the applicant shall

execute and deliver to any officer authorized to enforce this part written assurances as follows:

(a) That grain made available to him under this part will be used exclusively for the prevention and abatement of crop damage by migratory waterfowl and that no portion of such grain will be sold, donated, exchanged, or used as feed for livestock or other domestic animals or for any other purpose;

(b) That consent is granted to any officer authorized to enforce this part, to inspect, supervise or direct the placement and distribution of grain made available under this part for the prevention of crop damage at all reasonable times;

(c) That free and unrestricted access over the premises on which feeding operations have been or are to be conducted shall be permitted at all reasonable times, by any officer authorized to enforce this part and that such information as may be required by the officer will be promptly furnished; and

(d) That the applicant will not take, nor permit his agents, employees, invitees, or other persons under his control to take migratory game birds on or over any lands or waters subject to his control, during the time such grain is placed, exposed, deposited, distributed, scattered, or present upon such lands or waters, nor for a period of 10 days immediately following the consumption or removal of such grain from such lands or waters.

§ 90.17 Compliance with other regulations.

Nothing in this subpart shall be construed to supersede or modify any regulations relating to the hunting of migratory game birds, nor to permit the transportation, installation or use of grain contrary to any applicable Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

PART 91—MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING AND CONSERVATION STAMP CONTEST

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.
91.1 Purpose of regulations.
91.2 Definitions.
91.3 Public attendance at contest.
91.4 Eligible species.

Subpart B—Procedures for Entering the Contest

91.11 Contest opening date and entry deadline.
91.12 Contest eligibility.
91.13 Technical requirements for design and submission of entry.
91.14 Restrictions on subject matter for entry.
91.15 Suitability of entry for engraving.
91.16 Submission procedures for entry.
91.17 Property insurance for contest entries.
91.18 Failure to comply with contest regulations.

Subpart C—Procedures for Administering the Contest

91.21 Selection and qualification of contest judges.
91.22 Display of contest entries.
91.23 Scoring criteria for contest.
91.24 Contest procedures.

Subpart D—Post-Contest Procedures

91.31 Return of entries after contest.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 718j; 31 U.S.C. 9701.

SOURCE: 53 FR 16344, May 6, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 91.1 Purpose of regulations.

(a) The purpose of these regulations is to establish procedures for selecting a design that will be used for the annual Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Federal Duck Stamp).

(b) All individuals entering the contest must comply with these regulations. A copy of the regulations, along with the Reproduction Rights Agreement and Display and Participation Agreement, may be requested from the Federal Duck Stamp Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr. MBSP–4070, Arlington, VA 22203–1622. These documents can also be downloaded from our Web site: *http://www.fws.gov/duckstamps/*.

(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, as amended at 71 FR 39014, July 11, 2006]

§91.2 Definitions.

Contest Coordinator— the contest official responsible for overseeing the judges' scores for each entry. The contest coordinator will be named by the Secretary of the Interior and will not be a past or present employee of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Display and participation agreement—a document that each contestant must complete, sign, and submit with the entry. The signed agreement allows the Service to display the entry at various locations for promotional purposes, and requires the artist to participate in events on behalf of the Federal Duck Stamp Program.

Qualifying entry— each original work of art submitted to the contest that satisfies the requirements outlined in subpart B.

Reproduction rights agreement—a document that each contestant must sign and submit with the entry. The signed agreement certifies that the entry is an original work of art and stipulates how the Fish and Wildlife Service may use the winning entry.

[53 FR 16344, May 6, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 22815, May 16, 1991; 71 FR 39014, July 11, 2006]

§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 ''white'' and ''blue'' morphs) (*Chen caerulescens*)

(3) Ross's Goose (*Chen rossii*)

(4) Emperor Goose (*Chen canagica*)

(5) Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)

(6) Cackling Goose (*Branta hutchinsii*)

(d) *Brant*. (1) Brant (*Branta bernicla*)

(e) *Dabbling Ducks*. (1) Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)

(2) American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

(3) Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

(4) American Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca carolinensis*)

(5) Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

(6) Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)

(7) American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)

(8) Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

(9) Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)

(10) Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)

(11) Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)

(f) *Diving Ducks*. (1) Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)

(2) Redhead (*Aythya americana*)

(3) Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)

(4) Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)

(5) Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)

(g) *Sea-Ducks*. (1) Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*)

(2) King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*)

(3) Spectacled Eider (*Somateria fischeri*)

(4) Steller's Eider (*Polysticta stelleri*)

(5) Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*)

(6) Long-tailed Duck (*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 Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

(2) Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)

(3) Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*)

(i) *Stiff Tails*. (1) Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)

[71 FR 39014, July 11, 2006]

Subpart B—Procedures for Entering the Contest

§ 91.11 Contest opening date and entry deadline.

The contest will officially open on June 1 of each year. Entries must be postmarked no later than midnight, August 15. For the latest information on contest time and place as well as all deadlines, please visit our Web site at *www.fws.gov/duckstamps* or call (703) 358–2000.

[71 FR 39014, July 11, 2006]

§ 91.12 Contest eligibility.

(a) U.S. citizens, nationals, or resident aliens are eligible to participate in the contest.

(b) Any person who has won the contest during the preceding 3 years is ineligible to submit an entry in the current year's contest. For the 75th contest (2007) only, any artist, even those who won the 2004, 2005, and 2006 contests may enter. However, 2004, 2005, and 2006 winners must still fulfill their 3-year ineligibility terms after the 2007 contest. The 2007 contest will not count toward fulfilling ineligibility terms of 2004, 2005, or 2006 winners.

(c) All entrants must be at least 18 years of age by the contest opening date (see § 91.11) to participate in the contest.

(d) Contest judges and their relatives are ineligible to submit an entry.

(e) All entrants must submit a nonrefundable fee of $125.00 by cashier's check, certified check, or money order made payable to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Personal checks will not be accepted.

(f) All entrants must submit a signed Reproduction Rights Agreement and a signed Display and Participation Agreement.

[72 FR 6488, Feb. 12, 2007]

§ 91.13 Technical requirements for design and submission of entry.

The design must be a horizontal drawing or painting 7 inches high and 10 inches wide. The entry may be drawn in any medium desired by the contestant and may be either multicolored or black and white. No scrollwork, lettering, bird band numbers, signatures or initials may appear on the design. Each entry must be matted (on the front only) with a 9 inch by 12 inch white mat, 1 inch wide. The matting must be affixed with clear or white tape holding the matting to the picture. Entries must not be framed, or under glass, or have any protective covering (other than the matting) attached to them. The entire entry cannot exceed ¼ inch in total thickness.

[71 FR 39015, July 11, 2006]

§ 91.14 Restrictions on subject matter for entry.

A live portrayal of any bird(s) of the five or fewer identified eligible species must be the dominant feature of the design. The design may depict more than one of the eligible species. Designs may include, but are not limited to, hunting dogs, hunting scenes, use of waterfowl decoys, National Wildlife Refuges as the background of habitat scenes, noneligible species, or other designs that depict uses of the stamp for sporting, conservation, and collecting purposes. 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, or from images in any format published on the Internet. Photographs, computer-generated art, or 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 a Federal or State stamp design may be submitted in the current contest if the entry meets the above criteria.

[71 FR 39015, July 11, 2006]

§ 91.15 Suitability of entry for engraving.

All entries should be drawn with fullest attention to clarity of detail and the relationship of tonal values. These

prerequisites are important to interpret pictorial elements to hand engraving for printing, as they determine the engraved line techniques and direction. The engraver relies on the accuracy of the artist's work for successful interpretation. The engraver is primarily responsible for line interpretation and discipline, creating the miniature image of bird(s) appearing on the stamp.

[56 FR 22815, May 16, 1991]

§91.16 Submission procedures for entry.

(a) Each contestant may submit only one entry. Each entry must be accompanied by a non-refundable entrance fee and a completed and signed Reproduction Rights Agreement and a completed and signed Display and Participation Agreement. The bottom portion of the Reproduction Rights Agreement must be attached to the back of the entry.

(b) Each entry should be appropriately wrapped to protect the artwork and then either hand-delivered or sent by registered mail, certified mail, express mail, or overnight delivery service to the address in §91.1(b) of this part.

[56 FR 22815, May 16, 1991, as amended at 71 FR 39015, July 11, 2006]

§91.17 Property insurance for contest entries.

Each contestant is responsible for obtaining adequate insurance coverage for his/her entry. Neither the Service nor the Department of the Interior will insure the entries, nor is the Service or Department responsible for loss or damage unless such is caused by Service or Department negligence or willful misconduct. The Service and Department reserve the right to determine whether negligence or willful misconduct led to artwork being damaged. Entry fees for the subsequent year's contest may be waived for artists whose artwork we determine to be damaged by any negligence on our part. This waiver remains at our discretion.

[71 FR 39015, July 11, 2006]

§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.

(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.

(c) *Disqualification*. Any contestant who contacts a judge prior to or during the contest will automatically be disqualified from the current year's contest and barred from entering the three contests that come after the current year's contest.

[56 FR 22816, May 16, 1991, as amended at 71 FR 39015, July 11, 2006]

§91.22 Display of contest entries.

The Federal Duck Stamp Office assigns all eligible entries a number as entries are received. That office displays the entries in numerical order at the contest site.

[71 FR 39015, July 11, 2006]

§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 U.S. Postal Service 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 per paragraph (d) of this section, will be shown one at a time to the judges by the Contest Coordinator or by a contest staff member. Each judge will vote by indicating a numerical score of one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), or five (5) for each entry. The scores will be totaled to provide each entry's score. The five 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 that they will indicate a numerical score of three (3), four (4), or five (5) for each entry. The Contest Coordinator will tabulate the final votes and present them to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who will announce the winning entry as well as the entries that placed second and third.

(i) In case of a tie vote for first, second, or third place in the third round, the judges will vote again on the entries that are tied. The judges will vote using the same method as in round three.

(j) The selection of the winning entry by the judges will be final. Each contestant will be notified of the winning artist and the design. The winning artist will receive a pane of Duck Stamps signed by the Secretary of the Interior at the Federal Duck Stamp Contest the following year. The artists placing first, second, and third will receive a framed commendation from the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[53 FR 16344, May 6, 1988, as amended at 56 FR 22816, May 16, 1991; 61 FR 25156, May 20, 1996; 71 FR 39015, July 11, 2006; 72 FR 6488, Feb. 12, 2007]

Subpart D—Post-Contest Procedures

§ 91.31 Return of entries after contest.

(a) 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 1 year after the date of the contest.

(b) Artists in the third round of judging will be chosen to appear in a national art tour that will last 1 year. The artwork will be returned to the artists after that period in accordance with the signed participation agreement.

(c) An artist may choose to remove his or her artwork from the tour, but will forfeit contest eligibility for three successive contests.

[72 FR 6488, Feb. 12, 2007]

PART 92—MIGRATORY BIRD SUBSISTENCE HARVEST IN ALASKA

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.
92.1 Purpose of regulations.
92.2 Authority.
92.3 Applicability and scope.
92.4 Definitions.
92.5 Who is eligible to participate?
92.6 Use and possession of migratory birds.
92.7–92.9 [Reserved]

Subpart B—Program Structure

92.10 Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council.
92.11 Regional management areas.
92.12 Relationship to the process for developing national hunting regulations for migratory game birds.
92.13–92.19 [Reserved]

Subpart C—General Regulations Governing Subsistence Harvest

92.20 Methods and means.
92.21 Emergency closures.
92.22 Subsistence migratory bird species.
92.23–92.29 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Annual Regulations Governing Subsistence Harvest

92.30 General overview of regulations.
92.33–92.39 [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 703–712.

SOURCE: 67 FR 53517, Aug. 16, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 92.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations in this part implement the Alaska migratory bird subsistence program as provided for in Article II(4)(b) of the 1916 Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Canada and the United States (the ''Canada Treaty''), as amended.

§ 92.2 Authority.

The Secretary of the Interior issues the regulations in this part under the authority granted to the Secretary by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), 16 U.S.C. 703–712.

§ 92.3 Applicability and scope.

(a) *In general.* The regulations in this part apply to all eligible persons harvesting migratory birds and their eggs for subsistence purposes in Alaska between the dates of March 10 and September 1. The provisions in this part do not replace or alter the regulations set forth in part 20 of this chapter, which relate to the hunting of migratory game birds and crows during the regular open season from September 1 through March 10. The provisions set forth in this part implement the exception to the closed season, which authorizes the taking of migratory birds in Alaska for subsistence purposes between March 10 and September 1.

(b) *Land ownership.* This part does not alter the legal authorities of Federal and State land managing agencies or the legal rights of private land owners to close their respective lands to the taking of migratory birds.

(c) *Federal public lands.* The provisions of this part are in addition to, and do not supersede, any other provision of law or regulation pertaining to national wildlife refuges or other federally managed lands.

(d) *Migratory bird permits.* The provisions of this part do not alter the terms of any permit or other authorization issued pursuant to part 21 of this chapter.

(e) *State laws for the protection of migratory birds.* No statute or regulation of the State of Alaska relieves a person from the restrictions, conditions, and requirements contained in this part. Nothing in this part, however, prevents the State of Alaska from making and enforcing laws or regulations that are consistent with the regulations in this part, the conventions between the United States and any foreign country for the protection of migratory birds, and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and that give further protection to migratory birds.

§ 92.4 Definitions.

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

Alaska Native means the same as ''Native,'' defined in section 3(b) of the

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 16 U.S.C. 1602(b).

Co-management Council means the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council, consisting of Alaska Native, Federal, and State of Alaska representatives as equals.

Eligible person means an individual within the State of Alaska who qualifies to harvest migratory birds and their eggs for subsistence purposes during the spring and summer.

Excluded areas are defined in § 92.5.

Flyway Council means the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central, or Pacific Flyway Council.

Game Management Unit, also referred to simply as *Unit*, means 1 of the 26 geographical areas listed in the codified State of Alaska hunting and trapping regulations and on maps of the Alaska State Game Management Units.

Immediate family means spouse, children, parents, grandchildren, grandparents, and siblings.

Included areas are defined in § 92.5.

Indigenous inhabitant means a permanent resident of a village within a subsistence harvest area, regardless of race.

Migratory bird, for the purposes of this part, means the same as defined in § 10.12 of subchapter B of this chapter. Species eligible to harvest are listed in § 92.32.

Native means the same as ''Alaska Native'' as defined in this section.

Nonwasteful taking means making a reasonable effort to retrieve all birds killed or wounded, and retaining such birds in possession between the place where taken and the hunter's permanent or temporary place of residence, or to the location where the birds will be consumed or preserved for food.

Partner organization or regional partner means a regional or local organization, or a local or tribal government that has entered into a formal agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the purpose of coordinating the regional programs necessary to involve subsistence hunters in the regulatory process described in this part.

Permanent resident means any person whose primary, permanent home for the previous 12 months was within a subsistence harvest area in Alaska. Whenever absent from this primary, permanent home, the person has the intention of returning to it. Factors demonstrating a person's primary, permanent home may include: an 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; voter registration; location of residences owned, rented, or leased; location of stored household goods; the residence of the person's spouse, minor children, or dependents; tax documents; whether the person claims residence in another location for any purpose; or status as a tribal member of a tribe in a subsistence harvest area.

Seabirds refers to all bird species listed in § 92.32 within the families Alcidae, Laridae, Procellariidae, and Phalacrocoracidae.

Service Regulations Committee means the Migratory Bird Regulations Committee of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Shorebirds refers to all bird species listed in § 92.32 within the families Charadriidae, Haematopodidae, and Scolopacidae.

State means State of Alaska.

Subsistence means the customary and traditional harvest or use of migratory birds and their eggs by eligible indigenous inhabitants for their own nutritional and other essential needs.

Subsistence harvest areas encompass customary and traditional hunting areas of villages in Alaska that qualify for a spring or summer subsistence harvest of migratory birds under this part.

Taxidermy refers to birds preserved and mounted in lifelike representations. Taxidermy does not include preserving bird parts to be integrated into traditional arts and crafts.

Village is defined as a permanent settlement with one or more year-round residents.

Waterfowl refers to all bird species listed in § 92.32 within the family Anatidae.

[67 FR 53517, Aug. 16, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 43027, July 21, 2003; 69 FR 17327, Apr. 2, 2004]

§ 92.5 Who is eligible to participate?

If you are a permanent resident of a village within a subsistence harvest

area, you will be eligible to harvest migratory birds and their eggs for subsistence purposes during the applicable periods specified in subpart D of this part.

(a) *Included areas*. Village areas located within the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Archipelago, the Aleutian Islands, or in areas north and west of the Alaska Range are subsistence harvest areas, except that villages within these areas not meeting the criteria for a subsistence harvest area as identified in paragraph (c) of this section will be excluded from the spring and summer subsistence harvest.

(1) Any person may request the Co-management Council to recommend that an otherwise included area be excluded by submitting a petition stating how the area does not meet the criteria identified in paragraph (c) of this section. The Co-management Council will forward petitions to the appropriate regional management body. The Co-management Council will then consider each petition and will submit to the Service any recommendations to exclude areas from the spring and summer subsistence harvest. The Service will publish any approved recommendations for public comment in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(2) Based on petitions for inclusion recommended by the Co-management Council, the Service has added the following communities to the included areas under this part:

(i) Upper Copper River Region—Gulkana, Gakona, Tazlina, Copper Center, Mentasta Lake, Chitina, Chistochina.

(ii) Gulf of Alaska Region—Chugach Community of Tatitlek, Chugach Community of Chenega, Chugach Community of Port Graham, Chugach Community of Nanwalek.

(iii) Cook Inlet Region—Tyonek.

(iv) Southeast Alaska Region—Hoonah, Craig, Hydaburg, and Yakutat.

(b) *Excluded areas*. Excluded areas are not subsistence harvest areas and are closed to harvest. Residents of excluded areas are not eligible persons as defined in §92.4. Communities located within the excluded areas provided in paragraphs (b)(2) and (b)(3) of this section may petition the Co-management Council through their regional management body for designation as a spring and summer subsistence harvest area. The petition must state how the community meets the criteria identified in paragraph (c) of this section. The Co-management Council will consider each petition and will submit to the Service any recommendations to designate a community as a spring and summer subsistence harvest area. The Service will publish any approved new designations of communities for public comment in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Excluded areas consist of the following:

(1) All areas outside of Alaska.

(2) Village areas located in Anchorage, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the Kenai Peninsula roaded area, the Gulf of Alaska roaded area, Southeast Alaska, and the Central Interior Excluded Area as described in paragraph (b)(3) of this section generally do not qualify for a spring and summer harvest.

(3) The Central Interior Excluded Area comprises the following: That portion of Unit 20(A) east of the Wood River drainage and south of Rex Trail, including the upper Wood River drainage south of its confluence with Chicken Creek; that portion of Unit 20(C) east of Denali National Park north to Rock Creek and east to Unit 20(A); and that portion of Unit 20(D) west of the Tanana River between its confluence with the Johnson and Delta Rivers, west of the east bank of the Johnson River, and north and west of the Volmar drainage, including the Goodpaster River drainage. The following communities are within the Excluded Area: Delta Junction/Big Delta/Fort Greely, McKinley Park/Village, Healy, Ferry, and all residents of the formerly named Fairbanks North Star Borough Excluded Area.

(c) *Criteria for determining designation as a spring and summer subsistence harvest area*. A previously excluded community may be included in the spring/summer harvest regulations if recommended by the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council. The Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council will recommend designation of subsistence harvest areas based on a deliberative process using the best available information on nutritional and cultural needs and customary and

traditional use. The Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council recommendations will accommodate traditional spring and summer harvests without creating new traditions or increasing harvest of migratory birds. Recommendations will be made based on the majority of factors and the weight of the evidence using the following criteria:

(1) A pattern of use recurring in the spring and summer of each year prior to 1999, excluding interruptions by circumstances beyond the user's control;

(2) The consistent harvest and use of migratory birds on or near the user's permanent residence;

(3) A use pattern that includes the handing down of knowledge of hunting skills and values from generation to generation;

(4) A use pattern in which migratory birds are shared or distributed among others within a definable community of persons; a community for purposes of subsistence uses may include specific villages or towns, with a historical pattern of subsistence use; and

(5) A use pattern that includes reliance for subsistence purposes upon migratory birds or their eggs and that meets nutritional and other essential needs including, but not limited to, cultural, social, and economic elements of the subsistence way of life.

(d) *Participation by permanent residents of excluded areas.* Immediate family members who are permanent residents of excluded areas may participate in the customary spring and summer subsistence harvest in a village's subsistence harvest area with the permission of the village council, where it is appropriate to assist indigenous inhabitants in meeting their nutritional and other essential needs or for the teaching of cultural knowledge to or by their immediate family members. Eligibility for participation will be developed and recommended by the Co-management Council and adopted or amended by regulations published in subpart D of this part.

[67 FR 53517, Aug. 16, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 43027, July 21, 2003; 69 FR 17327, Apr. 2, 2004; 70 FR 18248, Apr. 8, 2005; 72 FR 18322, Apr. 11, 2007]

§ 92.6 Use and possession of migratory birds.

You may not sell, offer for sale, purchase, or offer to purchase migratory birds, their parts, or their eggs taken under this part.

(a) *Eligible persons.* Under this part, you may take birds for human consumption only. Harvest and possession of migratory birds must be done using nonwasteful taking. Nonedible byproducts of migratory birds taken for food may be used for other purposes, except that taxidermy is not allowed.

(b) *Noneligible persons.* You may receive portions of birds or their eggs not kept for human consumption from eligible persons only if you have a valid permit issued under 50 CFR 21.27 for scientific research or education, and consistent with the terms and conditions of that permit.

[69 FR 17227, Apr. 2, 2004]

§§ 92.7–92.9 [Reserved]

Subpart B—Program Structure

§ 92.10 Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council.

(a) *Establishment.* The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hereby establishes, as authorized by the Protocol amending the Canada Treaty, a statewide management body to be known as the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council.

(b) *Membership.* The Co-management Council must include Alaska Native, Federal, and State of Alaska representatives, as equals.

(1) The Federal and State governments will each seat one representative. The Federal representative will be appointed by the Alaska Regional Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State representative will be appointed by the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Regional partner organizations may seat 1 representative from each of the 12 regions identified in § 92.11(a).

(2) The Federal and State representatives and the collective Native representatives will each have one vote, for a total of three votes for the entire council.

(c) *Roles and responsibilities*. The Co-management Council is authorized to:

(1) Hold public meetings for the purpose of conducting business related to spring and summer subsistence harvest of migratory birds;

(2) Develop recommendations for regulations governing the spring and summer subsistence harvest of migratory birds and their eggs;

(3) Develop recommendations for, among other things, law enforcement policies, population and harvest monitoring, education programs, research and use of traditional knowledge, and habitat protection;

(4) Develop procedures and criteria by which areas and communities can be determined to be eligible or ineligible for a spring/summer subsistence harvest;

(5) Provide guidelines to the regional management bodies each year for formulation of annual regulations;

(6) Consolidate regional recommendations and resolve interregional differences in order to prepare statewide recommendations;

(7) Establish committees to gather or review data, develop plans for Co-management Council actions, and coordinate programs with regional management bodies;

(8) Send regional representatives from the Co-management Council to meetings of the Pacific Flyway Council and to meetings of the other Flyway Councils as needed, and to meetings of the Service Regulations Committee;

(9) Elect officers; and

(10) Conduct other business as the Council may determine is necessary to accomplish its purpose.

(d) *Meetings*. Meetings of the Co-management Council will be open to the public. The Co-management Council will:

(1) Hold meetings at least twice annually;

(2) Conduct meetings in accordance with bylaws approved by the Co-management Council;

(3) Provide an opportunity at each meeting for public comment;

(4) Establish the dates, times, and locations of meetings; and

(5) Maintain a written record of all meetings.

(e) *Staff support*. Administrative support for the Co-management Council will be provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and will include, but not be limited to:

(1) Making arrangements for the meeting rooms and associated logistics related to Co-management Council meetings;

(2) Preparing public notices announcing Co-management Council meetings;

(3) Maintaining records of discussions and actions taken by the Co-management Council;

(4) Coordinating with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to provide technical information needed by the Co-management Council for its deliberations;

(5) Preparing documents and gathering information needed by the Co-management Council for its meetings; and

(6) Preparing the annual subpart D regulations package recommended by the Co-management Council for submission to the flyway councils and the Service Regulations Committee.

[67 FR 53517, Aug. 16, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 43027, July 21, 2003]

§92.11 Regional management areas.

(a) *Regions identified*. To allow for maximum participation by residents of subsistence eligible areas, the Alaska Regional Director of the Service established 12 geographic regions based on common subsistence resource use patterns and the 12 Alaska Native regional corporation boundaries established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Despite using the Alaska Native regional corporation boundaries, we are not working directly with the regional corporations in this program and are instead working with the Alaska Native nonprofit groups and local governments in those corresponding regions. You may obtain records and maps delineating the boundaries of the 12 regions from the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, 222 West 7th Ave., No. 13, Anchorage, AK 99513. The regions are identified as follows:

(1) Aleutian/Pribilof Islands;

(2) Kodiak Archipelago;

(3) Bristol Bay;

(4) Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta;
(5) Bering Strait/Norton Sound;
(6) Northwest Arctic;
(7) North Slope;
(8) Interior;
(9) Southeast;
(10) Gulf of Alaska;
(11) Upper Copper River; and
(12) Cook Inlet.

(b) *Regional partnerships.* The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will establish partner agreements with at least 1 partner organization in each of the 12 regions. The partner organization identified must be willing and able to coordinate the regional program on behalf of all subsistence hunters within that region. A regional partner will:

(1) Organize or identify one or more management bodies within the region in which it is located.

(2) Determine how the management body for the region should be organized, the manner in which it should function, its size, who serves on it, the length of terms, methods of involving subsistence users, and other related matters.

(3) Coordinate regional meetings and the solicitation of proposals.

(4) Ensure appointment of a person to represent the region by serving on the Co-management Council. If a region consists of more than one partner organization, each partner organization may appoint a member to sit on the Co-management Council.

(5) Keep the residents of villages within the region informed of issues related to the subsistence harvest of migratory birds.

(6) Work cooperatively with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to gather harvest data, numbers of subsistence users, and other management data and traditional knowledge for the benefit of the management bodies.

(c) *Regional management bodies.* (1) Regional management bodies must provide a forum for the collection and expression of opinions and recommendations regarding spring and summer subsistence harvesting of migratory birds. They must develop requests and recommendations from the region to be presented to the Co-management Council for deliberation. They must provide for public participation in the meetings at which recommendations and requests are formulated.

(2) Requests and recommendations to the Co-management Council may involve seasons and bag limits, methods and means, law enforcement policies, population and harvest monitoring, education programs, research and use of traditional knowledge, habitat protection, and other concerns related to migratory bird subsistence programs.

(3) Regional management bodies may be established specifically for the purpose of carrying out the responsibilities identified in this part, or they may be existing entities that can add these responsibilities to their existing duties.

[67 FR 53517, Aug. 16, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 43027, July 21, 2003]

§ 92.12 Relationship to the process for developing national hunting regulations for migratory game birds.

(a) *Flyway councils.* (1) Proposed annual regulations recommended by the Co-management Council will be submitted to all flyway councils for review and comment. The Council's recommendations must be submitted prior to the SRC's last regular meeting of the calendar year in order to be approved for spring/summer harvest beginning March 11 of the following calendar year.

(2) Alaska Native representatives may be appointed by the Co-management Council to attend meetings of one or more of the four flyway councils to discuss recommended regulations or other proposed management actions.

(b) *Service regulations committee.* Proposed annual regulations recommended by the Co-management Council will be submitted to the Service Regulations Committee for their review and recommendation to the Service Director. Following the Service Director's review and recommendation, the proposals will be forwarded to the Department of Interior for approval. Proposed annual regulations will then be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for public review and comment, similar to the annual migratory game bird hunting regulations (found in part 20 of this chapter). Final spring/summer regulations for Alaska will be published in

the FEDERAL REGISTER in the preceding Fall.

§§ 92.13–92.19 [Reserved]

Subpart C—General Regulations Governing Subsistence Harvest

§ 92.20 Methods and means.

You may not use the following devices and methods to harvest migratory birds:

(a) Swivel guns, shotguns larger than 10 gauge, punt guns, battery guns, machine guns, fish hooks, poisons, drugs, explosives, or stupefying substances;

(b) Shooting from a sinkbox or any other type of low-floating device that affords the hunter a means of concealment beneath the surface of the water;

(c) Hunting from any type of aircraft;

(d) Taking waterfowl and other species using live birds as decoys, except for auklets on Diomede and St. Lawrence islands (Use of live birds as decoys is a customary and traditional means of harvesting auklets on Diomede and St. Lawrence islands.);

(e) Hunting with the aid of recorded bird calls;

(f) Using any type of vehicle, aircraft, or boat for the purpose of concentrating, driving, rallying, or stirring up of any migratory bird, except boats may be used to position a hunter;

(g) Having in possession or using lead or other toxic shot while hunting (Approved nontoxic shot types are listed in § 20.21(j) of subchapter B.);

(h) Shooting while on or across any road or highway;

(i) Using an air boat (Interior and Bristol Bay Regions only) or jet ski (Interior Region only) for hunting or transporting hunters;

(j) Using private or chartered aircraft for hunting or transporting hunters, except for transportation between community airstrips (Unit 18, Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta Region only); or

(k) 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, as provided at 50 CFR 20.21(i) and 16 U.S.C. 704(b).

[68 FR 43028, July 21, 2003, as amended at 69 FR 17327, Apr. 2, 2004; 70 FR 18248, Apr. 8, 2005; 71 FR 10408, Feb. 28, 2006; 72 FR 18323, Apr. 11, 2007]

§ 92.21 Emergency closures.

(a) The Regional Director, after consultation with the Co-management Council, may close or temporarily suspend any regulation established under subparts C or D of this part:

(1) Upon finding that a continuation of the regulation would pose an imminent threat to the conservation of any endangered or threatened species or other migratory bird population; and

(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 the internet and local radio and television.

(b) The Service will also announce any such closure or temporary suspension by publication of a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER simultaneously with the local public notice referred to in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. However, in the event that publishing a FEDERAL REGISTER notice simultaneously with the local public notice is impractical, we will publish in the FEDERAL REGISTER as soon as possible after the steps outlined in paragraph (a) of this section are taken.

(c) Any closure or temporary suspension under this section will be effective on the date of publication of the FEDERAL REGISTER notice; or if such notice is not published simultaneously with the notification methods described in paragraph (a) of this section, then on the date and at the time specified in the local notification to the public given under paragraph (a)(2) of this section. Every notice of closure or temporary suspension will include the date and time of the closing, the area or areas affected, and the species affected. In the case of a temporary suspension, the date and time when the harvest may be resumed will also be provided by local notification to the public and

by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER as provided for in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

[68 FR 43028, July 21, 2003]

§ 92.22 Subsistence migratory bird species.

You may harvest birds or gather eggs from the following species, listed in taxonomic order, within all included areas except Southeast Alaska, which is restricted to Glaucous-winged gull egg harvesting only. When birds are listed at the species level, all subspecies existing in Alaska are also open to harvest. All bird species not listed are closed to harvesting and egg gathering.

(a) *Family Anatidae.* (1) Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*).

(2) Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*).

(3) Lesser Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis parvipes*).

(4) Taverner's Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis taverneri*).

(5) Aleutian Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis leucopareia*)—except in the Semidi Islands.

(6) Cackling Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis minima*)—except no egg gathering is permitted.

(7) Black Brant (*Branta bernicla nigricans*)—except no egg gathering is permitted in the Yukon/Kuskokwim Delta and the North Slope regions.

(8) Tundra Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*)—except in Units 9(D) and 10.

(9) Gadwall (*Anas strepera*).

(10) Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*).

(11) American Wigeon (*Anas americana*).

(12) Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*).

(13) Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*).

(14) Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*).

(15) Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*).

(16) Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*).

(17) Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*).

(18) Redhead (*Aythya americana*).

(19) Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*).

(20) Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*).

(21) Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*).

(22) King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*).

(23) Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*).

(24) Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*).

(25) Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*).

(26) White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta fusca*).

(27) Black Scoter (*Melanitta nigra*).

(28) Long-tailed Duck (*Clangula hyemalis*).

(29) Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*).

(30) Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*).

(31) Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*).

(32) Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).

(33) Common Merganser (*Mergus merganser*).

(34) Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*).

(b) *Family Gaviidae.* (1) Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*).

(2) Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*).

(3) Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*).

(4) Common Loon (*Gavia immer*).

(5) Yellow-billed Loon (*Gavia adamsii*)—In the North Slope Region only, a total of up to 20 yellow-billed loons inadvertently caught in fishing nets may be kept for subsistence purposes.

(c) *Family Podicipedidae.* (1) Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*).

(2) Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*).

(d) *Family Procellariidae.* (1) Northern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*).

