

their habitat within areas of the Chugach National Forest subject to this subpart. Prior to taking action to revoke, suspend, restrict, or require modification of an activity under this section, the responsible Forest Officer shall give affected parties reasonable prior notice and an opportunity to comment, unless it is determined that doing so would likely result in irreparable harm to conservation of fish, wildlife, and their habitat.

(f) Decisions made pursuant to this section are subject to appeal only as provided in 36 CFR part 214.

(g) Nothing in this section affects subsistence activities carried out in accordance with § 241.23 of this subpart or other applicable law.

[56 FR 63463, Dec. 4, 1991, as amended at 78 FR 33724, June 5, 2013]

§ 241.23 Taking of fish and wildlife.

(a) The taking of fish and wildlife by hunting, trapping, or fishing from lands subject to the rules of this subpart is authorized in accordance with applicable State and Federal law.

(b) To the extent consistent with the conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitat in accordance with recognized scientific management principles, local rural residents who depend upon the Chugach National Forest for subsistence needs shall continue to have the opportunity to engage in a subsistence way of life on the lands to which this subpart applies pursuant to applicable State and Federal law.

(c) To the extent consistent with the conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitat, the continuation of existing uses and the future establishment and use of temporary campsites, tent, platforms, shelters, and other temporary facilities and equipment directly and necessarily related to the taking of fish and wildlife may be authorized in accordance with applicable law and regulations. However, the Forest Supervisor may restrict or prohibit facilities or uses in the Copper River-Rude River addition or Copper River-Bering River area if it is determined, after adequate notice to the affected parties, that the continuation of such facilities or uses would materially interfere with or adversely affect the

conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitat.

PART 242—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.

§ 242.1

36 CFR Ch. II (7–1–25 Edition)

§ 242.1 Purpose.

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

§ 242.2 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.

§ 242.3 Applicability and scope.

(a) The regulations in this part implement the provisions of Title VIII of 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 portion 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: All 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 Latitude 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, Kugra 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 Latitude 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.

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(5) Southeastern Alaska, including the:

(i) 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 Execu-

tive Order No. 8216, July 25, 1939, to the point of 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, and Fruit islands and a number of smaller unnamed islands.