(2) [Reserved]

(e) *Family Phalacrocoracidae.* (1) Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*).

(2) Pelagic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*).

(f) *Family Gruidae.* (1) Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*).

(2) [Reserved]

(g) *Family Charadriidae.* (1) Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*).

(2) Common Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*).

(h) *Family Haematopodidae.* (1) Black Oystercatcher (*Haematopus bachmani*).

(2) [Reserved]

(i) *Family Scolopacidae.* (1) Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*).

(2) Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*).

(3) Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).

(4) Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*).

(5) Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).
(6) Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*).
(7) Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*).
(8) Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*).
(9) Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*).
(10) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*).
(11) Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*).
(12) Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*).
(13) Common Snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*).
(14) Red-necked phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*).
(15) Red phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicaria*).
(j) *Family Laridae*. (1) Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*).
(2) Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).
(3) Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*).
(4) Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*).
(5) Mew Gull (*Larus canus*).
(6) Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*).
(7) Slaty-backed Gull (*Larus schistisagus*).
(8) Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*).
(9) Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*).
(10) Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*).
(11) Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*).
(12) Red-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa brevirostris*).
(13) Ivory Gull (*Pagophila eburnea*).
(14) Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*).
(15) Aleutian Tern (*Sterna aleutica*).
(k) *Family Alcidae*. (1) Common Murre (*Uria aalge*).
(2) Thick-billed Murre (*Uria lomvia*).
(3) Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*).
(4) Pigeon Guillemot (*Cepphus columba*).
(5) Cassin's Auklet (*Ptychoramphus aleuticus*).
(6) Parakeet Auklet (*Aethia psittacula*).
(7) Least Auklet (*Aethia pusilla*).
(8) Whiskered Auklet (*Aethia pygmaea*).
(9) Crested Auklet (*Aethia cristatella*).
(10) Rhinoceros Auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerata*).
(11) Horned Puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*).
(12) Tufted Puffin (*Fratercula cirrhata*).
(l) *Family Strigidae*. (1) Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*).
(2) Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*).

[73 FR 13791, Mar. 14, 2008]

§§ 92.23–92.29 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Annual Regulations Governing Subsistence Harvest

§ 92.30 General overview of regulations.

These regulations establish a spring/summer migratory bird subsistence harvest in Alaska. The regulations list migratory bird species that are authorized for harvest, species that are not authorized for harvest, season dates, and dates for a 30-day closure to protect nesting birds. The Co-management Council will review and, if necessary, recommend modifications to these harvest regulations on an annual basis, working within the schedule of the Federal late-season regulations for migratory game bird hunting.

(a) The taking, possession, transportation, and other uses of migratory birds are generally prohibited unless specifically authorized by regulation developed in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Therefore, harvesting migratory birds is prohibited unless regulations are established ensuring the protection of the various populations of migratory birds. Migratory bird population levels, production, and habitat conditions vary annually. These conditions differ within Alaska and throughout North America. Therefore, the regulations governing migratory bird hunting may include annual adjustments to keep harvests within acceptable levels.

(b) The development of the regulations in this part, like the development of the annual migratory game bird hunting regulations in part 20 of this chapter, involves annual data gathering programs to determine migratory bird population status and trends, evaluate habitat conditions, determine harvests, and consider other factors having an impact on the anticipated size of annual populations.

(c) The Service proposes annual migratory game bird hunting regulations in the FEDERAL REGISTER in the spring for seasons beginning September 1 of that year. Following consideration of additional biological information and public comment, the Service publishes supplemental proposals throughout the summer. These are also open to public comment.

(d) Sections 92.31 through 92.39 provide for the annual harvest of migratory birds and their eggs during spring and summer for subsistence users in Alaska.

[67 FR 53517, Aug. 16, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 43028, July 21, 2003]

SUBCHAPTER H—NATIONAL WILDLIFE MONUMENTS

PARTS 96–99 [RESERVED]

PART 100—SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA

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

Subpart A—General Provisions

SOURCE: 67 FR 30563, May 7, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

§ 100.1 Purpose.

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

§ 100.2 Authority.

The Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of Agriculture issue the regulations in this part pursuant to authority vested in Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), 16 U.S.C. 3101–3126.

§ 100.3 Applicability and scope.

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

(b) The regulations contained in this part apply on all public lands, including all inland waters, both navigable and non-navigable, within and adjacent to the exterior boundaries of the following areas, and on the marine waters as identified in the following areas:

(1) Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, including the:

(i) Karluk Subunit: All of the submerged land and water of the Pacific Ocean (Sheliokof Strait) extending 3,000 feet from the shoreline between a point on the spit at the meander corner common to Sections 35 and 36 of Township 30 South, Range 33 West, and a point approximately 1¼ miles east of Rocky Point within Section 14 of Township 29 South, Range 31, West, Seward Meridian as described in Public Land Order 128, dated June 19, 1943;

(ii) Womens Bay Subunit: Womens Bay, Gibson Cove, portions of St. Paul Harbor and Chiniak Bay: All of the submerged land and water as described

in Public Land Order 1182, dated July 7, 1955 (U.S. Survey 21539);

(iii) Afognak Island Subunit: A submerged lands and waters of the Pacific Ocean lying within 3 miles of the shoreline as described in Proclamation No. 39, dated December 24, 1892;

(iv) Simeonof Subunit: All of the submerged land and water of Simeonof Island together with the adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean extending 1 mile from the shoreline as described in Public Land Order 1749, dated October 30, 1958; and

(v) Semidi Subunit: All of the submerged land and water of the Semidi Islands together with the adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean lying between parallels 55°57′57″00–56°15′57″00 North Latitute and 156°30′00″–157°00′00″ West Longitude as described in Executive Order 5858, dated June 17, 1932;

(2) Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, including those waters shoreward of the line of extreme low water starting in the vicinity of Monument 1 at the intersection of the International Boundary line between the State of Alaska and the Yukon Territory; Canada, and extending westerly, along the line of extreme low water across the entrances of lagoons such that all offshore bars, reefs and islands, and lagoons that separate them from the mainland to Brownlow Point, approximately 70 10′ North Latitude and 145 51′ West Longitude;

(3) National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, including those waters shoreward of a line beginning at the western bank of the Colville River following the highest highwater mark westerly, extending across the entrances of small lagoons, including Pearl Bay, Wainwright Inlet, the Kuk River, Kugrau Bay and River, and other small bays and river estuaries, and following the ocean side of barrier islands and sandspits within three miles of shore and the ocean side of the Plover Islands, to the northwestern extremity of Icy cape, at approximately 70°21′ North Latitute and 161 46′ West Longitude; and

(4) Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, including Nunivak Island: the submerged land and water of Nunivak Island together with the adjacent waters of the Bering Sea extending, for Federal Subsistence Management purposes, 3 miles from the shoreline of Nunivak Island as described in Executive Order No. 5059, dated April 15, 1929.

(5) Southeastern Alaska—Makhnati Island Area: Land and waters beginning at the southern point of Fruit Island, 57°02′35″ north latitude, 135°21′07″ west longitude as shown on United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8244, May 21, 1941; from the point of beginning, by metes and bounds; S. 58° W., 2,500 feet, to the southern point of Nepovorotni Rocks; S. 83° W., 5,600 feet, on a line passing through the southern point of a small island lying about 150 feet south of Makhnati Island; N. 6° W., 4,200 feet, on a line passing through the western point of a small island lying about 150 feet west of Makhnati Island, to the northwestern point of Signal Island; N. 24° E., 3,000 feet, to a point, 57°03′15″ north latitude, 134°23′07″ west longitude; East, 2,900 feet, to a point in course No. 45 in meanders of U.S. Survey No. 1496, on west side of Japonski Island; southeasterly, with the meanders of Japonski Island, U.S. Survey No. 1,496 to angle point No. 35, on the southwestern point of Japonski Island; S. 60° E., 3,300 feet, along the boundary line of Naval reservation described in Executive Order No. 8216, July 25, 1939, to the point beginning, and that part of Sitka Bay lying south of Japonski Island and west of the main channel, but not including Aleutski Island as revoked in Public Land Order 925, October 27, 1953, described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at the southeast point of Japonski Island at angle point No. 7 of the meanders of U.S. Survey No. 1496; thence east approximately 12.00 chains to the center of the main channel; thence S. 45° E. along the main channel approximately 20.00 chains; thence S. 45° W. approximately 9.00 chains to the southeastern point of Aleutski Island; thence S. 79° W. approximately 40.00 chains to the southern point of Fruit Island; thence N. 60° W. approximately 50.00 chains to the southwestern point of Japonski Island at angle point No. 35 of U.S. Survey No 1496; thence easterly with the meanders of Japonski Island to the point of beginning including Charcoal,

Harbor, Alice, Love, Fruit islands and a number of smaller unnamed islands.

(c) The regulations contained in this part apply on all public lands, excluding marine waters, but including all inland waters, both navigable and non-navigable, within and adjacent to the exterior boundaries of the following areas:

(1) Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge;
(2) Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve;
(3) Becharof National Wildlife Refuge;
(4) Bering Land Bridge National Preserve;
(5) Cape Krusenstern National Monument;
(6) Chugach National Forest;
(7) Denali National Preserve and the 1980 additions to Denali National Park;
(8) Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve;
(9) Glacier Bay National Preserve;
(10) Innoko National Wildlife Refuge;
(11) Izembek National Wildlife Refuge;
(12) Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge;
(13) Katmai National Preserve;
(14) Kenai National Wildlife Refuge;
(15) Kobuk Valley National Park;
(16) Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge;
(17) Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge;
(18) Lake Clark National Park and Preserve;
(19) Noatak National Preserve;
(20) Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge;
(21) Selawik National Wildlife Refuge;
(22) Steese National Conservation Area;
(23) Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge;
(24) Togiak National Wildlife Refuge;
(25) Tongass National Forest, including Admiralty Island National Monument and Misty Fjords National Monument;
(26) White Mountain National Recreation Area;
(27) Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve;
(28) Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve;
(29) Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge;
(30) 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.

(d) The regulations contained in this part apply on all other public lands, other than to the military, U.S. Coast Guard, and Federal Aviation Administration lands that are closed to access by the general public, including all non-navigable waters located on these lands.

(e) The public lands described in paragraphs (b) and (c) 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.

[70 FR 76407, Dec. 27, 2005, as amended by 71 FR 49999, Aug. 24, 2006; 74 FR 34696, July 17, 2009]

§ 100.4 Definitions.

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

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

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

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 noncommercial 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 exchange for cash 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 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.

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

Family means all persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption or any other 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. Inland waters include, but are not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, and rivers.

Marine Waters means, for the purposes of this part, those waters located seaward of the mean high tide line or the waters located seaward 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.

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.

[69 FR 60962, Oct. 14, 2004]

§ 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 an eligible rural Alaska resident and:

(1) Possess the pertinent valid Alaska resident hunting and trapping licenses (no license required to take fish or shellfish, but you must be an Alaska resident) 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

(3) Possess and comply with the provisions of any pertinent permits, harvest tickets, or tags required by the State unless any of these documents or individual provisions in them are superseded by the requirements in subpart D of this part.

(b) In order to receive a Federal Subsistence Registration Permit or Federal Designated Harvester Permit or designate someone to harvest fish or wildlife for you under a Federal Designated Harvester Permit, you must be old enough to reasonably harvest that species yourself (or under the guidance of an adult).

(c) If you have been awarded a permit to take fish and wildlife, you must have that permit in your possession during the taking and must comply with all requirements of the permit and the regulations in this section pertaining to validation and reporting and to regulations in subpart D of this part pertaining to methods and means, possession and transportation, and utilization. Upon the request of a State or Federal law enforcement agent, you must also produce any licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, or other documents required by this section. If you are engaged in taking fish and wildlife under the regulations in this part, you must allow State or Federal law enforcement agents to inspect any apparatus designed to be used, or capable of being used to take fish or wildlife, or any fish or wildlife in your possession.

(d) You must validate the harvest tickets, tags, permits, or other required documents before removing your kill from the harvest site. You must also comply with all reporting provisions as set forth in subpart D of this part.

(e) If you take fish and wildlife under a community harvest system, you must report the harvest activity in accordance with regulations specified for that community in subpart D of this part, and as required by any applicable permit conditions. Individuals may be responsible for particular reporting requirements in the conditions permitting a specific community's harvest. Failure to comply with these conditions is a violation of the regulations in this part. Community harvests are reviewed annually under the regulations in subpart D of this part.

(f) You may not make a fraudulent application for Federal or State licenses, permits, harvest tickets or tags or intentionally file an incorrect harvest report.

[67 FR 30563, May 7, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 7704, Feb. 18, 2003]

§ 100.7 Restriction on use.

(a) You may not use fish or wildlife or their parts, taken pursuant to the regulations in this part, unless provided for in this part.

(b) You may not exchange in customary trade or sell fish or wildlife or their parts, taken pursuant to the regulations in this part, unless provided for in this part.

(c) You may barter fish or wildlife or their parts, taken pursuant to the regulations in this part, unless restricted in §§ 100.25, 100.26, 100.27, or 100.28.

§ 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 Harvester 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 is systematically available to Federal managers by routine computer access requiring less than 1 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 222 ARLSQ, Washington, D.C. 20240; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (Subsistence), 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: 67 FR 30563, May 7, 2002, 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 it 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 Regional 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 nonrural;

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

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

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

(vi) Restrict the taking of fish and wildlife on public lands for nonsubsistence uses or close public lands to the take of fish and wildlife for nonsubsistence uses when necessary for the conservation of healthy populations of fish or wildlife, to continue subsistence uses of fish or wildlife, or for reasons of public safety or administration. The Board may also reopen public lands to nonsubsistence uses if new information or changed conditions indicate that the closure is no longer warranted;

(vii) Restrict the taking of a particular fish or wildlife population on public lands for subsistence uses, close public lands to the take of fish and wildlife for subsistence uses, or otherwise modify the requirements for take from a particular fish or wildlife population on public lands for subsistence uses when necessary to ensure the continued viability of a fish or wildlife population, or for reasons of public safety or administration. As soon as conditions warrant, the Board may also reopen public lands to the taking of a fish and wildlife population for subsistence users to continue those uses;

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

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

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

(xi) Authorize the Regional Councils to convene;

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

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

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

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

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

(xvii) Develop alternative permitting processes relating to the subsistence taking of fish and wildlife to ensure

continued opportunities for subsistence;

(xviii) 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 trapping on the public lands to such an extent as to result in a failure to provide the subsistence priority, and after appropriate consultation with the State of Alaska, the Regional Councils, and other Federal agencies, make a recommendation to the Secretaries for their action;

(xix) Identify, in appropriate specific instances, whether there exists additional Federal reservations, Federal reserved water rights or other Federal interests in lands or waters, including those in which the United States holds less than a fee ownership, to which the Federal subsistence priority attaches, and make appropriate recommendation to the Secretaries for inclusion of those interests within the Federal Subsistence Management Program; and

(xx) 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 harvest 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 Registration 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 representatives permitted (via a Federal Subsistence 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 permitted 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 harvest and possession limits, define harvest areas, specify methods or means of harvest, specify permit requirements, and open or close specific fish or wildlife harvest seasons within frameworks established by the Board.

(7) The Board shall establish a Staff Committee for analytical and administrative assistance composed of members 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.

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

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

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

(e) *Relationship to Regional Councils.* (1) The Board shall consider the reports and recommendations of the Regional Councils concerning the taking of fish and wildlife on public lands within their respective regions for subsistence uses. The Board may choose not to follow any Regional Council recommendation which it determines is not supported by substantial evidence, violates recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation, would be detrimental to the satisfaction of subsistence needs, or in closure situations, for reasons of public safety or administration or to assure the continued viability of a particular fish or wildlife population. If a recommendation is not adopted, the Board shall set forth the factual basis and the reasons for the decision, in writing, in a timely fashion.

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

[67 FR 30563, May 7, 2002, as amended at 75 FR 63092, Oct. 14, 2010]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 76 FR 56114, Sept. 12, 2011, §100.10 was amended by revising paragraphs (b)(1) and (d)(2), effective Oct. 12, 2011. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

§ 100.10 Federal Subsistence Board.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(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; two public members who possess personal knowledge of and direct experience with subsistence uses in rural Alaska 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, U.S. Forest Service; the Alaska State Director, Bureau of Land Management; and the Alaska Regional Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Each Federal agency member of the Board may appoint a designee.

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(d) * * *

(2) A quorum consists of five members.

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§ 100.11 Regional advisory councils.

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

(b) *Establishment of Regional Councils; membership.* (1) The Secretaries, based on Board recommendation, will establish the number of members for each Regional Council. To ensure that each Council represents a diversity of interests, the Board will strive to ensure that 70 percent of the members represent subsistence interests within a region and 30 percent of the members represent commercial and sport interests within a region. The portion of membership that represents the commercial and sport interests shall include, where possible, at least one representative from the sport community and one representative from the commercial community. A Regional Council member must be a resident of the region in which he or she is appointed and must be knowledgeable about the region and subsistence uses of the public lands therein. The Board will accept nominations and make recommendations to the Secretaries for membership on the Regional Councils. In making their recommendations, the Board will identify the interest(s) the applicants propose to represent on the respective Regional Councils. The Secretary of the Interior with the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture will make the appointments to the Regional Councils.

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

(3) The Chair of each Regional Council shall be elected by the applicable Regional Council, from its membership, for a 1-year term and may be reelected.

(c) *Powers and Duties.* (1) The Regional Councils are authorized to:

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

(ii) Elect officers;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ix) Make recommendations on determinations of rural status;

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

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

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

(2) The Regional Councils shall:

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

(ii) Perform other duties specified by the Board.

(3) The Regional Council recommendations to the Board should be supported by substantial evidence, be consistent with recognized principles of fish and wildlife conservation, and not be detrimental to the satisfaction of subsistence needs.

[67 FR 30563, May 7, 2002, as amended at 68 FR 7704, Feb. 18, 2003; 69 FR 60962, Oct. 14, 2004]

§ 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 subparts 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, trapping, or fishing, or take actions to restrict the taking of

fish and wildlife when necessary to conserve healthy populations of fish and wildlife, continue subsistence uses of such populations, or pursuant to other applicable Federal law. The Board may review and adopt State openings, closures, or restrictions which serve to achieve the objectives of the regulations in this part.

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

(d) Petition for repeal of subsistence rules and regulations. (1) The State of Alaska may petition the Secretaries for repeal of the subsistence rules and regulations in this part when the State has enacted and implemented subsistence management and use laws which:

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

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

(2) The State's petition shall:

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

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

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

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

§ 100.15 Rural determination process.

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

(1) A community or area with a population of 2,500 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 2,500 but not more than 7,000 will be determined to be rural or non-rural.

(3) A community with a population of more than 7,000 shall be presumed non-rural, unless such a community or area possesses significant characteristics of a rural nature.

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

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

(i) Use of fish and wildlife;

(ii) Development and diversity of the economy;

(iii) Community infrastructure;

(iv) Transportation; and

(v) Educational institutions.

(6) Communities or areas which are economically, socially, and communally integrated shall be considered in the aggregate.

(b) The Board shall periodically review rural determinations. Rural determinations shall be reviewed on a 10-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 5 years shall be required before the non-rural determination becomes effective.

(c) Current determinations are listed at § 100.23.

§ 100.16 Customary and traditional use determination process.

(a) The Board shall determine which fish stocks and wildlife populations have been customarily and traditionally used for subsistence. These determinations shall identify the specific

community's or area's use of specific fish stocks and wildlife populations. For areas managed by the National Park Service, where subsistence uses are allowed, the determinations may be made on an individual basis.

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

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

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

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

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

(5) A means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or wildlife which has been traditionally used by past generations, including consideration of alteration of past practices due to recent technological advances, where appropriate;

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

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

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

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

(d) Current determinations are listed in § 100.24.

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

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

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

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

(2) Local residency; and

(3) The availability of alternative resources.

(c) If allocation on an area or community basis is not achievable, then the Board shall allocate subsistence opportunity on an individual basis through application of the 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) The Board will accept proposals for changes to the Federal subsistence regulations in subparts C or D of this part according to a published schedule, except for proposals for emergency and temporary special actions, which the Board will accept according to procedures set forth in § 100.19. The Board may establish a rotating schedule for accepting proposals on various sections of subpart C or subpart D regulations over a period of years. The Board will develop and publish proposed regulations in the FEDERAL REGISTER, publish notice in local newspapers, and distribute comments on the proposed regulations in the form of proposals 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 its decision in writing to the Regional Council.

(5) Following consideration of the proposals the Board shall publish final regulations pertaining to subparts C and D of this part in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) 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.

[67 FR 30563, May 7, 2002, as amended at 75 FR 63092, Oct. 14, 2010]

§ 100.19 Special actions.

(a) *Emergency special actions.* In an emergency situation, if necessary to ensure the continued viability of a fish or wildlife population, to continue subsistence uses of fish or wildlife, or for public safety reasons, the Board may immediately open or close public lands for the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence uses, or modify the requirements for take for subsistence uses, or close public lands to take for nonsubsistence uses of fish and wildlife, or restrict the requirements for take for nonsubsistence uses.

(1) If the timing of a regularly scheduled meeting of the affected Regional Council so permits without incurring undue delay, the Board may seek Council recommendations on the proposed emergency special action. Such a Council recommendation, if any, will be subject to the requirements of § 100.18(a)(4).

(2) The emergency action will be effective when directed by the Board, may not exceed 60 days, and may not be extended unless the procedures for adoption of a temporary special action, as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, have been followed.

(b) *Temporary special actions.* After adequate notice and public hearing, the Board may temporarily close or open public lands for the taking of fish and wildlife for subsistence uses, or modify the requirements for subsistence take, or close public lands for the taking of fish and wildlife for nonsubsistence uses, or restrict take for nonsubsistence uses.

(1) The Board may make such temporary changes only after it determines that the proposed temporary change will not interfere with the conservation of healthy fish and wildlife populations, will not be detrimental to the long-term subsistence use of fish or wildlife resources, and is not an unnecessary restriction on nonsubsistence users. The Board may also reopen public lands to nonsubsistence uses if new information or changed conditions indicate that the closure is no longer warranted.

(i) Prior to implementing a temporary special action, the Board will consult with the State of Alaska and the Chairs of the Regional Councils of the affected regions.

(ii) If the timing of a regularly scheduled meeting of the affected Regional Council so permits without incurring undue delay, the Board will seek Council recommendations on the proposed temporary special action. Such Council recommendations, if any, will be subject to the requirements of § 100.18(a)(4).

(2) The length of any temporary action will be confined to the minimum

time period or harvest limit determined by the Board to be necessary under the circumstances. In any event, a temporary opening or closure will not extend longer than the end of the current regulatory cycle.

(c) The Board may reject a request for either an emergency or a temporary special action if the Board concludes that there are no time-sensitive circumstances necessitating a regulatory change before the next regular proposal cycle. However, a special action request that has been rejected for this reason may be deferred, if appropriate and after consultation with the proponent, for consideration during the next regular proposal cycle. The Board will consider changes to customary and traditional use determinations in subpart C of this part only during the regular proposal cycle.

(d) The Board will provide notice of all regulatory changes adopted via special action by posting the change on the Office of Subsistence Management Web site (*http://alaska.fws.gov/asm/index.cfml*). When appropriate, notice may also include distribution of press releases to newspapers, local radio stations, and local contacts, as well as direct notification to the proponent and interested parties. The Board will publish notice and reasons justifying the special action in the FEDERAL REGISTER as soon as practicable.

(e) The decision of the Board on any proposed special action will constitute its final administrative action.

(f) Regulations authorizing any individual agency to implement closures or restrictions on public lands managed by the agency remain unaffected by the regulations in this part.

(g) Fish and wildlife may not be taken in violation of any restriction, closure, or change authorized by the Board.

[75 FR 63092, Oct. 14, 2010]

§ 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 earlier, 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. The Board will accept a request for reconsideration only if it is based upon information not previously considered by the Board, demonstrates that the existing information used by the Board is incorrect, or demonstrates that the Board's interpretation of information, applicable law, or regulation is in error or contrary to existing law. 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 and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) for review and recommendation. The Board shall consider any Regional Council and ADFG 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;
(9) Eastern Interior Region;
(10) North Slope Region.

(b) You may obtain maps delineating the boundaries of subsistence resource regions from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1011 East Tudor Road, MS 121, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

[67 FR 30570, May 7, 2002, as amended at 76 FR 12569, Mar. 8, 2011]

§ 100.23 Rural determinations.

(a) The Board has determined all communities and areas to be rural in accordance with § 100.15, except those set forth in this paragraph. You may obtain maps delineating the boundaries of nonrural areas from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management. The nonrural areas include:

(1) Anchorage, Municipality of;
(2) Fairbanks North Star Borough;
(3) Homer area—including Homer, Anchor Point, North Fork Road area, Kachemak City, and the Fritz Creek East area (not including Voznesenka);
(4) Juneau area—including Juneau, West Juneau, and Douglas;
(5) Kenai area—including Kenai, Soldotna, Sterling, Nikiski, Salamatof, Kalifonsky, Kasilof, and Clam Gulch;
(6) Ketchikan area—including all parts of the road system connected to the City of Ketchikan including Saxman, Pennock Island and parts of Gravina Island;
(7) Prudhoe Bay;
(8) Seward area—including Seward and Moose Pass;
(9) Valdez; and
(10) Wasilla/Palmer area—including Wasilla, Palmer, Sutton, Big Lake, Houston, Point MacKenzie, and Bodenburg Butte.

(b) [Reserved]

[72 FR 25697, May 7, 2007]

§ 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 & 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.

(1) *Wildlife determinations*. The rural Alaska residents of the listed communities and areas have a customary and traditional use of the specified species on Federal public lands within the listed areas:

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 1C	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 1C, 1D, 3, Hoonah, Pelican, Point Baker, Sitka, and Tenakee Springs.
Unit 1A	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 1A, except no subsistence for residents of Hyder.
Unit 1B	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 1A, Petersburg, and Wrangell, except no subsistence for residents of Hyder.
Unit 1C	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 1C, Haines, Hoonah, Kake, Klukwan, Skagway, and Wrangell, except no subsistence for residents of Gustavus.
Unit 1D	Brown Bear	Residents of ID.
Unit 1A	Deer	Residents of Units 1A and 2.
Unit 1B	Deer	Residents of Units 1A, 1B, 2, and 3.

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 1C	Deer	Residents of 1C, 1D, Hoonah, Kake, and Petersburg.
Unit 1D	Deer	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 1B	Goat	Residents of Units 1B and 3.
Unit 1C	Goat	Residents of Haines, Kake, Klukwan, Petersburg, and Hoonah.
Unit 1B	Moose	Residents of Units 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Unit 1C	Moose	Residents of Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Unit 1D	Moose	Residents of Unit 1D.
Unit 2	Deer	Residents of Unit 1A, 2, and 3.
Unit 3	Deer	Residents of Unit 1B, 3, Port Alexander, Port Protection, Pt. Baker, and Meyer's Chuck.
Unit 3, Wrangell and Mitkof Islands	Moose	Residents of Units 1B, 2, and 3.
Unit 4	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 4 and Kake.
Unit 4	Deer	Residents of Unit 4, Kake, Gustavus, Haines, Petersburg, Pt. Baker, Klukwan, Port Protection, Wrangell, and Yakutat.
Unit 4	Goat	Residents of Sitka, Hoonah, Tenakee, Pelican, Funter Bay, Angoon, Port Alexander, and Elfin Cove.
Unit 5	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 5A.
Unit 5	Brown Bear	Residents of Yakutat.
Unit 5	Deer	Residents of Yakutat.
Unit 5	Goat	Residents of Unit 5A.
Unit 5	Moose	Residents of Unit 5A.
Unit 5	Wolf	Residents of Unit 5A.
Unit 6A	Black Bear	Residents of Yakutat and Unit 6C and 6D, except no subsistence for Whittier.
Unit 6, remainder	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 6C and 6D, except no subsistence for Whittier.
Unit 6	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 6A	Goat	Residents of Unit 5A and 6C, Chenega Bay, and Tatitlek.
Unit 6C and Unit 6D	Goat	Residents of Unit 6C and D.
Unit 6A	Moose	Residents of Units 5A, 6A, 6B and 6C.
Unit 6B and Unit 6C	Moose	Residents of Units 6A, 6B and 6C.
Unit 6D	Moose	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 6A	Wolf	Residents of Units 5A, 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 6, remainder	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11– 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 7	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 7	Caribou	Residents of Hope.
Unit 7, Brown Mountain hunt area	Goat	Residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek.
Unit 7, that portion draining into Kings Bay	Moose	Residents of Chenega Bay, Cooper Landing, Hope, and Tatitlek.
Unit 7, remainder	Moose	Residents of Cooper Landing and Hope.
Unit 7	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 7	Ruffed Grouse	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 8	Brown Bear	Residents of Old Harbor, Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Karluk, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions.
Unit 8	Deer	Residents of Unit 8.
Unit 8	Elk	Residents of Unit 8.
Unit 8	Goat	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 9D	Bison	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 9A and 9B	Black Bear	Residents of Units 9A, 9B, 17A, 17B, and 17C.
Unit 9A	Brown Bear	Residents of Pedro Bay.
Unit 9B	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 9B.
Unit 9C	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 9C, Igiugig, Kakhonak, and Levelock.
Unit 9D	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 9D and 10 (Unimak Island).
Unit 9E	Brown Bear	Residents of Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Egegik, Ivanof Bay, Perryville, Pilot Point, Ugashik, and Port Heiden/Meshik.
Unit 9A and Unit 9B	Caribou	Residents of Unit 9B, 9C, and 17.
Unit 9C	Caribou	Residents of Unit 9B,9C, 17, and Egegik.
Unit 9D	Caribou	Residents of Unit 9D, Akutan, and False Pass.
Unit 9E	Caribou	Residents of Unit 9B, 9C, 9E, 17, Nelson Lagoon and Sand Point.
Unit 9A, Unit 9B, Unit 9C and Unit 9E	Moose	Residents of Unit 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9E.
Unit 9D	Moose	Residents of Cold Bay, False Pass, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point.

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 9B	Sheep	Residents of Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, Port Alsworth, and residents of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve within Unit 9B.
Unit 9, remainder	Sheep	No determination.
Unit 9	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 9A, Unit B, Unit C, & Unit E	Beaver	Residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, 9E, and 17.
Unit 10 Unimak Island	Brown Bear	Residents of Units 9D and 10 (Unimak Island).
Unit 10 Unimak Island	Caribou	Residents of Akutan, False Pass, King Cove, and Sand Point.
Unit 10, remainder	Caribou	No determination.
Unit 10	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 11	Bison	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 11, north of the Sanford River	Black Bear	Residents of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Slana, Tazlina, Tonsina, and Units 11 and 12.
Unit 11, remainder	Black Bear	Residents of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Nabesna Road (mileposts 25–46), Slana, Tazlina, Tok Cutoff Road (mileposts 79–110), Tonsina, and Units 11.
Unit 11, north of the Sanford River	Brown Bear	Residents of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Slana, Tazlina, Tonsina, and Units 11 and 12.
Unit 11, remainder	Brown Bear	Residents of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Nabesna Road (mileposts 25–46), Slana, Tazlina, Tok Cutoff Road (mileposts 79–110), Tonsina, and Units 11.
Unit 11, north of the Sanford River	Caribou	Residents of Unit 11, 12, 13A–D, Chickaloon, Healy Lake, and Dot Lake.
Unit 11, remainder	Caribou	Residents of Unit 11, 13A–D, and Chickaloon.
Unit 11	Goat	Residents of Unit 11, Chitina, Chistochina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Mentasta Lake, Slana, Tazlina, Tonsina, and Dot Lake.
Unit 11, north of the Sanford River	Moose	Residents of Unit 11, 12, 13A–D, Chickaloon, Healy Lake, and Dot Lake.
Unit 11, remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 11, 13A–D, and Chickaloon.
Unit 11, north of the Sanford River	Sheep	Residents of Unit 12, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Dot Lake, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Healy Lake, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Slana, McCarthy/South Wrangell/South Park, Tazlina, Tonsina, residents along the Nabesna Road—Milepost 0–46 (Nabesna Road), and residents along the McCarthy Road—Milepost 0–62 (McCarthy Road).
Unit 11, remainder	Sheep	Residents of Chisana, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Slana, McCarthy/South Wrangell/South Park, Tazlina, 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).
Unit 11	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 11	Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 12, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, Unit 15, 16, 20D, 22 and 23.
Unit 11	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 12, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22 and 23.
Unit 12	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 12, Dot Lake, Chistochina, Gakona, Mentasta Lake, and Slana.
Unit 12	Caribou	Residents of Unit 12, Dot Lake, Healy Lake, and Mentasta Lake.

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 12, that portion within the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge and those lands within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve north and east of a line formed by the Pickerel Lake Winter Trail from the Canadian border to Pickerel Lake.	Moose	Residents of Unit 12C, 13C, Dot Lake, Healy Lake.
Unit 12, that portion east of the Nabesna River and Nabesna Glacier, and south of the Winter Trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border.	Moose	Residents of Unit 12, 13C, and Healy Lake.
Unit 12, remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 11 north of 62nd parallel, Unit 12, 13A–D and the residents of Chickaloon, Dot Lake, and Healy Lake.
Unit 12	Sheep	Residents of Unit 12, Chistochina, Dot Lake, Healy Lake, and Mentasta Lake.
Unit 12	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 13	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 13 and Slana.
Unit 13B	Caribou	Residents of Unit 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road and Tok Cutoff Road, mileposts 79–110), 13 residents of Unit 20D except Fort Greely, and the residents of Chickaloon.
Unit 13C	Caribou	Residents of Unit 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road and Tok Cutoff Road, mileposts 79–110), 13 Chickaloon, Dot Lake and Healy Lake.
Unit 13A and Unit 13D	Caribou	Residents of Unit 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road) 13, and the residents of Chickaloon.
Unit 13E	Caribou	Residents of Unit 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road) 13, Chickaloon, McKinley Village, and the area along the Parks Highway between mileposts 216 and 239 (except no subsistence for residents of Denali National Park headquarters).
Unit 13D	Goat	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 13A and Unit 13D	Moose	Residents of Unit 13, Chickaloon, and Slana.
Unit 13B	Moose	Residents of Unit 13, 20D except for Fort Greely, and the residents of Chickaloon and Slana.
Unit 13C	Moose	Residents of Unit 12, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, Healy Lake Dot Lake and Slana.
Unit 13E	Moose	Residents of Unit 13, Chickaloon, McKinley Village, Slana, and the area along the Parks Highway between mileposts 216 and 239 (except no subsistence for residents of Denali National Park headquarters).
Unit 13D	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 13	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 13	Grouse (Spruce, Blue, Ruffed & Sharp-tailed).	Residents of Unit 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22 & 23.
Unit 13	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Unit 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22 & 23.
Unit 14C	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 14	Goat	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 14	Moose	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 14A and Unit 14C	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 15A and Unit 15B	Black Bear	Residents of Ninilchik.
Unit 15C	Black Bear	Residents of Ninilchik, Port Graham, and Nanwalek.
Unit 15C	Brown Bear	Residents of Ninilchik.
Unit 15, remainder	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
Residents of Units 15A and Unit 15B	Moose	Residents of Cooper Landing, Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
Unit 15C	Moose	Residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
Unit 15	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 15	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Unit 15.
Unit 15	Grouse (Spruce)	Residents of Unit 15.
Unit 15	Grouce (Ruffed)	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 16B	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 16B.
Unit 16	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 16A	Moose	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 16B	Moose	Residents of Unit 16B.
Unit 16	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 16	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 16	Grouce (Spruce and Ruffed).	Residents of Unit 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22 & 23.
Unit 16	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Unit 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22 & 23.
Unit 17A and that portion of 17B draining into Nuyakuk Lake and Tikchik Lake.	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 9A and B, 17, Akiak, and Akiachak.
Unit 17, remainder	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 9A and B, and 17.
Unit 17A and 17B, those portions north and west of a line beginning from the Unit 18 boundary at the northwest end of Nenevok Lake, to the southern point of upper Togiak Lake, and northeast to the northern point of Nuyakuk Lake, northeast to the point where the Unit 17 boundary intersects the Shotgun Hills.	Brown Bear	Residents of Kwethluk.
Unit 17A, remainder	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 17, Akiak, Akiachak, Goodnews Bay, and Platinum.
Unit 17B, that portion draining into Nuyakuk Lake and Tikchik Lake.	Brown Bear	Residents of Akiak and Akiachak.
Unit 17B and Unit 17C	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 17.
Unit 17A, that portion west of the Izavieknik River, Upper Togiak Lake, Togiak Lake, and the main course of the Togiak River.	Caribou	Residents of Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Quinhagak, Eek, Tuntutuliak, and Napakiak.
Unit 17A, that portion north of Togiak Lake that includes Izavieknik River drainages.	Caribou	Residents of Akiak, Akiachak, and Tuluksak.
Unit 17A and 17B, 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 of the point where the Unit 17 boundary intersects the Shotgun Hills.	Caribou	Residents of Kwethluk.
Unit 17B, that portionof Togiak and National Wildlife Refuge within Unit 17B.	Caribou	Residents of Bethel, Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Quinhagak, Eek, Akiak, Akiachak, Tuluksak, Tuntutuliak, and Napakiak.
Unit 17, remainder	Caribou	Residents of Unit 9B, 17, Lime Village, and Stony River.
Unit 17A and 17B, 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 of the point where the Unit 17 boundary intersects the Shotgun Hills.	Moose	Residents of Kwethluk.
Unit 17A, that portion north of Togiak Lake that includes Izavieknik River drainages.	Moose	Residents of Akiak, Akiachak.
Unit 17A, remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 17, Goodnews Bay and Platinum; however, no subsistence for residents of Akiachak, Akiak and Quinhagak.
Unit 17B, that portion within the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge.	Moose	Residents of Akiak, Akiachak.
Unit 17B, remainder and Unit 17C	Moose	Residents of Unit 17, Nondalton, Levelock, Goodnews Bay, and Platinum.
Unit 17	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 17	Beaver	Residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, 9E, and 17.
Unit 18	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 18, Unit 19A living downstream of the Holokuk River, Holy Cross, Stebbins, St. Michael, Twin Hills, and Togiak.
Unit 18	Brown Bear	Residents of Akiachak, Akiak, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Kwethluk, Mt. Village, Napaskiak, Platinum, Quinhagak, St. Marys, and Tuluksak.
Unit 18	Caribou	Residents of Unit 18, Manokotak, Stebbins, St. Michael, Togiak, Twin Hills, and Upper Kalskag.

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 18, that portion of the Yukon River drainage upstream of Russian Mission and that portion of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream of, but not including, the Tuluksak River drainage.	Moose	Residents of Unit 18, Upper Kalskag, Aniak, and Chuathbaluk.
Unit 18, that portion north of a line from Cape Romanzof to Kusilvak Mountain to Mountain Village, and all drainages north of the Yukon River downstream from Marshall.	Moose	Residents of Unit 18, St. Michael, Stebbins, and Upper Kalskag.
Unit 18, remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 18 and Upper Kalskag.
Unit 18	Musk ox	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 18	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 19C and Unit 19D	Bison	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 19A and Unit 9B	Brown Bear	Residents of Units 19 and 18 within the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from, and including, the Johnson River.
Unit 19C	Brown Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 19D	Brown Bear	Residents of Units 19A and D, Tuluksak and Lower Kalskag.
Unit 19A and Unit 19B	Caribou	Residents of Units 19A and 19B, Unit 18 within the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from, and including, the Johnson River, and residents of St. Marys, Marshall, Pilot Station, Russian Mission.
Unit 19C	Caribou	Residents of Unit 19C, Lime Village, McGrath, Nikolai, and Telida.
Unit 19D	Caribou	Residents of Unit 19D, Lime Village, Sleetmute, and Stony River.
Unit 19A and Unit 19B	Moose	Residents of Unit 18 within Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from and including the Johnson River, and residents of Unit 19.
Unit 19B, west of the Kogrukluk River	Moose	Residents of Eek and Quinhagak.
Unit 19C	Moose	Residents of Unit 19.
Unit 19D	Moose	Residents of Unit 19 and Lake Minchumina.
Unit 19	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 20D	Bison	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 20F	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 20F, Stevens Village, and Manley.
Unit 20E	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 12 and Dot Lake.
Unit 20F	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 20F, Stevens Village, and Manley.
Unit 20A	Caribou	Residents of Cantwell, Nenana, and those domiciled between mileposts 216 and 239 of the Parks Highway. No subsistence priority for residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.
Unit 20B	Caribou	Residents of Unit 20B, Nenana, and Tanana.
Unit 20C	Caribou	Residents of Unit 20C living east of the Teklanika River, residents of Cantwell, Lake Minchumina, Manley Hot Springs, Minto, Nenana, Nikolai, Tanana, Telida, and those domiciled between mileposts 216 and 239 of the Parks Highway and between mileposts 300 and 309. No subsistence priority for residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.
Unit 20D and Unit 20E	Caribou	Residents of 20D, 20E, and Unit 12 north of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.
Unit 20F	Caribou	Residents of 20F, 25D, and Manley.
Unit 20A	Moose	Residents of Cantwell, Minto, Nenana, McKinley Village, and the area along the Parks Highway between mileposts 216 and 239, except no subsistence for residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.
Unit 20B, Minto Flats Management Area	Moose	Residents of Minto and Nenana.
Unit 20B, remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 20B, Nenana, and Tanana.

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 20C	Moose	Residents of Unit 20C (except that portion within Denali National Park and Preserve and that portion east of the Teklanika River), Cantwell, "Manley", Minto, Nenana, those domiciled between mileposts 300 and 309 of the Parks Highway, Nikolai, Tanana, Telida, McKinley Village, and the area along the Parks Highway between mileposts 216 and 239. No subsistence for residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.
Unit 20D	Moose	Residents of Unit 20D and residents of Tanacross.
Unit 20E	Moose	Residents of Unit 20E, Unit 12 north of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve, Circle, Central, Dot Lake, Healy Lake, and Mentasta Lake.
Unit 20F	Moose	Residents of Unit 20F, Manley, Minto, and Stevens Village.
Unit 20F	Wolf	Residents of Unit 20F, Stevens Village, and "Manley".
Unit 20, remainder	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 20D	Grouse, (Spruce, Ruffed and Sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 20D	Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 21	Brown Bear	Residents of Units 21 and 23.
Unit 21A	Caribou	Residents of Units 21A, 21D, 21E, Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, McGrath, and Takotna.
Unit 21B and Unit 21C	Caribou	Residents of Units 21B, 21C, 21D, and Tanana.
Unit 21D	Caribou	Residents of Units 21B, 21C, 21D, and Huslia.
Unit 21E	Caribou	Residents of Units 21A, 21E, Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, McGrath, and Takotna.
Unit 21A	Moose	Residents of Units 21A, 21E, Takotna, McGrath, Aniak, and Crooked Creek.
Unit 21B and Unit 21C	Moose	Residents of Units 21B, 21C, Tanana, Ruby, and Galena.
Unit 21D	Moose	Residents of Units 21D, Huslia, and Ruby.
Unit 21E	Moose	Residents of Unit 21E and Russian Mission.
Unit 21	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Ununitimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 22A	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 22A and Koyuk.
Unit 22B	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 22B.
Unit 22C, Unit 22D,and Unit 22E	Black Bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 22	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 22
Unit 22A	Caribou	Residents of Unit 21D west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, 22 (except residents of St. Lawrence Island), 23, 24, Kotlik, Emmonak, Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay, Chevak, Marshall, Mountain Village, Pilot Station, Pitka's Point, Russian Mission, St. Marys, Nunam Iqua, and Alakanuk.
Unit 22, remainder	Caribou	Residents of Unit 21D west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, 22 (except residents of St. Lawrence Island), 23, and 24.
Unit 22	Moose	Residents of Unit 22.
Unit 22A	Musk ox	All rural residents.
Unit 22B, west of the Darby Mountains	Musk ox	Residents of Unit 22B and 22C.
Unit 22B, remainder	Musk ox	Residents of Unit 22B.
Unit 22C	Musk ox	Residents of Unit 22C.
Unit 22D	Musk ox	Residents of Units 22B, 22C, 22D, and 22E (excluding St. Lawrence Island).
Unit 22E	Musk ox	Residents of Units 22E (excluding Little Diomede Island).
Unit 22	Wolf	Residents of Units 23, 22, 21D north and west of the Yukon River, and Kotlik.
Unit 22	Grouse (Spruce)	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
	Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 23	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 23, Alatna, Allakaket, Bettles, Evansville, Galena, Hughes, Huslia, and Koyukuk.
Unit 23	Brown Bear	Residents of Units 21 and 23.
Unit 23	Caribou	Residents of Unit 21D west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, Galena, 22, 23, 24 including residents of Wiseman but not including other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, and 26A.
Unit 23	Moose	Residents of Unit 23.
Unit 23, south of Kotzebue Sound and west of and including the Buckland River drainage.	Musk ox	Residents of Unit 23 south of Kotzebue Sound and west of and including the Buckland River drainage.
Unit 23, remainder	Musk ox	Residents of Unit 23 east and north of the Buckland River drainage.
Unit 23	Sheep	Residents of Point Lay and Unit 23 north of the Arctic Circle.
Unit 23	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 23	Grouse (Spruce and Ruffed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 23	Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow and White-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13 and the residents of Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 24, that portion south of Caribou Mountain, and within the public lands composing or immediately adjacent to the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.	Black Bear	Residents of Stevens Village, Unit 24 and Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.
Unit 24, remainder	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 24 and Wiseman, but not including any other residents of the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.
Unit 24, that portion south of Caribou Mountain, and within the public lands composing or immediately adjacent to the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.	Brown Bear	Residents of Stevens Village and residents of Unit 24.
Unit 24, remainder	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 24.
Unit 24	Caribou	Residents of Unit 24, Galena, Kobuk, Koyukuk, Stevens Village, and Tanana.
Unit 24	Moose	Residents of Unit 24, Koyukuk, and Galena.
Unit 24	Sheep	Residents of Unit 24 residing north of the Arctic Circle, Allakaket, Alatna, Hughes, and Huslia.
Unit 24	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon and 16–26.
Unit 25D	Black Bear	Residents of Unit 25D.
Unit 25D	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 25D.
Unit 25, remainder	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 25 and Eagle.
Unit 25D	Caribou	Residents of 20F, 25D, and Manley
Unit 25A	Moose	Residents of Unit 25A and 25D.
Unit 25D, west	Moose	Residents of Unit 25D West.
Unit 25D, remainder	Moose	Residents of remainder of Unit 25.
Unit 25A	Sheep	Residents of Arctic Village, Chalkyitsik, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik, and Venetie.
Unit 25B and Unit 25C	Sheep	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 25D	Wolf	Residents of Unit 25D.
Unit 25, remainder	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 26	Brown Bear	Residents of Unit 26 (except the Prudhoe Bay-Deadhorse Industrial Complex), Anaktuvuk Pass, and Point Hope.
Unit 26A and C	Caribou	Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass, and Point Hope.
Unit 26B	Caribou	Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass, Point Hope, and residents of Unit 24 within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.
Unit 26	Moose	Residents of Unit 26 (except the Prudhoe Bay-Deadhorse Industrial Complex), Point Hope, and Anaktuvuk Pass.
Unit 26A	Musk ox	Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Atqasuk, Barrow, Nuiqsut, Point Hope, Point Lay, and Wainwright.
Unit 26B	Musk ox	Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Nuiqsut, and Kaktovik.

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 26C	Musk ox	Residents of Kaktovik.
Unit 26A	Sheep	Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass, and Point Hope.
Unit 26B	Sheep	Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass, Point Hope, and Wiseman.
Unit 26C	Sheep	Residents of Unit 26, Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Village, Chalkyitsik, Fort Yukon, Point Hope, and Venetie.
Unit 26	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13 and the residents of Chickaloon, and 16–26.

(2) *Fish determinations*. The following communities and areas have been found to have a positive customary and traditional use determination in the listed area for the indicated species:

Area	Species	Determination
KOTZEBUE AREA	All fish	Residents of the Kotzebue Area.
NORTON SOUND—PORT CLARENCE AREA:		
Norton Sound—Port Clarence Area, waters draining into Norton Sound between Point Romanof and Canal Point.	All fish	Residents of Kotlik, St. Michael and Stebbins.
Norton Sound—Port Clarence Area, remainder.	All fish	Residents of the Norton Sound—Port Clarence Area.
YUKON-NORTHERN AREA:		
Yukon River drainage	Salmon, other than fall chum salmon.	Residents of the Yukon River drainage and the community of Stebbins.
Yukon River drainage	Fall chum salmon	Residents of the Yukon River drainage and the communities of Chevak, Hooper Bay, Scammon Bay, and Stebbins.
Yukon River drainage	Freshwater fish (other than salmon).	Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area.
Remainder of the Yukon-Northern Area	All fish	Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area, excluding the residents of the Yukon River drainage and excluding those domiciled in Unit 26B.
Tanana River drainage contained within the Tetlin NWR and the Wrangell-St. Elias NPP.	Freshwater fish (other than salmon).	Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area and residents of Chistochina, Mentasta Lake, Slana, and all residents living between Mentasta Lake and Chistochina.
KUSKOKWIM AREA:		
	Salmon	Residents of the Kuskokwim Area, except those persons residing on the United States military installations located on Cape Newenham, Sparrevohn USAFB, and Tatalina USAFB.
	Rainbow trout	Residents of the communities of Akiachak, Akiak, Aniak, Atmautluak, Bethel, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Kasigluk, Kwethluk, Lower Kalskag, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Nunapitchuk, Oscarville, Platinum, Quinhagak, Tuluksak, Tuntutuliak, and Upper Kalskag.
	Pacific cod	Residents of the communities of Chefornak, Chevak, Eek, Kipnuk, Kongiganak, Kwigillingok, Mekoryuk, Newtok, Nightmute, Tununak, Toksook Bay, and Tuntutuliak.
	All other fish other than herring.	Residents of the Kuskokwim Area, except those persons residing on the United States military installation located on Cape Newenham, Sparrevohn USAFB, and Tatalina USAFB.
Waters around Nunivak Island	Herring and herring roe	Residents within 20 miles of the coast between the westernmost tip of the Naskonat Peninsula and the terminus of the Ishowik River and on Nunivak Island.
BRISTOL BAY AREA:		
Nushagak District, including drainages flowing into the district.	Salmon and freshwater fish.	Residents of the Nushagak District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.
Naknek-Kvichak District—Naknek River drainage.	Salmon and freshwater fish.	Residents of the Naknek and Kvichak River drainages.
Naknek-Kvichak District—Kvichak/Iliamna—Lake Clark drainage.	Salmon and freshwater fish.	Residents of the Kvichak/Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage.

Area	Species	Determination
Togiak District, including drainages flowing into the district.	Salmon and freshwater fish.	Residents of the Togiak District, freshwater drainages flowing into the district, and the community of Manokotak.
Egegik District, including drainages flowing into the district.	Salmon and freshwater fish.	Residents of South Naknek, the Egegik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.
Ugashik District, including drainages flowing into the district.	Salmon and freshwater fish.	Residents of the Ugashik District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.
Togiak District	Herring spawn on kelp	Residents of the Togiak District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.
Remainder of the Bristol Bay Area	All fish	Residents of the Bristol Bay Area.
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AREA	All fish	Residents of the Aleutian Islands Area and the Pribilof Islands.
ALASKA PENINSULA AREA	All fish	Residents of the Alaska Peninsula Area.
CHIGNIK AREA	Salmon and fish other than rainbow/steelhead trout.	Residents of the Chignik Area.
KODIAK AREA:		
Except the Mainland District, all waters along the south side of the Alaska Peninsula bounded by the latitude of Cape Douglas (58°51.10′ North latitude) mid-stream Shelikof Strait, north and east of the longitude of the southern entrance of Imuya Bay near Kilokak Rocks (57°10.34′ North latitude, 156°20.22′ West longitude).	Salmon	Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough, except those residing on the Kodiak Coast Guard Base.
Kodiak Area	Fish other than rainbow/steelhead trout and salmon.	Residents of the Kodiak Area.
COOK INLET AREA:		
Kenai Peninsula District—Waters north of and including the Kenai River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the Chugach National Forest.	All fish	Residents of the communities of Cooper Landing, Hope and Ninilchik.
Waters within the Kasilof River drainage within the Kenai NWR.	All fish	Residents of the community of Ninilchik.
Waters within Lake Clark National Park draining into and including that portion of Tuxedni Bay within the park.	Salmon	Residents of the Tuxedni Bay Area.
Cook Inlet Area	Fish other than salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, char, grayling, and burbot.	Residents of the Cook Inlet Area.
Remainder of the Cook Inlet Area	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, char, grayling, and burbot.	All rural residents.
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA:		
Southwestern District and Green Island	Salmon	Residents of the Southwestern District, which is mainland waters from the outer point on the north shore of Granite Bay to Cape Fairfield, and Knight Island, Chenega Island, Bainbridge Island, Evans Island, Elrington Island, Latouche Island and adjacent islands.
North of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point.	Salmon	Residents of the villages of Tatitlek and Ellamar.
Copper River drainage upstream from Haley Creek.	Freshwater fish	Residents of Cantwell, Chisana, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Dot Lake, Gakona, Gakona Junction, Glennallen, Gulkana, Healy Lake, Kenny Lake, Lower Tonsina, McCarthy, Mentasta Lake, Nabesna, Northway, Slana, Tanacross, Tazlina, Tetlin, Tok, Tonsina, and those individuals that live along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.

Area	Species	Determination
Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River	Freshwater fish	Residents of Cantwell, Chisana, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Dot Lake, Gakona, Gakona Junction, Glennallen, Gulkana, Healy Lake, Kenny Lake, Lower Tonsina, McCarthy, Mentasta Lake, Nabesna, Northway, Paxson-Sourdough, Slana, Tanacross, Tazlina, Tetlin, Tok, Tonsina, and those individuals that live along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.
Waters of the Prince William Sound Area, except for the Copper River drainage upstream of Haley Creek.	Freshwater fish (trout, char, whitefish, suckers, grayling, and burbot).	Residents of the Prince William Sound Area, except those living in the Copper River drainage upstream of Haley Creek.
Chitina Subdistrict of the Upper Copper River District.	Salmon	Residents of Cantwell, Chickaloon, Chisana, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Dot Lake, Gakona, Gakona Junction, Glennallen, Gulkana, Healy Lake, Kenny Lake, Lower Tonsina, McCarthy, Mentasta Lake, Nabesna, Northway, Paxson-Sourdough, Slana, Tanacross, Tazlina, Tetlin, Tok, Tonsina, and those individuals that live along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.
Glennallen Subdistrict of the Upper Copper River District.	Salmon	Residents of the Prince William Sound Area and residents of Cantwell, Chickaloon, Chisana, Dot Lake, Healy Lake, Northway, Tanacross, Tetlin, Tok, and those individuals living along the Alaska Highway from the Alaskan/Canadian border to Dot Lake, along the Tok Cutoff from Tok to Mentasta Pass, and along the Nabesna Road.
Waters of the Copper River between National Park Service regulatory markers located near the mouth of Tanada Creek, and in Tanada Creek between National Park Service regulatory markers identifying the open waters of the creek.	Salmon	Residents of Mentasta Lake and Dot Lake.
Remainder of the Prince William Sound Area.	Salmon	Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.
Waters of the Bering River area from Point Martin to Cape Suckling.	Eulachon	Residents of Cordova.
Waters of the Copper River Delta from the Eyak River to Point Martin.	Eulachon	Residents of Cordova, Chenega Bay, and Tatitlek.
YAKUTAT AREA:		
Fresh water upstream from the terminus of streams and rivers of the Yakutat Area from the Doame River to the Tsiu River.	Salmon	Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.
Fresh water upstream from the terminus of streams and rivers of the Yakutat Area from the Doame River to Point Manby.	Dolly Varden, steelhead trout, and smelt.	Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.
Remainder of the Yakutat Area	Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat Areas.
	Salmon	All rural residents.
SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AREA:		
District 1—Section 1E in waters of the Naha River and Roosevelt Lagoon.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City of Saxman.
District 1—Section 1F in Boca de Quadra in waters of Sockeye Creek and Hugh Smith Lake within 500 yards of the terminus of Sockeye Creek.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City of Saxman.
Districts 2, 3, and 5 and waters draining into those Districts.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents living south of Sumner Strait and west of Clarence Strait and Kashevaroff Passage.
District 5—North of a line from Point Barrie to Boulder Point.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.

Area	Species	Determination
District 6 and waters draining into that District.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents living south of Sumner Strait and west of Clarence Strait and Kashevaroff Passage; residents of drainages flowing into District 6 north of the latitude of Point Alexander (Mitkof Island); residents of drainages flowing into Districts 7 & 8, including the communities of Petersburg & Wrangell; and residents of the communities of Meyers Chuck and Kake.
District 7 and waters draining into that District.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of drainages flowing into District 6 north of the latitude of Point Alexander (Mitkof Island); residents of drainages flowing into Districts 7 & 8, including the communities of Petersburg & Wrangell; and residents of the communities of Meyers Chuck and Kake.
District 8 and waters draining into that District.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of drainages flowing into Districts 7 & 8, residents of drainages flowing into District 6 north of the latitude of Point Alexander (Mitkof Island), and residents of Meyers Chuck.
District 9—Section 9A	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 9—Section 9B north of the latitude of Swain Point.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 10—West of a line from Pinta Point to False Point Pybus.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.
District 12—Section 12A, excluding the area south of a line from Fishery Point to South Passage point.	All fish	Residents of drainages flowing into Districts 12 and 14.
District 12—Section 12B	All fish	Residents of drainages flowing into Districts 12 and 14.
District 12—Section 12A, the area south of a line from Fishery Point to South Passage Point.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134°30′ West longitude, including Killisnoo Island.
District 13—Section 13A, excluding the area south of the latitude of Cape Edward.	All fish	Residents of drainages flowing into Sections 13A, 13B, and District 14.
District 13—Section 13A, south of the latitude of Cape Edward.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages that empty into Section 13B, north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13—Section 13B north of the latitude of Redfish Cape.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages that empty into Section 13B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13—Section 13C	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages that empty into Section 13B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 13—Section 13C east of the longitude of Point Elizabeth.	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134°30′ West longitude, including Killisnoo Island.
District 13—Section 13C	Salmon, Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages that empty into Section 13B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.
District 14	All fish	Residents of drainages flowing into Sections 12A, 13A, and District 14.
Remainder of the Southeastern Alaska Area.	Dolly Varden, trout, smelt, and eulachon.	Residents of Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat Areas.
	Salmon	All rural residents.

(3) *Shellfish determinations*. The following communities and areas have been found to have a positive customary and traditional use determination in the listed area for the indicated species:

Area	Species	Determination
Bering Sea Area	All shellfish	Residents of the Bering Sea Area.
Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Area	Shrimp Dungeness, and Tanner crab.	Residents of the Alaska Peninsula-Aleutian Islands Area.
Kodiak Area	Shrimp, Dungeness, and Tanner crab.	Residents of the Kodiak Area.
Kodiak Area, except for the Semidi Island, the North Mainland, and the South Mainland Sections.	King crab	Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough, except those residents on the Kodiak Coast Guard base.
Cook Inlet Area:		
Federal waters in the Tuxedni Bay Area within the boundaries of Lake Clark National Park.	Shellfish	Residents of Tuxedni Bay, Chisik Island, and Tyonek.
Prince William Sound Area	Shrimp, clams, Dungeness, king, and Tanner crab.	Residents of the Prince William Sound Area.
Southeastern Alaska—Yakutat Area:		
Section 1E south of the latitude of Grant Island light.	Shellfish, except shrimp, king crab, and Tanner crab..	Residents of the Southeast Area.
Section 1F north of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Mary Island, except waters of Boca de Quadra.	Shellfish, except shrimp, king crab, and Tanner crab.	Residents of the Southeast Area.
Section 3A and 3B	Shellfish, except shrimp, king crab, and Tanner crab.	Residents of the Southeast Area.
District 13	Dungeness crab, shrimp, abalone, sea cucumbers, gum boots, cockles, and clams, except geoducks.	Residents of the Southeast Area.

[64 FR 1293, Jan. 8, 1999; 64 FR 35823, July 1, 1999, as amended at 65 FR 40734, June 30, 2000; 66 FR 10145, Feb. 13, 2001; 66 FR 31544, June 12, 2001; 66 FR 33748, June 25, 2001; 67 FR 5893, Feb. 7, 2002; 67 FR 30570, May 7, 2002; 67 FR 43714, June 28, 2002; 68 FR 7279, Feb. 12, 2003; 69 FR 5023, Feb. 3, 2004; 70 FR 13381, Mar. 21, 2005; 70 FR 36272, June 22, 2005; 71 FR 15573, Mar. 29, 2006; 71 FR 37647, June 30, 2006; 72 FR 73430, Dec. 27, 2007; 73 FR 35731, June 24, 2008; 74 FR 14054, Mar. 30, 2009; 75 FR 37923, June 30, 2010; 75 FR 60340, Sept. 30, 2010; 76 FR 12569, Mar. 8, 2011]

Subpart D—Subsistence Taking of Fish and Wildlife

§ 100.25 Subsistence taking of fish, wildlife, and shellfish: general regulations.

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

Abalone iron means a flat device which is used for taking abalone and which is more than 1 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.

Airborne means transported by aircraft.

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's Alaska Airman's Guide and chart supplement.

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.

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

Antler means one or more solid, hornlike appendages protruding from the head of a caribou, deer, 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.

Bait means any material excluding a scent lure that is placed to attract an animal by its sense of smell or taste; however, those parts of legally taken animals that are not required to be salvaged and which are left at the kill site are not considered bait.

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

Bear means black bear, or brown or grizzly bear.

Big game means black bear, brown bear, bison, caribou, Sitka black-tailed deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, musk ox, Dall sheep, wolf, and wolverine.

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 of an 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.

Calf means a moose, caribou, elk, musk ox, or bison less than 12 months old.

Cast net means a circular net with a mesh size of no more than 12 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*).

Closed season means the time when fish, wildlife, or shellfish may not be taken.

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

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.

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.

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

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 5 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 unit; or snorkel.

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

Drawing permit means a permit issued to a limited number of Federally qualified subsistence users selected by means of a random drawing.

Drift gillnet means a drifting gillnet that has not been intentionally staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed in one place.

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 in this definition 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.

Field means an area outside of established year-round dwellings, businesses, or other developments usually associated with a city, town, or village; *field* does not include permanent hotels or roadhouses on the State road system or at State or Federally maintained airports.

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

Fish wheel 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.

Fresh water of streams and rivers means the line at which fresh water is separated from salt water at the mouth of streams and rivers by a line drawn headland to headland across the mouth as the waters flow into the sea.

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

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

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

Gear means any type of fishing apparatus.

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

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

Groundfish or *bottomfish* means any marine fish except halibut, osmerids, herring and salmonids.

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

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.

Handicraft means a finished product made by a rural Alaskan resident from the nonedible byproducts of fish or wildlife and is composed wholly or in some significant respect of natural materials. The shape and appearance of the natural material must be substantially changed by the skillful use of hands, such as sewing, weaving, drilling, lacing, beading, carving, etching, scrimshawing, painting, or other means, and incorporated into a work of art, regalia, clothing, or other creative expression, and can be either traditional or contemporary in design. The handicraft must have substantially greater monetary and aesthetic value than the unaltered natural material alone.

Handline means a hand-held and operated line, with one or more hooks attached.

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 or designated group, per specified time period, in a Unit or portion of a Unit in which the taking occurs even if part or all of the harvest is preserved. A fish, when landed and killed by means of rod and reel, 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.

Highway means the drivable surface of any constructed road.

Household means that group of people residing in 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.

Hunting means the taking of wildlife within established hunting seasons with archery equipment or firearms, and as authorized by a required hunting license.

Hydraulic clam digger means a device using water or a combination of air and water used to harvest clams.

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 fish wheel, 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.

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

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.

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.

Possession limit means the maximum number of fish, grouse, or ptarmigan a person or designated group may have in possession if they 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.

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

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.

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 requests are received and/or are based on priorities as determined by 50 CFR 100.17 and 36 CFR 242.17.

Regulatory year means July 1–June 30, except for fish and shellfish, for which it means April 1–March 31.

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. In either case, bait or an artificial fly or lure is used as terminal tackle. This definition does not include the use of rod and reel gear for snagging.

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, rearing, or for traveling to a spawning or rearing area.

Salvage means to transport the edible meat, skull, or hide, as required by regulation, of a regulated fish, wildlife, or shellfish to the location where the edible meat will be consumed by humans or processed for human consumption in a manner which saves or prevents the edible meat from waste, and preserves the skull or hide for human use.

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 4 feet, equipped with projecting prongs used to gather sea urchins.

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.

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

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

Shovel means a hand-operated implement for digging clams.

Skin, hide, pelt, or fur means any tanned or untanned external covering of an animal's body. However, for bear, the skin, hide, pelt, or fur means the external covering with claws attached.

Snagging means hooking or attempting to hook a fish elsewhere than in the mouth.

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.

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

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, must be an integral part of the net, as hung, and measured perpendicular to the selvages; measurements will 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 5-pound weight.

Subsistence fishing permit means a subsistence harvest permit issued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game or the Federal Subsistence Board.