(ii) Tongass National Forest:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(A) Beacon Point, Frederick Sound, and Kupreanof Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8210—Sheet No. 16.	The point begins on the low-water line at N 63° W, true and approximately 1,520 feet from Beacon Point beacon; thence due south true 1,520 feet; thence true east 1,800 feet, more or less to an intersection with a low-water line; thence following, is the low-water line round the point to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 133°00' W Lat. 56°56¼' N.
(B) Bushy Island and Snow Passage.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart, labeled No. 8160—Sheet No. 12.	The reference location is marked as 64 south, 80 east, CRM, SEC. 31/32 on the map labeled, USS 1607. The point begins on a low-water line about ¼ nautical mile and southwesterly from the northwest point of the island, from which a left tangent to an island that is 300 yards in diameter and 100 yards offshore, bears the location—N 60° W, true; thence S 60° E, true and more or less 2,000 feet to an intersection with a low-water line on the easterly side of the island; thence forward along the winding of the low-water line northwesterly and southwesterly to the point of beginning, including all adjacent rocks and reefs not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 132°58' W Lat. 56°16½' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(C) Cape Strait, Frederick Sound, and Kupreanof Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8210—Sheet No. 16.	The reference location is marked as 56 south, 77478 east, CRM, on the map labeled as USS 1011. It begins at a point on a low-water line that is westerly from the lighthouse and distant 1,520 feet in a direct line from the center of the concrete pier upon which the light tower is erected; thence South 45° E, true by 1,520 feet; thence east true by 1,520 feet, more or less to an intersection with the low-water line; thence northwesterly and westerly, following the windings of the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 133°05' W Lat. 57°00' N.
(D) Point Colpoys and Sumner Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Prince of Wales Island—Sheet No. 12.	The reference location is marked as 64 south, 78 east, CRM, SECs. 10, 11, 12 on the map labeled as USS 1634. Location is north of a true east-and-west line running across the point to 1,520 feet true south from the high-water line at the northernmost extremity. Map includes all adjacent rocks and ledges not covered at low water and also includes two rocks awash about 1¼ nautical miles East and South and 75° East, respectively, from the aforementioned point.	Approx. Long. 133°12' W Lat. 56°20' N.
(E) Vank Island and Stikine Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 18. Located at 62 south, 82 east, CRM, SEC 34, on the map labeled as USS 1648.	This part of the island is lying south of a true east-and-west line that is drawn across the island from low water to low water. Island is 760 feet due north from the center of the concrete pier upon which the structure for the light is erected.	Approx. Long. 132°35' W Lat. 56°27' N.
(F) High Point, Woronkofski Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 18.	The location begins at a point on low water at the head of the first bight easterly of the point and about ⅙ nautical mile distant therefrom; thence south true 1,520 feet; thence west true 1,100 feet, more or less to an intersection with the low-water line; thence northerly and easterly, following the windings of the low-water line to point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 132°33' W Lat. 56°24' N.
(G) Key Reef and Clarence Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 11.	The reference location is marked as 66 south, 81 east, CRM, SEC 11. The reef lies 1¾ miles S 80° E, true, from Bluff Island and becomes awash at extreme high water. Chart includes all adjacent ledges and rocks not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 132°50' W Lat. 56°10' N.
(H) Low Point, Zarembo Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 22.	The location begins at a point on a low-water line that is 760 feet in a direct line, easterly, from the center of Low Point Beacon. The position is located on a point of shoreline about 1 mile easterly from Low Point; thence S 35°, W true 760 feet; thence N 800 feet and W 760 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 132°55½' W Lat. 56°27½' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(I) McNamara Point and Zarembo Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 25.	Location begins at a point on a low-water line that is 1,520 feet in a direct line, northerly, from McNamara Point Beacon—a slatted tripod structure; thence true east 1,520 feet; thence true south, more or less, 2,500 feet to an intersection with the low-water line; thence northwesterly and northerly following the windings of the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 133°04' W Lat. 56°20' N.
(J) Mountain Point and Wrangell Narrows.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8170—Sheet No. 27.	The location begins at a point on a low-water line southerly from the center of Mountain Point Beacon and distant there from 1,520 feet in a direct line; thence true west 1,520 feet; thence true north, more or less, 3,480 feet to an intersection with the low-water line; thence southeasterly and southerly following the windings of the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 132°57½' W Lat. 56°44' N.
(K) Angle Point, Revillagigedo Channel, and Bold Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8075—Sheet No. 3.	The reference location is marked as 76 south, 92 east, CRM, USS 1603. The location begins at a point on a low-water line abreast of the light-house on Angle Point, the southwestern extremity of Bold Island; thence easterly along the low-water line to a point that is 3,040 feet in a straight line from the beginning point; thence N 30° W True 3,040 feet; thence true west to an intersection with the low-water line, 3,000 feet, more or less; thence southeasterly along the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 131°26' W Lat. 55°14' N.
(L) Cape Chacon, Dixon Entrance, and Prince of Wales Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8074—Sheet No. 29.	The reference location is marked as 83 south, 89 and 90 east, CRM, USS 1608. The location begins at a point at the low-water mark on the shoreline of Dixon Entrance from which the southern extremity of Cape Chacon bears south 64° true east and approximately ¾ nautical miles; thence N 45° true east and about 1 nautical mile, more or less, to an intersection with a low-water line on the shore of Clarence Strait; thence southerly, following the meanderings of the low-water line of the shore, to and around Cape Chacon, and continuing to the point of beginning. Reference includes all adjacent islands, islets, rocks, and reefs that are not covered at the low-water line.	Approx. Long 132° W Lat. 54°42' N.
(M) Lewis Reef and Tongass Narrows.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8094—Sheet No. 71.	The reference location is marked as 75 south, 90 east, CRM, SEC 9. The area point begins at the reef off Lewis Point and partly bare at low water. This part of the reef is not covered at low water and lies on the northeast side of a true northwest-and-southeast line that is located 300 feet true southwest from the center of the concrete pier of Lewis Reef Light.	Approx. Long. 131°44½' W Lat. 55°22'25" N.
(N) Lyman Point and Clarence Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8076—Sheet No. 8.	The reference location is marked as 73 south, 86 east, CRM, SEC 13, on a map labeled as USS 2174 TRC. It begins at a point at the low-water mark. The aforementioned point is 300 feet in a direct line easterly from Lyman Point light; thence due south 300 feet; thence due west to a low-water mark 400 feet, more or less; thence following the winding of the low-water mark to the place of beginning.	Approx. Long. 132°18' W Lat. 55°32' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(O) Narrow Point, Clarence Strait, and Prince of Wales Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8100—Sheet No. 9.	The reference location is marked as 70 south, 84 east, CRM, on a map labeled as USS 1628. The point begins at a point on a low-water line about 1 nautical mile southerly from Narrow Point Light, from which point a left tangent to a high-water line of an islet about 500 yards in diameter and about 300 yards offshore, bears south 30° true east; thence north 30° W, true 7,600 feet; thence N 60° E, 3,200 feet, more or less to an intersection with a low-water line; thence southeasterly, southerly, and southwesterly, following the winding of the low-water line to the point of beginning. The map includes all adjacent rocks not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 132°28' W Lat. 55°47½' N.
(P) Niblack Point, Cleveland Peninsula, and Clarence Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8102—Sheet No. 6.	The location begins at a point on a low-water line from which Niblack Point Beacon, a tripod anchored to three concrete piers, bears southeasterly and is 1,520 feet in a direct line; thence true northeast 1,520 feet; thence true southeast 3,040 feet; thence true southwest at 600 feet, more or less, to an intersection with a low-water line; thence northwesterly following the windings of the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 132°07' W Lat. 55°33' N.
(Q) Rosa Reef and Tongass Narrows.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8094—Sheet No. 71.	The reference location is marked as 74 south, 90 east, CRM, SEC 31. That part of the reef is not covered at low water and lies east of a true north-and-south line, located 600 feet true west from the center of the concrete pier of Rosa Reef Light. The reef is covered at high water.	Approx. Long. 131°48' W Lat. 55°24'15" N.
(R) Ship Island and Clarence Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8100—Sheet No. 9.	The reference location is marked as 72 south, 86 east, CRM, SEC 27. The point begins as a small island on the northwesterly side of the Clarence Strait, about 10 nautical miles northwesterly from Caamano Point and ¼ mile off the shore of Cleveland Peninsula. The sheet includes all adjacent islets and rocks not connected to the main shore and not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 132°12' W Lat. 55°36' N.
(S) Spire Island Reef and Revillagigedo Channel.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8075—Sheet No. 3.	The reference location is marked as 76 south, 92 east, CRM, SEC 19. The detached reef, covered at high water and partly bare at low water, is located northeast of Spire Island. Spire Island Light is located on the reef and consists of small houses and lanterns surmounting a concrete pier.	Approx. Long. 131°30' W Lat. 55°16' N.
(T) Surprise Point and Nakat Inlet.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8051—Sheet No. 1.	The reference location is marked as 80 south, 89 east, CRM. This point lies north of a true east-and-west line. The true east-and-west line lies 3,040 feet true south from the northernmost extremity of the point together with adjacent rocks and islets.	Approx. Long. 130°44' W Lat. 54°49' N.
(U) Caamano Point, Cleveland Peninsula, and Clarence Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8102—Sheet No. 6.	Location consists of everything apart of the extreme south end of the Cleveland Peninsula lying on a south side of a true east-and-west line that is drawn across the point at a distance of 800 feet true north from the southernmost point of the low-water line. This includes off-lying rocks and islets that are not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 131°59' W Lat. 55°30' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(V) Meyers Chuck and Clarence Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8124—Sheet No. 26.	The tidelands and the small island is about 150 yards in diameter and located about 200 yards northwest of Meyers Island.	Approx. Long. 132°16' W Lat. 55°44½' N.
(W) Round Island and Cordova Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8145—Sheet No. 36.	The tidelands and the southwestern island of the group is about 700 yards long, including off-lying rocks and reefs that are not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 132°30½' W Lat. 54°46½' N.
(X) Mary Island	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8145—Sheet No. 36.	The reference location begins at a point that is placed at a low-water mark. The aforementioned point is southward 500 feet from a crosscut on the side of a large rock on the second point below Point Winslow and Mary Island; thence due west ¾ mile, statute; thence due north to a low-water mark; thence following the winding of the low water to the place of beginning.	Approx. Long. 131°11'00" W Lat. 55°05'55" N.
(Y) Tree Point ...	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8145—Sheet No. 36.	The reference location starts at a point of a low-water mark. The aforementioned point is southerly ½ mile from the extreme westerly point of a low-water mark on Tree Point, on the Alaska Mainland; thence due true east, ¾ mile; thence due north 1 mile; thence due west to a low-water mark; thence following the winding of the low-water mark to the place of beginning.	Approx. Long. 130°57'44" W Lat. 54°48'27" N.
(Z) Warm Springs Bay, Chatham Strait, and Baranof Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8243—Sheet No. 51.	The reference location is marked as 55 south, 67 east, CRM, SECS 20 and 21, U.S. Survey No. 1649. The location begins at a point on the low-water line south side of the entrance to Warm Springs Bay, westerly side of Chatham Strait and distant 400 feet westerly in a direct line from the center of the concrete slab, 4 feet square, upon which the structure of the Warm Springs Bay light is erected; thence south true 400 feet; thence east true 600 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line; thence northerly and westerly, following the windings of the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 134°46'48" W Lat. 57°04¾' N.
(AA) Killisnoo Harbor Southern Entrance and Chatham Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8285—Sheet No. 53.	The reference location is marked as 50 south, 66 east, CRM. The location is marked at a reef off the southeastern extremity of Killisnoo Island, bare at low water and covered at high water, including all that part of the reef bounded by the low-water line and a northeast-and-southwest true line drawn tangent to the high-water line of the island. Killisnoo Harbor Southern Entrance Light is located upon a concrete pier on the outer part of the reef.	Approx. Long. 134°34' W Lat. 57°28' N.
(BB) Killisnoo Harbor and Chatham Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8285—Sheet No. 53.	The reference location is marked as 51 south, 68 east, CRM, SEC 7. The location is marked at a small rock bare at low water and covered at high water. The point is located 80 yards off the shore of Killisnoo Island in Killisnoo Harbor, 300 yards northwesterly from the wharf, and occupied by a concrete pier and superstructure supporting Killisnoo Harbor Light.	Approx. Long. 134°33¾' W Lat. 57°28' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(CC) Point Gardner, Chatham Strait, and Admiralty Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8212—Sheet No. 50.	The reference location is marked as 56 south, 68 east, CRM, SEC 16, U.S. Survey No. 1637. The location begins at a point on the low-water line of Chatham Strait northward of the point and distant 1,000 feet in a straight line from the center of the concrete slab 4 feet square upon which the structure of Point Gardner Light is erected; thence S 80° E true 1,200 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line on the shore of Surprise Harbor; thence southerly, westerly, and northerly, following the winding of the low-water line to the point of beginning, and including islets and rocks lying within $\frac{3}{8}$ mile southward of the Point.	Approx. Long. 134°37' W Lat. 57°01' N.
(DD) Point Gambier, Stephens Passage, and Entrance to Gambier Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8200—Sheet No. 18.	The reference location is marked as 51 south, 72 east, CRM, SEC 22, U.S. Survey No. 1638. All that part of Gambier Island lies southeastward of a true northeast-and-southeast line drawn across the island and lies 1,520 feet distant from the high-water mark at the southeastern extremity of the island, including all adjacent rocks and reefs not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 133°50' W Lat. 57°26' N.
(EE) Gambier Bay Entrance, Stephens Passage, and Gambier Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8224—Sheet No. 72.	The reference location is marked as 51 south, 72 east, CRM, SEC 7. The reef is covered at high water and bare at low water, located about $\frac{3}{8}$ nautical mile northeast of northwest point of Gain Island. The proposed reservation includes that part of the reef not covered at low water and lying southeast of a northeast-and-southwest line located at a distance of 600 feet northwest of the Gambier Bay Entrance Light structure, which consists of a small house and skeleton steel tower surmounting a concrete pier.	Approx. Long. 133°55' W Lat. 57°28' N.
(FF) False Point Pybus, Admiralty Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8224—Sheet No. 11.	The location begins at a point 1,285 feet northwest true from the center of False Point Beacon, a slatted tripod located on the point about 1 nautical mile southerly from False Point Pybus, thence east true 1,170 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line, thence southerly and westerly following the windings and indentations of the low-water line to a point from which the point of beginning bears north true, thence north true, 1,000 feet, more or less, to a point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 133°52½' W Lat. 57°21' N.
(GG) The Brothers Island, Stephens Passage.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8200—Sheet No. 18.	The reference location is marked as 49 south, 61 east, CRM. The point is located on the westerly side of the southern end of Stephens Passage. All of the eastern group of islands known as The Brothers, being about $\frac{1}{2}$ nautical mile long and $\frac{1}{3}$ nautical mile wide and about 232 feet high, including all adjacent islets and rocks not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 133°47' W Lat. 57°17½' N.
(HH) Cape Fanshaw and Frederick Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8216—Sheet 17.	The reference location is marked as 54 south, 74 and 75 east, U.S. Survey No. 1610. All of the cape that is west of a true north-and-south line drawn 1,520 feet due east of the westernmost part of the high-water line at the point, including all adjacent rocks and reefs not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 133°34'21" W Lat. 57°11'02" N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(II) West Point, Kupreanof Island, and the Entrance to Portage Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8210. See sheet for East Point, No. 9.	All of that part of the point lying east of a true north-and-south line drawn across the point at a distance of 600 feet west of the most easterly part of the low-water line at the point.	Approx. Long. 133°20' W Lat. 57°00' N.
(JJ) East Point, Kupreanof Island, and the Entrance to Portage Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8210—Sheet No. 9.	All of that part of the point lying on the west side of a true north-and-south line drawn across the point at a distance of 600 feet east true from the most westerly part of the low-water line at the point.	Approx. Long. 133°19' W Lat. 57°00' N.
(KK) Kingsmill Point, Chatham Strait, Kuiu Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8214—Sheet No. 48.	The reference location is marked as 58 south, 70 east, CRM, SEC 17, U.S. Survey No. 1621. The location begins at a point on a low-water line southward of the point and distant 1,200 feet in a direct line from the center of the concrete slab upon which the structure of Kingsmill Point Light is erected; thence east true 900 feet; thence north true 2,300 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line north-eastward of the point; thence southwesterly and southerly along the windings of a low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 134°25' W Lat. 56°50½' N.
(LL) Washington Bay, Chatham Strait, and Kuiu Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8241—Sheet No. 47.	The reference location is marked as 59 south, 70 east, CRM, SEC 33, U.S. Survey No. 1650. All that part of the land on the south side of the entrance to Washington Bay lying on the north-westerly side of the straight line bearing N 55° E and S 55° W true drawn across the land from the low-water line in Chatham Strait to a low-water line in Washington Bay, said line being distant 300 feet S 35° E true from a point on the low-water line between the two headlands, from which a left tangent to the high-water line of a small island lying 130 yards offshore in the bight bears N 35° W true; and including the aforementioned island.	Approx. Long. 134°10' W Lat. 56°40' N.
(MM) Point Ellis, Chatham Strait, and Bay of Pillars.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8241—Sheet No. 46.	The reference location is marked as 43 south, 65 east, CRM. The small island N 58° W true ¾ mile from Pt. Ellis, including adjacent reefs and rocks not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 134°19'16" W Lat. 56°33'28" N.
(NN) Point Crowley, Chatham Strait, and Kuiu Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8152—Sheet No. 45.	The reference location is marked as 66 south, 72 east, CRM, SECS 22 and 27, U.S. Survey No. 2171. All that part of Kuiu Island in the vicinity of Point Crowley lying west of a true north-and-south line drawn across the point at a distance of 3,040 feet east true from the center of the concrete slab 4 feet by 6 feet upon which the structure for Point Crowley Light is erected, and including all adjacent islets and rocks not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 134°16' W Lat. 56°07' N.
(OO) Strait Island and Sumner Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8200—Sheet No. 40.	The reference location is marked as 59 south, 70 east, CRM, SEC 8, U.S. Survey No. 1604. The southeastern island of the group, including adjacent and outlying rocks and reefs not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 133°42' W Lat. 56°24' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(PP) Povornotni Island and Peril Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8282—Sheet No. 31.	The island is about 200 yards long, off Pogibshi Point, including adjacent rocks and reefs not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 135°33' W Lat. 57°30½' N.
(QQ) Tenakee Inlet and Chat-ham Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8300—Sheet No. 55.	All of the small islands and associated tidelands are located about 300 yards off South Passage Point, including rock awash shown on the chart ½ nautical mile northeasterly from South Passage Point.	Approx. Long. 134°56' W Lat. 57°46' N.
(RR) Danger Point, Chat-ham Strait, and Admiralty Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8247—Sheet No. 54.	The reference location is marked as 50 south, 67 east, CRM, SECS 25 and 26, U.S. Survey No. 1613. The location begins at a point on a low-water line southward of Danger Point and distant 700 feet in a direct line from the center of the concrete slab, 4 feet square, upon which the structure of Danger Point Light is erected; thence northeast true 1,000 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line eastward of Danger Point; thence westerly, etc., following the windings of the low-water line to the point of beginning, including rocks and reefs off the point not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 134°36' W Lat. 57°30' 30" N.
(SS) Point Hugh, Stephens Pas-sage, Glass Peninsula, and Admiralty Is-land.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8200—Sheet No. 18.	The reference location is marked as 49 south, 72 east, CRM, U.S. Survey No. 1641. The location begins at a point on a low-water line on the easterly side of Glass Peninsula about 1½ nautical miles northerly from Point Hugh 1¼ nautical miles in a direct line southerly from the center of a concrete slab 4 feet square, upon which is erected the structure of Point Hugh Light; thence west true, 1,520 feet; thence N 4° W, true 2¼ nautical miles, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line; thence southeasterly and southerly, following the windings of the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 133°52' W Lat. 57°37' N.
(TT) Point Styleman, Ste-phens Pas-sage, and north side of the entrance to Port Snettisham.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8227—Sheet No. 30.	All of that part of the point lying south of a true east-and-west line drawn across the point at a distance of 700 feet north true from the south-ernmost part of the high-water line, including adjacent rocks and reefs not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 133°53½' W Lat. 57°58½' N.
(UU) Kakul Nar-rows and Per-ils Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8282—Sheet No. 20.	The two islets are about 150 yards and 100 yards long, respectively, on the east side of Kakul Narrows, and all of the off-lying group of rocks northward named on the Chart Channel Islets, including all adjacent rocks and reefs not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 135°41' W Lat. 57°22' N.
(VV) Channel Rock and Sitka Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8244—Sheet No. 63.	The reference location is marked as 56 south, 63 east, CRM. The location is marked by a rock covered at high water and bare at low water, located ¼ nautical mile north of Japonski Is-land.	Approx. Long. 135°22' W Lat. 57°03½' N.
(WW) Harbor Rock and Sitka Harbor.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8244—Sheet No. 63.	The reference location is marked as 56 south, 63 east, CRM. The location is marked at a small rock covered at high water and bare at low water, located 300 yards north of the naval wharf on Japonski Island.	Approx. Long. 135°20'48" W Lat. 57°03½" N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(XX) False Point Retreat, Lynn Canal, and Admiralty Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8302—Sheet No. 12.	The location begins at a point near the west shore of Mansfield Peninsula about 2½ nautical miles southerly from Pt. Retreat, from which the center of False Point Retreat Beacon, a slatted tripod anchored to concrete piers, bears west true, distant 900 feet, thence southwest true 900 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line, thence northwesterly, northerly, and northeasterly, following the winding of the low-water line, to a point from which the point of the beginning bears southeast true, thence southeast true 600 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 134°58' W Lat. 58°22' N.
(YY) Shelter Island, Stephens Passage, and the Southeastern Part of Shelter Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8302—Sheet No. 23.	The reference location is marked as 40 south, 64 east, CRM, SEC 26, U.S. Survey No. 1645. The location begins at a point on a low-water line on the eastern side of the island about 1,000 yards northward of the extreme southeastern point of the island, from which the center of a concrete slab 4 feet square, upon which Shelter Island Light is erected, is distant 1,000 feet in a straight line bearing S 23° E approximately; thence S 65° W true 600 feet; thence S 23° E, true, 2,000 feet, more or less, to an intersection with a low-water line; thence northeasterly, northerly, and northwesterly, following the windings of the low-water line, to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 134°48' W Lat. 58°22½" N.
(ZZ) Clear Point, Lynn Canal, the Entrance to Funter Bay, and Admiralty Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8302—Sheets No. 23 & No. 24.	The reference location is marked as 42 south, 64 east, CRM, SEC 10, U.S. Survey No. 1612. The location begins at a point on a low-water line about 700 feet northerly from the southern extremity of Clear Point, from which a right tangent to the high-water line, distant about 500 feet bears east true; thence west true, 800 feet, more or less, to an intersection with a low-water line; thence southerly, etc., following the windings of the low-water line around the Point to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 134°55' W Lat. 58°15' N.
(AAA) Point Augusta, Chatham Strait, and Chichagof Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8300—Sheet No. 55.	The reference location is marked as 44 south, 64 east, CRM, U.S. Survey No. 1633. All of that part of the land in the vicinity of Point Augusta bounded by the low-water line and a straight line bearing N 42° W and S 42° E true, distant 2,280 feet S 48° W true, from the center of the concrete slab 4 feet square upon which the structure of Point Augusta Light is erected, including all adjacent rocks and reefs not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 134°58' W Lat. 58°03' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(BBB) Middle Point, Stephens Passage and Douglas Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8235—Sheet No. 22.	The reference location is marked as 42 south, 66 east, CRM, SEC 9, U.S. Survey No. 2170. This area is about 4½ miles northwesterly from Point Hilda. The location begins at a point on a low-water line from which the center of a concrete slab 4 feet square upon which Middle Point Light is erected, is distant 400 feet in a straight line and bearing southerly; thence east true 900 feet; thence south true 500 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line; thence westerly, following the windings of the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 134°37' W Lat. 58°15' N.
(CCC) Point Hilda, Stephens Passage, and Douglas Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8235—Sheet No. 112.	The reference location is marked as 42 south, 67 east, CRM, SECS 19 and 20, U.S. Survey No. 1640. That part of the Point, including tide lands not covered at low water, lying south of a true east-and-west line drawn across the Point at a distance of 600 feet north, true, from the high-water line at the southernmost part of the point.	Approx. Long. 134°30' W Lat. 58°13' N.
(DDD) Point Arden, Stephens Passage, and Admiralty Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8300—Sheet No. 20.	The reference location is marked as 43 south, 68 and 69 east, CRM, U.S. Survey No. 1632. The location begins at a point on a low-water line southward of Point Arden from which the center of a concrete slab upon which Point Arden Light is erected, is distant 3,040 feet in a straight line; thence N 60° W true, 8,000 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line; thence northeasterly, southeasterly, easterly, and southerly, following the winding of a low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 134°10' W Lat. 58°9½' N.
(EEE) Grand Island and Stephens Passage.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8300—Sheet No. 15.	The location begins at a point on a low-water line, east shore of Grand Island, 1,520 feet in a direct line, southerly, from the center of Grand Island Beacon, a slatted tripod anchored to concrete piers, thence west true 1,520 feet, thence north true 1,824 feet more or less, to an intersection with a low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 134°06' W Lat. 58°06' N.
(FFF) Grave Point and Stephens Passage.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8229—Sheet No. 19.	The reference location is marked as 44 south, 70 east, CRM, SEC 7, U.S. Survey No. 1617. The location begins at a point at a low-water line on the northwesterly side of the entrance to Taku Harbor, from which a left tangent to the high-water line at the northern extremity of Stockade Point, distant about 700 yards, bears S 75° E, true; thence N 75° W, true 4,000 feet, more or less to an intersection with a low-water line northward of Grave Point; thence southerly, easterly, and northeasterly, following the windings of a low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 134°03' W Lat. 58°04' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(GGG) Low Point, Chilkoot Inlet.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8303—Sheet No. 27.	The reference location is marked as 30 south, 60 east, CRM, SECS 18 and 19, U.S. Survey No. 1625. The location begins at a point on the low-water line northeasterly from Low Point Light and 900 feet in a direct line from the center of the slab 4 feet square upon which the structure for the light is erected; thence S 60° E, true, 1,560 feet; thence S 30° W, true, 1,000 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line; thence northwesterly and northeasterly, following the windings of the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 135°21' W Lat. 59°16' N.
(HHH) Point St. Mary, Lynn Canal, North Side of Entrance to Berners Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8302—Sheet No. 29.	All that part of the point lying south of a true east-and-west line drawn across the same at a distance of 3,040 feet north true from the high-water line at the southernmost part of the point; including off-lying rocks not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 135°01' W Lat. 58°44' N.
(III) Little Island, Lynn Canal.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8302—Sheet No. 25.	The reference location is marked as 38 south, 63 east, CRM, SEC 29. The location begins as a small island ½ mile N 16° W from Ralston Island, including adjacent rocks and ledges not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 135°02' W Lat. 58°32½' N.