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

Trophy means a mount of a big game animal, including the skin of the head (cape) or the entire skin, in a lifelike representation of the animal, including a lifelike representation made from any part of a big game animal; ''trophy'' also includes a ''European mount'' in which the horns or antlers and the skull or a portion of the skull are mounted for display.

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

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 ox.

Unit and *Subunit* means one of the geographical areas in the State of Alaska known as Game Management Units, or GMUs, as defined in the codified Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations found in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code and collectively listed in this part as Units or Subunits.

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

(b) Taking fish, wildlife, or shellfish for subsistence uses by a prohibited method is a violation of this part. Seasons are closed unless opened by Federal regulation. Hunting, trapping, or fishing during a closed season or in an area closed by this part is prohibited. You may not take for subsistence fish, wildlife, or shellfish outside established Unit or Area seasons, or in excess of the established Unit or Area harvest limits, unless otherwise provided for by the Board. You may take fish, wildlife, or shellfish under State regulations on public lands, except as otherwise restricted at §§ 100.26 through 100.28. Unit/Area-specific restrictions or allowances for subsistence taking of fish, wildlife, or shellfish are identified at §§ 100.26 through 100.28.

(c) *Harvest limits.*

(1) Harvest limits authorized by this section and harvest limits established in State regulations may not be accumulated unless specified otherwise in §§ 100.26, 100.27. or 100.28.

(2) Fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken by a designated individual for another person pursuant to § 100.10(d)(5)(ii) counts toward the individual harvest limit of the person for whom the fish, wildlife, or shellfish is taken.

(3) A harvest limit may apply to the number of fish, wildlife, or shellfish that can be taken daily, seasonally and/or during a regulatory year or held in possession.

(4) Unless otherwise provided, any person who gives or receives fish, wildlife, or shellfish must 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 fish, wildlife, or shellfish; the time and place that the fish, wildlife, or shellfish was taken; and identification of species transferred. Where a qualified subsistence user has designated another qualified subsistence user to take fish, wildlife, or shellfish on his or her behalf in

accordance with §100.10(d)(5)(ii), the permit must be furnished in place of a signed statement.

(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) *Hunting by designated harvest permit.* If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user (recipient), you may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take deer, moose and caribou on your behalf unless you are a member of a community operating under a community harvest system or unless unit-specific regulations in §100.26 preclude or modify the use of the designated hunter system or allow the harvest of additional species by a designated hunter. 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, unless otherwise specified in unit-specific regulations in §100.26.

(f) A rural Alaska resident who has been designated to take fish, wildlife, or shellfish on behalf of another rural Alaska resident in accordance with §100.10(d)(5)(ii) must promptly deliver the fish, wildlife, or shellfish to that rural Alaska resident and may not charge the recipient for his/her services in taking the fish, wildlife, or shellfish or claim for themselves the meat or any part of the harvested fish, wildlife, or shellfish.

(g) *Cultural/educational program permits.*

(1) A qualifying program must have instructors, enrolled students, minimum attendance requirements, and standards for successful completion of the course. Applications must be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board through the Office of Subsistence Management and should be submitted 60 days prior to the earliest desired date of harvest. Harvest must be reported and any animals harvested will count against any established Federal harvest quota for the area in which it is harvested.

(2) Requests for follow-up permits must be submitted to the in-season or local manager and should be submitted 60 days prior to the earliest desired date of harvest.

(h) *Permits.* If a subsistence fishing or hunting permit is required by this part, the following permit conditions apply unless otherwise specified in this section:

(1) You may not take more fish, wildlife, or shellfish for subsistence use than the limits set out in the permit;

(2) You must obtain the permit prior to fishing or hunting;

(3) You must have the permit in your possession and readily available for inspection while fishing, hunting, or transporting subsistence-taken fish, wildlife, or shellfish;

(4) If specified on the permit, you must keep accurate daily records of the harvest, showing the number of fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken, by species, location and date of harvest, and other such information as may be required for management or conservation purposes; and

(5) If the return of harvest information necessary for management and conservation purposes is required by a

permit and you fail to comply with such reporting requirements, you are ineligible to receive a subsistence permit for that activity during the following regulatory year, unless you demonstrate that failure to report was due to loss in the mail, accident, sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances.

(i) You may not possess, transport, give, receive, or barter fish, wildlife, or shellfish that was taken in violation of Federal or State statutes or a regulation promulgated hereunder.

(j) *Utilization of fish, wildlife, or shellfish.*

(1) You may not use wildlife as food for a dog or furbearer, or as bait, except as allowed for in § 100.26, § 100.27, or § 100.28, or except for the following:

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

(ii) The skinned carcass of a furbearer;

(iii) Squirrels, hares (rabbits), grouse, or 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 Units 5, 9B, 17, 18, portions of 19A and 19B, 21D, 22, 23, 24, and 26A need not be salvaged;

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

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

(3) You must salvage the edible meat of ungulates, bear, grouse, and ptarmigan.

(4) 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.

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

(6) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a black bear.

(i) In Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, fur, claws, bones, teeth, sinew, or skulls of a black bear taken from Units 1, 2, 3, or 5.

(ii) [Reserved]

(7) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a brown bear taken from Units 1–5, 9A–C, 9E, 12, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24B (only that portion within Gates of the Arctic National Park), 25, or 26.

(i) In Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, fur, claws, bones, teeth, sinew, or skulls of a brown bear taken from Units 1, 4, or 5.

(ii) [Reserved]

(8) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell the raw fur or tanned pelt with or without claws attached from legally harvested furbearers.

(9) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the nonedible byproducts (including, but not limited to, skin, shell, fins, and bones) of subsistence-harvested fish or shellfish.

(10) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from nonedible byproducts of wildlife harvested for subsistence uses (excluding bear), to include; skin, hide, pelt, fur, claws, bones (except skulls of moose, caribou, elk, deer, sheep, goat and musk ox), teeth, sinew, antlers and/or horns (if not attached to any part of the skull or made to represent a big game trophy) and hooves.

(11) The sale of handicrafts made from the nonedible byproducts of wildlife, when authorized in this part, may

not constitute a significant commercial enterprise.

(12) You may sell the horns and antlers not attached to any part of the skull from legally harvested caribou (except caribou harvested in Unit 23), deer, elk, goat, moose, musk ox, and sheep.

(13) You may sell the raw/untanned and tanned hide or cape from a legally harvested caribou, deer, elk, goat, moose, musk ox, and sheep.

(k) The regulations found in this part do not apply to the subsistence taking and use of fish, wildlife, or shellfish regulated pursuant to the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1091, 16 U.S.C. 1187); the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531–1543); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1027; 16 U.S.C. 1361–1407); and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703–711), or to any amendments to these Acts. The taking and use of fish, wildlife, or shellfish, covered by these Acts, will conform to the specific provisions contained in these Acts, as amended, and any implementing regulations.

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

[75 FR 37930, June 30, 2010]

§ 100.26 Subsistence taking of wildlife.

(a) You 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.

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

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

(2) Using any poison;

(3) 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;

(4) 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;

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

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

(7) 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—

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

(ii) 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 ox, and mountain goat;

(8) 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 9 inches, or conibear style trap with a jaw spread over 11 inches;

(9) 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;

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

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

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

(13) Taking of ungulates, bear, wolf, or wolverine with a bow, unless the bow is capable of casting an inch-wide broadhead-tipped arrow at least 175 yards horizontally, and the arrow and

broadhead together weigh at least 1 ounce (437.5 grains);

(14) Using bait for taking ungulates, bear, wolf, or wolverine; except, you may use bait to take wolves and wolverine with a trapping license, and you may use bait to take black bears with a hunting license as authorized in Unit-specific regulations at paragraphs (n)(1) through (26) of this section. Baiting of black bears is subject to the following restrictions:

(i) Before establishing a black bear bait station, you must register the site with ADF&G;

(ii) 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;

(iii) 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;

(iv) You may not use bait within ¼ mile of a publicly maintained road or trail;

(v) You may not use bait within 1 mile of a house or other permanent dwelling, or within 1 mile of a developed campground or developed recreational facility;

(vi) When using bait, you must remove litter and equipment from the bait station site when done hunting;

(vii) You may not give or receive payment for the use of a bait station, including barter or exchange of goods;

(viii) You may not have more than two bait stations with bait present at any one time;

(15) Taking swimming ungulates, bears, wolves, or wolverine;

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

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

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

(d) 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) of this section:

(1) Disturbing or destroying a den, except that you may disturb a muskrat pushup or feeding house in the course of trapping;

(2) Disturbing or destroying any beaver house;

(3) 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;

(4) Taking otter with a steel trap having a jaw spread of less than 5⅞ inches during any closed mink and marten season in the same Unit;

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

(6) Taking or assisting in the taking of furbearers by firearm before 3 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.

(e) *Possession and transportation of wildlife.*

(1) Except as specified in paragraphs (e)(2) or (f)(1) 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 the community harvest limit for that species. Except for wildlife taken pursuant to §100.10(d)(5)(iii) or as otherwise provided for by this part, an animal taken as part of a community harvest limit counts toward every community member's harvest limit for that species taken under Federal or State of Alaska regulations.

(f) *Harvest limits.*

(1) 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.

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

(3) [Reserved]

(g) *Evidence of sex and identity*.

(1) 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.

(2) 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 that in Units 1–5 antlers are also considered proof of sex for deer if the antlers are naturally attached to an entire carcass, with or without the viscera; and except in Units 11, 13, 19, 21, and 24, 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 (g)(2) 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.

(3) If a moose harvest limit requires an antlered bull, 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 (g)(3) 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.

(h) *Removing harvest from the field*. You must leave all edible meat on the bones of the front quarters and hind quarters of caribou and moose harvested in Units 9, 17, 18, and 19B prior to October 1 until you remove the meat from the field or process it for human consumption. You must leave all edible meat on the bones of the front quarters, hind quarters, and ribs of moose harvested in Unit 21 prior to October 1 until you remove the meat from the field or process it for human consumption. You must leave all edible meat on the bones of the front quarters, hind quarters, and ribs of caribou and moose harvested in Unit 24 prior to October 1 until you remove the meat from the field or process it for human consumption. Meat of the front quarters, hind quarters, or ribs from a harvested moose or caribou may be processed for human consumption and consumed in the field; however, meat may not be removed from the bones for purposes of transport out of the field.

(i) *Returning of tags, marks, or collars*. If you take an animal that has been marked or tagged for scientific studies, 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.

(j) *Sealing of bear skins and skulls*.

(1) Sealing requirements for bear 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 Units 5, 9B, 9E, 17, 18, 19A and 19B downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage, 21D, 22, 23, 24, and 26A 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 does not apply to brown bears taken within Units 5, 9B, 9E, 17, 18, 19A and 19B downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage, 21D, 22, 23, 24, and 26A and which are not removed from the Unit.

(i) In areas where sealing is required by Federal regulations, you may not possess or transport the hide of a bear that does not have the penis sheath or vaginal orifice naturally attached to indicate conclusively the sex of the bear.

(ii) If the skin or skull of a bear taken in Units 9B, 17, 18, and 19A and 19B downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage is removed from the area, you must first have it sealed by an ADF&G representative in Bethel, Dillingham, or McGrath; at the time of sealing, the ADF&G representative must remove and retain the skin of the skull and front claws of the bear.

(iii) If you remove the skin or skull of a bear taken in Units 21D, 22, 23, 24, and 26A from the area or present it for commercial tanning within the area, you must first have it sealed by an ADF&G representative in Barrow, Galena, Nome, or Kotzebue; at the time of sealing, the ADF&G representative must remove and retain the skin of the skull and front claws of the bear.

(iv) If you remove the skin or skull of a bear taken in Unit 5 from the area, you must first have it sealed by an ADF&G representative in Yakutat.

(v) If you remove the skin or skull of a bear taken in Unit 9E from Unit 9, you must first have it sealed by an authorized sealing representative. At the time of sealing, the representative must remove and retain the skin of the skull and front claws of the bear.

(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.

(k) *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, 13E, or 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 in accordance with State or Federal regulations.

(1) In Unit 18, you must obtain an ADF&G seal for beaver skins only if they are to be sold or commercially tanned.

(2) In Unit 2, you must seal any wolf taken on or before the 30th day after the date of taking.

(l) If you take a species listed in paragraph (k) of this section but are unable to present the skin in person, you 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 (k) of this section.

(m) You may take wildlife, outside of established season or harvest limits, for food in traditional religious ceremonies, which are part of a funerary or mortuary cycle, including memorial potlatches, under the following provisions:

(1) The harvest does not violate recognized principles of wildlife conservation and uses the methods and means allowable for the particular species published in the applicable Federal regulations. The appropriate Federal land manager will establish the number, species, sex, or location of harvest, if necessary, for conservation purposes. Other regulations relating to ceremonial harvest may be found in the unit-specific regulations in § 100.26(n).

(2) No permit or harvest ticket is required for harvesting under this section; however, the harvester must be a Federally qualified subsistence user with customary and traditional use in the area where the harvesting will occur.

(3) In Units 1–26 (except for Koyukon/Gwich'in potlatch ceremonies in Units 20F, 21, 24, or 25):

(i) A tribal chief, village or tribal council president, or the chief's or president's designee for the village in which the religious/cultural ceremony will be held, or a Federally qualified subsistence user outside of a village or tribal-organized ceremony, must notify the nearest Federal land manager that a wildlife harvest will take place. The notification must include the species, harvest location, and number of animals expected to be taken.

(ii) Immediately after the wildlife is taken, the tribal chief, village or tribal council president or designee, or other Federally qualified subsistence user must create a list of the successful hunters and maintain these records, including the name of the decedent for whom the ceremony will be held. If requested, this information must be available to an authorized representative of the Federal land manager.

(iii) The tribal chief, village or tribal council president or designee, or other Federally qualified subsistence user outside of the village in which the religious/cultural ceremony will be held must report to the Federal land manager the harvest location, species, sex, and number of animals taken as soon as practicable, but not more than 15 days after the wildlife is taken.

(4) In Units 20F, 21, 24, and 25 (for Koyukon/Gwich'in potlatch ceremonies only):

(i) Taking wildlife outside of established season and harvest limits is authorized if it is for food for the traditional Koyukon/Gwich'in Potlatch Funerary or Mortuary ceremony and if it is consistent with conservation of healthy populations.

(ii) Immediately after the wildlife is taken, the tribal chief, village or tribal council president, or the chief's or president's designee for the village in which the religious ceremony will be held must create a list of the successful hunters and maintain these records. The list must be made available, after the harvest is completed, to a Federal land manager upon request.

(iii) As soon as practical, but not more than 15 days after the harvest, the tribal chief, village council president, or designee must notify the Federal land manager about the harvest location, species, sex, and number of animals taken.

(n) *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. Unit-specific restrictions or allowances for subsistence taking of wildlife are identified at paragraphs (n)(1) through (26) of this section.

(1) *Unit 1*. Unit 1 consists of all mainland drainages from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather, and those islands east of the center line of Clarence Strait from Dixon Entrance to Caamano Point, and all islands in Stephens Passage and Lynn Canal north of Taku Inlet:

(i) Unit 1A 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 1B 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 1C 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 1D 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 1A—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 1B—the Anan Creek drainage within 1 mile of Anan Creek downstream from the mouth of Anan Lake, including the area within a 1-mile radius from the mouth of Anan Creek Lagoon, is closed to the taking of bear;

(D) Unit 1C:

(*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 1C, 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 1A, 1B, and 1D between April 15 and June 15;

(B) You may not shoot ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine from a boat, unless you are certified as disabled.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sept. 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: 1 bear every four regulatory years by State registration permit only	Sept. 15–Dec. 31. Mar. 15–May 31.
Deer:	
Unit 1A—4 antlered deer	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 1B—2 antlered deer	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 1C—4 deer; however, female deer may be taken only from Sept. 15–Dec. 31	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Goat:	
Unit 1A—Revillagigedo Island only	No open season.
Unit 1B—that portion north of LeConte Bay—1 goat by State registration permit only; the taking of kids or nannies accompanied by kids is prohibited.	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 1A and Unit 1B—that portion on the Cleveland Peninsula south of the divide between Yes Bay and Santa Anna Inlet.	No open season.
Unit 1A and Unit 1B—remainder —2 goats; a State registration permit will be required for the taking of the first goat and a Federal registration permit for the taking of a second goat. The taking of kids or nannies accompanied by kids is prohibited.	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 1C—that portion draining into Lynn Canal and Stephens Passage between Antler River and Eagle Glacier and River, and all drainages of the Chilkat Range south of the Endicott River—1 goat by State registration permit only.	Oct. 1–Nov. 30.
Unit 1C—that portion draining into Stephens Passage and Taku Inlet between Eagle Glacier and River and Taku Glacier.	No open season.
Unit 1C—remainder—1 goat by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–Nov. 30.
Unit 1D—that portion lying north of the Katzehin River and northeast of the Haines highway—1 goat by State registration permit only.	Sept. 15–Nov. 30.
Unit 1D—that portion lying between Taiya Inlet and River and the White Pass and Yukon Railroad.	No open season.
Unit 1D—remainder—1 goat by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Moose:	
Unit 1A—1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit	Sept.–Oct. 15.
Unit 1B—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or 3 or more brow tines on one side, or antlers with 2 brow tines on both sides, by State registration permit only.	Sept.–Oct. 15.

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 1C—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 one side, or antlers with 2 brow tines on both sides, by State registration permit only.	Sept.–Oct. 15.
Unit 1C—remainder, excluding drainages of Berners Bay—1 antlered bull by State registration permit only.	Sept.–Oct. 15.
Unit 1C, Berners Bay	No open season.
Unit 1D	No open season.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): 5 hares per day	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, and Ruffed): 5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: Unit 1—No limit	Dec. 1–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Muskrat: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 1.

(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 westernmost 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 shoot ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine from a boat, unless you are certified as disabled.

(ii) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sept. 1–June 30.
Deer:	
5 deer; however, no more than one may be a female deer.	July 24–Dec. 31.
Female deer may be taken only during the period Oct. 15–Dec. 31. You are required to report all harvest using a joint Federal/State harvest report. The harvest limit may be reduced to 4 deer based on conservation concerns.	
The Federal public lands on Prince of Wales Island, excluding the southeast portion (lands south of the West Arm of Cholmondeley Sound draining into Cholmondeley Sound or draining eastward into Clarence Strait), are closed to hunting of deer from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): 5 hares per day	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves. Federal hunting and trapping season may be closed when the combined Federal-State harvest quota is reached.	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Grouse (Spruce and Ruffed): 5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: No limit	Dec. 1–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Muskrat: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: No limit. Any wolf taken in Unit 2 must be sealed within 30 days of harvest	Nov. 15–Mar. 31.

Harvest limits	Open season
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 1.

(3) *Unit 3*.

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

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

(A) In the Petersburg vicinity, 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 shoot ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine from a boat, unless you are certified as disabled.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sept. 1–June 30.
Deer:	
Unit 3—Mitkof, Woewodski, and Butterworth Islands—1 antlered deer	Oct. 15–Oct. 31.
Unit 3—remainder—2 antlered deer	Aug. 1–Nov. 30.
	Dec. 1—Dec. 31, season to be announced.
Moose: 1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or 3 or more brow tines on either antler, or antlers with 2 brow tines on both sides by State registration permit only.	Sept. 15–Oct. 15.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): 5 hares per day	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Grouse (Spruce, Blue, and Ruffed): 5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
TRAPPING	
Beaver:	
Unit 3—Mitkof Island—No limit	Dec. 1–Apr. 15.
Unit 3—except Mitkof Island—No limit	Dec. 1–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black, and Silver Phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten:	
Unit 3—except Kuiu Island—No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Unit 3—Kuiu Island	No open season (season to reopen to Federally qualified users on July 1, 2012).
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Muskrat: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 1.

(4) *Unit 4*.

(i) Unit 4 consists of all islands south and west of Unit 1C 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 brown 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 brown 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.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may shoot ungulates from a boat. You may not shoot bear, wolves, or wolverine from a boat, unless you are certified as disabled;

(B) Five Federal registration permits will be issued by the Sitka or Hoonah District Ranger 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 does not count in an individual's one bear every four regulatory years limit.

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

(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 5A 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 5B 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 shoot ungulates, bear, wolves, or wolverine from a boat, unless you are 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.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sept. 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: 1 bear by Federal registration permit only	Sept. 1–May 31.
Deer:	
Unit 5A—1 buck	Nov. 1–Nov. 30.
Unit 5B	No open season.
Goat:	
Unit 5A—that area between the Hubbard Glacier and the West Nunatak Glacier on the north and east sides of Nunatak Fjord.	No open season.
Unit 5A remainder—1 goat by Federal registration permit. The harvest quota will be announced prior to the season. A minimum of four goats in the harvest quota will be reserved for Federally qualified subsistence user.	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 5B—1 goat by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Moose:	
Unit 5A, Nunatak Bench—1 moose by State registration permit only. The season will be closed when 5 moose have been taken from the Nunatak Bench.	Nov. 15–Feb. 15.
Unit 5A, except Nunatak Bench—1 bull by joint State/Federal registration permit only. From Oct. 8–21, public lands will be closed to taking of moose, except by residents of Unit 5A hunting under these regulations.	Oct. 8–Nov. 15.
Unit 5B—1 antlered bull by State registration permit only. The season will be closed when 25 antlered bulls have been taken from the entirety of Unit 5B.	Sept. 1–Dec. 15.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): 5 hares per day	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Grouse (Spruce and Ruffed): 5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov 10–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Muskrat: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 1.

(6) *Unit 6*.

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

(A) Unit 6A consists of Gulf of Alaska drainages east of Palm Point near Katalla including Kanak, Wingham, and Kayak Islands;

(B) Unit 6B 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 6C 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 6D consists of the remainder of Unit 6.

(ii) 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 6B and 6C with the aid of artificial lights;

(C) One permit will be issued by the Cordova District Ranger to the Native Village of Eyak to take one bull moose from Federal lands in Units 6B or C for their annual Memorial/Sobriety Day potlatch;

(D) A Federally qualified subsistence user (recipient) who is either blind, 65 years of age or older, at least 70 percent disabled, or temporarily disabled may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take any moose, deer, black bear, and beaver on his or her behalf in Unit 6, and goat in Unit 6D, 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 one harvest limit in his or her possession at any one time;

(E) A hunter younger than 10 years old at the start of the hunt may not be issued a Federal subsistence permit to harvest black bear, deer, goat, moose, wolf, and wolverine;

(F) A hunter younger than 10 years old may harvest black bear, deer, goat, moose, wolf, and wolverine under the direct, immediate supervision of a licensed adult, at least 18 years old. The animal taken is counted against the adult's harvest limit. The adult is responsible for ensuring that all legal requirements are met.

(G) Up to five permits will be issued by the Cordova District Ranger to the Native Village of Chenega annually to harvest up to five deer total from Federal public lands in Unit 6D for their annual Old Chenega Memorial. Permits will have effective dates of July 1–June 30.

(H) Up to five permits will be issued by the Cordova District Ranger to the Tatitlek IRA Council annually to harvest up to five deer total from Federal public lands in Unit 6D for their annual Cultural Heritage Week. Permits will have effective dates of July 1–June 30.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 1 bear	Sept. 1–June 30.
Deer: 4 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1–Dec. 31	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Goats:	
Unit 6A and B—1 goat by State registration permit only	Aug. 20–Jan. 31.
Unit 6C	No open season.
Unit 6D (subareas RG242, RG243, RG244, RG249, RG266 and RG252 only)—1 goat by Federal registration permit only. In each of the Unit 6D subareas, goat seasons will be closed by the Cordova District Ranger 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.	Aug. 20–Jan. 31.
Moose:	
Unit 6C—1 antlerless moose by Federal registration permit only	Sept. 1–Oct. 31.
Unit 6C—1 bull by Federal registration permit only	Sept. 1–Dec. 31.
(In Unit 6C, only one moose permit may be issued per household. A household receiving a State permit for Unit 6C moose may not receive a Federal permit. The annual harvest quota will be announced by the U.S. Forest Service, Cordova Office, in consultation with ADF&G. The Federal harvest allocation will be 100% of the antlerless moose permits and 75% of the bull permits.).	
Unit 6—remainder	No open season.
Beaver: 1 beaver per day, 1 in possession	May 1–Oct. 31.
Coyote:	
Unit 6A and D—2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Unit 6B and 6C—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases)	No open season.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.

Harvest limits	Open season
Grouse (Spruce): 5 per day, 10 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 1–May 15.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: No limit	Dec. 1–Apr. 30.
Coyote:	
Unit 6C—south of the Copper River Highway and east of the Heney Range—No limit.	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Units 6A, 6B, 6C remainder, and 6D—No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(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.

(C) You may not hunt moose in the Resurrection Creek Closed Area in Unit 7, which consists of the drainages of Resurrection Creek downstream from Rimrock and Highland Creeks including Palmer Creek.

(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]

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 7—north of the Sterling Highway and west of the Seward Highway—1 Caribou by Federal Registration permit only. The Seward District Ranger will close the Federal season when 5 caribou are harvested by Federal registration permit.	Aug. 10–June 30.
Unit 7, remainder	No open season.
Moose:	
Unit 7—that portion draining into Kings Bay—Public lands are closed to the taking of moose by all users.	No open season.
Unit 7, remainder—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Beaver: 1 beaver per day, 1 in possession	May 1–Oct. 10.
Coyote: No limit	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Wolf:	
Unit 7—that portion within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge—2 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 7, remainder—5 wolves	
Aug. 10–Apr. 30..	
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce): 10 per day, 20 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Ruffed)	No open season.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.

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

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

(i) If you have a trapping license, you may take beaver with a firearm in Unit 8 from Nov. 10–Apr. 30.

(ii) [Reserved]

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Brown Bear: 1 bear by Federal registration permit only. Up to 1 permit may be issued in Akhiok; up to 1 permit may be issued in Karluk; up to 3 permits may be issued in Larsen Bay; up to 2 permits may be issued in Old Harbor; up to 2 permits may be issued in Ouzinkie; and up to 2 permits may be issued in Port Lions. Permits will be issued by the Kodiak Refuge Manager.	Dec. 1–Dec. 15. Apr. 1–May 15.
Deer: Unit 8—all lands within the Kodiak Archipelago within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, including lands on Kodiak, Ban, Uganik, and Afognak Islands—3 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1–Jan. 31.	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Elk: Kodiak, Ban, Uganik, and Afognak Islands—1 elk per household by Federal registration permit only. The season will be closed by announcement of the Refuge Manager, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge when the combined Federal/State harvest reaches 15% of the herd.	Sept. 15–Nov. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: 30 beaver per season	Nov. 10–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.

(9) *Unit 9*.

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

(A) Unit 9A consists of that portion of Unit 9 draining into Shelikof Strait and Cook Inlet between the southern boundary of Unit 16 (Redoubt Creek) and the northern boundary of Katmai National Park and Preserve;

(B) Unit 9B consists of the Kvichak River drainage except those lands drained by the Kvichak River/Bay between the Alagnak River drainage and the Naknek River drainage;

(C) Unit 9C consists of the Alagnak (Branch) River drainage, the Naknek River drainage, lands drained by the Kvichak River/Bay between the Alagnak River drainage and the Naknek River drainage, and all land and water within Katmai National Park and Preserve;

(D) Unit 9D 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 9E 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 9C 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 9B from April 1–May 31 and in the remainder of Unit 9 from April 1–30;

(B) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag in Unit 9B, except that portion within the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting.

(C) In Unit 9B, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, residents of Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, Port Alsworth, residents of that portion of the park resident zone in Unit 9B, and 13,440 permit holders, 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; however, 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. The permits will be issued and closure announcements made by the Superintendent Lake Clark National Park and Preserve;

(D) Residents of Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, and Port Alsworth may take up to a total of 10 bull moose in Unit 9B for ceremonial purposes, under the terms of a Federal registration permit from July 1–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;

(E) For Units 9C and 9E only, a Federally qualified subsistence user (recipient) of Units 9C and 9E may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user of Units 9C and 9E 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;

(F) For Unit 9D, 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;

(G) The communities of False Pass, King Cove, Cold Bay, Sand Point, and Nelson Lagoon annually may each take, from October 1–December 31 or May 10–25, one brown bear for ceremonial purposes, under the terms of a Federal registration permit. A permit will be issued to an individual only at the request of a local organization. The brown bear may be taken from either Unit 9D or Unit 10 (Unimak Island) only;

(H) You may hunt brown bear in Unit 9E with a Federal registration permit in lieu of a State locking tag if you have obtained a Federal registration permit prior to hunting.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:	
Unit 9B—Lake Clark National Park and Preserve—Rural residents of Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, Port Alsworth, residents of that portion of the park resident zone in Unit 9B; and 13,440 permit holders—1 bear by Federal registration permit only.	July 1–June 30.
The season will be closed by the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve Superintendent when four females or ten bear have been taken, whichever occurs first.	
Unit 9B, remainder—1 bear by State registration permit only	Sept. 1–May 31.
Unit 9C—1 bear by Federal registration permit only	Oct. 1–May 31.
The season will be closed by the Katmai National Park and Preserve Superintendent in consultation with BLM and FWS land managers and ADF&G, when six females or ten bear have been taken, whichever occurs first.	
Unit 9E—1 bear by Federal registration permit	Sept. 25–Dec. 31. Apr. 15–May 25.
Caribou:	
Unit 9A—2 caribou; no more than 1 caribou may be a bull, and no more than 1 caribou may be taken Aug. 1–Jan. 31.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 9B —2 caribou; no more than 1 caribou may be a bull, and no more than 1 caribou may be taken Aug. 1–Jan. 31.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 9C, that portion within the Alagnak River drainage—2 caribou; no more than 1 caribou may be a bull, and no more than 1 caribou may be taken Aug. 1–Jan. 31.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 9C, remainder—Federal public lands are closed to the taking of caribou..	
Unit 9D—Federal public lands are closed to the taking of caribou.	No open season.
Unit 9E—Federal public lands are closed to the taking of caribou.	No open season.
Sheep:	
Unit 9B, that portion within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve—1 ram with ¾ curl or larger horn by Federal registration permit only. By announcement of the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve Superintendent, the summer/fall season will be closed when up to 5 sheep are taken and the winter season will be closed when up to 2 sheep are taken..	July 15–Oct. 15. Jan. 1–Apr. 1
Unit 9B—remainder—1 ram with ⅞ curl or larger horn by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 10–Oct. 10.
Unit 9—remainder—1 ram with ⅞ curl or larger horn	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose:	
Unit 9A—1 bull	Sept. 1–15.
Unit 9B—1 bull	Aug. 20–Sept. 15. Dec. 1–Jan. 15.
Unit 9C—that portion draining into the Naknek River from the north—1 bull	Sept. 1–15. Dec. 1–31.
Unit 9C—that portion draining into the Naknek River from the south—1 bull by Federal registration permit only. Public lands are closed during December for the hunting of moose, except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 20–Sept. 15. Dec. 1–31.
Unit 9C—remainder—1 bull	Sept. 1–15. Dec. 15–Jan. 15.
Unit 9D—1 bull by Federal registration permit. Federal public lands will be closed by announcement of the Izembek Refuge Manager to the harvest of moose when a total of 10 bulls have been harvested between State and Federal hunts..	Dec. 15–Jan. 20.
Unit 9E—1 bull, however only antlered bulls may be taken Dec. 1–Jan. 31	Aug. 20–Sept. 20. Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Beaver: Unit 9B and 9E—2 beaver per day	Apr. 15–May 31.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White): No limit	Dec. 1–Mar. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolf: 10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver:	
No limit	Oct. 10–Mar. 31
2 beaver per day; only firearms may be used	Apr. 15–May 31.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White): No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.

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

(10) *Unit 10*.

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

(ii) 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.

(iv) The communities of False Pass, King Cove, Cold Bay, Sand Point, and Nelson Lagoon annually may each take, from October 1–December 31 or May 10–25, one brown bear for ceremonial purposes, under the terms of a Federal registration permit. A permit will be issued to an individual only at the request of a local organization. The brown bear may be taken from either Unit 9D or Unit 10 (Unimak Island) only.

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

(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) One moose without calf may be taken from June 20–July 31 in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in Unit 11 or 12 for the Batzulnetas Culture Camp. Two hunters from either Chistochina or Mentasta Village may be designated by the Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium to receive the Federal subsistence harvest permit. The permit may be obtained from a Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve office.

(ii) A joint permit may be issued to a pair of a minor and an elder to hunt sheep during the Sept. 21–Oct. 20 hunt. The following conditions apply:

(A) The permittees must be a minor aged 8 to 15 years old and an accompanying adult 60 years of age or older;

(B) Both the elder and the minor must be Federally qualified subsistence users with a positive customary and traditional use determination for the area they want to hunt;

(C) The minor must hunt under the direct immediate supervision of the accompanying adult, who is responsible for ensuring that all legal requirements are met;

(D) Only one animal may be harvested with this permit. The sheep harvested will count against the harvest limits of both the minor and accompanying adult.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: 1 bear	Aug. 10–June 15.
Caribou:	No open season.
Sheep:	
1 sheep	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
1 sheep by Federal registration permit only by persons 60 years of age or older	Sept. 21–Oct. 20.
Goat:	
Unit 11—that portion within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve that is bounded by the Chitina and Nizina rivers on the south, the Kennicott River and glacier on the southeast, and the Root Glacier on the east—1 goat by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 25–Dec. 31.
Unit 11—the remainder of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve—1 goat by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 10–Dec. 31.
Unit 11—that portion outside of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve	No open season.
Federal public lands will be closed by announcement of the Superintendent, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve to the harvest of goats when a total of 45 goats has been harvested between Federal and State hunts.	
Moose: 1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit only	Aug 20–Sept. 20.
Muskrat: No limit	Sept. 20–Jun. 10.
Beaver: 1 beaver per day, 1 in possession	June 1–Oct. 10.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct.1.	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolf: 10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Jan. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: No limit	Sept. 25—May 31.
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–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

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

(i) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30; you may use bait to hunt wolves on FWS and BLM lands;

(B) You may not use a steel trap, or a snare using cable smaller than 3/32 inch diameter to trap coyotes or wolves in Unit 12 during April and October;

(C) One moose without calf may be taken from June 20–July 31 in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in Unit 11 or 12 for the Batzulnetas Culture Camp. Two hunters from either Chistochina or Mentasta Village may be designated by the Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium to

receive the Federal subsistence harvest permit. The permit may be obtained from a Wrangell–St. Elias National Park and Preserve office.

(ii) A joint permit may be issued to a pair of a minor and an elder to hunt sheep during the Sept. 21–Oct. 20 hunt. The following conditions apply:

(A) The permittees must be a minor aged 8 to 15 years old and an accompanying adult 60 years of age or older;

(B) Both the elder and the minor must be Federally qualified subsistence users with a positive customary and traditional use determination for the area they want to hunt;

(C) The minor must hunt under the direct immediate supervision of the accompanying adult, who is responsible for ensuring that all legal requirements are met;

(D) Only one animal may be harvested with this permit. The sheep harvested will count against the harvest limits of both the minor and accompanying adult.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: 1 bear	Aug. 10–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 12—that portion of the Nabesna River drainage within the Wrangell–St. Elias National Park and Preserve and all Federal lands south of the Winter Trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border—All hunting of caribou is prohibited on Federal public lands.	No open season.
Unit 12—remainder—1 bull	Sept. 1–20.
Unit 12—remainder—1 caribou may be taken by a Federal registration permit during a winter season to be announced. Dates for a winter season to occur between Oct. 1 and Apr. 30 and sex of animal to be taken will be announced by Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge Manager in consultation with Wrangell–St. Elias National Park and Preserve Superintendent, Alaska Department of Fish and Game area biologists, and Chairs of the Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council and Upper Tanana/Fortymile Fish and Game Advisory Committee.	Winter season to be announced.
Sheep:	
Unit 12—1 ram with full curl or larger horn	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Unit 12—that portion within Wrangell–St. Elias National Park and Preserve—1 ram with full curl horn or larger by Federal registration permit only by persons 60 years of age or older.	Sept. 21–Oct. 20.
Moose:	
Unit 12—that portion within the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge and those lands within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve north and east of a line formed by the Pickerel Lake Winter Trail from the Canadian border to Pickerel Lake—1 antlered bull. The Nov.–Dec. season is open by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 24–28. Sept. 8–17. Nov. 20–Dec 10.
Unit 12—that portion east of the Nabesna River and Nabesna Glacier, and south of the Winter Trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border—1 antlered bull.	Aug. 24–Sept. 30.
Unit 12—remainder—1 antlered bull with spike/fork antlers	Aug. 15–23.
Unit 12—remainder—1 antlered bull	Aug. 24–28. Sept. 1–17.
Beaver: Unit 12—Wrangell–Saint Elias National Park and Preserve—6 beaver per season. Meat from harvested beaver must be salvaged for human consumption.	Sept. 20–May 15.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Mar. 15.
Wolf: 10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31
Grouse (Spruce, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: 15 beaver per season. Only firearms may be used during Sept. 20–Oct. 31 and Apr. 16–May 15, to take up to 6 beaver. Only traps or snares may be used Nov. 1–Apr. 15. The total annual harvest limit for beaver is 15, of which no more than 6 may be taken by firearm under trapping or hunting regulations. Meat from beaver harvested by firearm must be salvaged for human consumption.	Sept. 20–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Oct. 15–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit; however, no more than 5 lynx may be taken between Nov. 1 and Nov. 30	Nov. 1–Dec. 31.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Sept. 20–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.

Harvest limits	Open season
Wolf: No limit	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.

(13) *Unit 13.*

(i) Unit 13 consists of that area westerly of the east bank of the Copper River and drained by all tributaries into the west bank of the Copper River from Miles Glacier and including the Slana River drainages north of Suslota Creek; the drainages into the Delta River upstream from Falls Creek and Black Rapids Glacier; the drainages into the Nenana River upstream from the southeast corner of Denali National Park at Windy; the drainage into the Susitna River upstream from its junction with the Chulitna River; the drainage into the east bank of the Chulitna River upstream to its confluence with Tokositna River; the drainages of the Chulitna River (south of Denali National Park) upstream from its confluence with the Tokositna River; the drainages into the north bank of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier; the drainages into the Tokositna Glacier; the drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River between its confluences with the Talkeetna and Chulitna Rivers; the drainages into the north and east bank of the Talkeetna River including the Talkeetna River to its confluence with Clear Creek, the eastside drainages of a line going up the south bank of Clear Creek to the first unnamed creek on the south, then up that creek to lake 4408, along the northeast shore of lake 4408, then southeast in a straight line to the northern most fork of the Chickaloon River; the drainages into the east bank of the Chickaloon River below the line from lake 4408; the drainages of the Matanuska River above its confluence with the Chickaloon River:

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

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

(E) Unit 13E 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 (m)(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. 5–25 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 benchmark 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 Cantwell Glacier and Miller Creek to the Delta River;

(C) Except for access and transportation of harvested wildlife on Sourdough and Haggard Creeks, Middle Fork trails, or other trails designated by the Board, you may not use motorized vehicles for subsistence hunting in the Sourdough Controlled Use Area. The Sourdough Controlled Use Area consists of that portion of Unit 13B bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of Sourdough Creek and the Gulkana River, then northerly along Sourdough Creek to the Richardson Highway at approximately Mile 148, then northerly along the Richardson Highway to the Middle Fork Trail at approximately Mile 170, then westerly along the trail to the Gulkana River, then southerly along the east bank of the Gulkana River to its confluence with Sourdough Creek, the point of beginning;

(D) You may not use any motorized vehicle or pack animal for hunting, including the transportation of hunters, their hunting gear, and/or parts of game from July 26–September 30 in the Tonsina Controlled Use Area. The Tonsina Controlled Use Area consists of that portion of Unit 13D bounded on the west by the Richardson Highway from the Tiekel River to the Tonsina River at Tonsina, on the north along the south bank of the Tonsina River to where the Edgerton Highway crosses the Tonsina River, then along the Edgerton Highway to Chitina, on the east by the Copper River from Chitina to the Tiekel River, and on the south by the north bank of the Tiekel River.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;

(B) Upon written request by the Camp Director to the Glennallen Field Office, 2 caribou, sex to be determined by the Glennallen Field Office Manager of the BLM, may be taken from Aug. 10–Sept. 30 or Oct. 21–Mar. 31 by Federal registration permit for the Hudson Lake Residential Treatment Camp. Additionally, 1 bull moose may be taken Aug. 1–Sept. 20. The animals may be taken by any Federally qualified hunter designated by the Camp Director. The hunter must have in his/her possession the permit and a designated hunter permit during all periods that are being hunted;

(C) Upon written request from the Ahtna Heritage Foundation to the Glennallen Field Office, either 1 bull moose or 2 caribou, sex to be determined by the Glennallen Field Office Manager of the Bureau of Land Management, may be taken from Aug 1–Sept. 20 for 1 moose or Aug. 10–Sept. 20 for 2 caribou by Federal registration permit for the Ahtna Heritage Foundation's culture camp. The permit will expire on September 20 or when the camp closes, whichever comes first. No combination of caribou and moose is allowed. The animals may be taken by any Federally qualified hunter designated by the Camp Director. The hunter must have in his/her possession the permit and a designated hunter permit during all periods that are being hunted.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: 1 bear. Bears taken within Denali National Park must be sealed within 5 days of harvest. That portion within Denali National Park will be closed by announcement of the Superintendent after 4 bears have been harvested.	Aug. 10–May 31.
Caribou:	
Unit 13A and 13B—2 caribou by Federal registration permit only. The sex of animals that may be taken will be announced by the Glennallen Field Office Manager of the Bureau of Land Management in consultation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game area biologist and Chairs of the Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council and the Southcentral Regional Advisory Council.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Oct. 21–Mar. 31.
Unit 13—remainder—2 bulls by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
You may not hunt within the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline right-of-way. The right-of-way is the area occupied by the pipeline (buried or above ground) and the cleared area 25 feet on either side of the pipeline.	Oct. 21–Mar. 31.
Sheep: Unit 13, excluding Unit 13D and the Tok Management Area and Delta Controlled Use Area—1 ram with 7/8 curl or larger horn.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose:	
Unit 13E—1 antlered bull moose by Federal registration permit only; only 1 permit will be issued per household.	Aug. 1–Sept. 20.
Unit 13—remainder—1 antlered bull moose by Federal registration permit only.	
Aug. 1–Sept. 20.	
Beaver: 1 beaver per day, 1 in possession	June 15–Sept. 10.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct.1.	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolf: 10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Jan. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: No limit	Sept. 25–May 31.
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: Unit 13—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Sept. 25–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: No limit	Oct. 15–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.

(14) *Unit 14.*

(i) Unit 14 consists of drainages into the north side of Turnagain Arm west of and excluding the Portage Creek drainage, drainages into Knik Arm excluding drainages of the Chickaloon and Matanuska Rivers in Unit 13, drainages into the north side of Cook Inlet east of the Susitna River, drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River downstream from the Talkeetna River, and drainages into the south and west bank of the Talkeetna River to its confluence with Clear Creek, the west side drainages of a line going up the south bank of Clear Creek to the first unnamed creek on the south, then up that creek to lake 4408, along the northeast shore of lake 4408, then southeast in a straight line to the northern most fork of the Chickaloon River:

(A) Unit 14A consists of drainages in Unit 14 bounded on the west by the east bank of the Susitna River, on the north by the north bank of Willow Creek and Peters Creek to its headwaters, then east along the hydrologic divide separating the Susitna River and Knik Arm drainages to the outlet creek at lake 4408, 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 14B consists of that portion of Unit 14 north of Unit 14A;

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

(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 Reservations;

(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:

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: Unit 14C—1 bear	Jul. 1–Jun. 30.
Beaver: Unit 14C—1 beaver per day, 1 in possession	May 15–Oct. 31.
Coyote: Unit 14C—2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): Unit 14C—2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): Unit 14C—5 hares per day	Sept. 8–Apr. 30.
Lynx: Unit 14C—2 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Wolf: Unit 14C—5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: Unit 14C—1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce and Ruffed): Unit 14C—5 per day, 10 in possession	Sept. 8–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): Unit 14C—10 per day, 20 in possession	Sept. 8–Mar. 31.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: Unit 14C—that portion within the drainages of Glacier Creek, Kern Creek, Peterson Creek, the Twentymile River and the drainages of Knik River outside Chugach State Park—20 beaver per season.	Dec. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: Unit 14C—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): Unit 14C—1 fox	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: Unit 14C—No limit	Dec. 15–Jan. 31.
Marten: Unit 14C—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: Unit 14C—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: Unit 14C—No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Otter: Unit 14C—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolf: Unit 14C—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolverine: Unit 14C—2 wolverines	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.

(15) *Unit 15.*

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

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

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

(C) Unit 15C 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 15A bounded by a line beginning at the easternmost 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 westernmost 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;

(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 15B 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.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear:	
Units 15A and 15B—2 bears by Federal registration permit	Jul. 1–Jun. 30.
Unit 15C—3 bears	Jul. 1–Jun. 30.
Brown Bear: Unit 15C—1 bear every four regulatory years by Federal registration permit. The season may be opened or closed by announcement from the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Manager after consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.	Oct. 1–Nov. 30. to be announced and Apr. 1–Jun. 15, to be announced.
Moose:	
Unit 15A—Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area	No open season.
Unit 15A—remainder, 15B, and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Units 15B and 15C—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. The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October/November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.	Oct. 20–Nov. 10.
Coyote: No limit	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–Jun. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Wolf:	
Unit 15—that portion within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge—2 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 15—remainder—5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Ruffed):	No open season.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed):.	
Unit 15A and 15B—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Unit 15C—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Dec. 31.
Unit 15C—5 per day, 10 in possession	Jan. 1–Mar. 31.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: 20 Beaver per season	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 1 Fox	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Jan. 1–Jan. 31.
Marten:	
Unit 15B—that portion east of the Kenai River, Skilak Lake, Skilak River, and Skilak Glacier.	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 15—No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Otter: Unit 15—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: Unit 15B and C—No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(16) *Unit 16*.

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

(A) Unit 16A 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 16B 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 (m)(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]

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Caribou: 1 caribou	Aug. 10–Oct. 31.
Moose:	
Unit 16B—Redoubt Bay Drainages south and west of, and including the Kustatan River drainage—1 bull.	Sept. 1–15.
Unit 16B—Denali National Preserve only—1 bull by Federal registration permit. One Federal registration permit for moose issued per household.	Sept. 1–30 Dec. 1–Feb. 28
Unit 16B, remainder—1 bull	Sept. 1–30. Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–Jun. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce and Ruffed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: No limit	Oct. 10–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 15–Jan. 31.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–Jun. 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(17) *Unit 17.*

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

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

(B) Unit 17B 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 17C 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 17B, from Aug. 1–Nov. 1.

(B) [Reserved]

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15;

(B) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting;

(C) [Reserved]

(D) If you have a trapping license, you may use a firearm to take beaver

in Unit 17 from April 15–May 31. You may not take beaver with a firearm under a trapping license on National Park Service lands.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 2 bears	Aug. 1–May 31.
Brown Bear: Unit 17—1 bear by State registration permit only	Sept. 1–May 31.
Caribou:	
Unit 17A—all drainages west of Right Hand Point—2 caribou; no more than 1 caribou may be a bull, and no more than 1 caribou may be taken Aug. 1–Jan. 31. The season may be closed and harvest limit reduced for the drainages between the Togiak River and Right Hand Point by announcement of the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Manager.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Units 17A and 17C—that portion of 17A and 17C consisting of the Nushagak Peninsula south of the Igushik River, Tuklung River and Tuklung Hills, west to Tvativak Bay—up to 2 caribou by Federal registration permit. Public lands are closed to the taking of caribou except by residents of Togiak, Twin Hills, Manokotak, Aleknagik, Dillingham, Clark's Point, and Ekuk hunting under these regulations. The harvest objective, harvest limit, and the number of permits available will be announced by the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Manager after consultation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Nushagak Peninsula Caribou Planning Committee. Successful hunters must report their harvest to the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge within 24 hours after returning from the field. The season may be closed by announcement of the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Manager.	Aug. 1–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–Mar. 31.
Units 17A remainder and 17C remainder—selected drainages; a harvest limit of up to 2 caribou will be determined at the time the season is announced. Season, harvest limit, and hunt area to be announced by the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Manager.	Season to occur sometime within Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Units 17B and 17C—that portion of 17C east of the Wood River and Wood River Lakes—2 caribou; no more than 1 caribou may be a bull, and no more than 1 caribou from Aug. 1–Jan. 31.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Sheep: 1 ram with full curl or larger horn	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose:	
Unit 17A—1 bull by State registration permit	Aug. 25–Sept. 20.
Unit 17A—that portion that includes the area east of the west shore of Nenevok Lake, east of the west bank of the Kemuk River, and east of the west bank of the Togiak River south from the confluence Togiak and Kemuk Rivers—1 antlered bull by State registration permit. Up to a 14-day season during the period Dec. 1–Jan. 31 may be opened or closed by the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Manager after consultation with ADF&G and local users.	Winter season to be announced.
Unit 17B—that portion that includes all the Mulchatna River drainage upstream from and including the Chilchitna River drainage—1 bull by State registration permit. During the period Sept. 1–15, a spike/fork bull or a bull with 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on one side may be taken with a State harvest ticket..	Aug. 20–Sept. 15.
Unit 17C—that portion that includes the Iowithla drainage and Sunshine Valley and all lands west of Wood River and south of Aleknagik Lake—1 bull by State registration permit. During the period Sept. 1–15, a spike/fork bull or a bull with 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on one side may be taken with a State harvest ticket.	Aug. 20–Sept. 15.
Unit 17B—remainder and 17C—remainder—1 bull by State registration permit. During the period Sept. 1–15, a spike/fork bull or a bull with 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on one side may be taken with a State harvest ticket.	Aug. 20–Sept. 15. Dec. 1–31.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit	Dec. 1–Mar. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Wolf: 10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce and Ruffed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver:	
Unit 17—No limit	Oct. 10–Mar. 31.
Unit 17—2 beaver per day. Only firearms may be used	Apr. 15–May 31.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: 2 muskrats	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.

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

(18) *Unit 18*.

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

(ii) In the 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 are not allowed to 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 by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the Controlled Use Area or between a publicly owned airport within the Area and points outside the Area.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) If you have a trapping license, you may use a firearm to take beaver in Unit 18 from Apr. 1–Jun. 10;

(B) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting;

(C) You may take caribou from a boat moving under power in Unit 18.

(D) You may take moose from a boat moving under power in that portion of Unit 18, north and west of a line from the Kashunuk River including the north bank from the mouth of the river upstream to the old village of Chakaktolik, west of line from Chakaktolik to Mountain Village and excluding all Yukon River drainages upriver from Mountain Village.

(E) Taking of wildlife in Unit 18 while in possession of lead shot size T, .20 caliber or less in diameter, is prohibited.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: 1 bear by State registration permit only	Sept. 1–May 31.
Caribou: 2 caribou; no more than 1 caribou may be a bull; no more than 1 caribou may be taken from Aug. 1–Jan. 31.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Moose:	
Unit 18—that portion east of a line running from the mouth of the Ishkowik River to the closest point of Dall Lake, then to the east bank of the Johnson River at its entrance into Nunavakanukakslak Lake (N 60°59.41′ Latitude; W162°22.14′ Longitude), continuing upriver along a line ½ mile south and east of, and paralleling a line along the southerly bank of the Johnson River to the confluence of the east bank of Crooked Creek, then continuing upriver to the outlet at Arhymot Lake, then following the south bank east of the Unit 18 border and then north of and including the Eek River drainage. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Tuntutuliak, Eek, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Kasigluk, Nunapitchuk, Atmautlauk, Oscarville, Bethel, Kwethluk, Akiachak, Akiak, Tuluksak, Lower Kalskag, and Kalskag.	No open season.
Unit 18—south of and including the Kanektok River drainages to the Goodnews River drainage. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose by all users.	No open season.
Unit 18–Goodnews River drainage and south to the Unit 18 boundary—1 antlered bull by State registration permit. Any needed closures will be announced by the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Manager after consultation with BLM, ADF&G, and the Chair of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.	Aug. 25–Sept. 20.

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 18—That portion north and west of the Kashunuk River including the north bank from the mouth of the river upstream to the old village of Chakaktolik, west of a line from Chakaktolik to Mountain Village and excluding all Yukon River drainages upriver from Mountain Village—1 antlered bull.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
Unit 18—That portion north and west of the Kashunuk River including the north bank from the mouth of the river upstream to the old village of Chakaktolik, west of a line from Chakaktolik to Mountain Village and excluding all Yukon River drainages upriver from Mountain Village—1 moose. If 1 antlered bull is taken during the fall season in this area, 1 additional moose may be taken during the winter season. If no moose are taken in the fall season, 2 moose may be taken in the winter season. No more than 2 moose may be harvested in this area in a regulatory year. A federal registration permit is required. The Yukon Delta NWR Manager may restrict the harvest in the winter season to only 1 antlered bull or only 1 moose per regulatory year after consultation with the ADF&G and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta Subsistence Regional Advisory Council chair.	Dec. 20–Feb. 28.
Unit 18, remainder—1 antlered bull	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Dec. 20–Jan. 10.
Beaver: No limit	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce and Ruffed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–May 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: No limit	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit.	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.

(19) *Unit 19*.

(i) Unit 19 consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from a straight line drawn between Lower Kalskag and Piamiut:

(A) Unit 19A 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 19B;

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

(C) Unit 19C 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 19D 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 (m)(19) are permitted in Denali National Preserve and lands added to Denali National Park on December 2, 1980;

(B) In the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area, which consists of that portion of Unit 19D upstream from the mouth of the Selatna River, but excluding the Selatna and Black River drainages, to a line extending from Dyckman Mountain on the northern Unit 19D boundary southeast to the 1,610 foot crest of Munsatli Ridge, then south along Munsatli Ridge to the 2,981 foot peak of Telida Mountain, then northeast to the intersection of the western boundary of Denali National Preserve with the Minchumina-Telida winter trail, then south along the western boundary of Denali National Preserve to the southern boundary of Unit 19D, you may not use aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the Controlled Use Area, or between a publicly owned airport within the area and points outside the area.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30;

(B) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag in those portions of 19A and 19B downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:	
Unit 19A and 19B—those portions which are downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage—1 bear by State registration permit.	Aug. 10–June 30
Unit 19A, remainder, 19B, remainder, and Unit 19D—1 bear	Aug. 10–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 19A—north of Kuskokwim River—2 caribou, no more than 1 caribou may be a bull; no more than 1 caribou may be taken from Aug. 1–Jan. 31.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 19A—south of the Kuskokwim River and Unit 19B (excluding rural Alaska residents of Lime Village)—2 caribou; no more than 1 caribou may be a bull; no more than 1 caribou may be taken Aug. 1–Jan. 31.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 19C—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Oct. 10.
Unit 19D—south and east of the Kuskokwim River and North Fork of the Kuskokwim River—1 caribou.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 19D, remainder—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
Unit 19—Residents domiciled in Lime Village only—no individual harvest limit but a village harvest quota of 200 caribou; cows and calves may not be taken from Apr. 1–Aug. 9. Reporting will be by a community reporting system.	July 1–June 30.
Sheep: 1 ram with 7/8 curl horn or larger	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose:	
Unit 19—Residents of Lime Village only—no individual harvest limit, but a village harvest quota of 28 bulls (including those taken under the State permits). Reporting will be by a community reporting system.	July 1–June 30.
Unit 19A—North of the Kuskokwim River, upstream from but excluding the George River drainage, and south of the Kuskokwim River upstream from and including the Downey Creek drainage, not including the Lime Village Management Area; Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose.	No open season.
Unit 19A, remainder—1 antlered bull by Federal drawing permit or a State permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Tuluksak, Lower Kalskag, Upper Kalskag, Aniak, Chuathbaluk, and Crooked Creek hunting under these regulations. The Refuge Manager of the Yukon Delta NWR, in cooperation with the BLM Field Office Manager, will annually establish the harvest quota and number of permits to be issued in coordination with the State Tier I hunt. If the allowable harvest level is reached before the regular season closing date, the Refuge Manager, in consultation with the BLM Field Office Manager, will announce an early closure of Federal public lands to all moose hunting.	Sept. 1–20.
Unit 19B—1 bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side.	Sept. 1–20.
Unit 19C—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–20.
Unit 19C—1 bull by State registration permit	Jan. 15–Feb. 15.
Unit 19D—that portion of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area within the North Fork drainage upstream from the confluence of the South Fork to the mouth of the Swift Fork—1 antlered bull.	Sept. 1–30.

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 19D—remainder of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area—1 bull	Sept. 1–30. Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
Unit 19D, remainder—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–30. Dec. 1–15.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Wolf:	
Unit 19D—10 wolves per day	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 19, remainder—5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.

(20) *Unit 20*.

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

(A) Unit 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 Nenana River, and bounded on the west by the east bank of the Nenana River;

(B) Unit 20B 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 20C 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 20D 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 20E 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 20F 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 (n)(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. 5–25 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 benchmark 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 of the 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 firearms, snowmobiles, licensed highway vehicles or motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats, in the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, which consists of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending 5 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 only for subsistence taking of wildlife;

(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 20E bounded by a line beginning at Mile 140 of the Taylor Highway, then north along the highway to Eagle, then west along the cat trail from Eagle to Crooked Creek, then from Crooked Creek southwest along the west bank of Mogul Creek to its headwaters on North Peak, then west across North Peak to the headwaters of Independence Creek, then southwest along the west bank of Independence Creek to its confluence with the North Fork of the Fortymile River, then easterly along the south bank of the North Fork of the Fortymile River to its confluence with Champion Creek, then across the North Fork of the Fortymile River to the south bank of Champion Creek and easterly along the south bank of Champion Creek to its confluence with Little Champion Creek, then northeast along the east bank of Little Champion Creek to its headwaters, then northeasterly in a direct line to Mile 140 on the Taylor Highway; 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 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 Hotsprings Dome, then east to the Winter Cat Trail, then along the Cat Trail south to the Old Telegraph Trail at Dunbar, then westerly along the trail to a point where it joins the Tanana River 3 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 only hunt moose by bow and arrow in the Fairbanks Management Area. The Area consists of that portion of Unit 20B bounded by a line from the confluence of Rosie Creek and the Tanana River, northerly along Rosie Creek to Isberg Road, then northeasterly on Isberg Road to Cripple Creek Road, then northeasterly on Cripple Creek Road to the Parks Highway, then north on the Parks Highway to Alder Creek, then westerly to the middle fork of Rosie Creek through section 26 to the Parks Highway, then east along the Parks Highway to Alder Creek, then upstream along Alder Creek to its confluence with Emma Creek, then upstream along Emma Creek to its headwaters, then northerly along the hydrographic divide between Goldstream Creek drainages and Cripple Creek drainages to the summit of Ester Dome, then down Sheep Creek to its confluence with Goldstream Creek, then easterly along Goldstream Creek to Sheep Creek Road, then north

on Sheep Creek Road to Murphy Dome Road, then west on Murphy Dome Road to Old Murphy Dome Road, then east on Old Murphy Dome Road to the Elliot Highway, then south on the Elliot Highway to Goldstream Creek, then easterly along Goldstream Creek to its confluence with First Chance Creek, Davidson Ditch, then southeasterly along the Davidson Ditch to its confluence with the tributary to Goldstream Creek in Section 29, then downstream along the tributary to its confluence with Goldstream Creek, then in a straight line to First Chance Creek, then up First Chance Creek to Tungsten Hill, then southerly along Steele Creek to its confluence with Ruby Creek, then upstream along Ruby Creek to Esro Road, then south on Esro Road to Chena Hot Springs Road, then east on Chena Hot Springs Road to Nordale Road, then south on Nordale Road to the Chena River, to its intersection with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline right of way, then southeasterly along the easterly edge of the Trans-Alaska 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 the 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 from April 15–June 30; you may use bait to hunt wolves on FWS and BLM lands;

(B) You may not use a steel trap, or a snare using cable smaller than 3/32 inch diameter to trap coyotes or wolves in Unit 20E during April and October;

(C) Residents of Units 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 at the request of the Native Village of Tanana only. This three-moose limit is not cumulative with that permitted by the State.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:	
Unit 20A—1 bear	Sept. 1–May 31.
Unit 20E—1 bear	Aug. 10–June 30.
Unit 20, remainder—1 bear	Sept. 1–May 31.
Caribou:	
Unit 20E—1 caribou by joint State/Federal registration permit only. Up to 900 caribou may be taken under a State/Federal harvest quota. During the fall season the harvest will be restricted to 1 bull and the harvest will not exceed 100 caribou between Aug. 10–29. During the winter season, area closures or hunt restrictions may be announced when Nelchina caribou are present in a mix of more than 1 Nelchina caribou to 15 Fortymile caribou, except when the number of caribou present is low enough that less than 50 Nelchina caribou will be harvested regardless of the mixing ratio for the two herds.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Unit 20F—north of the Yukon River—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Unit 20F—east of the Dalton Highway and south of the Yukon River—1 caribou; cow caribou may be taken only from Nov. 1–March 31. During the November 1–March 31 season, a State registration permit is required.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20 Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Moose:	
Unit 20A—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–20.
Unit 20B—that portion within the Minto Flats Management Area—1 bull by Federal registration permit only.	Sept. 1–20. Jan. 10–Feb. 28.
Unit 20B, remainder —1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–20.
Unit 20C—that portion within Denali National Park and Preserve west of the Toklat River, excluding lands within Mount McKinley National Park as it existed prior to December 2, 1980—1 antlered bull; however, white-phased or partial albino (more than 50 percent white) moose may not be taken.	Sept. 1–30. Nov. 15–Dec. 15.
Unit 20C, remainder —1 antlered bull; however, white-phased or partial albino (more than 50 percent white) moose may not be taken.	Sept. 1–30.
Unit 20E—that portion within Yukon–Charley Rivers National Preserve—1 bull	Aug. 20–Sept. 30.
Unit 20E—that portion drained by the Middle Fork of the Fortymile River upstream from and including the Joseph Creek drainage—1 bull.	Aug. 24–Sept. 25.
Unit 20E remainder—1 bull by joint Federal/State registration permit	Aug. 24–Sept. 25.
Unit 20F—that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area—1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit only.	Sept. 1–25.

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 20F, remainder—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–25. Dec. 1–10.
Beaver: Unit 20E—Yukon–Charley Rivers National Preserve—6 beaver per season. Meat from harvested beaver must be salvaged for human consumption.	Sept. 20–May 15.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx:	
Unit 20A, 20B, and that portion of 20C east of the Teklanika River—2 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan 31.
Unit 20E—2 lynx	Nov. 1–Jan 31.
Unit 20, remainder—2 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Muskrat:	
Unit 20E, that portion within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve—No limit	Sept. 20–June 10.
Unit 20C, that portion within Denali National Park and Preserve—25 muskrat	Nov. 1–Jun. 10.
Unit 20, remainder	No open season.
Wolf:	
Unit 20—10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 20C, that portion within Denali National Park and Preserve—1 wolf during the Aug. 10–Oct. 31 period; 5 wolves during the Nov. 1–Apr. 30 period, for a total of 6 wolves for the season.	Aug. 10–Oct. 31. Nov. 1–Apr. 30.
Unit 20C, remainder—10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): Units 20A, 20B, 20C, 20E, and 20F—15 per day, 30 in possession.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow):	
Unit 20—those portions within 5 miles of Alaska Route 5 (Taylor Highway, both to Eagle and the Alaska-Canada boundary) and that portion of Alaska Route 4 (Richardson Highway) south of Delta Junction—20 per day, 40 in possession.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Unit 20, remainder—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver:	
Units 20A, 20B, 20C, and 20F—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Unit 20E—25 beaver per season. Only firearms may be used during Sept. 20–Oct. 31 and Apr. 16–May 15, to take up to 6 beaver. Only traps or snares may be used Nov. 1–Apr. 15. The total annual harvest limit for beaver is 25, of which no more than 6 may be taken by firearm under trapping or hunting regulations. Meat from beaver harvested by firearm must be salvaged for human consumption.	Sept. 20–May 15.
Coyote:	
Unit 20E—No limit	Oct. 15–Apr. 30.
Unit 20, remainder—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx:	
Unit 20A, 20B, and 20C east of the Teklanika River—No limit	Dec. 15–Feb. 15.
Unit 20E—No limit; however, no more than 5 lynx may be taken between Nov. 1 and Nov. 30.	Nov. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 20F and 20C—remainder—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat:	
Unit 20E—No limit	Sept. 20–June 10.
Unit 20, remainder—No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf:	
Unit 20A, 20B, 20C, & 20F—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 30.
Unit 20E—No limit	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.