(JJJ) Lemesurier Island, Icy Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8304—Sheet No. 59.	The reference location is marked as 41 south, 57 west, CRM, SECS 14 and 15, U.S. Survey No. 1623. All that part of the northeastern extremity of the island lying north of a true east-and-west line drawn across the point at a distance of 1,520 feet south true from the center of the concrete slab 4 feet square upon which the structure of the light is erected, including all adjacent rocks and islets not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 136°02' W Lat. 58°19' N.
(KKK) The Sisters, Icy Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8302. See sheet for Spasskaia Island, No. 42.	The island is about 6½ nautical miles westerly from Point Couverden, about ½ mile long and 150 feet high, including adjacent rocks and islets not covered at low water, and Sisters Reef, located 1 mile to westward.	Approx. Long. 135°15½' W Lat. 58°11' N.
(LLL) Spasskaia Island, Icy Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8302—Sheet No. 42.	The location begins as two small islets about 30 feet high located about 7¾ nautical miles southwesterly from Point Couverden, including adjacent rocks and reefs not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 135°10' W Lat. 58°07½' N.
(MMM) Lord Rock, Dixon Entrance.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8051—Sheet No. 1.	The reference location is marked as 82 south, 98 east, CRM, SEC 30. The location is a small bare rock about 10 feet high, lying about ¾ mile SW from the south group of Lord Island.	Approx. Long. 130°49' W Lat. 54°44' N.
(NNN) Boat Rock, Dixon Entrance.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8051—Sheet No. 1.	The reference location is marked as 82 south, 98 east, CRM, SEC 8. The point is a small barren rock about 5 feet high, located about 200 yards offshore, about 2 miles northeasterly from Cape Fox, west side of Nakat Bay.	Approx. Long. 130°48' W Lat. 54°47' N.
(OOO) Black Rock, Revillagigedo Channel.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8075—Sheet No. 2.	The reference location is marked as 79 south, 95 east, CRM, SEC 14. Barren rock about 26 feet height located 3½ nautical miles southwest true, from Kah Shakes Point.	Approx. Long. 131°04' W Lat. 55°01' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(PPP) Hog Rocks, Revillagigedo Channel.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8075—Sheet No. 3.	The reference location is marked as 77 south, 94 east, CRM, SEC 20. The location consists of a group of barren rocks 1.6 nautical miles N 70° true east from Middy Point, Ham Island.	Approx. Long. 131°17' W Lat. 55°10'30" N.
(QQQ) Mountain Point, Revillagigedo Channel.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8094—Sheet No. 4.	The reference location is marked as 76 south, 91 east, CRM, SEC 11. The location begins at a point on the low-water line 900 feet from the southernmost extremity of Mountain Point, and bearing approximately N 70° true east, therefrom; thence N 45° true west, 2,100 feet; thence west true, 2,400 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line; thence along a low-water line, southeasterly, easterly, and northeasterly to the beginning point.	Approx. Long. 131°32' W Lat. 55°17½' N.
(RRR) Peninsula Point, Tongass Narrows.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8094—Sheet No. 5.	The reference location is marked as 75 south, 90 east, CRM, SEC 9. The location consists of a small island about 100 yards southwest of Peninsula Point.	Approx. Long. 131°44' W Lat. 55°23' N.
(SSS) Channel Island, Tongass Narrows.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8094—Sheet No. 5.	The reference location is marked as 75 south, 90 east, CRM, SEC 5. The point is a small island in Tongass Narrows about 1¼ nautical miles NW from Peninsula Point.	Approx. Long. 131°46' W Lat. 55°23¾' N.
(TTT) Bluff Point, Behm Canal, Entrance to Yes Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8105—Sheet No. 6.	The reference location is marked as 69 south, 89 east, CRM, SEC 15, U.S. Survey No. 1605. Location consists of everything apart of the point lying east of a true north-and-south line 570 feet westerly from a high-water line of the easterly extremity of the Bluff.	Approx. Long. 131°45' W Lat. 55°53' N.
(UUU) Moira Rock, Clarence Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8100—Sheet No. 7.	The reference location is marked as 78 south, 89 east, CRM, SEC 33. The location is a small rock in the entrance to Moira Sound about 30 feet high, about 1.6 miles due true south from Adams Point.	Approx. Long. 132°00' W Lat. 55°04' N.
(VVV) Skin Island, Clarence Straits.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8100—Sheet No. 7.	The reference location is marked as 76 south, 88 east, CRM, SEC 5½. The location is a small island in the entrance to Cholmondeley Sound, about 1 mile off the western shore in Clarence Strait.	Approx. Long. 132°04' W Lat. 55°18' N.
(WWW) Hump Island, Cholmondeley Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8100—Sheet No. 7.	The reference location is marked as 76 south, 90 east, CRM. The location is a small island in Cholmondeley Sound, about 4½ nautical miles from Chasina Point.	Approx. Long. 132°05' W Lat. 55°13½' N.
(XXX) Ratz Harbor, Clarence Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8124—Sheet No. 10.	The reference location is marked as 69 south, 84 east, CRM, SEC 18. The location is the outermost small islet on the northwest side of the entrance to Ratz Harbor.	Long. 132°36' W Lat. 55°53½' N.
(YYY) Beck Island, Kashevarof Passage.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 11.	The reference location is marked as 67 south, 81 east, CRM, SEC 22. The location consists of an island lying ¾ mile N 36° W, true from Coffman Island.	Approx. Long. 132°52' W Lat. 56°03' N.
(ZZZ) Vichnefski Rock, Sumner Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 12.	The reference location is marked as 63 south, 79 east, CRM, SEC 1. The location is indicated by a rock awash at extreme high water, located ¾ mile NW of Point St. John, Zarembo Island.	Approx. Long. 133°01' W Lat. 56°26' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(AAAA) Point Alexander, Wrangell Strait, Mitkof Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8170—Sheet No. 13.	The reference location is marked as 62 south, 80 east, CRM, SEC 8. The point is indicated by a small rocky ledge lying about 75 yards offshore at Point Alexander, Mitkof Island.	Approx. Long. 132°57' W Lat. 56°30½' N.
(BBBB) Midway Rock, Wrangell Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8170—Sheet No. 13.	The reference location is marked as 62 south, 80 east, CRM, SEC 5. The location is indicated by a rock 400 yards from easterly shore and about 1¼ miles from the southerly entrance to the strait.	Approx. Long. 132°58' W Lat. 56°31¼' N.
(CCCC) Anchor Point, Wrangell Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8170—Sheet No. 14.	The reference location is marked as 60 south, 79 east, CRM, SEC 26, USS 1601. The location is at the south side of Blind Slough. The location consists of everything apart of the point north of a true east-and-west line lying 300 feet south true from the high-water mark at the northern extremity of the point.	Approx. Long. 132°55½' W Lat. 56°38¼' N.
(DDDD) Mitkof Island, Wrangell Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8170—Sheet No. 15.	The location consists of everything apart of the northern extremity of Mitkof Island, at the entrance to Wrangell Strait, north of a true east-and-west line lying 200 feet south true from the high-water mark at the northernmost point of the shoreline.	Approx. Long. 132°56' W Lat. 56°49¼' N.
(EEEE) Duck Point, Fanshaw Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8216—Sheet No. 17.	The reference location is marked as 54 south, 75 east, CRM, SEC 9. The point starts at a small rock close to shore off Duck Point, Whitney Island, and on which a light is being maintained.	Approx. Long. 133°30½' W Lat. 57°12½' N.
(FFFF) Marmion Island, Gastineau Channel.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8235—Sheet No. 21.	The reference location is marked as 42 south, 68 east, CRM, SEC 26, USS 1740. The location is a small island about 200 yards long by 100 yards wide, near Point Tantalion, and the westerly side of the entrance to Gastineau Channel.	Approx. Long. 134°15' W Lat. 56°12' N.
(GGGG) Little Chilkat Island, Chilkoot Inlet.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8303—Sheet No. 26.	The reference location is marked as 32 south, 60 east, CRM, SECS 22, 23, and 26. This location is the most northerly island of the Chilkat group, the same being about ⅝ nautical mile long and located about 1 nautical mile south-east of Seduction Point.	Approx. Long. 135°15' W Lat. 59°05' N.
(HHHH) Barren Island, Dixon Entrance.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8100—Sheet No. 28.	The island is bare rock, about 20 feet high, and lies off the west side entrance to Revillagigedo Channel, approximately 6½ miles south of the southern extremity of Duke Island.	Approx. Long. 131°20' W Lat. 54°45' N.
(IIII) Dewey Rocks, Cordova Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8152—Sheet No. 30.	The reference location is marked as 15 south, 3 west, CRM. The location is marked by a small rock about 12 feet high, about 1½ miles S 5° E, from Round Island in the entrance to Cordova Bay.	Approx. Long. 132°30' W Lat. 54°45' N.
(JJJJ) Mellen Rock, Cordova Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8152—Sheet No. 30.	The reference location is marked as 79 south, 85 east, CRM, SEC 7. The location is marked by a small rock about 12 feet high, in Cordova Bay, ¾ mile off the eastern shore of Sukkwan Island.	Approx. Long. 132°40' W Lat. 55°02' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(KKKK) Sukkwan Narrows, Sukkwan Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8153—Sheet No. 31.	The reference location is marked as 77 south, 83 east, CRM, SECS 12 and 13, USS 1647. The location begins at a point of a low-water line on the north end of Sukkwan Island, eastern part of Sukkwan Narrows, from which a rock awash 150 yards offshore bears north true; thence S 60° W, true, 750 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line; thence northerly, northeasterly, and easterly, following the windings of the low-water line to the point of the beginning. The location includes adjacent rocks not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 132°50'30" W Lat. 55°12' N.
(LLLL) Rose Inlet, Tlenak Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8152—Sheet No. 32.	The location consists of all of the outer island located in the entrance to Rose Inlet.	Approx. Long. 132°56' W Lat. 54°57½' N.
(MMMM) Klawock Reef, San Alberto Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8155—Sheet No. 33.	The reference location is marked as 73 south, 81 east, CRM, SEC 9. The location is indicated by a rock covered at high water and bare at low water, located 800 yards N 28° W true, from the northern extremity of Fish Egg Island. The structure supporting the light is erected on a concrete pier.	Approx. Long. 133°10½' W Lat. 55°30½' N.
(NNNN) Point McCartney, Nichols Passage.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8075—Sheet No. 34.	The reference location is marked as 78 south, 91 east, CRM, SECS 9 and 16. The location is at the southeasternmost islet in Bronaugh Island Group. Islet is on the west side of the entrance to Nichols Passage, 1½ miles S 54° E from Dall Head.	Approx. Long. 131°43' W Lat. 55°07' N.
(OOOO) Warburton Island, Nichols Passage.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8074—Sheet No. 35.	The reference location is marked as 78 south, 91 east, CRM, SEC 1. The location consists of all of the island, which is located about 2 miles west of Metlakatla.	Approx. Long. 131°38' W Lat. 55°08' N.
(PPPP) Blank Island, Nichols Passage.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8075—Sheet No. 36.	The reference location is marked as 76 south, 91 east, CRM, SEC 19. The location consists of the southern island of the group in the north end of Nichols Passage, at the entrance of Blank Inlet, Gravina Island.	Approx. Long. 131°38' W Lat. 55°16' N.
(QQQQ) Stikine Strait Island, Stikine Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 37.	The reference location is marked as 65 south, 82 east, CRM, SEC 22. The location consists of a small island about ½ mile N 16° E, true, from Steamer Point, Elolin Island.	Approx. Long. 132°43' W Lat. 56°13' N.
(RRRR) Point Craig, Sumner Strait, Zarembo Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 38.	The reference location is marked as 62 south, 81 east, CRM, USS 1635. The location consists of everything apart of Zarembo Island in the vicinity of Point Craig lying on the north side of a true east-and-west line drawn across the point 750 feet due south of the northernmost extremity of the point.	Approx. Long. 132°44' W Lat. 56°27½' N.
(SSSS) The Eye Opener, Sumner Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8200—Sheet No. 39.	The reference location is marked as 63 south, 78 east, CRM, SEC 20. The location is indicated by a bare rock in the middle of Sumner Strait, 3 miles due north from Pine Point, Prince of Wales Island.	Approx. Long. 133°16' W Lat. 56°23' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(TTTT) Beauclerc Island, Sumner Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8200—Sheet No. 40.	The reference location is marked as 65 south, 75 east, CRM, SEC 5. The location starts at a small island in the entrance to Port Beauclerc, located about 4 nautical miles south of Boulder Point.	Approx. Long. 133°50½' W Lat. 56°15' N.
(UUUU) Shakan Bay, Sumner Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8176—Sheet No. 41.	The reference location is marked as 66 south, 76 east, CRM, SEC 14. The location consists of all of the island named Station Island, located ¼ mile northwest of Kosciusko Island and ¼ mile east of Shakan Islands, south side of the entrance to Shakan Strait.	Approx. Long. 133°37' W Lat. 56°09' N.
(VVVV) Spanish Island, Sumner Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8152—Sheet No. 42.	The reference location is marked as 68 south, 73 east, CRM, SECS 10 and 15. The location consists of the northernmost island in the group, about 1½ miles S 44° E from Cape Decision, Kuiu Island.	Approx. Long. 134°06' W Lat. 55°59' N.
(WWWW) Turnabout Island, Frederick Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8200—Sheet No. 43.	The reference location is marked as 55 south, 72 east, CRM, SEC 4. The location is a small island about ¼ mile long, located 4½ miles N 22° E from Cape Bendel, Kupreanof Island, being the northwestern island of the group.	Approx. Long. 133°59' W Lat. 57°07½' N.
(XXXX) Pybus Bay, Frederick Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8218—Sheet No. 18.	The reference location is marked as 55 south, 63 east, CRM. The location consists of all of the small island in Pybus Bay, located 3½ nautical miles N 77° W true from Point Pybus.	Approx. Long. 134°04½' W Lat. 57°19' N.
(YYYY) Murder Cove, Frederick Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8242—Sheet No. 43A.	The reference location is marked as 56 south, 68 east, CRM, SEC 11. The location begins as a small rocky islet located on the east side of Murder Cove, ⅞ nautical mile N 45° W true from Walker Point, Admiralty Island.	Approx. Long. 134°33' W Lat. 57°01½' N.
(ZZZZ) Cape Ommaney, Chatham Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8250—Sheet No. 44.	The reference location is marked as 66 south, 69 east, CRM, SEC 12. The location consists of all of Wooden Island, located about ½ mile southeasterly from Cape Ommaney, Baranof Island.	Approx. Long. 134°40' W Lat. 56°09½' N.
(AAAAA) Red Bluff Bay, Baranof Island, Chatham Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8242—Sheet No. 49.	The reference location is marked as 43 south, 65 east, CRM. The location begins at the first and most southeasterly island in the entrance to the Bay.	Approx. Long. 134°42½' W Lat. 56°50½' N.
(BBBBB) Point Craven, Peril Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8283—Sheet No. 52.	The reference location is marked as 51 south, 66 east, CRM, SEC 8. The location consists of a small island about 300 yards S 52° E true from the southeastern point of Chichagof Island on the west side of the entrance to Sitkoh Bay.	Approx. Long. 134°51½' W Lat. 57°27' N.
(CCCCC) Tenakee, Tenakee Inlet, Chichagof Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8300—Sheet No. 55.	The reference location is marked as 47 south, 63 east, CRM, SEC 22. The location consists of all of a small island located just off the north shore of the inlet, about ¾ nautical mile eastward of Tenakee Village.	Approx. Long. 135°12' W Lat. 57°47' N.
(DDDDD) Hawk Inlet Entrance, Chatham Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8300—Sheet Nos. 55 and 56.	The reference location is marked as 47 south, 61 east, CRM. The location starts at a small island on the south side of the entrance to Hawk Inlet upon which Hawk Inlet Entrance Light is maintained.	Approx. Long. 134°46' W Lat. 58°05' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(EEEE) Rocky Island, Icy Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8302—Sheet No. 57.	The location begins at an island that is about 50 feet high and 600 feet long, located $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S 10° E, true, from Point Couverden.	Approx. Long. 135°02½' W Lat. 58°11' N.
(FFFF) Inner Point Sophia, Icy Strait, Chichagof Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8304—Sheet No. 58.	The reference location is marked as 43 south, 61 east, CRM, SEC 20, USS 1620. The location consists of everything apart of the Point bounded by a low-water line, and a true north-and-south line and a true east-and-west line, 200 feet east and 200 feet south, respectively, from the center of the structure supporting the light, consisting of a skeleton tower on four concrete piers.	Approx. Long. 135°28' W Lat. 58°08' N.
(GGGG) North Inian Pass, Icy Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8304—Sheet No. 60.	The reference location is marked as 41 south, 55 east, CRM, SEC 34, USS 1629. The location consists of everything apart of all the north-western extremity of North Inian Island lying on the northwestern side of a true northeast-and-southwest line drawn across the island at a distance of 1,520 feet southeast true from the center of the concrete slab 4 feet by 6 feet, upon which the structure of the North Inian Pass Light is erected.	Approx. Long. 136°24' W Lat. 58°16' N.
(HHHH) Vitskari Rocks, Sitka Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8240—Sheet No. 61.	The reference location is marked as 56 south, 62 east, CRM, SEC 22. The location consists of all of a group of rocks located about 3 nautical miles easterly from Point of Shoals.	Approx. Long. 135°32½' W Lat. 57°00' N.
(IIII) The Eckholms, Sitka Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8244—Sheet No. 62.	The reference location is marked as 56 south, 63 east, CRM, SEC 14, USS 3926. The location consists of a group of three small islands and including also a fourth islet called Liar Rock on the charts and located 150 yards N 75° W from the Eckholms.	Approx. Long. 135°21½' W Lat. 57°00'30" N.
(JJJJ) Old Sitka Rocks, Sitka Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8281—Sheet No. 64.	The reference location is marked as 55 south, 63 east, CRM, SEC 9. The location starts at a group of rocks about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile (nautical) north of Halibut Point.	Approx. Long. 135°24' W Lat. 57°07' N.
(KKKK) Sergius Point, Peril Strait, Chichagof Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8282—Sheet No. 65.	The reference location is marked as 51 south, 61 east, CRM, SEC 33, USS 1644. The location consists of everything apart of Sergius Point lying south of a true east-and-west line drawn across the point at a distance of 300 feet north true from the high-water line at the southernmost extremity of the point.	Approx. Long. 135°38' W Lat. 57°24½' N.
(LLLL) Deep Bay Entrance, Peril Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8282—Sheet No. 66.	The point begins at a small islet in the middle of the entrance to Deep Bay, about midway between Little Island and Big Island.	Approx. Long. 135°35½' W Lat. 57°26' N.
(MMMM) Rose Channel Rock, Rose Channel, Peril Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8282—Sheet No. 66.	The reference location is marked as 80 south, 83 east, CRM, SEC 5. The location begins at a small rock 250 yards northwest of Little Rose Island.	Approx. Long. 135°33' W Lat. 57°27½' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(NNNNN) Otstoia Island, Peril Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8283—Sheet No. 67.	The location begins at an island about 500 yards long and 200 yards wide, located 1 mile west of Nismeni Point.	Approx. Long. 135°26'34" W Lat. 57°33' N.
(OOOOO) McClellan Rock, Peril Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8283—Sheet No. 68.	The reference location is marked as 51 south, 65 east, CRM, SEC 17. The location begins at a rock about 600 feet S 22° W, true off Lindenberg Head.	Approx. Long. 135°01' W Lat. 57°27' N.
(PPPPP) Klag Bay Entrance, Klag Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8280—Sheet No. 69.	The reference location is marked as 49 south, 58 east, CRM, SECS 21 and 22. The location is marked by the two islands lying on either side of the narrow entrance to Klag Bay, known as "The Gate," the one on the western side being, about ¾ mile by ¾ mile in extent, and the one on the eastern side being about 200 yards in diameter.	Approx. Long. 136°06½' W Lat. 57°36½' N.
(QQQQQ) Cape Edwards, Kukkan Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8250—Sheet No. 70.	The reference location is marked as 54 south, 63 east, CRM. The location consists of everything apart of the point lying on the west side of a true north-and-south line located 1,520 feet east true from the center of the concrete slab upon which Cape Edward Entrance Light is erected.	Approx. Long. 136°15' W Lat. 57°40' N.
(RRRRR) Lisianski Strait Entrance, Outside Coast.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8250—Sheet No. 70.	The reference location is marked as 46 south, 55 east, CRM, SECS 25 and 36. The location is shown as a small island ⅓ nautical mile long located in the southeast entrance to Lisianski Strait about ¾ nautical mile east of Point Theodore.	Approx. Long. 136°26' W Lat. 57°50' N.
(SSSSS) Ocean Cape, Yakutat Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8455—Sheet No. 73.	The reference location is marked as 27 south, 33 east, CRM, SECS 32. The location begins at a point on the low-water line southeasterly from the Cape and distant from Ocean Cape Light 1,520 feet in a straight line; thence northeast true 600 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line in Ankau Creek; thence following the windings of the low-water line of Ankau Creek northerly, etc., to the intersection with an east-and-west line located 3,040 feet north of the light; thence west true 400 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line; thence along the low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 139°52' W Lat. 59°32½' N.
(TTTTT) Point Carrew, Yakutat Bay.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8455—Sheet No. 73.	The reference location is marked as 27 south, 33 east, CRM, SECS 29. The location consists of everything apart of the Point lying north of a true east-and-west line located 1,000 feet south true from the high-water line at the northernmost extremity of the point.	Approx. Long. 139°50' W Lat. 59°33½' N.
(UUUUU) Point Francis, Behm Canal.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8105—Sheet No. 110.	The reference location is marked as 76 south, 88 east, CRM. The location includes that part of the Point lying east of a true north-and-south line drawn across the Point at a distance of 1,200 feet west true from the high-water line at the easternmost extremity of the Point, including the island lying close to the south side of the Point.	Approx. Long. 131°50' W Lat. 55°40' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(VVVVV) Cape Decision, Chatham Strait, Kuiu Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8152—Sheet No. 111.	The reference location is marked as 67 and 68 south, 73 east, CRM, USS 1609. The location includes that part of the southern extremity of Kuiu Island lying south of a true east-and-west line located at a distance of 4,560 feet north true from the high-water line at the southernmost extremity of the Point.	Approx. Long 134°08' W Lat. 56°00' N.
(WWWWW) Point Adolphus, Icy Strait, Chichagof Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8304—Sheet No. 113.	The reference location is marked as 41 south, 59 east, CRM, SECS 28, 29, and 30, USS 1631. The location includes all of that part of the point lying north of a true east-and-west line drawn across the same at a distance of 1,520 feet south true from the high-water line at the northernmost extremity of the Point.	Approx. Long 135°47½' W Lat. 58°13' N.
(XXXXX) The Twins, Sitka Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8244—Sheet No. 114.	The reference location is marked as 56 south, 63 east, CRM, SEC 12, USS 3255—TRH and USS 3926—L111A. The location is three small islands about 75 by 150 yards in extent altogether located about ⅜ nautical mile northeast of Galankin Island, the eastern island of the group.	Approx. Long 135°18¾' W Lat. 57°02' N.
(YYYYY) Althorp Rock, Port Althorp.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8304—Sheet No. 1.	The location is indicated by a small rock about 15 feet high, near the middle of Port Althorp.	Approx. Long. 136°21½' W Lat. 58°10' N.
(ZZZZZ) Amelius Island, Sumner Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8200—Sheet No. 2.	The location is indicated by a small island about 400 yards in diameter 1¾ nautical miles 147° true from Point Amelius and associated tidelands.	Approx. Long. 133°52' W Lat. 56°10½' N.
(AAAAA) Bluff Island, Clarence Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 5.	The location is an island about ¾ mile long and one of the easterly islands of the Kashevarof group.	Approx. Long. 132°53' W Lat. 56°10' N.
(BBBBB) Fannie Island, Port Snettisham.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8227—Sheet No. 13.	The location is an island off Prospect Point, about ¼ nautical mile long by about 150 yards wide and associated tidelands.	Approx. Long. 133°47' W Lat. 58°02½' N.
(CCCCC) Goat Island, Tlevak Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8151—Sheet No. 14.	The location includes all of that part of the southeastern extremity of Goat Island lying south of a true east-and-west line drawn across the point at a distance of 1,200 feet north of the southernmost extremity of the island and associated tidelands.	Approx. Long. 132°53' W Lat. 55°10' N.
(DDDDD) Guide Island, Tlevak Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8151—Sheet No. 4.	The location is an island in the northerly part of Tlevak Strait, between Prince of Wales Island and Dall Island and associated tidelands.	Approx. Long. 133°04' W Lat. 55°13' N.
(EEEEEE) Kasaan Bay, Clarence Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8084—Sheet No. 21.	The location is indicated by an unnamed island about 840 yards long by 340 yards wide located near the head of Kasaan Bay 1⅜ nautical miles 66° true from Mound Point and associated tidelands.	Approx. Long. 132°31¼' W Lat. 55°35' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(FFFFF) McFarland Island, Tlevak Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8148—Sheet No. 24.	The location is on the southern part of one of the westerly islands of the group about 2 nautical miles long; all that part of the island lying south of a true east-and-west line drawn across the island at a distance of 3,040 feet north from the southernmost part of the high-water line at the south end of the island, including the small islet near the southeast side and associated tidelands.	Approx. Long. 132°55' W Lat. 55°03' N.
(GGGGG) Peep Rock, Karheen Passage.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8171—Sheet No. 28.	The location consists of a small islet located $\frac{3}{4}$ nautical mile 306° true from the cannery wharf at Karheen and associated tidelands.	Approx. Long. 133°20' W Lat. 55°49' N.
(HHHHH) Round Point, Southeastern Shore of Zarembo Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 37.	The location is indicated by a southwestern island of the group about 700 yards long, including off-lying rocks and reefs not covered at low water.	Approx. Long. 132°39½' W Lat. 56°16½' N.
(IIIII) Round Rock, Frederick Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8200—Sheet No. 38.	The location consists of a barren rock about 40 feet high located 3 nautical miles 254° true from the south end of West Brother Island.	Approx. Long. 133°56' W Lat. 57°15½' N.
(JJJJJ) Snipe Rock, Ogden Passage.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8280—Sheet No. 40.	The location consists of a small barren rock occupied by the structure of Snipe Rock Light, located 340 yards 147° true from the south point of Herbert Graves Island.	Approx. Long. 136°10½' W Lat. 57°38' N.
(KKKKK) South Craig Point, Zarembo Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160—Sheet No. 41.	The location consists of all of that part of the point lying on the easterly side of a true north-and-south line drawn across the point at a distance of 800 feet west true from the most easterly projection of the low-water line.	Approx. Long. 132°37½' W Lat. 56°23' N.
(LLLLL) Sukoi Islets, Frederick Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8200—Sheet No. 43.	The location consists of the western group of islands and associated tidelands.	Approx. Long. 132°56' W Lat. 56°54' N.
(MMMMM) Three Hill Island, Cross Sound.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8304. See sheet for Althorp Rock, No. 1.	The location consists of Pinnacle rock about 32 feet high on the north shore of Three Hill Island occupied by Three Hill Island Light.	Approx. Long. 136°24' W Lat. 58°11' N.
(NNNNN) Turn Point, Portland Canal.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8051—Sheet No. 44.	The location begins at a point on the low-water line, west shore of Portland Canal, 3,040 feet in a direct line, southerly from the center of Turn Point Beacon, a tripod anchored to concrete piers, thence west true 1,520 feet, thence north true, 5,050 feet, more or less, to an intersection with the low-water line, thence southeasterly and southerly following the windings of a low-water line to the point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 130°03½' W Lat. 55°26½' N.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(OOOOOO) Turn Rock, Tievak Strait.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8151. See sheet for Goat Island, No. 14.	The location includes a small rock, awash at the highest tide, located near the south shore Goat Island and occupied by Turn Rock Beacon; a spindle and concrete pier.	Approx. Long. 132°55' W Lat. 55°10' N.
(PPPPPP) Woronkofski Point, Woronkofski Island.	U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 8160. See sheet for High Point, No. 18.	The location begins at a point from which Woronkofski Beacon, a white slatted tripod, bears west true, distant 1,520 feet, thence south true 1,100 feet, thence west true 1,824 feet, more or less, to an intersection with a low-water line, thence northeasterly and easterly, following the windings of the low-water line, to a point from which point of beginning bears south true, thence south true, 420 feet, more or less, to point of beginning.	Approx. Long. 132°30' W Lat. 56°26' N.
(QQQQQQ) Old Edna Bay.	Section 28, T. 68 S., R. 76 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in Section 28 at a point described as N 55°56'59.3412" W 133°39'50.9538", thence easterly to N 55°56'59.5176" W 133°39'49.1904", thence southerly to N 55°56'55.7802" W 133°39'48.0054", thence westerly to N 55°56'55.6044" W 133°39'49.7736", thence northerly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 55°56'59.3412" W 133°39'50.9538".
(RRRRRR) Fick Cove LTF.	Sections 17 and 18, T. 49 S., R. 61 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in section 17 at a point described as N 57°37'35.5542" W 135°40'22.5588", thence southeasterly to N 57°37'33.3804" W 135°40'15.9198", thence southwesterly to N 57°37'29.0922" W 135°40'20.802", thence northwesterly to N 57°37'31.2666" W 135°40'27.4398", thence northeasterly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 57°37'35.5542" W 135°40'22.5588".
(SSSSSS) Fick Cove Road.	Section 18, T. 49 S., R. 61 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in Section 18 at a point described as N 57°37'23.1672" W 135°40'40.9182", thence easterly to N 57°37'23.7318" W 135°40'31.6482", thence southerly to N 57°37'22.0332" W 135°40'31.2918", thence westerly to N 57°37'21.468" W 135°40'40.5582", thence northerly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 57°37'23.1672" W 135°40'40.9182".
(TTTTTT) Fish Bay.	Section 17, T. 52 S., R. 62 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in Section 17 at a point described as N 57°21'27.6768" W 135°30'35.949", thence northeasterly to N 57°21'28.9506" W 135°30'29.8548", thence southeasterly to N 57°21'27.7596" W 135°30'29.0016", thence southwesterly to N 57°21'26.4852" W 135°30'35.0958", thence northwesterly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 57°21'27.6768" W 135°30'35.949".
(UUUUUU) Hol-lis LTF.	Section 4, T. 74 S., R. 84 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in Section 4 at a point described as N 55°28'51.2724" W 132°39'13.4532", thence easterly N 55°28'51.4884" W 132°39'06.0660", thence southerly N 55°28'51.4884" W 132°39'05.9580", thence westerly N 55°28'50.0700" W 132°39'13.3452", thence northerly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 55°28'51.2724" W 132°39'13.4532".