(21) *Unit 21.*

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

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

(B) Unit 21B 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 Melozitna

River drainage upstream from Grayling Creek;

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

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

(E) Unit 21E 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 at 64°52.58′ N. lat., 157°43.10′ W. long., then northerly to the confluences of the Honhosa and Kateel Rivers at 65°28.42′ N. lat., 157°44.89′ W. long., then northeasterly to the confluences of Billy Hawk Creek and the Huslia River (65°57′ N. lat., 156°41′ W. long.) at 65°56.66′ N. lat., 156°40.81′ W. long., then easterly to the confluence of the forks of the Dakli River at 66°02.56′ N. lat., 156°12.71′ W. long., then easterly to the confluence of McLanes Creek and the Hogatza River at 66°00.31′ N. lat., 155°18.57′ W. long., then southwesterly to the crest of Hochandochtla Mountain at 65°31.87′ N. lat., 154°52.18′ W. long., then southwest to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek at 65°13.00′ N. lat., 156°06.43′ W. long., then southwest to Bishop Rock (Yistletaw) at 64°49.35′ N. lat., 157°21.73′ W. long., then westerly along the north bank of the Yukon River (including Koyukuk Island) to the point of beginning, is closed during moose hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or moose part; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or moose part by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the controlled use area or between a publicly owned airport within the area and points outside the area; all hunters on the Koyukuk River passing the ADF&G-operated check station at Ella's Cabin (15 miles upstream from the Yukon on the Koyukuk River) are required to stop and report to ADF&G personnel at the check station;

(B) The Paradise Controlled Use Area, which consists of that portion of Unit 21 bounded by a line beginning at the old village of Paimiut, then north along the west bank of the Yukon River to Paradise, then northwest to the mouth of Stanstrom Creek on the Bonasila River, then northeast to the mouth of the Anvik River, then along the west bank of the Yukon River to the lower end of Eagle Island (approximately 45 miles north of Grayling), then to the mouth of the Iditarod River, then down the east bank of the Innoko River to its confluence with Paimiut Slough, then south along the east bank of Paimiut Slough to its mouth, and then to the old village of Paimiut, is closed during moose hunting seasons to the use of aircraft for hunting moose, including transportation of any moose hunter or part of moose; however, this does not apply to transportation of a moose hunter or part of moose by aircraft between publicly owned airports in the Controlled Use Area or between a publicly owned airport within the area and points outside the area.

(iii) In Unit 21D, you may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting. Aircraft may not be used 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; and

in the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area, you may also use bait to hunt black bear between September 1 and September 25;

(B) If you have a trapping license, you may use a firearm to take beaver in Unit 21(E) from Nov. 1–June 10;

(C) The residents of Units 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.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:	
Unit 21D—1 bear by State registration permit only	Aug. 10–June 30.
Unit 21, remainder—1 bear	Aug. 10–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 21A—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Dec. 10–Dec. 20.
Unit 21B—that portion north of the Yukon River and downstream from Ukawutni Creek.	No open season.
Unit 21C—the Dulbi and Melozitna River drainages downstream from Big Creek	No open season.
Unit 21B remainder, 21C remainder, and 21E—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Sept. 30.
Unit 21D—north of the Yukon River and east of the Koyukuk River—caribou may be taken during a winter season to be announced by the Refuge Manager of the Koyukuk/Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge Manager and the BLM Central Yukon Field Office Manager, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chairs of the Western Interior Subsistence Regional Advisory Council, and the Middle Yukon and Ruby Fish and Game Advisory Committees.	Winter season to be announced.
Unit 21D, remainder—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	July 1–June 30.
Moose:	
Unit 21B—that part of the Nowitna River drainage downstream from and including the Little Mud River drainage—1 bull. A State registration permit is required from Sept. 5–25. A Federal registration permit is required from Sept. 26–Oct. 1.	Sept. 5–Oct. 1.
Unit 21B—that part of the Nowitna River drainage downstream from and including the Little Mud River drainage—1 antlered bull. A Federal registration permit is required during the 5-day season and will be limited to one per household. The 5-day season may be announced by the Koyukuk/Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge Manager after consultation with the ADF&G and the Chairs of the Western Interior Regional Advisory Council and the Ruby Fish and Game Advisory Committee.	Five-day season to be announced between Dec. 1 and March 31.
Unit 21A and 21B, remainder—1 bull	Aug. 20–Sept. 25. Nov. 1–30.
Unit 21C—1 antlered bull	Sept. 5–25.
Unit 21D—Koyukuk Controlled Use Area—1 bull;	Sep. 1–25.
1 antlerless moose by Federal permit if authorized by announcement by the Koyukuk/Nowitna NWR manager. Harvest of cow moose accompanied by calves is prohibited. A harvestable surplus of cows will be determined for a quota.	Mar. 1–5 season to be announced.
or	
1 antlered bull by Federal permit, if there is no Mar.1–5 season and if authorized by announcement by the Koyukuk/Nowitna NWR manager and BLM Central Yukon field office manager. A harvestable surplus of bulls will be determined for a quota. Announcement for the Mar. and Apr. seasons and harvest quotas will be made after consultation with the ADF&G area biologist and the Chairs of the Western Interior Regional Advisory Council and Middle Yukon and Koyukuk River Fish and Game Advisory Committee.	Apr. 10–15 season to be announced.
Unit 21D, remainder—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only during Sept. 21–25 and the Mar. 1–5 season if authorized jointly by the Koyukuk/Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge Manager and the Central Yukon Field Office Manager, Bureau of Land Management. Harvest of cow moose accompanied by calves is prohibited. During the Aug. 22–31 and Sept. 5–25 seasons, a State registration permit is required. During the Mar. 1–5 season a Federal registration permit is required. Announcement for the antlerless moose seasons and cow quotas will be made after consultation with the ADF&G area biologist and the Chairs of the Western Interior Regional Advisory Council and the Middle Yukon Fish and Game Advisory Committee.	Aug. 22–31. Sept. 5–25. Mar. 1–5 season to be announced.

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 21E—1 moose; however, only bulls may be taken from Aug. 25–Sept. 30	Aug. 25–Sept. 30.
During the Feb. 15–Mar. 15 season a Federal registration permit is required. The permit conditions and any needed closures for the winter season will be announced by the Innoko NWR manager after consultation with the ADF&G area biologist and the Chairs of the Western Interior Regional Advisory Council and the Middle Yukon Fish and Game Advisory Committee as stipulated in a letter of delegation. Moose may not be taken within one-half mile of the Innoko or Yukon River during the winter season.	Feb. 15–Mar. 15.
Beaver:	
Unit 21E—No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Unit 21, remainder	No open season.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: No Limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.

(22) *Unit 22.*

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

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

(C) Unit 22C consists of Norton Sound and Bering Sea drainages from, but excluding, the Topkok Creek drainage to, and including, the Tisuk River drainage, and King and Sledge Islands;

(D) Unit 22D 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 22E 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 if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting. Aircraft may not be used 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, 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;

(D) The taking of one bull moose and up to three musk oxen by the community of Wales is allowed for the celebration of the Kingikmuit Dance Festival under the terms of a Federal registration permit. Permits will be issued to individuals only at the request of the Native Village of Wales. The harvest may only occur within regularly established seasons in Unit 22E. The harvest will count against any established quota for the area;

(E) A Federally qualified subsistence user (recipient) may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take musk oxen on his or her behalf unless the recipient is a member of a community operating under a community harvest system. The designated hunter must get a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients in the course of a season, but have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time, except in Unit 22E where a resident of Wales or Shishmaref acting as a designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients, but have no more than four harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear:	
Unit 22A and 22B—3 bears	Jul. 1–Jun. 30.
Unit 22, remainder	No open season.
Brown Bear:	
Unit 22A, 22B, 22D, and 22E—1 bear by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–May 31.
Unit 22C—1 bear by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–Oct. 31. May 10–25.
Caribou:	
Unit 22B west of Golovin Bay and west of a line along the west bank of the Fish and Niukluk Rivers and excluding the Libby River drainage—5 caribou per day.	Oct. 1–Apr. 30. May 1–Sept. 30, a season may be opened by announcement by the Anchorage Field Office Manager of the BLM, in consultation with ADF&G.
Units 22A, 22B remainder, that portion of Unit 22D in the Kougaruk, Kuzitrin (excluding the Pilgrim River drainage), American, and Agiapuk River Drainages, and Unit 22E, that portion east of and including the Sanaguich River drainage—5 caribou per day; cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	July 1–June 30.
Moose:	
Unit 22A—that portion north of and including the Tagoomenik and Shaktoolik River drainages—1 bull. Federal public lands are closed to hunting except by residents of Unit 22A hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 1–Sept. 30.
Unit 22A—that portion in the Unalakleet drainage and all drainages flowing into Norton Sound north of the Golsovia River drainage and south of the Tagoomenik and Shaktoolik River drainages—Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose, except that residents of Unalakleet, hunting under these regulations, may take 1 bull by Federal registration permit, administered by the BLM Anchorage Field Office with the authority to close the season in consultation with ADF&G.	Aug. 15–Sept. 14
Unit 22A, remainder—1 bull. However, during the period Jan.1—Feb. 15, only an antlered bull may be taken. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Unit 22A hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 1–Sept. 30. Jan. 1–Feb. 15
Unit 22B—west of the Darby Mountains—1 bull by State registration permit. Quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Anchorage Field Office Manager of the BLM, in consultation with NPS and ADF&G. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	Sept. 1–14.
Unit 22B—west of the Darby Mountains—1 bull by either Federal or State registration permit. Quotas and any needed season closures will be announced by the Anchorage Field Office Manager of the BLM, in consultation with NPS, and ADF&G. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of White Mountain and Golovin hunting under these regulations.	Jan. 1–31.
Unit 22B, remainder—1 bull	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 22C—1 antlered bull	Sept. 1–14.

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 22D—that portion within the Kougarok, Kuzitrin, and Pilgrim River drainages—1 bull by State registration permit. Quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Anchorage Field Office Manager of the BLM, in consultation with NPS and ADF&G. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Units 22D and 22C hunting under these regulations.	Sept. 1–14.
Unit 22D—that portion west of the Tisuk River drainage and Canyon Creek—1 bull by State registration permit. Quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Anchorage Field Office Manager of the BLM, in consultation with NPS and ADF&G.	Sept. 1–14.
Unit 22D—that portion west of the Tisuk River drainage and Canyon Creek—1 bull by Federal registration permit. Quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Anchorage Field Office Manager of the BLM, in consultation with NPS and ADF&G. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Units 22D and 22C hunting under these regulations.	Dec. 1–31.
Unit 22D, remainder—1 bull	Aug. 10–Sept. 14. Oct. 1–Nov. 30.
Unit 22D, remainder—1 moose; however, no person may take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf.	Dec. 1–31.
Unit 22D, remainder—1 antlered bull	Jan. 1–31.
Unit 22E—1 antlered bull. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Musk ox:	
Unit 22B—1 bull by Federal permit or State permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of musk ox except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations. Annual harvest quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Anchorage Field Office Manager of the BLM, in consultation with NPS and ADF&G.	Aug.1–Mar. 15.
Unit 22D—that portion west of the Tisuk River drainage and Canyon Creek—1 musk ox by Federal permit or State permit; however, cows may only be taken during the period Jan. 1–Mar. 15. Annual harvest quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Parklands in consultation with ADF&G and BLM.	Sept.1–Mar. 15.
Unit 22D, that portion within the Kuzitrin River drainages—1 musk ox by Federal permit or State permit; however, cows may only be taken during the period Jan. 1–Mar. 15. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of musk ox except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations. Annual harvest quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Superintendent of the Bering Land Bridge National Preserve in consultation with ADF&G and BLM.	Aug.1–Mar. 15.
Unit 22D, remainder—1 musk ox by Federal permit or State permit; however, cows may only be taken during the period Jan. 1–Mar. 15. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of musk ox except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations. Annual harvest quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Parklands in consultation with ADF&G and BLM.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 22E—1 musk ox by Federal permit or State permit. Annual harvest quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Parklands in consultation with ADF&G and BLM.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 22, remainder	No open season.
Beaver:	
Unit 22A, 22B, 22D, and 22E—50 beaver	Nov. 1–June 10.
Unit 22, remainder	No open season.
Coyote	No open season.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	Sept. 1–Apr. 15.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Marten:	
Unit 22A and 22B—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Unit 22, remainder	No open season.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolverine: 3 wolverines	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow):	
Unit 22A and 22B east of and including the Niukluk River drainage—40 per day, 80 in possession.	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 22E—20 per day, 40 in possession	July 15–May 15
Unit 22, remainder—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver:	
Unit 22A, 22B, 22D, and 22E—50 beaver	Nov. 1–June 10.

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 22C.	No open season.
Coyote:	No open season.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.

(23) *Unit 23.*

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

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

(A) 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 for the period August 15–September 30. The Area 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. This closure 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) [Reserved]

(iii) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting. Aircraft may not be used 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 take caribou from a boat moving under power in Unit 23;

(B) In addition to other restrictions on method of take found in this § 100.26, 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 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 only one recipient in the course of a season and may have both his and the recipients' harvest limits in his/her possession at the same 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;

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

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: Unit 23—1 bear by State registration permit	Aug. 1–May 31.
Caribou: 15 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30	July 1–June 30.
Sheep:	
Unit 23—south of Rabbit Creek, Kiyak Creek, and the Noatak River, and west of the Cutler and Redstone Rivers (Baird Mountains)—1 sheep by Federal registration permit. The total allowable harvest of sheep is 21, of which 15 may be rams and 6 may be ewes. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of sheep except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 10–April 30. If the allowable harvest levels are reached before the regular season closing date, the Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Parklands will announce an early closure.
Unit 23—north of Rabbit Creek, Kiyak Creek, and the Noatak River, and west of the Aniuk River (DeLong Mountains)—1 sheep by Federal registration permit. The total allowable harvest of sheep for the DeLong Mountains is 8, of which 5 may be rams and 3 may be ewes.	Aug. 10–April 30. If the allowable harvest levels are reached before the regular season closing date, the Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Parklands will announce an early closure.
Unit 23, remainder (Schwatka Mountains)—1 ram with 7/8 curl or larger horn	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Unit 23, remainder (Schwatka Mountains)—1 sheep	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Moose:	
Unit 23—that portion north and west of and including the Singoalik River drainage, and all lands draining into the Kukpuk and Ipewik Rivers—1 moose; no person may take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf.	July 1–Mar. 31.
Unit 23—that portion lying within the Noatak River drainage—1 moose; however, antlerless moose may be taken only from Nov. 1–Mar. 31; no person may take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf.	Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Unit 23, remainder—1 moose; no person may take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf.	Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Musk ox:	
Unit 23—south of Kotzebue Sound and west of and including the Buckland River drainage—1 bull by Federal permit or State permit.	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
or	
1 musk ox by Federal permit or State permit	Jan. 1–Mar. 15.
Federal public lands are closed to the taking of musk ox except by Federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations. Annual harvest quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Parklands, in consultation with ADF&G and BLM.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 23—Cape Krusenstern National Monument—1 bull by Federal permit. Annual harvest quotas and any needed closures will be announced by the Superintendent of Western Arctic National Parklands. Cape Krusenstern National Monument is closed to the taking of musk oxen except by resident zone community members with permanent residence within the Monument or the immediately adjacent Napaktuktuk Mountain area, south of latitude 67°05′ N and west of longitude 162°30′ W hunting under these regulations.	
Unit 23, remainder	No open season.
Beaver: No limit	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Sept. 1–Mar.15.
Hare: (Snowshoe and Tundra) No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: 15 wolves	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	July 1–June 30
Grouse (Spruce and Ruffed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock, Willow, and White-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver:	
Unit 23—the Kobuk and Selawik River drainages—50 beaver	July 1–June 30.
Unit 23, remainder—30 beaver	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.

(24) *Unit 24.*

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

(A) Unit 24A consists of the Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from but not including the Harriet Creek and North Fork Koyukuk River drainages, to the South Fork of the Koyukuk River drainage upstream from Squaw Creek, the Jim River Drainage, the Fish Creek drainage upstream from and including the Bonanza Creek drainage, to the 1,410 ft. peak of the hydrologic divide with the northern fork of the Kanuti Chalatna River at N. Lat. 66°33.303′ W. Long. 151°03.637′ and following the unnamed northern fork of the Kanuti Chalatna Creek to the confluence of the southern fork of the Kanuti Chalatna River at N. Lat.66°27.090′ W. Long. 151 °23.841′, 4.2 miles SSW (194 degrees true) of Clawanmenka Lake and following the unnamed southern fork of the Kanuti Chalatna Creek to the hydrologic divide with the Kanuti River drainage at N. Lat. 66°19.789′ W. Long. 151°10.102′, 3.0 miles ENE (79 degrees true) from the 2,055 ft. peak on that divide, and the Kanuti River drainage upstream from the confluence of an unnamed creek at N. Lat. 66°13.050′ W. Long. 151 °05.864′, 0.9 miles SSE (155 degrees true) of a 1,980 ft. peak on that divide, and following that unnamed creek to the Unit 24 boundary on the hydrologic divide to the Ray River drainage at N. Lat. 66°03.827′ W. Long. 150°49.988′ at the 2,920 ft. peak of that divide;

(B) Unit 24B consists of the Koyukuk River Drainage upstream from Dog Island to the Subunit 24A boundary;

(C) Unit 24C consists of the Hogatza River Drainage, the Koyukuk River Drainage upstream from Batza River on the north side of the Koyukuk River and upstream from and including the Indian River Drainage on the south side of the Koyukuk River to the Subunit 24B boundary;

(D) Unit 24D consists of the remainder of Unit 24.

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

(A) You may not use firearms, snowmobiles, licensed highway vehicles, or motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats, in the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, which consists of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending 5 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, and Stevens Village, and residents living within the Corridor may use firearms within the Corridor 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 Unit 21s and 24 bounded by a line from the north bank of the Yukon River at Koyukuk at 64°52.58′ N. lat.,157°43.10′ W. long., then northerly to the confluences of the Honhosa and Kateel Rivers at 65°28.42′ N. lat., 157°44.89′ W. long., then northeasterly to the confluences of Billy Hawk Creek and the Huslia River (65°57′ N. lat., 156°41′ W. long.) at 65°56.66′ N. lat., 156°40.81′ W. long., then easterly to the confluence of the forks of the Dakli River at 66°02.56′ N. lat., 156°12.71′ W. long., then easterly to the confluence of McLanes Creek and the Hogatza

River at 66°00.31′ N. lat., 155°18.57′ W. long., then southwesterly to the crest of Hochandochtla Mountain at 65°31.87′ N. lat., 154°52.18′ W. long., then southwest to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek at 65°13.00′ N. lat., 156°06.43′ W. long., then southwest to Bishop Rock (Yistletaw) at 64°49.35′ N. lat., 157°21.73′ W. long., 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.

(iii) You may hunt brown bear by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting. You may not use aircraft 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 prohibition 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; and in the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area, you may also use bait to hunt black bear between September 1 and September 25;

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

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear: Unit 24—1 bear by State registration permit	Aug. 10–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 24—that portion south of the south bank of the Kanuti River, upstream from and including that portion of the Kanuti-Kilolitna River drainage, bounded by the southeast bank of the Kodosin–Nolitna Creek, then downstream along the east bank of the Kanuti–Kilolitna River to its confluence with the Kanuti River—1 caribou.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Unit 24, remainder—5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	July 1–June 30.
Sheep:	
Unit 24A and 24B—(Anaktuvuk Pass residents only)—that portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—community harvest quota of 60 sheep, no more than 10 of which may be ewes and a daily possession limit of 3 sheep per person, no more than 1 of which may be a ewe.	July 15–Dec. 31.
Unit 24A and 24B—(excluding Anaktuvuk Pass residents)—that portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—3 sheep.	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Unit 24A—except that portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—1 ram with 7/8 curl or larger horn by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 20–Sept. 30.
Unit 24, remainder—1 ram with 7/8 curl or larger horn	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Moose:	
Unit 24A—1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit	Aug. 25–Oct. 1.
Unit 24B—that portion within the John River Drainage—1 moose	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 24B—Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge and BLM lands—1 antlered bull. A federal registration permit is required for the Sep. 26–Oct. 1 period.	Dec. 15–Apr. 15 (until Jun. 30, 2014).
A Federal registration permit is required for the Dec.15–Apr. 15 season for the Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge and BLM lands that are within the Koyukuk River drainage upstream of the Henshaw Creek drainage and upstream of and including the Bonanza Creek drainage.	
Federal public lands in the Kanuti Controlled Use Area, as described in Federal regulations, are closed to taking of moose, except by Federally qualified subsistence users of Unit 24, Koyukuk, and Galena hunting under these regulations.	
Unit 24B, remainder 1 antlered bull. A Federal registration permit is required for the Sept. 26–Oct. 1 period.	Aug. 25–Oct. 1.
Unit 24C and 24D—that portion within the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area and Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge—1 bull.	Sep. 1–25.

Harvest limits	Open season
1 antlerless moose by Federal permit if authorized by announcement by the Koyukuk/Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge Manager and BLM Field Office Manager Central Yukon Field Office. Harvest of cow moose accompanied by calves is prohibited. A harvestable surplus of cows will be determined for a quota.	Mar. 1–5 to be announced.
or	or
1 antlered bull by Federal permit, if there is no Mar. 1–5 season and if authorized by announcement by the Koyukuk/Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge Manager and BLM Field Office Manager Central Yukon Field Office. Harvest of cow moose accompanied by calves is prohibited. Announcement for the Mar. and Apr. seasons and harvest quotas will be made after consultation with the ADF&G Area Biologist and the Chairs of the Western Interior Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council, and the Middle Yukon and Koyukuk River Fish and Game Advisory Committees.	Apr. 10–15 to be announced.
Unit 24C, remainder and Unit 24D, remainder—1 antlered bull. During the Sept. 5–Sept. 25 season, a State registration permit is required.	Aug. 25–Oct. 1.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Wolf: 15 wolves; however, no more than 5 wolves may be taken prior to Nov. 1	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 5 wolverine; however, no more than 1 wolverine may be taken prior to Nov. 1	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.

(25) *Unit 25.*

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

(A) Unit 25A 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 25B 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 25C consists of drainages into the south bank of the Yukon River upstream from Circle to the Subunit 20E boundary, the Birch Creek drainage upstream from the Steese Highway bridge (milepost 147), the Preacher Creek drainage upstream from and including the Rock Creek drainage, and the Beaver Creek drainage upstream from and including the Moose Creek drainage;

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

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

(A) You may not use firearms, snowmobiles, licensed highway vehicles or motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats in the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, which consists of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending 5 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 only for subsistence taking of wildlife;

(B) The Arctic Village Sheep Management Area consists of that portion of Unit 25A 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 northeasterly approximately 62 miles along the divide to the head waters of the most northerly tributary of Red Sheep Creek then follows southerly along the divide designating the eastern extreme of the Red Sheep Creek drainage then to the confluence of Red Sheep Creek and the East Fork Chandalar River.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30 and between August 1 and September 25; you may use bait to hunt wolves on FWS and BLM lands;

(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 25D 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, and 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 25D west;

(*4*) Any moose taken under this provision counts against the annual quota of 60 bulls.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear:	
3 bears	Jul. 1–Jun. 30.
or 3 bears by State community harvest permit	Jul. 1–Jun. 30.
Brown Bear:	
Units 25A and 25B—1 bear	Aug. 10–Jun. 30.
Unit 25C—1 bear	Sept. 1–May 31.
Unit 25D—1 bear	Jul. 1–Jun. 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 25A—in those portions west of the east bank of the East Fork of the Chandalar River extending from its confluence with the Chandalar River upstream to Guilbeau Pass and north of the south bank of the mainstem of the Chandalar River at its confluence with the East Fork Chandalar River west (and north of the south bank) along the West Fork Chandalar River—10 caribou. However, only bulls may be taken May 16–Jun. 30.	Jul. 1–Jun. 30

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 25C—that portion west of the east bank of the mainstem of Preacher Creek to its confluence with American Creek, then west of the east bank of American Creek—1 caribou; however, cow caribou may be taken only from Nov. 1–Mar. 31. However, during the November 1–March 31 season, a State registration permit is required.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20. Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Unit 25C, remainder—1 caribou by joint Federal/State registration permit only. During the fall season the harvest will be restricted to 1 bull and the harvest will not exceed 100 caribou between Aug. 10–29. Up to 600 caribou may be taken under a State/Federal harvest quota.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Unit 25D—that portion of Unit 25D drained by the west fork of the Dall River west of 150° W. long.—1 bull.	Aug. 10–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–31.
Unit 25A remainder, 25B, and Unit 25D, remainder—10 caribou	July 1–Apr. 30.
Sheep:	
Unit 25A—that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area	No open season.
Units 25A—Arctic Village Sheep Management Area—2 rams by Federal registration permit only. Federal public lands, except the drainages of Red Sheep Creek and Cane Creek during the period of Aug. 10–Sept. 20, are closed to the taking of sheep except by rural Alaska residents of Arctic Village, Venetie, Fort Yukon, Kaktovik, and Chalkyitsik hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 25A, remainder—3 sheep by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Moose:	
Unit 25A—1 antlered bull	Aug. 25–Sept. 25. Dec. 1–10.
Unit 25B—that portion within Yukon-Charley National Preserve—1 bull	Aug. 20–Sept. 30.
Unit 25B—that portion within the Porcupine River drainage upstream from, but excluding the Coleen River drainage—1 antlered bull.	Aug. 25–Sept. 30. Dec. 1–10.
Unit 25B—that portion, other than Yukon-Charley National Preserve, draining into the north bank of the Yukon River upstream from and including the Kandik River drainage, including the islands in the Yukon River—1 antlered bull.	Sept. 5–30. Dec. 1–15.
Unit 25B, remainder—1 antlered bull	Aug. 25–Sept. 25. Dec. 1–15.
Unit 25C—1 antlered bull	Aug. 20–Sep. 30.
Unit 25D (west)—that portion lying west of a line extending from the Unit 25D boundary on Preacher Creek, then downstream along Preacher Creek, Birch Creek and Lower Mouth of Birch Creek to the Yukon River, then downstream along the north bank of the Yukon River (including islands) to the confluence of the Hadweenzic River, then upstream along the west bank of the Hadweenzic River to the confluence of Forty and One-Half Mile Creek, then upstream along Forty and One-Half Mile Creek to Nelson Mountain on the Unit 25D boundary—1 bull by a Federal registration permit. Permits will be available in the following villages: Beaver (25 permits), Birch Creek (10 permits), and Stevens Village (25 permits). Permits for residents of 25D (west) who do not live in one of the three villages will be available by contacting the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge Office in Fairbanks or a local Refuge Information Technician. Moose hunting on public land in Unit 25D (west) is closed at all times except for residents of Unit 25D (west) hunting under these regulations. The moose season will be closed by announcement of the Refuge Manager Yukon Flats NWR when 60 moose have been harvested in the entirety (from Federal and non-Federal lands) of Unit 25D (west).	Aug. 25–Feb. 28.
Unit 25D, remainder—1 antlered moose	Aug. 25–Oct. 1. Dec. 1–20.
Beaver:	
Unit 25A, 25B, and 25D—1 beaver per day; 1 in possession	Apr. 16–Oct. 31.
Unit 25C	No open season.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx:	
Unit 25C—2 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 25, remainder—2 lynx	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat:	
Unit 25B and 25C, that portion within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve—No limit.	Nov. 1–June 10.
Unit 25, remainder	No open season.
Wolf:	
Unit 25A—No limit	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 25, remainder—10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (Spruce, Ruffed, and Sharp-tailed):	
Unit 25C—15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Unit 25, remainder—15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow):	

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 25C—those portions within 5 miles of Route 6 (Steese Highway)—20 per day, 40 in possession.	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Unit 25, remainder—20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Beaver:	
Unit 25C—No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Unit 25—remainder—50 beaver	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine:	
Unit 25C—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Unit 25, remainder—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.

(26) *Unit 26*.

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

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

(B) Unit 26B consists of that portion of Unit 26 east of Unit 26A, 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 26C consists of the remainder of Unit 26.

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

(A) You may not use aircraft in any manner for moose hunting, including transportation of moose hunters or parts of moose during the periods July. 1–Sept. 14 and Jan. 1–Mar. 31 in Unit 26A; however, this does not apply to transportation of moose hunters, their gear, or moose parts by aircraft between publicly owned airports;

(B) You may not use firearms, snowmobiles, licensed highway vehicles or motorized vehicles, except aircraft and boats, in the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area, which consists of those portions of Units 20, 24, 25, and 26 extending 5 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 only for subsistence taking of wildlife.

(iii) You may hunt brown bear in Unit 26A by State registration permit in lieu of a resident tag if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting. You may not use aircraft 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 take caribou from a boat moving under power in Unit 26;

(B) In addition to other restrictions on method of take found in this § 100.26, 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 or musk ox 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 only one recipient in the course of a season and may have both his and the recipient's harvest limits in his/her possession at the same time.

Harvest limits	Open season
HUNTING	
Black Bear: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Brown Bear:	
Unit 26A—1 bear by State registration permit	July 1–May 31.
Unit 26B—1 bear	Sept. 1–May 31.
Unit 26C—1 bear	Aug. 10–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 26A—10 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken May 16–June 30.	July 1–June 30.
Unit 26B—10 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may be taken only from Oct. 1–Apr. 30.	July 1–June 30.
Unit 26C—10 caribou per day	July 1–Apr. 30.
(You may not transport more than 5 caribou per regulatory year from Unit 26 except to the community of Anaktuvuk Pass.	
Sheep:	
Unit 26A and 26B—(Anaktuvuk Pass residents only)—that portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—community harvest quota of 60 sheep, no more than 10 of which may be ewes and a daily possession limit of 3 sheep per person, no more than 1 of which may be a ewe.	July 15–Dec. 31.
Unit 26A—(excluding Anaktuvuk Pass residents)—those portions within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—3 sheep.	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Unit 26A—that portion west of Howard Pass and the Etivluk River (DeLong Mountains)—1 sheep by Federal registration permit. The total allowable harvest of sheep for the DeLong Mountains is 8, of which 5 may be rams and 3 may be ewes. If the allowable harvest levels are reached before the regular season closing date, the Superintendent of the Western Arctic National Parklands will announce an early closure.	Aug. 10–April 30.
Unit 26B—that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area—1 ram with 7/8 curl or larger horn by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Unit 26A, remainder and 26B, remainder—including the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve—1 ram with 7/8 curl or larger horn.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20.
Unit 26C—3 sheep per regulatory year; the Aug. 10–Sept. 20 season is restricted to 1 ram with 7/8 curl or larger horn. A Federal registration permit is required for the Oct. 1–Apr. 30 season.	Aug. 10–Sept. 20. Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Moose:	
Unit 26A—that portion of the Colville River drainage upstream from and including the Anaktuvuk River drainage—1 bull.	Aug. 1–Sept. 14.
Unit 26A—that portion of the Colville River drainage upstream from and including the Anaktuvuk River drainage—1 moose; however, you may not take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf.	Feb. 15–Apr. 15.
Unit 26A—that portion west of 156°00′ W. longitude excluding the Colville River drainage. 1 moose, however, you may not take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf.	July 1–Sept. 14.
Unit 26A, remainder—1 bull	Aug. 1–Sept. 14.
Unit 26B, excluding the Canning River drainage—1 bull	Sept. 1–14.
Units 26B, remainder and 26C—1 moose by Federal registration permit by residents of Kaktovik only. The harvest quota is 3 moose (2 antlered bulls and 1 of either sex), provided that no more than 2 antlered bulls may be harvested from Unit 26C and cows may not be harvested from Unit 26C. You may not take a cow accompanied by a calf in Unit 26B. Only 3 Federal registration permits will be issued. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by a Kaktovik resident holding a Federal registration permit and hunting under these regulations.	Jul. 1–Mar. 31.

Harvest limits	Open season
Musk ox: Unit 26C—1 bull by Federal registration permit only. The number of permits that may be issued only to the residents of the village of Kaktovik will not exceed three percent (3%) of the number of musk oxen counted in Unit 26C during a pre-calving census. Public lands are closed to the taking of musk ox, except by rural Alaska residents of the village of Kaktovik hunting under these regulations.	Jul. 15–Mar. 31.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): 2 foxes	Sept. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases):	
Units 26A and 26B—10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Sept. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 26C—10 foxes	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Hare (Snowshoe and Tundra): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: 15 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 5 wolverine	Sept. 1–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (Rock and Willow): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
TRAPPING	
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Arctic (Blue and White Phase): No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Red (including Cross, Black and Silver Phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.

[75 FR 37934, June 30, 2010]

§ 100.27 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, except as modified by regulations in paragraph (e) of this section. 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.

(3) You may not possess, transport, give, receive, or barter subsistence-taken fish or their parts that have been taken contrary to Federal law or regulation or State law or regulation (unless superseded by regulations in this part).