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (b)(5)(ii)—Continued

Name	Chart No. or meridian name	Area description	Longitude/latitude
(VVVVVV) Hollis Road.	Section 4, T. 74 S., R. 84 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in Section 4 at a point described as N 55°28'59.6748" W 132°39'04.9644", thence easterly N 55°28'59.4084" W 132°39'01.1304", thence southerly N 55°28'58.2456" W 132°39'01.3824", thence westerly N 55°28'58.5120" W 132°39'05.2164", thence northerly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 55°28'59.6748" W 132°39'04.9644".
(WWWWWW) Klu Bay.	Section 33, T. 69 S., R. 91 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in Section 33 at a point described as N 55°50'41.5068" W 131°28'02.4924", thence northeasterly N 55°50'41.6400" W 131°28'01.6788", thence southeasterly N 55°50'40.1172" W 131°28'00.8868", thence southwesterly N 55°50'39.9804" W 131°28'01.7004", thence northwesterly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 55°50'41.5068" W 131°28'02.4924".
(XXXXXX) Patterson Bay—Road Location 1.	Section 5, T. 49 S., R. 60 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in Section 5 at a point described as N 57°39'18.2448" W 135°48'42.4836", thence easterly N 57°39'18.3312" W 135°48'39.5748", thence southerly N 57°39'17.6472" W 135°48'39.5028", thence westerly N 57°39'17.5608" W 135°48'42.4116", thence northerly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 57°39'18.2448" W 135°48'42.4836".
(YYYYYY) Patterson Bay—Road Location 2.	Section 4, T. 49 S., R. 60 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in Section 4 at a point described as N 57°39'21.5244" W 135°48'20.7036", thence southeasterly N 57°39'21.0564" W 135°48'19.9764", thence southwesterly N 57°39'20.0700" W 135°48'22.1940", thence northwesterly N 57°39'20.5380" W 135°48'22.9212", thence northeasterly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 57°39'21.5244" W 135°48'20.7036".
(ZZZZZZ) Patterson Bay LTF.	Section 36, T. 48 S., R. 59 E., and Section 4, T. 49 S., R. 60 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in Section 36, T. 48 S., R. 59 E., CRM at a point described as N 57°39'26.6544" W 135°47'42.2844", thence easterly N 57°39'27.2520" W 135°47'30.6852", thence southerly N 57°39'25.5960" W 135°47'30.3900", thence westerly N 57°39'25.0020" W 135°47'41.9892", thence northerly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 57°39'26.6544" W 135°47'42.2844".
(AAAAAAA) Thorne Bay—Davidson Landing.	Section 34, T. 72 S., R. 84 E., Copper River Meridian.	The location begins in Section 34 at a point described as N 55°40'13.1628", W 132°31'26.3388", thence easterly to N 55°40'13.2312", W 132°31'23.8332", thence southerly to N 55°40'10.9056", W 132°31'23.6388", thence westerly to N 55°40'10.8372", W 132°31'26.1444", thence northerly to the point of beginning.	Approx. N 55°40'13.1628", W 132°31'26.3388".