(b) *Methods, means, and general restrictions*. (1) Unless otherwise specified in this section or under terms of a required subsistence fishing permit (as may be modified by regulations in this section), 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) Troll gear;
(vii) A fish wheel;
(viii) A trawl;
(ix) A pot;
(x) A longline;
(xi) A fyke net;
(xii) A lead;
(xiii) A herring pound;
(xiv) A dip net;
(xv) Jigging gear;
(xvi) A mechanical jigging machine;
(xvii) A handline;
(xviii) A cast net;
(xix) A rod and reel; and
(xx) 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 6 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 6 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 paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, 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 6 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 saltwater, 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 6 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) Except as otherwise provided for in this section, you may not obstruct more than one-half the width of any stream with any gear used to take fish for subsistence uses.

(5) You may not use live nonindigenous fish as bait.

(6) You must have your first initial, last name, and address plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of your fish wheel facing midstream of the river.

(7) You may use kegs or buoys of any color but red on any permitted gear, except in the following areas where kegs or buoys of any color, including red, may be used:

(i) Yukon–Northern Area; and

(ii) Kuskokwim Area.

(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) *Transactions between rural residents.* Rural residents may exchange in customary trade subsistence-harvested fish, their parts, or their eggs, legally taken under the regulations in this part, for cash from other rural residents. The Board may recognize regional differences and regulates customary trade differently for separate regions of the State.

(i) Bristol Bay Fishery Management Area—The total cash value per household of salmon taken within Federal jurisdiction in the Bristol Bay Fishery Management Area and exchanged in customary trade to rural residents may not exceed $500.00 annually.

(ii) Upper Copper River District—The total number of salmon per household taken within the Upper Copper River District and exchanged in customary trade to rural residents may not exceed 50 percent of the annual harvest of salmon by the household. No more than 50 percent of the annual household limit may be sold under paragraphs (b)(11) and (12) of this section when taken together. These customary trade sales must be immediately recorded on a customary trade recordkeeping form. The recording requirement and the responsibility to ensure

the household limit is not exceeded rests with the seller.

(12) *Transactions between a rural resident and others.* In customary trade, a rural resident may trade fish, their parts, or their eggs, legally taken under the regulations in this part, for cash from individuals other than rural residents if the individual who purchases the fish, their parts, or their eggs uses them for personal or family consumption. If you are not a rural resident, you may not sell fish, their parts, or their eggs taken under the regulations in this part. The Board may recognize regional differences and regulates customary trade differently for separate regions of the State.

(i) Bristol Bay Fishery Management Area—The total cash value per household of salmon taken within Federal jurisdiction in the Bristol Bay Fishery Management Area and exchanged in customary trade between rural residents and individuals other than rural residents may not exceed $400.00 annually. These customary trade sales must be immediately recorded on a customary trade recordkeeping form. The recording requirement and the responsibility to ensure the household limit is not exceeded rest with the seller.

(ii) Upper Copper River District—The total cash value of salmon per household taken within the Upper Copper River District and exchanged in customary trade between rural residents and individuals other than rural residents may not exceed $500.00 annually. No more than 50 percent of the annual household limit may be sold under paragraphs (b)(11) and (12) of this section when taken together. These customary trade sales must be immediately recorded on a customary trade recordkeeping form. The recording requirement and the responsibility to ensure the household limit is not exceeded rest with the seller.

(13) *No sale to, nor purchase by, fisheries businesses.*

(i) You may not sell fish, their parts, or their eggs taken under the regulations in this part to any individual, business, or organization required to be licensed as a fisheries business under Alaska Statute AS 43.75.011 (commercial limited-entry permit or crew license holders excluded) or to any other business as defined under Alaska Statute 43.70.110(1) as part of its business transactions.

(ii) If you are required to be licensed as a fisheries business under Alaska Statute AS 43.75.011 (commercial limited-entry permit or crew license holders excluded) or are a business as defined under Alaska Statute 43.70.110(1), you may not purchase, receive, or sell fish, their parts, or their eggs taken under the regulations in this part as part of your business transactions.

(14) Except as provided elsewhere in this section, you may not take rainbow/steelhead trout.

(15) You may not use fish taken for subsistence use or under subsistence regulations in this part as bait for commercial or sport fishing purposes.

(16) 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 possession 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) Except as otherwise provided for in this section, 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 are the same as for taking fish under State of Alaska subsistence fishing regulations in those same areas. If the State does not have a specific subsistence season and/or harvest limit for that particular species, the limit shall be the same as for taking fish under State of Alaska sport fishing regulations.

(17) 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.

(18) Provisions on ADF&G subsistence fishing permits that are more restrictive or in conflict with the provisions contained in this section do not apply to Federal subsistence users.

(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 harvest 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.

(20) The taking of fish from waters within Federal jurisdiction is authorized outside of published open seasons or harvest limits if the harvested fish will be used for food in traditional or religious ceremonies that are part of funerary or mortuary cycles, including memorial potlatches, provided that:

(i) Prior to attempting to take fish, the person (or designee) or Tribal Government organizing the ceremony contacts the appropriate Federal fisheries manager to provide the nature of the ceremony, the parties and/or clans involved, the species and the number of fish to be taken, and the Federal waters from which the harvest will occur;

(ii) The taking does not violate recognized principles of fisheries conservation, and uses the methods and means allowable for the particular species published in the applicable Federal regulations (the Federal fisheries manager will establish the number, species, or place of taking if necessary for conservation purposes);

(iii) Each person who takes fish under this section must, as soon as practical, and not more than 15 days after the harvest, submit a written report to the appropriate Federal fisheries manager, specifying the harvester's name and address, the number and species of fish taken, and the date and locations of the taking; and

(iv) No permit is required for taking under this section; however, the harvester must be eligible to harvest the resource under Federal regulations.

(c) *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 (d) 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 must record, prior to leaving the fishing site, 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 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. You must also return any tags or transmitters that have been attached to fish for management and conservation purposes.

(d) *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.

(e) *Fishery management area restrictions.* (1) *Kotzebue Area.* The Kotzebue 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 stretched-mesh size larger than 7 inches.

(iv) You may not obstruct more than one-half the width of a stream, creek, or slough with any gear used to take fish for subsistence uses, except from May 15 to July 15 and August 15 to October 31 when taking whitefish or pike in streams, creeks, or sloughs within the Kobuk River drainage and from May 15 to October 31 in the Selawik River drainage. Only one gillnet 100 feet or less in length with a stretched-mesh size from 2½ to 4½ inches may be used per site. You must check your net at least once in every 24-hour period.

(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 Point Romanof, including those waters of Alaska surrounding St. Lawrence Island and those waters draining into the Bering Sea.

(i) Unless otherwise restricted in this section, you may take fish at any time in the Port Clarence District.

(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 fishermen, you may not fish for subsistence purposes during the weekly closures of the State commercial salmon fishing season, except that from July 15 through August 1, you may take salmon for subsistence purposes 7 days per week in the Unalakleet and Shaktoolik River drainages with gillnets which have a stretched-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 a.m. Monday until 8 p.m. Saturday.

(C) Federal public waters of the Unalakleet River, upstream from the mouth of the Chirosky River, are closed to the taking of Chinook salmon from July 1 to July 31, by all users. The BLM field manager is authorized to open the closed area to Federally qualified subsistence users or to all users when run strength warrants.

(iii) You may take salmon only by gillnets, beach seines, fish wheel, 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 gillnet.

(3) *Yukon–Northern Area.* The Yukon–Northern Area includes all waters of Alaska between the latitude of Point Romanof 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° West longitude, including those waters draining into the Arctic Ocean and the Chukchi Sea.

(i) Unless otherwise restricted in this section, you may take fish in the Yukon–Northern Area at any time. In those locations where subsistence fishing permits are required, only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year. You may subsistence fish for salmon with rod and reel in the Yukon River drainage 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, unless rod and reel are specifically otherwise restricted in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(ii) For the Yukon River drainage, Federal subsistence fishing schedules, openings, closings, and fishing methods are the same as those issued for the subsistence taking of fish under Alaska Statutes (AS 16.05.060), unless superseded by a Federal Special Action.

(iii) In the following locations, you may take salmon during the open weekly fishing periods of the State commercial salmon fishing season and may not take them for 24 hours before the opening of the State commercial salmon fishing season:

(A) In District 4, excluding the Koyukuk River drainage;

(B) In Subdistricts 4B and 4C from June 15 through September 30, salmon

may be taken from 6 p.m. Sunday until 6 p.m. Tuesday and from 6 p.m. Wednesday until 6 p.m. Friday;

(C) In District 6, excluding the Kantishna River drainage, salmon may be taken from 6 p.m. Friday until 6 p.m. Wednesday.

(iv) During any State commercial salmon fishing season closure of greater than 5 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 p.m. Friday until 6 p.m. Sunday;

(B) In District 5, excluding the Tozitna River drainage and Subdistrict 5D, salmon may not be taken from 6 p.m. Sunday until 6 p.m. Tuesday.

(v) 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.

(vi) In Districts 1, 2, 3, and Subdistrict 4A, 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 State commercial salmon fishing season.

(vii) In Districts 1, 2, and 3:

(A) After the opening of the State commercial salmon fishing season through July 15, you may not take salmon for subsistence for 18 hours immediately before, during, and for 12 hours after each State 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 State commercial salmon fishing period.

(viii) In Subdistrict 4A after the opening of the State commercial salmon fishing season, you may not take salmon for subsistence for 12 hours immediately before, during, and for 12 hours after each State commercial salmon fishing period; however, you may take Chinook salmon during the State commercial fishing season, with drift gillnet gear only, from 6 p.m. Sunday until 6 p.m. Tuesday and from 6 p.m. Wednesday until 6 p.m. Friday.

(ix) You may not subsistence fish in the following drainages located north of the main Yukon River:

(A) Kanuti River upstream from a point 5 miles downstream of the State highway crossing;

(B) Bonanza Creek;

(C) Jim River including Prospect and Douglas Creeks.

(x) You may not subsistence fish in the Delta River.

(xi) In Beaver Creek downstream from the confluence of Moose Creek, a gillnet with mesh size not to exceed 3-inches stretch-measure may be used from June 15 through September 15. You may subsistence fish for all non-salmon species but may not target salmon during this time period (retention of salmon taken incidentally to non-salmon directed fisheries is allowed). From the mouth of Nome Creek downstream to the confluence of Moose Creek, only rod and reel may be used. From the mouth of Nome Creek downstream to the confluence of O'Brien Creek, the daily harvest and possession limit is 5 grayling; from the mouth of O'Brien Creek downstream to the confluence of Moose Creek, the daily harvest and possession limit is 10 grayling. The Nome Creek drainage of Beaver Creek is closed to subsistence fishing for grayling.

(xii) You may not subsistence fish in the Toklat River drainage from August 15 through May 15.

(xiii) You may take salmon only by gillnet, beach seine, fish wheel, or rod and reel, subject to the restrictions set forth in this section.

(A) In the Yukon River drainage, you may not take salmon for subsistence fishing using gillnets with stretched mesh larger than 7.5 inches.

(B) [*Reserved*].

(xiv) In District 4, if you are a commercial fisherman, you may not take salmon for subsistence purposes during the State commercial salmon fishing season using gillnets with stretched-mesh larger than 6 inches after a date specified by ADF&G emergency order issued between July 10 and July 31.

(xv) In Districts 4, 5, and 6, you may not take salmon for subsistence purposes by drift gillnets, except as follows:

(A) In Subdistrict 4A upstream from the mouth of Stink Creek, you may take Chinook 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 4A downstream from the mouth of Stink Creek, you may take Chinook salmon by drift gillnets less than 150 feet in length from June 10 through July 14;

(C) In the Yukon River mainstem, Subdistricts 4B and 4C with a Federal subsistence fishing permit, you may take Chinook salmon during the weekly subsistence fishing opening(s) by drift gillnets no more than 150 feet long and no more than 35 meshes deep, from June 10 through July 14.

(xvi) Unless otherwise specified in this section, you may take fish other than salmon 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 State 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.

(C) In Districts 4, 5, and 6, you may not set subsistence fishing gear within 200 feet of other operating commercial use, personal use, or subsistence fishing gear except that, at the site approximately 1 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 4 miles upstream from Anvik, there is no minimum distance requirement between fish wheels.

(D) During the State 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.

(E) In Birch Creek, gillnet mesh size may not exceed 3-inches stretch-measure from June 15 through September 15.

(xvii) In District 4, from September 21 through May 15, you may use jigging gear from shore ice.

(xviii) 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) Only for salmon in the Tanana River drainage above the mouth of the Wood River.

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

(xx) In Districts 1, 2, and 3, you may not possess Chinook salmon taken for subsistence purposes unless the dorsal fin has been removed immediately after landing.

(xxi) In the Yukon River drainage, Chinook salmon must be used primarily for human consumption and may not be targeted for dog food. Dried Chinook salmon may not be used for dog food anywhere in the Yukon River drainage. Whole fish unfit for human consumption (due to disease, deterioration, deformities), scraps, and small fish (16 inches or less) may be fed to dogs. Also, whole Chinook salmon caught incidentally during a subsistence chum salmon fishery in the following time periods and locations may be fed to dogs:

(A) After July 10 in the Koyukuk River drainage;

(B) After August 10, in Subdistrict 5D, upstream of Circle City.

(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) For the Kuskokwim area, Federal subsistence fishing schedules, openings, closings, and fishing methods are the same as those issued for the subsistence taking of fish under Alaska Statutes (AS 16.05.060), unless superseded by a Federal Special Action.

(iii) In District 1, Kuskokuak Slough, from June 1 through July 31 only, you may not take salmon for 16 hours before and during each State 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 or during, and for 6 hours after each State 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 by net gear or fish wheel for 16 hours before or during, and for 6 hours after each open commercial salmon fishing period in the district. You may subsistence fish for salmon with rod and reel 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, unless rod and reel are specifically restricted by paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(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 or during, and for 6 hours after each State 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 or during, and for 6 hours after each State 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 or during, and for 6 hours after each State open commercial salmon fishing period.

(ix) You may only take salmon 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 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, handline, 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 6-inch or smaller stretched-mesh may not be more than 45 meshes in depth;

(B) Gillnets with greater than 6-inch stretched-mesh may not be more than 35 meshes in depth.

(xv) 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.

(xvi) You may take rainbow trout only in accordance with the following restrictions:

(A) You may take rainbow trout only by the use of gillnets, dip nets, fyke nets, handline, spear, rod and reel, or jigging through the ice;

(B) You may not use gillnets, dip nets, or fyke nets for targeting rainbow trout from March 15 through 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;

(D) There are no harvest limits with handline, spear, rod and reel, or jigging.

(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 State commercial salmon districts, from May 1 through May 31 and October 1 through October 31, you may subsistence fish for salmon only from 9 a.m. Monday until 9 a.m. Friday. From June 1 through September 30, within the waters of a commercial salmon district, you may take salmon only during State open commercial salmon fishing periods.

(iii) In the Egegik River from 9 a.m. June 23 through 9 a.m. July 17, you may take salmon only during the following times: from 9 a.m. Tuesday to 9 a.m. Wednesday and from 9 a.m. Saturday to 9 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 by set gillnets only.

(vii) Outside the boundaries of any district, unless otherwise specified, you may take salmon by set gillnet only.

(A)You may also take salmon by spear in the Togiak River, excluding its tributaries.

(B) You may also use drift gillnets not greater than 10 fathoms in length to take salmon in the Togiak River in the first two river miles upstream from the mouth of the Togiak River to the ADF&G regulatory markers.

(C) You may also take salmon without a permit in Lake Clark and its tributaries by snagging (by handline or rod and reel), using a spear, bow and arrow, or capturing by bare hand.

(D) You may also take salmon by beach seines not exceeding 25 fathoms in length in Lake Clark, excluding its tributaries.

(E) You may also take fish (except rainbow trout) with a fyke net and lead in tributaries of Lake Clark and the tributaries of Sixmile Lake within and adjacent to the exterior boundaries of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve unless otherwise prohibited.

(1) You may use a fyke net and lead only with a permit issued by the Federal in-season manager.

(2) All fyke nets and leads must be attended at all times while in use.

(3) All materials used to construct the fyke net and lead must be made of wood and be removed from the water when the fyke net and lead is no longer in use.

(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 State 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 and capelin by gear listed in this part unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(xiv) You may take salmon only under authority of a State subsistence salmon permit (permits are issued by ADF&G) except when using a Federal permit for fyke net and lead.

(xv) Only one State subsistence fishing permit for salmon and one Federal permit for use of a fyke net and lead for all fish (except rainbow trout) may be issued to each household per year.

(xvi) In the Togiak River section and the Togiak River drainage:

(A) You may not possess coho salmon taken under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit unless both lobes of the caudal fin (tail) or the dorsal fin have been removed.

(B) You may not possess salmon taken with a drift gillnet under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit unless both lobes of the caudal fin (tail) or the dorsal fin have been removed.

(xvii) You may take rainbow trout only by rod and reel or jigging gear. Rainbow trout daily harvest and possession limits are two per day/two in possession with no size limit from April 10 through October 31 and five per day/five in possession with no size limit from November 1 through April 9.

(xviii) If you take rainbow trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, or through the ice, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.

(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/steelhead trout, or char at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit. If you take rainbow/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 a.m. until 9 p.m. from January 1 through December 31, except 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 of Unalaska Lake, its tributaries and outlet stream;

(B) The waters of Summers and Morris Lakes and their tributaries and outlet streams;

(C) All streams supporting anadromous fish runs that flow into Unalaska Bay south of a line from the northern tip of Cape Cheerful to the northern tip of Kalekta Point;

(D) Waters of McLees Lake and its tributaries and outlet stream;

(E) All fresh water 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 need 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 return it no later than October 31.

(7) *Alaska Peninsula Area*. The Alaska Peninsula Area includes all waters of Alaska on the north side of the Alaska peninsula southwest of a line from Cape Menshikof (57°28.34′ North latitude, 157°55.84′ West longitude) to Cape Newenham (58°39.00′ North latitude, 162° West longitude) and east of the longitude of Cape Sarichef Light (164°55.70′ West longitude) and on the

south side of the Alaska Peninsula from a line extending from Scotch Cape through the easternmost tip of Ugamak Island to a line extending 135° southeast from Kupreanof Point (55°33.98′ North latitude, 159°35.88′ West longitude).

(i) You may take fish, other than salmon, rainbow/steelhead trout, or char, at any time unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit. If you take rainbow/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 in those districts and sections open to commercial salmon fishing where salmon may not be taken during the 24 hours before and 12 hours following each State open weekly commercial salmon fishing period, 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. You may also take salmon without a permit by snagging (by handline or rod and reel), using a spear, bow and arrow, or capturing by bare hand.

(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 not use a set gillnet exceeding 100 fathoms in length.

(ix) You may take no more than 250 salmon for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on your subsistence fishing permit.

(8) *Chignik Area*. The Chignik Area includes all waters of Alaska on the south side of the Alaska Peninsula bounded by a line extending 135° southeast for 3 miles from a point near Kilokak Rocks at 57°10.34′ North latitude, 156°20.22′ West longitude (the longitude of the southern entrance to Imuya Bay) then due south, and a line extending 135° southeast from Kuprean of Point at 55°33.98′ North latitude, 159° 35.88′ West longitude.

(i) You may take fish other than salmon, rainbow/steelhead trout, or char at any time, except as may be specified by a subsistence fishing permit. For salmon, Federal subsistence fishing openings, closings and fishing methods are the same as those issued for the subsistence taking of fish under Alaska Statutes (AS 16.05.060), unless superseded by a Federal Special Action. If you take rainbow/steelhead trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes.

(ii) You may not take salmon in the Chignik River, from a point 300 feet upstream of the ADF&G weir to Chignik Lake from July 1 through August 31. You may not take salmon by gillnet in Black Lake or any tributary to Black or Chignik Lakes. You may take salmon in the waters of Clark River and Home Creek from their confluence with Chignik Lake upstream 1 mile.

(A) In the open waters of Chignik Lake, Chignik River, Clark River and Home Creek you may take salmon by gillnet under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit.

(B) In the open waters of Clark River and Home Creek you may take salmon by snagging (handline or rod and reel), spear, bow and arrow, or capture by hand without a permit. The daily harvest and possession limits using these methods are five per day and five in possession.

(iii) You may take salmon, trout, and char only under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit unless otherwise indicated in this section or as noted in the permit conditions.

(iv) You must keep a record on your permit of subsistence-caught fish. You must complete the record immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish

and must return it no later than the due date listed on the permit.

(v) If you hold a commercial fishing license, you may only subsistence fish for salmon as specified on a subsistence fishing permit.

(vi) You may take salmon by seines, gillnets, rod and reel, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit, except that in Chignik Lake, you may not use purse seines. You may also take salmon without a permit by snagging (by handline or rod and reel), using a spear, bow and arrow, or capturing by bare hand.

(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 no more than 250 salmon for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on the subsistence fishing permit.

(9) *Kodiak Area*. The Kodiak Area includes all waters of Alaska south of a line extending east from Cape Douglas (58°51.10′ North latitude), west of 150° West longitude, north of 55° 30.00′ North latitude, and north and east of a line extending 135° southeast for three miles from a point near Kilokak Rocks at 57°10.34′ North latitude, 156°20.22′ West longitude (the longitude of the southern entrance of Imuya Bay), then due south.

(i) You may take fish other than salmon, rainbow/steelhead trout, char, bottomfish, or herring at any time unless restricted by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit. If you take rainbow/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 or during, and for 24 hours after any State open commercial salmon fishing period. The use of skiffs from any type of vessel is allowed.

(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) Womens Bay closed waters—All waters inside a line from the tip of the Nyman Peninsula (57°43.23′ North latitude, 152°31.51′ West longitude), to the northeastern tip of Mary's Island (57°42.40′ North latitude, 152°32.00′ West longitude), to the southeastern shore of Womens Bay at 57°41.95′ North latitude, 152°31.50′ West longitude.

(B) Buskin River closed waters—All waters inside of a line running from a marker on the bluff north of the mouth of the Buskin River at approximately 57°45.80′ North latitude, 152°28.38′ West longitude, to a point offshore at 57°45.35′ North latitude, 152°28.15′ West longitude, to a marker located onshore south of the river mouth at approximately 57°45.15′ North latitude, 152°28.65′ West longitude.

(C) All waters closed to commercial salmon fishing within 100 yards of the terminus of Selief Bay Creek.

(D) In Afognak Bay north and west of a line from the tip of Last Point to the tip of River Mouth Point.

(E) From August 15 through September 30, all waters 500 yards seaward of the terminus of Little Kitoi Creek.

(F) All fresh water 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 State commercial herring sac roe season from April 15 through June 30.

(v) The annual limit for a subsistence salmon fishing permit holder is as follows:

(A) In the Federal public waters of Kodiak Island, east of the line from Crag Point south to the westernmost point of Saltery Cove, including the waters of Woody and Long Islands, and the salt waters bordering this area within 1 mile of Kodiak Island, excluding the waters bordering Spruce Island, 25 salmon for the permit holder plus an additional 25 salmon for each member of the same household whose names are

listed on the permit: an additional permit may be obtained upon request.

(B) In the remainder of the Kodiak Area not described in paragraph (e)(9)(v)(A) of this section, there is no annual harvest limit for a subsistence salmon fishing permit holder.

(vi) You must record on your subsistence permit the number of subsistence fish taken. You must record all harvested fish prior to leaving the fishing site, and must return the permit by the due date marked on 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 salmon only by gillnet, rod and reel, or seine.

(ix) You must be physically present at the net when the net is being fished.

(10) *Cook Inlet Area*. The Cook Inlet Area includes all waters of Alaska enclosed by a line extending east from Cape Douglas (58°51.10′ N. Lat.) and a line extending south from Cape Fairfield (148°50.25′ W. Long.).

(i) Unless restricted in this section, or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, you may take fish at any time in the Cook Inlet Area. If you take rainbow/steelhead trout incidentally in subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for subsistence purposes, unless otherwise prohibited or provided for in this section. With jigging gear through the ice or rod and reel gear in open waters there is an annual limit of two rainbow/steelhead trout 20 inches or longer, taken from Kenai Peninsula fresh waters.

(ii) You may take fish by gear listed in this part unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit (as may be modified by this section). For all fish that must be marked and recorded on a permit in this section, they must be marked and recorded prior to leaving the fishing site. The fishing site includes the particular Federal public waters and/or adjacent shoreline from which the fish were harvested.

(iii) You may not take grayling or burbot for subsistence purposes.

(iv) You may take only salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, and other char under authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. Seasons, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of those species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57) unless modified herein. Additionally for Federally managed waters of the Kasilof and Kenai River drainages:

(A) Residents of Ninilchik may take sockeye, Chinook, coho, and pink salmon through a dip net and a rod and reel fishery on the upper mainstem of the Kasilof River from a Federal regulatory marker on the river below the outlet of Tustumena Lake downstream to a marker on the river approximately 2.8 miles below the Tustumena Lake boat ramp. Residents using rod and reel gear may fish with up to two baited single or treble hooks. Other species incidentally caught during the dip net and rod and reel fishery may be retained for subsistence uses, including up to 200 rainbow/steelhead trout taken through August 15. After 200 rainbow/steelhead trout have been taken in this fishery or after August 15, all rainbow/steelhead trout must be released unless otherwise provided for in this section. Before leaving the fishing site, all retained fish must be recorded on the permit and marked by removing the dorsal fin. Harvests must be reported within 72 hours to the Federal fisheries manager upon leaving the fishing site.

(*1*) Fishing for sockeye and Chinook salmon will be allowed June 16–August 15.

(*2*) Fishing for coho and pink salmon will be allowed June 16–October 31.

(*3*) Fishing for sockeye, Chinook, coho, or pink salmon will end prior to regulatory end dates if the annual total harvest limit for that species is reached or superseded by Federal special action.

(*4*) Each household may harvest their annual sockeye, Chinook, coho, or pink salmon limits in one or more days, and each household member may fish with a dip net or a rod and reel during this time. Salmon taken in the Kenai River system dip net and rod and reel fishery will be included as part of each household's annual limit for the Kasilof River.

(*i*) For sockeye salmon—annual total harvest limit of 4,000; annual household

limits of 25 for each permit holder and 5 additional for each household member;

(*ii*) For Chinook salmon—annual harvest limit of 500; annual household limit of 10 for each permit holder and 2 additional for each household member;

(*iii*) For coho salmon—annual total harvest limit of 500; annual household limits of 10 for each permit holder and 2 additional for each household member; and

(*iv*) For pink salmon—annual total harvest limit of 500; annual household limits of 10 for each permit holder and 2 additional for each household member.

(B) In addition to the dip net and rod and reel fishery on the upper mainstem of the Kasilof River described under paragraph (e)(10)(iv)(A) of this section, residents of Ninilchik may also take coho and pink salmon through a rod and reel fishery in Tustumena Lake. Before leaving the fishing site, all retained salmon must be recorded on the permit and marked by removing the dorsal fin. Seasons, areas, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means for take are the same as for the taking of these species under Alaska sport fishing regulations (5 AAC 56), except for the following methods and means, and harvest and possession limits:

(1) Fishing will be allowed with up to two baited single or treble hooks.

(*2*) For coho salmon 16 inches and longer, the daily harvest and possession limits are four per day and four in possession.

(*3*) For pink salmon 16 inches and longer, daily harvest and possession limits are six per day and six in possession.

(C) Resident fish species including lake trout, rainbow/steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char may be harvested in Federally managed waters of the Kasilof River drainage. Resident fish species harvested in the Kasilof River drainage under the conditions of a Federal subsistence permit must be marked by removing the dorsal fin immediately after harvest and recorded on the permit prior to leaving the fishing site.

(*1*) Lake trout may be harvested with rod and reel gear the entire year. For fish 20 inches or longer, daily harvest and possession limits are four per day and four in possession. For fish less than 20 inches, daily harvest and possession limits are 15 per day and 15 in possession.

(*2*) Dolly Varden/Arctic char may be harvested with rod and reel gear the entire year. In flowing waters, daily harvest and possession limits are four per day and four in possession. In lakes and ponds, daily harvest and possession limits are 10 fish per day and 10 in possession.

(*3*) Rainbow trout may be harvested with rod and reel gear the entire year for fish less than 20 inches in length. In flowing waters, daily harvest and possession limits are two per day and two in possession. In lakes and ponds, daily harvest and possession limits are five per day and five in possession.

(*4*) You may fish in Tustumena Lake with a gillnet, no longer than 10 fathoms, fished under the ice or jigging gear used through the ice under authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. The total annual harvest quota for this fishery is 200 lake trout, 200 rainbow trout, and 500 Dolly Varden/Arctic char. The use of a gillnet will be prohibited by special action after the harvest quota of any species has been met. For the jig fishery, annual household limits are 30 fish in any combination of lake trout, rainbow trout or Dolly Varden/Arctic char.

(*i*) You may harvest fish under the ice only in Tustumena Lake. Gillnets are not allowed within a ¼ mile radius of the mouth of any tributary to Tustumena Lake, or the outlet of Tustumena Lake.

(*ii*) Permits will be issued by the Federal fisheries manager or designated representative, and will be valid for the winter season, unless the season is closed by special action.

(*iii*) All harvests must be reported within 72 hours to the Federal fisheries manager upon leaving the fishing site. Reported information must include number of each species caught; number of each species retained; length, depth (number of meshes deep) and mesh size of gillnet fished; fishing site; and total hours fished. Harvest data on the permit must be filled out before transporting fish from the fishing site.

(*iv*) The gillnet must be checked at least once in every 48-hour period.

(*v*) For unattended gear, the permittee's name and address must be plainly and legibly inscribed on a stake at one end of the gillnet.

(*vi*) Incidentally caught fish may be retained and must be recorded on the permit before transporting fish from the fishing site.

(*vii*) Failure to return the completed harvest permit by May 31 may result in issuance of a violation notice and/or denial of a future subsistence permit.

(D) Residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and Ninilchik may take only sockeye salmon through a dip net and a rod and reel fishery at one specified site on the Russian River, and sockeye, late-run Chinook, coho, and pink salmon through a dip net/rod and reel fishery at two specified sites on the Kenai River below Skilak Lake and as provided in this section. For Ninilchik residents, salmon taken in the Kasilof River Federal subsistence fish wheel, and dip net/rod and reel fishery will be included as part of each household's annual limit for the Kenai and Russian Rivers' dip net and rod and reel fishery. For both Kenai River fishing sites below Skilak Lake, incidentally caught fish may be retained for subsistence uses, except for early-run Chinook salmon (unless otherwise provided for), rainbow trout 18 inches or longer, and Dolly Varden 18 inches or longer, which must be released. For the Russian River fishing site, incidentally caught fish may be retained for subsistence uses, except for early- and late-run Chinook salmon, coho salmon, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden, which must be released. Before leaving the fishing site, all retained fish must be recorded on the permit and marked by removing the dorsal fin. Harvests must be reported within 72 hours to the Federal fisheries manager upon leaving the fishing site, and permits must be returned to the manager by the due date listed on the permit. Chum salmon that are retained are to be included within the annual limit for sockeye salmon. Only residents of Cooper Landing, Hope, and Ninilchik may retain incidentally caught resident species.

(*1*) The household dip net and rod and reel gear fishery is limited to three sites:

(*i*) At the Kenai River Moose Range Meadows site, dip netting is allowed only from a boat from a Federal regulatory marker on the Kenai River at about river mile 29 downstream approximately 2.5 miles to another marker on the Kenai River at about river mile 26.5. Residents using rod and reel gear at this fishery site may fish from boats or from shore with up to two baited single or treble hooks June 15–August 31. Seasonal riverbank closures and motor boat restrictions are the same as those listed in State of Alaska fishing regulations (5 AAC 56 and 5 AAC 57 and 5 AAC 77.540).

(*ii*) At the Kenai River Mile 48 site, dip netting is allowed while either standing in the river or from a boat, from Federal regulatory markers on both sides of the Kenai River at about river mile 48 (approximately 2 miles below the outlet of Skilak Lake) downstream approximately 2.5 miles to a marker on the Kenai River at about river mile 45.5. Residents using rod and reel gear at this fishery site may fish from boats or from shore with up to two baited single or treble hooks June 15–August 31. Seasonal riverbank closures and motor boat restrictions are the same as those listed in State of Alaska fishing regulations (5 AAC 56, 5 AAC 57, and 5 AAC 77.540).

(*iii*) At the Russian River Falls site, dip netting is allowed from a Federal regulatory marker near the upstream end of the fish ladder at Russian River Falls downstream to a Federal regulatory marker approximately 600 yards below Russian River Falls. Residents using rod and reel gear at this fishery site may not fish with bait at any time.

(*2*) Fishing seasons are as follows:

(i) For sockeye salmon at all fishery sites: June 15–August 15;

(ii) For late-run Chinook, pink, and coho salmon at both Kenai River fishery sites only: July 16–September 30; and

(iii) Fishing for sockeye, late-run Chinook, coho, or pink salmon will close by special action prior to regulatory end dates if the annual total harvest

limit for that species is reached or superseded by Federal special action.