(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;

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- (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 rule-making pending a Department of the Interior review of title and jurisdic-

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tional issues regarding certain submerged lands beneath navigable waters in Alaska.

[70 FR 76407, Dec. 27, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 49999, Aug. 24, 2006; 74 FR 34696, July 17, 2009; 83 FR 23817, May 23, 2018; 89 FR 22954, Apr. 3, 2024]

§ 242.4 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 non-commercial nature.

Board means the Federal Subsistence Board as described in § 242.10.

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 § 242.12.

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.

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Regional Councils or *Regional Council* means the Regional Advisory Councils as described in §242.11.

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 §242.15.

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.

[67 FR 30563, May 7, 2002, as amended at 69 FR 60962, Oct. 14, 2004]

§ 242.5 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 §242.23, 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, §242.24, 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.

§ 242.6 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]

§ 242.7 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 §§ 242.25, 242.26, 242.27, or 242.28.

§ 242.8 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.

§ 242.9 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

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OMB number is displayed on the information collection form.

(1) Section 242.6, Licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, and reports. The information collection requirements contained in §242.6 (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 §242.6 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 242.20, Request for reconsideration. The information collection requirements contained in §242.20 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. Addi-

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tional 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.

§ 242.10 Federal Subsistence Board.

(a) *Authority.* The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture hereby establish a Federal Subsistence Board (Board) and delegate to it the authority 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 retain their existing authority to restrict or eliminate hunting, fishing, or trapping activities that 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. The Secretaries also retain the ultimate responsibility for compliance with title VIII of ANILCA and other applicable laws and maintain oversight of the Board.

(b) *Membership.* (1) The voting members of the Board are: A Chair who possesses 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; five public members who possess personal knowledge of and direct experience with subsistence uses in rural Alaska, three of whom shall be nominated or recommended by federally recognized Tribal governments in Alaska and shall possess personal knowledge of and direct experience with subsistence uses in rural Alaska (including Alaska Native subsistence uses), to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior with the concurrence of

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the Secretary of Agriculture; the Alaska Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the Alaska Regional Director, National Park Service; the 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.

(2) Public Board members serve at the will of the Secretaries. The Secretaries maintain their authorities for replacement of Federal agency members, public Board members, or any designees.

(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 five members when the total number of Board members is nine or fewer and six members when the total number of Board members is 10 or higher.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) Ensure that the taking on public lands of fish and wildlife for 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.

(11) The Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to a unit of the National Forest System, retains authority to (at any time) stay, modify, or disapprove any action taken by the Board.

(12) Special actions of the Board are not effective unless ratified by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to a unit of the National Forest System. To allow an opportunity for the Secretaries to modify, disapprove, stay, or expressly ratify any emergency or temporary special action taken by the Board, such Board actions generally will not become effective until 10 calendar days after the date of the action (or any

longer period specified by the Board when taking the action), unless the Board determines that the situation calls for responsive action within a shorter period of time. If no action is taken by the Secretary to modify, disapprove, stay, or expressly ratify within 10 days (or the longer or shorter period specified by the Board), the emergency or temporary special action will be deemed automatically ratified for purposes of this subpart. The Secretaries may revisit a prior ratification (express or automatic) of a Board action at any time. For other Board actions (*i.e.*, actions that follow the regular adoption process in §242.18), the Secretaries retain, and will exercise when appropriate, their authority to modify or disapprove actions prior to publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, as is the current practice.

(13) For Board actions such as cyclic regulation revisions, customary and traditional use determinations, subsistence resource regions, rural determinations, and requests for reconsideration, when the Secretaries deem appropriate, they will exercise their authority to modify or disapprove the actions prior to publication of the actions in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The Board's special actions, both emergency and temporary, are often based on time-sensitive harvest opportunities for rural Alaskans or critical conservation concerns for a species and are valid upon decision by the Board. However, the Secretaries may at any time rescind, modify, disapprove, or stay a special action by the Board.

(14) The Secretaries may establish term limits for service of Board members in such circumstances as the Secretaries deem appropriate.

(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; 76 FR 56114, Sept. 12, 2011; 89 FR 83628, Oct. 17, 2024; 89 FR 89494, Nov. 13, 2024]

§ 242.11 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

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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 accommo-

date 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 § 242.17;

(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]

§ 242.12 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 § 242.11.

(b) Local Federal Advisory Committees, if established by the Board, shall

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operate in conformance with the provisions of the FACA, and comply with rules of operation established by the Board.

§ 242.13 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.

§ 242.14 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.

§ 242.15 Rural determination process.

(a) The Board determines which areas or communities in Alaska are nonrural. Current determinations are listed at § 242.23.

(b) All other communities and areas are, therefore, rural.

[80 FR 68253, Nov. 4, 2015]

§ 242.16 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

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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 § 242.24.

§ 242.17 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.

§ 242.18 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 § 242.19. 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 §242.11, 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]

§ 242.19 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 non-subsistence 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 §242.18(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 §242.18(a)(4).

(2) The length of any temporary action will be confined to the minimum

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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.cfm>). 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]

§ 242.20 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.

§ 242.21 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Board Determinations**§ 242.22 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]

§ 242.23 Rural determinations.

(a) The Board has determined all communities and areas to be rural in accordance with §100.15 except the following: Fairbanks North Star Borough; Homer area—including Homer, Anchor Point, Kachemak City, and Fritz Creek; Juneau area—including Juneau, West Juneau, and Douglas; Kenai area—including Kenai, Soldotna, Sterling, Nikiski, Salamatof, Kalifornsky, Kasilof, and Clam Gulch; Ketchikan area—including Ketchikan City, Clover Pass, North Tongass Highway, Ketchikan East, Mountain Point, Herring Cove, Saxman East, Pennock Island, and parts of Gravina Island; Municipality of Anchorage; Seward area—including Seward and Valdez, and

Wasilla/Palmer area—including Wasilla, Palmer, Sutton, Big Lake, Houston, and Bodenbergs Butte.

(b) You may obtain maps delineating the boundaries of nonrural areas from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the Alaska Regional Office address provided at 50 CFR 2.2(g), or on the Web at <https://www.doi.gov/subsistence>.

[80 FR 68248, Nov. 4, 2015, as amended at 86 FR 17717, Apr. 6, 2021]

§ 242.24 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:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 1	Black bear	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 1	Brown bear	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 1	Deer	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 1	Goat	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 1	Moose	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 2	Black bear	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 2	Deer	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 3	Black bear	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 3	Brown bear	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 3	Deer	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 3	Elk	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 3	Moose	Residents of Units 1–5.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)—Continued

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 4	Brown bear	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 4	Deer	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 4	Goat	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 5	Black bear	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 5	Brown bear	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 5	Deer	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 5	Goat	Residents of Units 1–5.
Unit 5	Moose	Residents of Unit 5A.
Unit 5	Wolf	Residents of Unit 5A.
Unit 6A	Black bear	Residents of Yakutat and Units 6C and 6D, excluding residents of Whittier.
Unit 6, remainder	Black bear	Residents of Units 6C and 6D, excluding residents of Whittier.
Unit 6	Brown bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 6A	Goat	Residents of Units 5A, 6C, Chenega Bay, and Tatitlek.
Unit 6C and Unit 6D	Goat	Residents of Units 6C and 6D.
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	Residents of Unit 6D.
Unit 6A	Wolf	Residents of Units 5A, 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 6, remainder	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 7	Brown bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 7	Caribou	Residents of Cooper Landing, Hope, and Moose Pass.
Unit 7, Brown Mountain hunt area	Goat	Residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek.
Unit 7, remainder	Goat	Residents of Chenega Bay, Cooper Landing, Hope, Moose Pass, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Port Graham, Seldovia, and Tatitlek.
Unit 7	Moose	Residents of Chenega Bay, Cooper Landing, Hope, Moose Pass, and Tatitlek.
Unit 7	Sheep	Residents of Cooper Landing and Moose Pass.
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 Unit 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, Igiugik, Kakhonak, and Levelock.
Unit 9D	Brown bear	Residents of Units 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 Units 9B, 9C, and 17.
Unit 9C	Caribou	Residents of Units 9B, 9C, 17, and Egegik.
Unit 9D	Caribou	Residents of Unit 9D, Akutan, and False Pass.
Unit 9E	Caribou	Residents of Units 9B, 9C, 9E, 17, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point.
Unit 9A, Unit 9B, Unit 9C, and Unit 9E	Moose	Residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, and 9E.
Unit 9D	Moose	Residents of Cold Bay, False Pass, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point.
Unit 9D	Ptarmigan	Residents of Unit 9D.
Unit 9B	Sheep	Residents of Iliamna, Newhalen, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, Port Alsworth, and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve within Unit 9B.
Unit 9	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 9A, Unit 9B, Unit 9C, and Unit 9E	Beaver	Residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, 9E, and 17.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)—Continued

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 10 Unimak Island	Brown bear	Residents of Units 9D and 10 (Unimak Island).
Unit 10 Unimak Island	Caribou	Residents of Akutan, Cold Bay, False Pass, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point.
Unit 10, remainder	Caribou	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 10	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13, 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 Unit 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 Unit 11.
Unit 11, north of the Sanford River	Caribou	Residents of Units 11, 12, 13A–D, Chickaloon, Healy Lake, and Dot Lake.
Unit 11, remainder	Caribou	Residents of Units 11, 13A–D, and Chickaloon.
Unit 11	Goat	Residents of Unit 11, Chitina, Chistochina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, Kenny Lake, Mentasta Lake, Slana, Tazlina, Tonsina, and Dot Lake, Tok Cutoff Road (mileposts 79–110 Mentasta Pass), and Nabesna Road (mileposts 25–46).
Unit 11, north of the Sanford River	Moose	Residents of Units 11, 12, 13A–D, Chickaloon, Healy Lake, and Dot Lake.
Unit 11, remainder	Moose	Residents of Units 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—mileposts 0–46 (Nabesna Road), and residents along the McCarthy Road—mileposts 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—mileposts 79–110 (Mentasta Pass), residents along the Nabesna Road—mileposts 0–46 (Nabesna Road), and residents along the McCarthy Road—mileposts 0–62 (McCarthy Road).
Unit 11	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 11	Grouse (spruce, blue, ruffed, and sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 12, 13, and Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 11	Ptarmigan (rock, willow, and white-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 12, 13, Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 12	Brown bear	Residents of Unit 12, Dot Lake, Chistochina, Gakona, Mentasta Lake, and Slana.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)—Continued

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 12	Caribou	Residents of Unit 12, Chistochina, Dot Lake, Healy Lake, and Mentasta Lake.
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 Units 12 and 13C, Dot Lake, and 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 Units 12 and 13C and Healy Lake.
Unit 12, remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 11 north of 62nd parallel, Units 12 and 13A–D, Chickaloon, Dot Lake, and Healy Lake.
Unit 12	Sheep	Residents of Unit 12, Chistochina, Dot Lake, Healy Lake, Mentasta Lake, and Slana.
Unit 12	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 13	Brown bear	Residents of Unit 13 and Slana.
Unit 13B	Caribou	Residents of Units 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road and Tok Cutoff Road, mileposts 79–110), 13, 20D (excluding residents of Fort Greely), and Chickaloon.
Unit 13C	Caribou	Residents of Units 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 Units 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road), 13, and Chickaloon.
Unit 13E	Caribou	Residents of Units 11, 12 (along the Nabesna Road), 13, Chickaloon, McKinley Village, and the area along the Parks Highway between mileposts 216 and 239 (excluding 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 Units 13 and 20D (excluding residents of Fort Greely) and Chickaloon and Slana.
Unit 13C	Moose	Residents of Units 12 and 13, 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 (excluding 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, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 13	Grouse (spruce, blue, ruffed, and sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13, Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 13	Ptarmigan (rock, willow, and white-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13, Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 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 15	Brown bear	Residents of Ninilchik.
Unit 15B	Caribou	Residents of Cooper Landing, Hope, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Moose Pass, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
Unit 15C	Caribou	Residents of Cooper Landing, Hope, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Port Graham, and Seldovia.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)—Continued

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 15A and Unit 15B	Goat	Residents of Cooper Landing, Hope, Moose Pass, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
Unit 15C	Goat	Residents of Cooper Landing, Hope, Nanwalek, Ninilchik, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
Unit 15A and Unit 15B	Moose	Residents of Cooper Landing, Ninilchik, Moose Pass, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
Unit 15C	Moose	Residents of Ninilchik, Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia.
Unit 15A and Unit 15B	Sheep	Residents of Cooper Landing and Ninilchik.
Unit 15C	Sheep	Residents of Ninilchik.
Unit 15	Ptarmigan (rock, willow, and white-tailed)	Residents of Unit 15.
Unit 15	Grouse (spruce)	Residents of Unit 15.
Unit 15	Grouse (ruffed)	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 16B	Black bear	Residents of Unit 16B.
Unit 16	Brown bear	No Federal subsistence priority.
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, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 16	Grouse (spruce and ruffed)	Residents of Units 11, 13, Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 16	Ptarmigan (rock, willow, and white-tailed)	Residents of Units 11, 13, Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 17	Beaver	Residents of Units 9A, 9B, 9C, 9E, and 17.
Unit 17A and that portion of 17B draining into Nuyakuk Lake and Tikchik Lake.	Black bear	Residents of Units 9A and B, 17, Akiak, and Akiachak.
Unit 17, remainder	Black bear	Residents of Units 9A and B, and 17.
Unit 17A, those portions north and west of a line beginning from the Unit 18 boundary at the northwestern end of Nenevok Lake, to the southern point of upper Togiak Lake, and northeast towards the northern point of Nuyakuk Lake to the Unit 17A boundary.	Brown bear	Residents of Unit 17, Akiak, Akiachak, Goodnews Bay, Kwethluk, and Platinum.
Unit 17B, beginning at the Unit 17B boundary, those portions north and west of a line running from the southern point of upper Togiak Lake, northeast to the northern point of Nuyakuk Lake, and northeast to the point where the Unit 17 boundary intersects the Shotgun Hills.	Brown bear	Residents of Unit 17 and 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 Unit 17, Akiak, and Akiachak.
Unit 17B, remainder, 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 Units 9B, 17, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Lime Village, Napakiak, Platinum, Quinhagak, Stony River, and Tuntutuliak.
Unit 17A, that portion north of Togiak Lake that includes Izavieknik River drainages.	Caribou	Residents of Units 9B, 17, Akiak, Akiachak, Lime Village, Stony River, and Tuluksak.
Units 17A and 17B, those portions north and west of a line beginning from the Unit 18 boundary at the northwestern end of Nenevok Lake, to the southern point of upper Togiak Lake, and northeast to the northern point of Nuyakuk Lake, northeast to the point where the Unit 17 boundary intersects the Shotgun Hills.	Caribou	Residents of Units 9B, 17, Kwethluk, Lime Village, and Stony River.
Unit 17B, that portion of Togiak National Wildlife Refuge within Unit 17B.	Caribou	Residents of Units 9B, 17, Akiachak, Akiak, Bethel, Eek, Goodnews Bay, Lime Village, Napakiak, Platinum, Quinhagak, Stony River, Tuluksak, and Tuntutuliak.
Unit 17, remainder	Caribou	Residents of Units 9B, 9C, 9E, 17, Lime Village, and Stony River.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)—Continued

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 17A, those portions north and west of a line beginning from the Unit 18 boundary at the northwestern end of Nenevok Lake, to the southern point of upper Togiak Lake, and to the Unit 17A boundary to the northeast towards the northern point of Nuyakuk Lake and northeast towards the northern point of Nuyakuk Lake to the Unit 17A boundary.	Moose	Residents of Unit 17, Goodnews Bay, Kwethluk, and Platinum.
Unit 17A, that portion north of Togiak Lake that includes Izavieknik River drainages.	Moose	Residents of Unit 17, Akiak, Akiachak, Goodnews Bay, and Platinum.
Unit 17A, remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 17, Goodnews Bay, and Platinum.
Units 17B, beginning at the Unit 17B boundary, those portions north and west of a line running from the southern point of upper Togiak Lake, northeast to the northern point of Nuyakuk Lake, and northeast to the point where the Unit 17 boundary intersects the Shotgun Hills.	Moose	Residents of Unit 17, Akiak, Akiachak, Goodnews Bay, Levelock, Nondalton, and Platinum.
Unit 17B, that portion within the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge.	Moose	Residents of Unit 17, Akiak, Akiachak, Goodnews Bay, Levelock, Nondalton, and Platinum.
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, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
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, Mountain Village, Napaskiak, Platinum, Quinhagak, St. Marys, and Tuluksak.
Unit 18	Caribou	Residents of Unit 18, Lower Kalskag, Manokotak, Stebbins, St. Michael, Togiak, Twin Hills, and Upper Kalskag.
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, Lower 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, Lower Kalskag, St. Michael, Stebbins, and Upper Kalskag.
Unit 18, remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 18, Lower Kalskag, and Upper Kalskag.
Unit 18, Nelson Island and Nunivak Island	Musk ox	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 18, remainder	Musk ox	Rural residents of Unit 18.
Unit 18	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 19C and Unit 19D	Bison	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 19A, Unit 19B, and Unit 19E	Brown bear	Residents of Units 18 and 19 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, 19D, and 19E Tuluksak, and Lower Kalskag.
Unit 19A, Unit 19B, and Unit 19E	Caribou	Residents of Units 19A, 19B, and 19E, and Unit 18 within the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from, and including, the Johnson River, and residents of St. Marys, Marshall, Pilot Station, and 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.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)—Continued

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 19A, Unit 19B, Unit 19E	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 Kogrukuk 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, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 20D	Bison	No Federal subsistence priority.
Unit 20F	Black bear	Residents of Unit 20F, Stevens Village, and Manley Hot Springs.
Unit 20E	Brown bear	Residents of Unit 12 and Dot Lake.
Unit 20F	Brown bear	Residents of Unit 20F, Stevens Village, and Manley Hot Springs.
Unit 20A	Caribou	Residents of Cantwell, Nenana, and those domiciled between mileposts 216 and 239 of the Parks Highway, excluding 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, excluding residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.
Unit 20D and Unit 20E	Caribou	Residents of Units 20D, 20E, 20F, 25, 12 (north of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve), Eureka, Livengood, Manley, and Minto.
Unit 20F	Caribou	Residents of Units 20F and 25D and Manley Hot Springs.
Unit 20A	Moose	Residents of Cantwell, Minto, Nenana, McKinley Village, and the area along the Parks Highway between mileposts 216 and 239, excluding 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.
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 Hot Springs, 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, excluding residents of households of the Denali National Park Headquarters.
Unit 20D	Moose	Residents of Unit 20D and 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 Hot Springs, Minto, and Stevens Village.
Unit 20E	Sheep	Residents of Units 20E, 25B, 25C, 25D, and Dot Lake, Healy Lake, Northway, Tanacross, Tetlin, and Tok.
Unit 20F	Wolf	Residents of Unit 20F, Stevens Village, and Manley Hot Springs.
Unit 20, remainder	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13, Chickaloon, and 16–26.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)—Continued

Area	Species	Determination
Unit 20D	Grouse, (spruce, ruffed, and sharp-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13, Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 20D	Ptarmigan (rock and willow)	Residents of Units 11, 13, 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, south of a line beginning at the western boundary of Unit 21E near the mouth of Paimiut Slough, extending easterly along the south bank of Paimiut Slough to Upper High Bank, and southeasterly in the direction of Molybdenum Mountain to the juncture of Units 19A, 21A, and 21E.	Moose	Residents of Unit 21E, Aniak, Chuathbaluk, Kalskag, Lower Kalskag, and Russian Mission.
Unit 21E remainder	Moose	Residents of Unit 21E and Russian Mission.
Unit 21	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13, 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 Units 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 Units 21D west of the Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, 22 (excluding 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 Units 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 Unit 22E (excluding Little Diomed 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, Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 22	Ptarmigan (rock and willow)	Residents of Units 11, 13, Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
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 Units 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.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)—Continued

Area	Species	Determination
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, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 23	Grouse (spruce and ruffed)	Residents of Units 11, 13, Chickaloon, 15, 16, 20D, 22, and 23.
Unit 23	Ptarmigan (rock, willow, and white-tailed).	Residents of Units 11, 13, 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 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, 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 25A	Caribou	Residents of Units 24A and 25.
Unit 25B and Unit 25C	Caribou	Residents of Units 12 (north of Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve), 20D, 20E, 20F, and 25, and Eureka, Livengood, Manley, and Minto.
Unit 25D	Caribou	Residents of Units 20F and 25D and Manley Hot Springs.
Unit 25A	Moose	Residents of Units 25A and 25D.
Unit 25B and Unit 25C	Moose	Residents of Units 20D, 20E, 25B, 25C, 25D, Tok and Livengood.
Unit 25D, west	Moose	Residents of Unit 25D West and Birch Creek.
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	Residents of Units 20E, 25B, 25C, and 25D.
Unit 25D	Wolf	Residents of Unit 25D.
Unit 25, remainder	Wolf	Residents of Units 6, 9, 10 (Unimak Island only), 11–13, Chickaloon, and 16–26.
Unit 26	Brown bear	Residents of Unit 26 (excluding 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 Unit 24 within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area.
Unit 26	Moose	Residents of Unit 26 (excluding the Prudhoe Bay-Deadhorse Industrial Complex), Point Hope, and Anaktuvuk Pass.
Unit 26A	Musk ox	Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Atkasuk, Barrow, Nuiqsut, Point Hope, Point Lay, and Wainwright.
Unit 26B	Musk ox	Residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Nuiqsut, and Kaktovik.
Unit 26C	Musk ox	Residents of Kaktovik.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(1)—Continued

Area	Species	Determination
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, Chickaloon, and 16–26.

(2) *Fish determinations.* The following traditional use determination in the communities and areas have been listed area for the indicated species: found to have a positive customary and

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(2)

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 be- tween Point Romanof and Canal Point. Norton Sound—Port Clarence Area, re- mainder.	All fish	Residents of Kotlik, St. Michael and Stebbins.
YUKON-NORTHERN AREA: Yukon River drainage	All fish	Residents of the Norton Sound—Port Clarence Area.
Yukon River drainage	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 National Wildlife Refuge and the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.	Freshwater fish (other than salmon).	Residents of the Yukon-Northern Area and residents of Chistochina, Mentasta Lake, Siana, 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.

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(2)—Continued

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, Moose Pass, and Ninilchik.
Waters within the Kaslof River drainage within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.	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.

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(2)—Continued

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, Dry Creek, 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	All fish	Residents of Yakutat and Southeastern Alaska Fishery Management Areas.
SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AREA	All fish	Residents of Yakutat and Southeastern Alaska Fishery Management Areas.

(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:

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(3)

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:		

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (a)(3)—Continued

Area	Species	Determination
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	All shellfish	Residents of Southeastern Alaska and Yakutat Fishery Management Areas.

(b) [Reserved]

[64 FR 1301, Jan. 8, 1999]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 242.24, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.govinfo.gov.

Subpart D—Subsistence Taking of Fish and Wildlife

§ 242.25 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, horn-like appendages protruding from the head of a caribou, deer, elk, or moose.

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

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

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 1.5 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 alpinus*), 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 quali-

fied 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 that 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 or Alaska 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.

Hook means a single shanked fish-hook with a single eye constructed with one or more points with or without barbs. A hook without a "barb" means the hook is manufactured without a barb or the barb has been completely removed or compressed so that barb is in complete contact with the shaft of the hook.

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

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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 that 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.

Scent lure (in reference to bear baiting) means any biodegradable material to which biodegradable scent is applied or infused.

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-eighths (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 1 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 that 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 that are drawn through the water by a power gurdy; hand troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks that 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 §§ 242.26 through 242.28. Unit/Area-specific restrictions or allowances for subsistence taking of fish, wildlife, or shellfish are identified at §§ 242.26 through 242.28.

(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 §§ 242.26, 242.27, or 242.28.

(2) Fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken by a designated individual for another person pursuant to § 242.10(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 § 242.10(d)(5)(ii), the permit must be furnished in place of a signed statement.

(5) Fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken by a participant in a community harvest system counts toward both the community harvest limit or quota for that species as well as individual harvest limits, Federal or State, for each participant in that community harvest system; however, the take does not count toward individual harvest limits, Federal or State, of any non-participant.

(i) Fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken by someone who is not a participant in

a community harvest system does not count toward any community harvest limit or quota.

(ii) For the purposes of this provision, all residents of the community are deemed participants in the community harvest unless the Board-approved framework requires registration as a prerequisite to harvesting or receiving any fish, wildlife, or shellfish pursuant to that community harvest, in which case only those who register are deemed participants in that community harvest.

(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, and in Units 1-5, goats, on your behalf unless unit-specific regulations in §242.26 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 except for goats, where designated hunters may have no more than one harvest limit in possession at any one time, and unless otherwise specified in unit-specific regulations in §242.26.

(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 §242.10(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 followup 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 § 242.26, § 242.27, or § 242.28, 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) Prior to selling a handicraft incorporating a brown bear claw(s), the hide or claw(s) not attached to a hide must be sealed by an authorized Alaska Department of Fish and Game representative. Old claws may be sealed if an affidavit is signed indicating that the claws came from a brown bear harvested on Federal public lands by a Federally qualified user. A copy of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game sealing certificate must accompany the handicraft when sold.

(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.

[77 FR 35494, June 13, 2012, as amended at 80 FR 28192, May 18, 2015; 83 FR 50764, Oct. 9, 2018; 87 FR 44858, July 26, 2022]

§ 242.26 Subsistence taking of wildlife.

(a) *General taking prohibitions.* 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) *Prohibited methods and means.* 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; and

(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 and brown bears with a hunting license as authorized in Unit-specific regulations at paragraphs (n)(1) through (26) of this section. Baiting of black bears and brown bears is subject to the following restrictions:

(i) Before establishing a 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; if fish or wildlife is used as bait, only the head, bones, viscera, or skin of legally harvested fish and wildlife, the skinned carcasses of furbearers, and unclassified wildlife may be used, except that in Units 7 and 15, fish or fish parts may not be used as

bait. Scent lures may be used at registered bait stations.

(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). This restriction does not apply to subsistence taking of deer (except on NPS lands) and of caribou on the Nushagak Peninsula (a portion of Units 17A and 17C) during Jan. 1–Mar. 31, provided the hunter is 300 feet from the airplane; moreover, this restriction does not apply to subsistence 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) *Defense of life and property.* Wildlife taken in defense of life or property is not a subsistence use; wildlife so taken is subject to State regulations.

(d) *Trapping furbearing animals.* 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 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ 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); and

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

(e) *Possession and transportation of wildlife.* Except as specified in paragraph (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.

(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.

(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 con-

sidered 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.* (1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) You must leave all edible meat on the bones of the front quarters, hind quarters, and ribs of caribou and moose harvested in Unit 25 until you remove the meat from the field or process it for human consumption.

(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 brown bear taken apply in all Units, except as specified in this paragraph (j). Sealing requirements for black bears of all color phases taken apply in Units 1-7, 13-17, 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, and Units 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, and Units 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 Unit 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 14th day after the date of taking.

(l) *Sealing form.* 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) *Traditional religious ceremonies.* 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 paragraph (n) of this section.

(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 Unit 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 re-

quested, 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

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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; and

(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; and

(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.

(C) Coyotes taken incidentally with a trap or snare during an open Federal trapping season for wolf, wolverine, or beaver may be legally retained.

(D) A firearm may be used to take beaver under a trapping license during an open beaver season, except on National Park Service lands.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(1)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sep. 1–June 30.