(3) Each household may harvest their annual sockeye, late-run Chinook, coho, or pink salmon limits in one or more days, and each household member may fish with a dip net or rod and reel during this time. Salmon taken in the Kenai River system dip net and rod and reel fishery by Ninilchik households will be included as part of those household's annual limits for the Kasilof River.

(i) For sockeye salmon—annual total harvest limit of 4,000 (including any retained chum salmon); annual household limits of 25 for each permit holder and 5 additional for each household member;

(ii) For late-run Chinook salmon—annual total harvest limit of 1,000; annual household limits of 10 for each permit holder and 2 additional for each household member;

(iii) For coho salmon—annual total harvest limit of 3,000; annual household limits of 20 for each permit holder and 5 additional for each household member; and

(iv) For pink salmon—annual total harvest limit of 2,000; annual household limits of 15 for each permit holder and 5 additional for each household member.

(E) For Federally managed waters of the Kenai River and its tributaries, in addition to the dip net and rod and reel fisheries on the Kenai and Russian rivers described under paragraph (e)(10)(iv)(D) of this section, residents of Hope, Cooper Landing, and Ninilchik may take sockeye, Chinook, coho, pink, and chum salmon through a separate rod and reel fishery in the Kenai River drainage. Before leaving the fishing site, all retained fish must be recorded on the permit and marked by removing the dorsal fin. Permits must be returned to the Federal fisheries manager by the due date listed on the permit. Incidentally caught fish, other than salmon, are subject to regulations found in paragraphs (e)(10)(iv)(F) and (G) of this section. Seasons, areas (including seasonal riverbank closures), harvest and possession limits, and methods and means (including motor boat restrictions) for take are the same as for the taking of these salmon species under State of Alaska fishing regulations (5 AAC 56, 5 AAC 57 and 5 AAC 77.54), except for the following harvest and possession limits:

(1) In the Kenai River below Skilak Lake, fishing is allowed with up to two baited single or treble hooks June 15–August 31.

(2) For early-run Chinook salmon less than 46 inches or 55 inches or longer, daily harvest and possession limits are two per day and two in possession.

(3) For late-run Chinook salmon 20 inches and longer, daily harvest and possession limits are two per day and two in possession.

(4) Annual harvest limits for any combination of early- and late-run Chinook salmon are four for each permit holder.

(5) For other salmon 16 inches and longer, the combined daily harvest and possession limits are six per day and six in possession, of which no more than four per day and four in possession may be coho salmon, except for the Sanctuary Area and Russian River, for which no more than two per day and two in possession may be coho salmon.

(F) For Federally managed waters of the Kenai River and its tributaries below Skilak Lake outlet at river mile 50, residents of Cooper Landing, Hope, and Ninilchik may take resident fish species including lake trout, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char with jigging gear through the ice or rod and reel gear in open waters. Resident fish species harvested in the Kenai River drainage under the conditions of a Federal subsistence permit must be marked by removal of the dorsal fin immediately after harvest and recorded on the permit prior to leaving the fishing site. Seasons, areas (including seasonal riverbank closures), harvest and possession limits, and methods and means (including motor boat restrictions) for take are the same as for the taking of these resident species under State of Alaska fishing regulations (5 AAC 56, 5 AAC 57, and 5 AAC 77.54), except for the following harvest and possession limits:

(1) For lake trout 20 inches or longer, daily harvest and possession limits are four per day and four in possession. For fish less than 20 inches, daily harvest

and possession limits are 15 per day and 15 in possession.

(*2*) In flowing waters, daily harvest and possession limits for Dolly Varden/Arctic char less than 18 inches in length are one per day and one in possession. In lakes and ponds, daily harvest and possession limits are two per day and two in possession. Only one of these fish can be 20 inches or longer.

(*3*) In flowing waters, daily harvest and possession limits for rainbow/steelhead trout are one per day and one in possession and must be less than 18 inches in length. In lakes and ponds, daily harvest and possession limits are two per day and two in possession of which only one fish 20 inches or longer may be harvested daily.

(G) For Federally managed waters of the upper Kenai River and its tributaries above Skilak Lake outlet at river mile 50, residents of Cooper Landing, Hope, and Ninilchik may take resident fish species including lake trout, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char with jigging gear through the ice or rod and reel gear in open waters. Resident fish species harvested in the Kenai River drainage under the conditions of a Federal subsistence permit must be marked by removal of the dorsal fin immediately after harvest and recorded on the permit prior to leaving the fishing site. Seasons, areas (including seasonal riverbank closures), harvest and possession limits, and methods and means (including motor boat restrictions) for take are the same as for the taking of these resident species under Alaska fishing regulations (5 AAC 56, 5 AAC 57, 5 AAC 77.54), except for the following harvest and possession limits:

(1) For lake trout 20 inches or longer, daily harvest and possession limits are four per day and four in possession. For fish less than 20 inches, daily harvest and possession limits are 15 fish per day and 15 in possession. For Hidden Lake, daily harvest and possession limits are two per day and two in possession regardless of size.

(2) In flowing waters, daily harvest and possession limits for Dolly Varden/Arctic char less than 16 inches are one per day and one in possession. In lakes and ponds, daily harvest and possession limits are two per day and two in possession of which only one fish 20 inches or longer may be harvested daily.

(3) In flowing waters, daily harvest and possession limits for rainbow/steelhead trout are one per day and one in possession and it must be less than 16 inches in length. In lakes and ponds, daily harvest and possession limits are two per day and two in possession of which only one fish 20 inches or longer may be harvested daily.

(H) Residents of Ninilchik may harvest sockeye, Chinook, coho, and pink salmon through a fish wheel fishery in the Federal public waters of the upper mainstem of the Kasilof River. Residents of Ninilchik may retain other species incidentally caught in the Kasilof River except for rainbow/steelhead trout, which must be released and returned unharmed to the water.

(1) Only one fish wheel can be operated on the Kasilof River. The fish wheel must have a live box, must be monitored when fishing, must be stopped from fishing when it is not being monitored or used, and must be installed and operated in compliance with any regulations and restrictions for its use within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

(2) One registration permit will be available and will be awarded by the Federal in-season fishery manager, in consultation with the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge manager, based on the merits of the operation plan. The registration permit will be issued to an organization that, as the fish wheel owner, will be responsible for its construction, installation, operation, use, and removal in consultation with the Federal fishery manager. The owner may not rent or lease the fish wheel for personal gain. As part of the permit, the organization must:

(i) Prior to the season, provide a written operation plan to the Federal fishery manager including a description of how fishing time and fish will be offered and distributed among households and residents of Ninilchik;

(ii) During the season, mark the fish wheel with a wood, metal, or plastic plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide that is permanently affixed and plainly visible, and that contains the following information in letters

and numerals at least 1 inch high: registration permit number; organization's name and address; and primary contact person name and telephone number;

(iii) After the season, provide written documentation of required evaluation information to the Federal fishery manager including, but not limited to, person or households operating the gear, hours of operation, and number of each species caught and retained or released.

(3) People operating the fish wheel must:

(i) Have a valid Federal subsistence fishing permit in their possession;

(ii) If they are not the fish wheel owner, attach an additional wood, metal, or plastic plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide to the fish wheel that is plainly visible, and that contains their fishing permit number, name, and address in letters and numerals at least 1 inch high;

(iii) Remain on site to monitor the fish wheel and remove all fish at least every hour;

(iv) Before leaving the site, mark all retained fish by removing their dorsal fin and record all retained fish on their fishing permit; and

(v) Within 72 hours of leaving the site, report their harvest to the Federal fisheries manager.

(4) The fish wheel owner (organization) may operate the fish wheel for subsistence purposes on behalf of residents of Ninilchik by requesting a subsistence fishing permit that:

(i) Identifies a person who will be responsible for operating the fish wheel;

(ii) Includes provisions for recording daily catches, the household to whom the catch was given, and other information determined to be necessary for effective resource management by the Federal fishery manager.

(5) Fishing will be allowed from June 16 through October 31 on the Kasilof River unless closed or otherwise restricted by Federal special action.

(6) Salmon taken in the fish wheel fishery will be included as part of dip net/rod and reel fishery annual total harvest limits for the Kasilof River and as part of dip net/rod and reel household annual limits of participating households.

(7) Fishing for each salmon species will end and the fishery will be closed by Federal special action prior to regulatory end dates if the annual total harvest limit for that species is reached or superseded by Federal special action.

(8) This regulation expires December 31, 2011, or 3 years after the first installation of the fish wheel, which ever comes first, or unless renewed by the Federal Subsistence Board.

(9) You may take smelt with dip nets in fresh water only from April 1–June 15. There are no harvest or possession limits for smelt.

(10) Gillnets may not be used in fresh water, except for the taking of whitefish in the Tyone River drainage and as otherwise provided for in this Cook Inlet section.

(11) *Prince William Sound Area.* The Prince William Sound Area includes all waters and drainages of Alaska between the longitude of Cape Fairfield and the longitude of Cape Suckling.

(i) You may take fish, other than rainbow/steelhead trout, in the Prince William Sound Area only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit, except that a permit is not required to take eulachon. You make not take rainbow/steelhead trout, except as otherwise provided for in paragraph (e)(11) of this section.

(A) In the Prince William Sound Area within Chugach National Forest and in the Copper River drainage downstream of Haley Creek you may accumulate Federal subsistence fishing harvest limits with harvest limits under State of Alaska sport fishing regulations provided that accumulation of fishing harvest limits does not occur during the same day.

(B) You may accumulate harvest limits of salmon authorized for the Copper River drainage upstream from Haley Creek with harvest limits for salmon authorized under State of Alaska sport fishing regulations.

(ii) You may take fish by gear listed in paragraph (b)(1) of this section unless restricted in this section or under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(iii) If you catch rainbow/steelhead trout incidentally in other subsistence net fisheries, you may retain them for

subsistence purposes, unless restricted in this section.

(iv) In the Copper River drainage, you may take salmon only in the waters of the Upper Copper River District, or in the vicinity of the Native Village of Batzulnetas.

(v) In the Upper Copper River District, you may take salmon only by fish wheels, rod and reel, or dip nets.

(vi) Rainbow/steelhead trout and other freshwater fish caught incidentally to salmon by fish wheel in the Upper Copper River District may be retained.

(vii) Freshwater fish other than rainbow/steelhead trout caught incidentally to salmon by dip net in the Upper Copper River District may be retained. Rainbow/steelhead trout caught incidentally to salmon by dip net in the Upper Copper River District must be released unharmed to the water.

(viii) You may not possess salmon taken under the authority of an Upper Copper River District subsistence fishing permit, or rainbow/steelhead trout caught incidentally to salmon by fish wheel, unless the anal fin has been immediately removed from the fish. You must immediately record all retained fish on the subsistence permit. Immediately means prior to concealing the fish from plain view or transporting the fish more than 50 feet from where the fish was removed from the water.

(ix) You may take salmon in the Upper Copper River District from May 15 through September 30 only.

(x) The total annual harvest limit for subsistence salmon fishing permits in combination for the Glennallen Subdistrict and the Chitina Subdistrict is as follows:

(A) For a household with 1 person, 30 salmon, of which no more than 5 may be Chinook salmon taken by dip net and no more than 5 Chinook taken by rod and reel;

(B) For a household with 2 persons, 60 salmon, of which no more than 5 may be Chinook salmon taken by dip net and no more than 5 Chinook taken by rod and reel, plus 10 salmon for each additional person in a household over 2 persons, except that the household's limit for Chinook salmon taken by dip net or rod and reel 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 1 person, of which no more than 5 may be Chinook salmon taken by dip net and no more than 5 Chinook taken by rod and reel, 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 taken by dip net and no more than 5 Chinook taken by rod and reel.

(xi) The following apply to Upper Copper River District subsistence salmon fishing permits:

(A) Only one subsistence fishing permit per subdistrict will be issued to each household per year. If a household has been issued permits for both subdistricts in the same year, both permits must be in your possession and readily available for inspection while fishing or transporting subsistence-taken fish in either subdistrict. A qualified household may also be issued a Batzulnetas salmon fishery permit in the same year;

(B) Multiple types of gear may be specified on a permit, although only one unit of gear may be operated at any one time;

(C) You must return your permit no later than October 31 of the year in which the permit is issued, or you may be denied a permit for the following year;

(D) 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 paragraph (e)(11) of this section and during fishing operations;

(E) Only the permit holder and the authorized member(s) of the household listed on the subsistence permit may take salmon;

(F) You must personally operate your fish wheel or dip net;

(G) You may not loan or transfer a subsistence fish wheel or dip net permit except as permitted.

(xii) If you are a fish wheel owner:

(A) You must register your fish wheel with ADF&G or the Federal Subsistence Board;

(B) Your registration number and a wood, metal, or plastic plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide bearing

either your name and address, or your Alaska driver's license number, or your Alaska State identification card number in letters and numerals at least 1 inch high, must be permanently affixed and plainly visible on the fish wheel when the fish wheel is in the water;

(C) 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;

(D) You must check your fish wheel at least once every 10 hours and remove all fish;

(E) You are responsible for the fish wheel; you must remove the fish wheel from the water at the end of the permit period;

(F) You may not rent, lease, or otherwise use your fish wheel used for subsistence fishing for personal gain.

(xiii) If you are operating a fish wheel:

(A) You may operate only one fish wheel at any one time;

(B) You may not set or operate a fish wheel within 75 feet of another fish wheel;

(C) No fish wheel may have more than two baskets;

(D) If you are a permittee other than the owner, you must attach an additional wood, metal, or plastic plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, bearing your name and address in letters and numerals at least 1 inch high, to the fish wheel so that the name and address are plainly visible.

(xiv) 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. The following additional provisions apply to subsistence fishing permits issued under this paragraph (e)(11)(xiv) of this section:

(A) The permit will list all households and household members for whom the fish wheel is being operated. The permit will identify a person who will be responsible for each fish wheel in a similar manner to a fish wheel owner as described in paragraph (e)(11)(xii) of this section;

(B) The allowable harvest may not exceed the combined seasonal limits for the households listed on the permit; the permittee will notify the ADF&G or Federal Subsistence Board 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;

(D) The permit will include provisions for recording daily catches for each fish wheel; location and number of fish wheels; full legal name of the individual responsible for the lawful operation of each fish wheel as described in paragraph (e)(11)(xii) of this section; and other information determined to be necessary for effective resource management.

(xv) You may take salmon in the vicinity of the former Native village of Batzulnetas only under the authority of a Batzulnetas subsistence salmon fishing permit available from the National Park Service under the following conditions:

(A) You may take salmon only in those waters of the Copper River between National Park Service regulatory markers located near the mouth of Tanada Creek and approximately one-half mile downstream from that mouth and in Tanada Creek between National Park Service regulatory markers identifying the open waters of the creek;

(B) You may use only fish wheels, dip nets, and rod and reel on the Copper River and only dip nets, spears, fyke nets, and rod and reel in Tanada Creek. One fyke net and associated lead may be used in Tanada Creek upstream of the National Park Service weir;

(C) You may take salmon only from May 15 through September 30 or until the season is closed by special action;

(D) You may retain Chinook salmon taken in a fish wheel in the Copper River. You must return to the water unharmed any Chinook salmon caught in Tanada Creek;

(E) You must return the permit to the National Park Service no later than October 15 of the year the permit was issued;

(F) You may only use a fyke net after consultation with the in-season manager. You must be present when the fyke net is actively fishing. You may take no more than 1,000 sockeye salmon in Tanada Creek with a fyke net;

(xvi) You may take pink salmon for subsistence purposes from fresh water with a dip net from May 15 through September 30, 7 days per week, with no harvest or possession limits in the following areas:

(A) Green Island, Knight Island, Chenega Island, Bainbridge Island, Evans Island, Elrington Island, Latouche Island, and adjacent islands, and the mainland waters from the outer point of Granite Bay located in Knight Island Passage to Cape Fairfield;

(B) Waters north of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point.

(12) *Yakutat Area*. The Yakutat Area includes all waters and drainages of Alaska between the longitude of Cape Suckling and the longitude of Cape Fairweather.

(i) Unless restricted in this section or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, you may take fish at any time in the Yakutat Area.

(ii) You may take salmon, trout (other than steelhead), and char only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit. You may take steelhead trout only in the Situk and Ahrnklin Rivers and only under authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit.

(iii) 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.

(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. In areas where use of rod and reel is allowed, you may use artificial fly, lure, or bait when fishing with rod and reel, unless restricted by Federal permit. If you use bait, you must retain all Federally regulated fish species caught, and they apply to your applicable daily and annual harvest limits for that species. For streams with steelhead, once your daily or annual limit of steelhead is harvested, you may no longer fish with bait for any species.

(v) In the Situk River, each subsistence salmon fishing permit holder shall attend his or her gillnet at all times when it is being used to take salmon.

(vi) You may block up to two-thirds of a stream with a gillnet or seine used for subsistence fishing.

(vii) You must immediately remove both lobes of the caudal (tail) fin from subsistence-caught salmon when taken.

(viii) You may not possess subsistence-taken and sport-taken salmon on the same day.

(ix) You must possess a subsistence fishing permit to take Dolly Varden. The daily harvest and possession limit is 10 Dolly Varden of any size.

(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 salmon, trout, grayling, and char in the Southeastern Alaska Area at any time.

(ii) You must possess a subsistence fishing permit to take salmon, trout, grayling, or char. You must possess a subsistence fishing permit to take eulachon from any freshwater stream flowing into fishing Sections 1C or 1D.

(iii) In the Southeastern Alaska Area, a rainbow trout is defined as a fish of the species *Oncorhyncus mykiss* less than 22 inches in overall length. A steelhead is defined as a rainbow trout with an overall length of 22 inches or larger.

(iv) In areas where use of rod and reel is allowed, you may use artificial fly, lure, or bait when fishing with rod and reel, unless restricted by Federal permit. If you use bait, you must retain all Federally regulated fish species caught, and they apply to your applicable daily, seasonal, and annual harvest limits for that species.

(A) For streams with steelhead, once your daily, seasonal, or annual limit of

steelhead is harvested, you may no longer fish with bait for any species.

(B) Unless otherwise specified in this paragraph (e)(13) of this section, allowable gear for salmon or steelhead is restricted to gaffs, spears, gillnets, seines, dip nets, cast nets, handlines, or rod and reel.

(v) Unless otherwise specified in this paragraph (e)(13) of this section, you may use a handline for snagging salmon or steelhead.

(vi) You may fish with a rod and reel within 300 feet of a fish ladder unless the site is otherwise posted by the USDA Forest Service. You may not fish from, on, or in a fish ladder.

(vii) You may not accumulate Federal subsistence harvest limits authorized for the Southeastern Alaska Area with any harvest limits authorized under any State of Alaska fishery with the following exception: Annual or seasonal Federal subsistence harvest limits may be accumulated with State sport fishing harvest limits provided that accumulation of harvest limits does not occur during the same day.

(viii) 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 subsistence fishing permit.

(ix) No permits for the use of nets will be issued for the salmon streams flowing across or adjacent to the road systems within the city limits of Petersburg, Wrangell, and Sitka.

(x) You must immediately remove both lobes of the caudal (tail) fin of subsistence-caught salmon when taken.

(xi) You may not possess subsistence-taken and sport-taken fish of a given species on the same day.

(xii) If a harvest limit is not otherwise listed for sockeye in paragraph (e)(13) of this section, the harvest limit for sockeye salmon is the same as provided for in adjacent State subsistence or personal use fisheries. If a harvest limit is not established for the State subsistence or personal use fisheries, the possession limit is 10 sockeye and the annual harvest limit is 20 sockeye per household for that stream.

(xiii) The Sarkar River system above the bridge is closed to the use of all nets by both Federally qualified and non-Federally qualified users.

(xiv) You may take Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon in the mainstem of the Stikine River only under the authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. Each Stikine River permit will be issued to a household. Only dip nets, spears, gaffs, rod and reel, beach seine, or gillnets not exceeding 15 fathoms in length may be used. The maximum gillnet mesh size is 5½; inches, except during the Chinook season when the maximum gillnet mesh size is 8 inches.

(A) You may take Chinook salmon from May 15 through June 20. The annual limit is 5 Chinook salmon per household.

(B) You may take sockeye salmon from June 21 through July 31. The annual limit is 40 sockeye salmon per household.

(C) You may take coho salmon from August 1 through October 1. The annual limit is 20 coho salmon per household.

(D) You may retain other salmon taken incidentally by gear operated under terms of this permit. The incidentally taken salmon must be reported on your permit calendar.

(E) The total annual guideline harvest level for the Stikine River fishery is 125 Chinook, 600 sockeye, and 400 coho salmon. All salmon harvested, including incidentally taken salmon, will count against the guideline for that species.

(xv) You may take coho salmon with a Federal salmon fishing permit. There is no closed season. The daily harvest limit is 20 coho salmon per household. Only dip nets, spears, gaffs, handlines, and rod and reel may be used. There are specific rules to harvest any salmon on the Stikine River, and you must have a separate Stikine River subsistence salmon fishing permit to take salmon on the Stikine River.

(xvi) Unless noted on a Federal subsistence harvest permit, there are no harvest limits for pink or chum salmon.

(xvii) Unless otherwise specified in paragraph (e)(13) of this section, you may take steelhead under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit. The open

season is January 1 through May 31. The daily household harvest and possession limit is one with an annual household limit of two. You may only use a dip net, gaff, handline, spear, or rod and reel. The permit conditions and systems to receive special protection will be determined by the local Federal fisheries manager in consultation with ADF&G.

(xviii) You may take steelhead trout on Prince of Wales and Kosciusko Islands under the terms of Federal subsistence fishing permits. You must obtain a separate permit for the winter and spring seasons.

(A) The winter season is December 1 through the last day of February, with a harvest limit of two fish per household. You may use only a dip net, handline, spear, or rod and reel. The winter season may be closed when the harvest level cap of 100 steelhead for the Prince of Wales/Kosciusko Islands has been reached. You must return your winter season permit within 15 days of the close of the season and before receiving another permit for a Prince of Wales/Kosciusko steelhead subsistence fishery. The permit conditions and systems to receive special protection will be determined by the local Federal fisheries manager in consultation with ADF&G.

(B) The spring season is March 1 through May 31, with a harvest limit of five fish per household. You may use only a dip net, handline, spear, or rod and reel. The spring season may be closed prior to May 31 if the harvest quota of 600 fish minus the number of steelhead harvested in the winter subsistence steelhead fishery is reached. You must return your spring season permit within 15 days of the close of the season and before receiving another permit for a Prince of Wales/Kosciusko steelhead subsistence fishery. The permit conditions and systems to receive special protection will be determined by the local Federal fisheries manager in consultation with ADF&G.

(xix) In addition to the requirement for a Federal subsistence fishing permit, the following restrictions for the harvest of Dolly Varden, brook trout, grayling, cutthroat, and rainbow trout apply:

(A) The daily household harvest and possession limit is 20 Dolly Varden; there is no closed season or size limit;

(B) The daily household harvest and possession limit is 20 brook trout; there is no closed season or size limit;

(C) The daily household harvest and possession limit is 20 grayling; there is no closed season or size limit;

(D) The daily household harvest limit is 6 and the household possession limit is 12 cutthroat or rainbow trout in combination; there is no closed season or size limit;

(E) You may only use a rod and reel;

(F) The permit conditions and systems to receive special protection will be determined by the local Federal fisheries manager in consultation with ADF&G.

(xx) There is no subsistence fishery for any salmon on the Taku River.

[76 FR 12573, Mar. 8, 2011]

§ 100.28 Subsistence taking of shellfish.

(a) *Covered species*—

(1) Regulations in this section apply to subsistence taking of Dungeness crab, king crab, Tanner crab, shrimp, clams, abalone, and other shellfish or their parts.

(2) You may take shellfish for subsistence uses at any time in any area of the public lands by any method unless restricted by this section.

(b) *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 or under terms of a required subsistence fishing permit (as may be modified by this section), you may use the following legal types of gear to take shellfish:

(i) Abalone iron;

(ii) Diving gear;

(iii) A grappling hook;

(iv) A handline;

(v) A hydraulic clam digger;
(vi) A mechanical clam digger;
(vii) A pot;
(viii) A ring net;
(ix) A scallop dredge;
(x) A sea urchin rake;
(xi) A shovel; and
(xii) A trawl.

(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 must 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, when 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 § 100.27(b)(2).

(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.

(c) *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) You 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.

(d) *Permit requirements.* If a subsistence shellfish permit is required by this section, the following conditions apply unless otherwise specified by the subsistence regulations in this section:

(1) You may not take shellfish for subsistence in excess of the limits set out in the permit unless a different limit is specified in this section.

(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 must 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) You must complete and submit subsistence fishing reports at the 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.

(e) *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 and ending 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.

(f) *Size restrictions.* You may not take or possess shellfish smaller than the minimum legal size limits.

(g) *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.

(h) *Charter and related operations.* (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 section, unless:

(i) The shellfish has been taken with gear deployed and retrieved by the client or guest who is a Federally qualified subsistence user;

(ii) The gear has been marked with the client's or guest's name and address; and

(iii) The shellfish 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.

(i) *Subsistence shellfish areas and pertinent restrictions*—(1) *Southeastern Alaska—Yakutat Area.* No marine waters are currently identified under Federal subsistence management jurisdiction, except the marine waters occurring in the vicinity of Makhnati Island as described in § ____.3(b)(5) of these regulations.

(2) *Prince William Sound Area.* No marine waters are currently identified under Federal subsistence management jurisdiction.

(3) *Cook Inlet Area.* (i) You may take shellfish for subsistence purposes only as allowed in paragraph (i)(3) of this section.

(ii) You may not take king crab, Dungeness crab, or shrimp for subsistence purposes.

(iii) In the subsistence taking of Tanner crab:

(A) Male Tanner crab may be taken only from July 15 through March 15;

(B) The daily harvest and possession limit is 5 male Tanner crabs;

(C) Only male Tanner crabs 5½; inches or greater in width of shell may be taken or possessed;

(D) No more than two pots per person, regardless of type, with a maximum of two pots per vessel, regardless of type, may be used to take Tanner crab.

(iv) In the subsistence taking of clams:

(A) The daily harvest and possession limit for littleneck clams is 1,000 and the minimum size is 1.5 inches in length;

(B) The daily harvest and possession limit for butter clams is 700 and the minimum size is 2.5 inches in length.

(v) Other than as specified in this section, there are no harvest, possession, or size limits for other shellfish, and the season is open all year.

(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 State closed commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section, or subsection. The permit must specify the area and the date the vessel operator intends to fish. No more than 500 pounds (227 kg) of shrimp may be in possession aboard the vessel.

(iii) The daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Dungeness crabs per person; only male Dungeness crabs with a shell width of 6½ inches or greater may be taken or possessed. Taking of Dungeness crab is prohibited in water 25 fathoms or more in depth during the 14 days immediately before the State opening of a commercial king or Tanner crab fishing season in the location.

(iv) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The annual limit is three crabs per household; only male king crab with shell width of 7 inches or greater may be taken or possessed.

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a 2-week period must have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open.

(C) You may only use one crab pot, which may be of any size, to take king crab.

(D) You may take king crab only from June 1 through 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 State 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 Womens 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 State commercial king or Tanner crab fishing season in the location.

(C) The daily harvest and possession limit per person is 12 male crabs with a shell width 5½ inches or greater.

(5) *Alaska Peninsula—Aleutian Islands Area*. (i) 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 State commercial shrimp fishing season or within a closed commercial shrimp fishing district, section, or subsection; the permit must 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.

(ii) The daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Dungeness crabs per person; only crabs with a shell width of 5½ inches or greater may be taken or possessed.

(iii) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) The daily harvest and possession limit is six male crabs per person; only crabs with a shell width of 6½ inches or greater may be taken or possessed;

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a 2-week period must have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open;

(C) You may take crabs only from June 1 through January 31.

(iv) The daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Tanner crabs per person; only crabs with a shell width of 5½ 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, jigging 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 must 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° North latitude, the daily harvest and possession

limit is 12 male Dungeness crabs per person.

(iv) In the subsistence taking of king crab:

(A) In waters south of 60° North latitude, the daily harvest and possession limit is six male crabs per person.

(B) All crab pots used for subsistence fishing and left in saltwater unattended longer than a 2-week period must have all bait and bait containers removed and all doors secured fully open.

(C) In waters south of 60° North latitude, you may take crab only from June 1 through January 31.

(D) In the Norton Sound Section of the Northern District, you must have a subsistence permit.

(v) In waters south of 60° North latitude, the daily harvest and possession limit is 12 male Tanner crabs.

[76 FR 12585, Mar. 8, 2011]

PARTS 101–199 [RESERVED]

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

Country	2-Letter code
Afghanistan	AF.
Albania	AL.
Algeria	DZ.
Angola	AO.
Argentina	AR.
Australia	AU.
Austria	AT.
Bahamas	BS.
Bahrain	BH.
Bangladesh	BD.
Barbados	BB.
Belgium	BE.
Benin	BJ.
Bhutan	BT.
Bolivia	BO.
Botswana	BW.
Brazil	BR.
Bulgaria	BG.
Burma	BU.
Burundi	BI.
Canada	CA.
Cape Verde	CV.
Central African Empire	CF.
Chad	TD.
Chile	CL.
China	CN.
Colombia	CO.
Comoros	KM.
Congo	CG.
Costa Rica	CR.
Cuba	CU.
Cyprus	CY.
Czechoslovakia	CS.
Democratic Kampuchea	KH.
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	KP.
Democratic Yemen	YD.
Denmark	DK.
Djibouti	DJ.
Dominica	DM.
Dominican Republic	DO.
Ecuador	EC.
Egypt	EG.
El Salvador	SV.
Equatorial Guinea	GQ.
Ethiopia	ET.
Fiji	FJ.
Finland	FI.
France	FR.
Gabon	GA.
Gambia	GM.
German Democratic Republic	DD.
Germany, Federal Republic of	DE.
Ghana	GH.
Greece	GR.
Grenada	GD.
Guatemala	GT.
Guinea	GN.
Guinea-Bissau	GW.
Guyana	GY.
Haiti	HT.
Holy See	VA.
Honduras	HN.
Hungary	HU.
Iceland	IS.
India	IN.
Indonesia	ID.
Iran	IR.
Iraq	IQ.
Ireland	IE.
Israel	IL.
Italy	IT.
Ivory Coast	CI.
Jamaica	JM.
Japan	JP.
Jordan	JO.
Kenya	KE.
Kiribati	KI.
Kuwait	KW.
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LA.
Lebanon	LB.
Lesotho	LS.
Liberia	LR.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	LY.
Liechtenstein	LI.
Luxembourg	LU.
Madagascar	MG.
Malawi	MW.
Malaysia	MY.
Maldives	MV.
Mali	ML.
Malta	MT.
Mauritania	MR.
Mauritius	MU.
Mexico	MX.
Monaco	MC.
Mongolia	MN.
Morocco	MA.
Mozambique	MZ.
Nauru	NR.
Nepal	NP.
Netherlands	NL.
New Zealand	NZ.
Nicaragua	NI.
Niger	NE.
Nigeria	NG.
Norway	NO.

Country	2-Letter code
Oman	OM.
Pakistan	PK.
Panama	PA.
Papua New Guinea	PG.
Paraguay	PY.
Peru	PE.
Philippines	PH.
Poland	PL.
Portugal	PT.
Qatar	QA.
Republic of Korea	KR.
Romania	RO.
Rwanda	RW.
Saint Lucia	LC.
Samoa	WS.
San Marino	SM.
Sao Tome and Principe	ST.
Saudi Arabia	SA.
Senegal	SN.
Seychelles	SC.
Sierra Leone	SL.
Singapore	SG.
Solomon Islands	SB.
Somalia	SO.
South Africa	ZA.
Spain	ES.
Sri Lanka	LK.
Sudan	SD.
Suriname	SR.
Swaziland	SZ.
Sweden	SE.
Switzerland	CH.
Syrian Arab Republic	SY.
Thailand	TH.
Togo	TG.
Tonga	TO.
Trinidad and Tobago	TT.
Tunisia	TN.
Turkey	TR.
Tuvalu	TV.
Uganda	UG.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	SU.
United Arab Emirates	AE.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	GB.
United Republic of Cameroon	CM.
United Republic of Tanzania	TZ.
United States of America	US.
Upper Volta	HV.
Uruguay	UY.
Vanuatu	VU.
Venezuela	VE.
Viet Nam	VN.
Yemen	YE.
Yugoslavia	YU.
Zaire	ZR.
Zambia	ZM.
Zimbabwe	ZW.

[47 FR 31388, July 20, 1982]