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(1)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Bear, brown: 1 bear every 4 regulatory years by State registration permit only	Sep. 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 Sep. 15–Dec. 31	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Elk: 1 elk by Federal registration permit	July 1–June 30.
Successful hunters must send a photo of their elk antlers to ADF&G and a 5-inch section of the lower jaw with front teeth.	
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, drainages of the Chilkat Range south of the south bank of the Endicott River—1 goat by State registration permit only.	July 24–Dec. 31.
Unit 1C, that portion draining into Lynn Canal and Stephens Passage between Antler River and Eagle Glacier and 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 Katzein River and northeast of the Haines highway—1 goat by State registration permit only.	Sep. 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	Sep. 5–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.	Sep. 15–Oct. 15.
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.	Sep. 15–Oct. 15.
Unit 1C, remainder, excluding drainages of Berners Bay—1 bull by State registration permit only.	Sep. 15–Oct. 15.
Unit 1C, Berners Bay—1 bull by drawing permit	Sep. 15–Oct. 15 (will be announced).
Only one moose permit may be issued per household. A household receiving a State permit for Berners Bay drainages moose may not receive a Federal permit. The annual harvest quota will be announced by the USDA Forest Service, Juneau office, in consultation with ADF&G. The Federal harvest allocation will be 25% (rounded up to the next whole number) of bull moose permits.	
Unit 1D	No open season.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare, snowshoe: 5 hares per day	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf:	
Units 1A and 1B, south of Bradfield Canal and the east fork of the Bradfield River—5 wolves.	Aug. 1–May 31.
Units 1B, remainder, 1C, and 1D—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	Nov. 10–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: No limit	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. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 1.

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(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.

(C) Coyotes taken incidentally with a trap or snare during an open Federal trapping season for wolf, wolverine, or beaver may be legally retained.

(D) A firearm may be used to take beaver under a trapping license during an open beaver season, except on National Park Service lands.

(ii) [Reserved]

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(2)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sep. 1–June 30.
Deer:	
5 deer; however, no more than one may be a female deer. Female deer may be taken only during the period Oct. 15–Jan. 31. Harvest ticket number five must be used when recording the harvest of a female deer but may be used for recording the harvest of a male deer. Harvest tickets must be used in order except when recording a female deer on tag number five.	July 24–Jan. 31.
The Federal public lands on Prince of Wales Island, excluding the southeastern 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 Aug. 1–15, except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	
Non-federally qualified users may only harvest up to 2 male deer on Federal public lands in Unit 2	
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Elk: 1 elk by Federal registration permit	Jul 1–Jun 30.
Successful hunters must send a photo of their elk antlers to ADF&G and a 5-inch section of the lower jaw with front teeth.	
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare, snowshoe: 5 hares per day	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: No limit. All wolves taken will be sequentially numbered, marked with the date and location recorded by the hunter for each wolf, and all hides must be sealed within 15 days of take.	Sep. 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	Nov. 10–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: No limit	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. All wolves taken will be sequentially numbered, marked with the date and location recorded by the trapper for each wolf, and all hides must be sealed within 15 days of take.	Nov. 15–Mar. 31.
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.

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(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 1 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.

(C) Coyotes taken incidentally with a trap or snare during an open Federal trapping season for wolf, wolverine, or beaver may be legally retained.

(D) A firearm may be used to take beaver under a trapping license during an open beaver season, except on National Park Service lands.

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(3)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sep. 1–June 30.
Deer:	
Unit 3, Mitkof, Woewodski, and Butterworth Islands and that portion of Kupreanof Island on the Lindenberg Peninsula east of the Portage Bay-Duncan Canal Portage—1 buck.	Oct. 1–Nov. 7.
Unit 3, remainder—2 bucks	Aug. 1–Nov. 30. Dec. 1–31, season to be announced.
Elk:	
Unit 3, Etolin Island Area, Zarembo, Bushy, Shrubby, and Kashevarof Islands	No open season.
Unit 3 remainder—1 elk by Federal registration permit	July 1–June 30.
Successful hunters must send a photo of their elk antlers to ADF&G and a 5-inch section of the lower jaw with front teeth.	
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.	Sep. 1–Oct. 15.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare, snowshoe: 5 hares per day	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 1–May 31.
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	Nov. 10–May 15.
Unit 3, except Mitkof Island—No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten:	
No limit (except on Kuiu Island)	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Kuiu Island portion of Unit 3. No limit	Dec. 1–31.
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. 1–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 northwestern 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 4 regulatory years limit.

(C) Coyotes taken incidentally with a trap or snare during an open Federal trapping season for wolf, wolverine, or beaver may be legally retained.

(D) A firearm may be used to take beaver under a trapping license during an open beaver season, except on National Park Service lands.

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(4)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, brown:	
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 that 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 4 regulatory years by State registration permit only.	Sep. 15–Dec. 31. Mar. 15–May 31.
Unit 4, remainder—1 bear every 4 regulatory years by State registration permit only	Sep. 15–Dec. 31. Mar. 15–May 20.
Deer:	
6 deer; however, female deer may be taken only Sep. 15–Jan. 31	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Federal public lands on Admiralty Island and islands in the interior bays of Admiralty Island draining into Chatham Strait south of the Thayer Creek drainage and north of Woody Point but excluding the Hasselborg Lake and Hasselborg Creek drainages are closed to deer hunting Nov. 1–10, except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	
Federal public lands on Chichagof Island draining into Icy Strait east of Chicken Creek drainage, including Port Frederick drainages; and Chatham Strait drainages south of Point Augusta and north of East Point, including Freshwater Bay drainages are closed to deer hunting Nov. 1–10, except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	
Federal public lands within drainages flowing into Lisianski Inlet, Lisianski Strait, and Stag Bay south of a line connecting Soapstone and Column points and north of a line connecting Point Theodore and Point Urey are closed to deer hunting Nov. 1–10, except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	
Elk: 1 elk by Federal registration permit	July 1–June 30.
Successful hunters must send a photo of their elk antlers to ADF&G and a 5-inch section of the lower jaw with front teeth.	
Goat: 1 goat by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare, snowshoe: 5 hares per day	Sep. 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.

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(4)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Trapping	
Beaver: No limit	Nov. 10–May 15.
Coyote: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Lynx: No limit	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Marten: No limit	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; In Unit 5A, Nunatak Bench is defined as that area east of the Hubbard Glacier, north of Nunatak fiord, and north and east of the East Nunatak Glacier to the Canadian border.

(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.

(D) Coyotes taken incidentally with a trap or snare during an open Federal trapping season for wolf, wolverine, or beaver may be legally retained.

(E) A firearm may be used to take beaver under a trapping license during an open beaver season, except on National Park Service lands.

TABLE 5 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(5)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 2 bears, no more than one may be a blue or glacier bear	Sep. 1–June 30.
Bear, brown: 1 bear by Federal registration permit only	Sep. 1–May 31.
Deer:	
Unit 5A—1 buck	Nov. 1–30.
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 only	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, west of the Dangerous River—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 5A, except Nunatak Bench, east of the Dangerous River—1 bull by joint State/Federal registration permit only. From Sep. 16–30, public lands will be closed to taking of moose, except by residents of Unit 5A hunting under these regulations.	Sep. 16–Nov. 15.
Unit 5B—1 bull by State registration permit only. The season will be closed when 25 bulls have been taken from the entirety of Unit 5B.	Sep. 1–Dec. 15.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, red (including cross, black and silver phases): 2 foxes	Nov. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare, snowshoe: 5 hares per day	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.

TABLE 5 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(5)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
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. In addition, you may use bait in Unit 6D between June 16 and June 30. The harvest quota in Unit 6D is 20 bears taken with bait between June 16 and June 30.

(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 moose from Federal lands in Unit 6B or 6C 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. 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

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harvest up to five deer total from Federal public lands in Unit 6D for their annual Old Chenega Memorial and other traditional memorial potlatch ceremonies. 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.

TABLE 6 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(6)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 1 bear. In Unit 6D, a State registration permit is required	Sep. 1–June 30.
Deer:	
5 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only from Oct. 1–Jan. 31. Only 1 of the 5-deer harvest limit may be taken between Jan. 1–31.	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Goat:	
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, RG245, 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 and RG245 combined—2 goats, RG249—4 goats, RG266—4 goats, RG252—1 goat.	Aug. 20–Feb. 28.
Moose:	
Unit 6C—1 antlerless moose by Federal drawing permit only	Sep. 1–Oct. 31.
Permits for the portion of the antlerless moose quota not harvested in the Sep. 1–Oct. 31 hunt may be available for redistribution for a Nov. 1–Dec. 31 hunt.	
Unit 6C—1 bull by Federal drawing permit only	Sep. 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	Sep. 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	Sep. 1–Mar. 31.
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; how-

ever, you may hunt grouse, ptarmigan, hares, and squirrels with shotguns after September 1.

(C) You may not hunt, trap, or take wildlife within a quarter mile of wildlife crossing structures along the Sterling Highway.

(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]

TABLE 7 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(7)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 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–Dec. 31.
Unit 7, remainder	No open season.
Goat: 1 goat by Federal drawing permit. Nannies accompanied by kids may not be taken	Aug. 10–Nov. 14.
Moose:	
Unit 7, that portion draining into Kings Bay—Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek.	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. 20–Sep. 25.
Sheep: 1 ram with full curl horn or larger by Federal drawing permit	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Beaver: 1 beaver per day, 1 in possession	May 1–Oct. 10.
Coyote: No limit	Sep. 1–Apr. 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:	
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	Sep. 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.
Trapping	
Beaver: 20 beavers 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. 1–31.
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) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) If you have a trapping license, you may take beaver with a firearm in Unit 8 from Nov. 10 through Apr. 30.

(B) You may hunt brown bear in Unit 8 with a Federal registration permit in lieu of a State locking tag if you have

obtained a Federal registration permit (ii) [Reserved]
prior to hunting.

TABLE 8 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(8)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, brown: 1 bear by Federal registration permit only. Up to 2 permits 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 3 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—4 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only Oct. 1–Jan. 31.	Aug. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 8, remainder	No open season.
Elk: Unit 8, all lands within the Kodiak Archipelago within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, including lands on 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.	Sep. 15–Nov. 30.
Unit 8, remainder	No open season.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 2 foxes	Sep. 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 beavers 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; and

(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 through 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 through May 31 and in the remainder of Unit 9 from April 1 through 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, and 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. The season will be closed when 4 females or 10 bears have been taken, whichever occurs first. The permits will be issued and closure announcements made by the Superintendent of 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 through June 30. Permits will be issued to individuals only at the request of a local organization. This 10-moose limit is not cumulative with that permitted for potlatches by the State.

(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. 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. 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 through December 31 or May 10 through 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.

(I) In Units 9B and 9C, a snowmachine may be used to approach and pursue a wolf or wolverine provided the snowmachine does not contact a live animal.

TABLE 9 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(9)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown:	
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 4 females or 10 bears have been taken, whichever occurs first.	
Unit 9B, remainder—1 bear by State registration permit only	Sep. 1–May 31.
Unit 9C—1 bear by Federal registration permit only	Oct. 1–May 31.

TABLE 9 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(9)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
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 6 females or 10 bears have been taken, whichever occurs first.	
Unit 9E—1 bear by Federal registration permit	Sep. 25–Dec. 31. Apr. 15–May 25.
Caribou:	
Unit 9A—up to 2 caribou by State registration permit	Season may be announced between Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 9B—up to 2 caribou by State registration permit	Season may be announced between Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Unit 9C, that portion within the Alagnak River drainage excluding Katmai National Preserve—up to 2 caribou by State registration permit.	Season may be announced between Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 9C, that portion within Katmai National Preserve—1 caribou by Federal registration permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of caribou except by residents of Igiugig and Kokhanok hunting under these regulations.	Season may be announced between Aug. 1–Sep. 30 or Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Unit 9C, that portion draining into the Naknek River from the north, and Graveyard Creek and Coffee Creek—up to 2 caribou by State registration permit.	Season may be announced between Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 9C, remainder—1 bull by Federal registration permit or State permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of caribou except by residents of Unit 9C and Egegik.	May be announced.
Unit 9D—1–4 caribou by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 1–Sep. 30. Nov. 15–Mar. 31. May be announced.
Unit 9E—1 bull by Federal registration permit or State permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of caribou except by residents of Unit 9C, Unit 9E, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point.	
Sheep:	
Unit 9B, that portion within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve—1 ram with $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{7}{8}$ curl or larger horn by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 10–Oct. 10.
Unit 9, remainder—1 ram with $\frac{7}{8}$ curl or larger horn	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Moose:	
Unit 9A—1 bull by State registration permit	Sep. 1–15.
Unit 9B—1 bull by State registration permit	Aug. 27–Sep. 25. Dec. 1–Jan. 15.
Unit 9C, that portion draining into the Naknek River from the north—1 bull by State registration permit.	Sep. 1–20. Dec. 1–31.
Unit 9C, that portion draining into the Naknek River from the south—1 bull by State registration permit. Public lands are closed during December for the hunting of moose, except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 20–Sep. 20. Dec. 1–31.
Unit 9C, remainder—1 bull by State registration permit	Sep. 1–20. Dec. 15–Jan. 15. Dec. 15–Jan. 20.
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.	
Unit 9E—1 bull by State registration permit; however, only antlered bulls may be taken Dec. 1–Jan. 31.	Sep. 1–25. Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Beaver: Unit 9B and 9E—2 beavers per day	Apr. 15–May 31.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Mar. 15.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 2 foxes	Sep. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare, Alaska: 1 per day, 4 per season	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
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	Sep. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (spruce): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (rock, willow, and white-tailed): 10 per day, 20 in possession	Aug. 10–last day of Feb.
Trapping	
Beaver:	
No limit	Oct. 10–Mar. 31.
2 beavers per day; only firearms may be used	Apr. 15–May 31.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): 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.

TABLE 9 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(9)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

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

(ii) 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. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any num-

ber 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 through December 31 or May 10 through 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.

TABLE 10 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(10)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Caribou:	
Unit 10, Unimak Island only—1 bull by Federal registration permit	Aug. 1–Sep. 30.
Unit 10, remainder—No limit	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 2 foxes	Sep. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sep. 1–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (rock and willow): 20 per day, 40 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Trapping	
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): No limit	July 1–June 30.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 2 foxes	Sep. 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 and brown bear between April 15 and June 15.

(B) One moose without calf may be taken from June 20 through July 31 in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in Unit 11 or Unit 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.

(C) For federally qualified subsistence users living within the Ahtna traditional communities of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Gulkana, Mentasta Lake, and Tazlina, a community harvest system for moose is authorized on Federal public lands within Unit 11, subject to the framework established by the Federal Subsistence Board.

(I) The boundaries of the communities are the most recent Census Designated Places as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) Participants in the community harvest system may not designate another individual to harvest on their behalf any species for which they register within the community harvest system but may serve as a designated hunter, pursuant to 50 CFR 100.25(e).

(3) Community harvest limit for the species authorized in the community harvest system is the sum of individual harvest limits of the participants in the system.

(4) Harvest reporting will take the form of reports collected from hunters by the Ahtna Intertribal Resource Commission and submitted directly to land managers and the Office of Subsistence Management, rather than through Federal registration permits, joint State/Federal registration permits, or State harvest tickets.

(ii) A joint permit may be issued to a pair of a minor and an elder to hunt sheep during the Aug. 1–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.

TABLE 11 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(11)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown: 1 bear	Aug. 10–June 15.
Caribou: 1 bull by Federal registration permit	May be announced.
Sheep:	
1 ram	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
1 sheep by Federal registration permit only by persons 60 years of age or older. Ewes accompanied by lambs or lambs may not be taken.	Aug. 1–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:	
Unit 11, that portion draining into the east bank of the Copper River upstream from and including the Siana River drainage—1 antlered bull by joint Federal/State registration permit.	Aug. 20–Sep. 20.
Unit 11, that portion south and east of a line running along the north bank of the Chitina River, the north and west banks of the Nazina River, and the west bank of West Fork of the Nazina River, continuing along the western edge of the West Fork Glacier to the summit of Regal Mountain—1 bull by Federal registration permit. However, during the period Aug. 20–Sep. 20, only an antlered bull may be taken.	Aug. 20–Sep. 20. Nov. 20–Jan. 20.
Unit 11, remainder—1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 20–Sep. 20.
Muskkrat: No limit	Sep. 20–June 10.
Beaver: 1 beaver per day, 1 in possession	June 1–Oct. 10.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.

TABLE 11 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(11)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Sep. 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	Sep. 1–Feb. 28.
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	Sep. 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 and brown 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 through July 31 in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve in Unit 11 or Unit 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.

(D) A community harvest system for caribou and moose is authorized on Federal public lands in Unit 12 within the Tok and Little Tok River drainages south of the Tok River bridge and east of the Tok Cutoff Road, and within the Nabesna River drainage west of the east bank of the Nabesna River up-

stream from the southern boundary of Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge and that portion of Unit 12 that is east of the Nabesna River and south of the Pickerel Lake Winter Trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border. This community harvest system is for federally qualified subsistence users living within the Ahtna traditional communities of Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Gulkana, Mentasta Lake, and Tazlina and is subject to the framework established by the Federal Subsistence Board.

(1) The boundaries of the communities are the most recent Census Designated Places as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) Participants in the community harvest system may not designate another individual to harvest on their behalf any species for which they register within the community harvest system but may serve as a designated hunter, pursuant to 50 CFR 100.25(e).

(3) The community harvest limit for the species authorized in the community harvest system is the sum of individual harvest limits of the participants in the system.

(4) Harvest reporting will take the form of reports collected from hunters by the Ahtna Intertribal Resource Commission and submitted directly to the land managers and the Office of Subsistence Management, rather than

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through Federal registration permits, joint State/Federal registration permits, or State harvest tickets.

(5) Participants must abide by customary and traditional use determinations.

(ii) A joint permit may be issued to a pair of a minor and an elder to hunt sheep during the Aug. 1–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.

TABLE 12 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(12)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown: 1 bear	Aug. 10–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 12, that portion within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve that lies west of the Nabesna River and the Nabesna Glacier. All hunting of caribou is prohibited on Federal public lands.	No open season.
Unit 12, that portion east of the Nabesna River and the Nabesna Glacier and south of the Winter Trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border—1 bull by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 10–Sep. 30.
Federal public lands are closed to the harvest of caribou except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	
Unit 12, remainder—1 bull	Sep. 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 the animals to be taken will be announced by the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge Manager in consultation with the 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–Sep. 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.	Aug. 1–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 by Federal registration permit.	Aug. 24–Sep. 20. Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
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–Sep. 30.
Unit 12, that portion within the Nabesna River drainage west of the east bank of the Nabesna River upstream from the southern boundary of Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge—1 antlered bull by joint Federal/State registration permit only.	Aug. 20–Sep. 20.
Unit 12, remainder—1 bull	Aug. 24–28. Sep. 8–20. Sep. 20–May 15.
Beaver: Unit 12, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve—6 beavers per season. Meat from harvested beaver must be salvaged for human consumption.	
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.	Sep. 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	Sep. 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.

TABLE 12 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(12)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Trapping	
Beaver: No limit. Hide or meat must be salvaged. Traps, snares, bow and arrow, or firearms may be used.	Sep. 15–Jun 10.
Coyote: No limit	Oct. 15–Apr. 30.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 15.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat: No limit	Sep. 20–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: No limit	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.

(13) *Unit 13.* (i) Unit 13 consists of that area westerly of the east bank of the Copper River and drained by all tributaries into the west bank of the Copper River from Miles Glacier and including the Slana River drainages north of Suslota Creek; the drainages into the Delta River upstream from Falls Creek and Black Rapids Glacier; the drainages into the Nenana River upstream from the southeastern 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 northeastern shore of lake 4408, then southeast in a straight line to the northernmost 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 south 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 (n)(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 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 through 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 Tiekkel 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 Tiekkel River, and on the south by the north bank of the Tiekkel 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 through Sep. 30 or Oct. 21 through Mar. 31 by Federal registration permit for the Hudson Lake Residential Treatment Camp. Additionally, 1 bull moose may be taken Aug. 1 through Sep. 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) A community harvest system for caribou and moose is authorized on Federal public lands within Unit 13, subject to the framework established by the Federal Subsistence Board, for federally qualified subsistence users

living within the Ahtna traditional communities of Cantwell, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Gulkana, Mentasta Lake, and Tazlina.

(1) The boundaries of the communities are the most recent Census Designated Places as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

(2) Participants in the community harvest system may not designate another individual to harvest on their behalf any species for which they register within the community harvest system but may serve as a designated hunter, pursuant to 50 CFR 100.25(e).

(3) The community harvest limit for the species authorized in the community harvest system is the sum of individual harvest limits of the participants in the system.

(4) Harvest reporting will take the form of reports collected from hunters by the Ahtna Intertribal Resource Commission and submitted directly to the land managers and the Office of Subsistence Management, rather than through Federal registration permits, joint State/Federal registration permits, or State harvest tickets.

TABLE 13 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(13)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown: 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:	
Units 13A and 13B—up to 2 caribou by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 1–Sep. 30.
Unit 13, remainder—2 bulls by Federal registration permit only	Oct. 21–Mar. 31.
Sheep: Unit 13, excluding Unit 13D and the Tok Management Area and Delta Controlled Use Area—1 ram with $\frac{7}{8}$ curl or larger horn.	Aug. 1–Sep. 30.
Moose:	
Unit 13E—1 antlered bull moose by Federal registration permit only; only 1 permit will be issued per household.	Oct. 21–Mar. 31.
Unit 13, remainder—1 antlered bull moose by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 1–Sep. 30.
Beaver: 1 beaver per day, 1 in possession	Oct. 21–Mar. 31.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	
Hare, snowshoe: No limit	Aug. 1–Sep. 20.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Aug. 1–Sep. 20.
Wolf: 10 wolves	June 15–Sep. 10.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Grouse (spruce, ruffed, and sharp-tailed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Sep. 1–Mar. 15.
Ptarmigan (rock, willow, and white-tailed): 20 per day, 40 in possession	July 1–June 30.
	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.
	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Sep. 1–Feb. 28.
	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Trapping	
Beaver: No limit	Sep. 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	Sep. 25–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Wolf: No limit	Oct. 15–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: No limit	Nov. 10–Feb. 28.

(14) *Unit 14.* (i) Unit 14 consists of drainages into the northern 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 northern 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

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Talkeetna River to its confluence with Clear Creek, the western 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 northeastern shore of lake 4408, then southeast in a straight line to the northernmost 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

northern 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; and

(B) You may not take wildlife for subsistence uses in the Anchorage Management Area, consisting of all drainages south of Elmendorf and Fort Richardson military reservations and north of and including Rainbow Creek.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

TABLE 14 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(14)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: Unit 14C—1 bear	July 1–June 30.
Beaver: Unit 14C—1 beaver per day, 1 in possession	May 15–Oct. 31.
Coyote: Unit 14C—2 coyotes	Sep. 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	Sep. 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	Sep. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (spruce and ruffed): Unit 14C—5 per day, 10 in possession	Sep. 8–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (rock, willow, and white-tailed): Unit 14C—10 per day, 20 in possession	Sep. 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 beavers 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 northern 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 northern shore of Skilak Lake, and north of the north bank of the Kasilof River, the northern shore of Tustumena Lake, Glacier Creek, and Tustumena Glacier.

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

(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, except for grouse, ptarmigan, and hares that may be taken only from October 1 through 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 northern 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.

(B) You may not hunt, trap, or take wildlife within a quarter mile of wildlife crossing structures along the Sterling Highway.

(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.

TABLE 15 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(15)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black:	
Units 15A and 15B—2 bears by Federal registration permit	July 1–June 30.
Unit 15C—3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown: Unit 15—1 bear every 4 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.	Sep. 1–Nov. 30, to be announced and Apr. 1–June 15, to be announced.
Caribou:	
Unit 15B, within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Area—1 caribou by Federal drawing permit.	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Unit 15C, north of the Fox River and east of Windy Lake—1 caribou by Federal drawing permit.	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Unit 15, remainder	No open season.
Goat: 1 goat by Federal drawing permit. Kids or nannies accompanied by kids may not be taken	Aug. 10–Nov. 14.
Moose:	
Unit 15A—Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area	No open season.
Units 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. 20–Sep. 25.
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.
Unit 15C—1 cow by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 20–Sep. 25.
Sheep: 1 ram with $\frac{3}{4}$ curl horn or larger by Federal drawing permit	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Coyote: No limit	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Hare, snowshoe: No limit	July 1–June 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	Sep. 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):	

TABLE 15 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(15)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
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 beavers 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. 1–31.
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 western side of the Susitna River (including the Susitna River) upstream to its confluence with the Chulitna River; the drainages into the western side of the Chulitna River (including the Chulitna River) upstream to the Tokositna River, and drainages into the southern side of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier, including the drainage of the Kahiltina 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 Kahiltina River, east of the east bank of the Kahiltina River, and east of the Kahiltina Glacier; and

(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 (n)(16) are permitted in Denali National Preserve and lands added to Denali National Park on December 2, 1980.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 15.

(B) [Reserved]

TABLE 16 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(16)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 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	Sep. 1–15.
Unit 16B, Denali National Preserve only—1 bull by Federal registration permit. One Federal registration permit for moose issued per household.	Sep. 1–30.
Unit 16B, remainder—1 bull	Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–30.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 2 foxes	Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
Hare, snowshoe: No limit	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Sep. 1–Feb. 15.
Wolf: 5 wolves	July 1–June 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
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	Sep. 1–Mar. 31.
	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Trapping	
Beaver: No limit	Oct. 10–May 15.

TABLE 16 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(16)—Continued

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

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

(A) Unit 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, bear, 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 through 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) If you have a trapping license, you may use a firearm to take beaver in Unit 17 from April 15 through May 31. You may not take beaver with a firearm under a trapping license on National Park Service lands.

(D) In Unit 17, a snowmachine may be used to assist in the taking of a caribou, and caribou may be shot from a stationary snowmachine. “Assist in the taking of a caribou” means a snowmachine may be used to approach within 300 yards of a caribou at speeds under 15 miles per hour, in a manner that does not involve repeated approaches or that causes a caribou to run. A snowmachine may not be used to contact an animal or to pursue a fleeing caribou.

TABLE 17 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(17)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 2 bears	Aug. 1–May 31.
Bear, brown: Unit 17—1 bear by State registration permit only	Sep. 1–May 31.
Caribou:	
Unit 17A, all drainages west of Right Hand Point—up to 2 caribou by State registration permit.	Season may be announced between Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Units 17A and 17C, that portion of 17A east of the Ungalikthluk River and South of Buchia Ridge, and within the lower Kulukak River drainage south of Buchia Ridge and within the Kanik River drainage downstream of the Tithe Creek, that portion of 17C south of the Igushik River and south of and including the Tuklung River drainage—up to 5 caribou by Federal registration permit.	Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Public lands are closed to the taking of caribou except by federally qualified users unless the population estimate exceeds 900 caribou.	

TABLE 17 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(17)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Units 17A, remainder and 17C, remainder—selected drainages; a harvest limit of up to 2 caribou by State registration permit will be determined at the time the season is announced.	Season may be announced between Aug. 1 and Mar. 31.
Units 17B and 17C, that portion of 17C east of the Wood River and Wood River Lakes—up to 2 caribou by State registration permit.	Season may be announced between Aug. 1–Mar. 31.
Sheep: 1 ram with full curl or larger horn	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Moose:	
Unit 17A—1 bull by State registration permit; or	Aug. 25–Sep. 25.
1 antlerless moose by State registration permit; or	Aug. 25–Sep. 25.
Unit 17A—up to 2 moose; one antlered bull by State registration permit, one antlerless moose by State registration permit.	Up to a 31-day season may be announced between Dec. 1 and the last day of Feb.
Units 17B and 17C—one bull	Aug. 20–Sep. 15.
During the period Aug. 20–Sep. 15—one bull by State registration permit; or	Dec. 1–31.
During the period Sep. 1–15—one bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with three or more brow tines on at least one side with a State harvest ticket; or	
During the period Dec. 1–31—one antlered bull by State registration permit.	
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): No limit	Dec. 1–Mar. 15.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 2 foxes	Sep. 1–Feb. 15.
Hare, Alaska: 1 per day, 4 per season	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
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	Sep. 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 beavers per day. Only firearms may be used	Apr. 15–May 31.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): 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.
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 westerly and downstream from a line starting at the downriver boundary of Paimiut on the north bank of the Yukon River then south across the Yukon River to the northern terminus of the Paimiut Portage, then south along the Paimiut Portage to its intersection with Arhymot Lake, then south along the northern and western bank of Arhymot Lake to the outlet at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River), then along the south bank of Crooked Creek downstream to the northern terminus of Crooked Creek to the Yukon-

Kuskokwim Portage (locally known as the Mud Creek Tramway), then along the west side of the tramway to Mud Creek, then along the westerly bank of Mud Creek downstream to an unnamed slough of the Kuskokwim River (locally known as First Slough or Kalskag Slough), then along the west bank of this unnamed slough downstream to its confluence with the Kuskokwim River, then southeast across the Kuskokwim River to its southerly bank, then along the south bank of the Kuskokwim River upriver to the confluence of a Kuskokwim River slough locally known as Old River, then across Old River to the

downriver terminus of the island formed by Old River and the Kuskokwim River, then along the north bank of the main channel of Old River to Igyalleq Creek (Whitefish Creek), then along the south and west bank of Igyalleq Creek to Whitefish Lake, then directly across Whitefish Lake to Ophir Creek, then along the west bank of Ophir Creek to its headwaters at 61°10.22' N lat., 159°46.05' W long., 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. Matthews, and adjacent islands between Cape Newenham and the Pastolik River, and all seaward waters and lands within 3 miles of these coastlines.

(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 pub-

licly 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 April 1 through June 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 west of a line running from the mouth of the Ishkowi 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; W 162°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 west to the Unit 18 border.

(E) Taking of wildlife in Unit 18 while in possession of lead shot size T, .20 caliber or less in diameter, is prohibited.

(F) You may not pursue with a motorized vehicle an ungulate that is at or near a full gallop.

(G) You may use artificial light when taking a bear at a den site.

TABLE 18 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(18)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown: 1 bear by State registration permit only	Sep. 1–May 31.
Caribou:	
Unit 18, that portion to the east and south of the Kuskokwim River—up to 2 caribou by State registration permit.	Season may be announced between Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 18, remainder—up to 2 caribou by State registration permit	Season may be announced between Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Moose: Unit 18, that portion east of a line running from the mouth of the Ishkowi 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—1 antlered bull by State registration permit during the fall season or	Sep. 1–Oct. 15.
Up to 1 moose by Federal permit during a may-be-announced winter season	May be announced between Dec. 1–Jan. 31.

TABLE 18 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(18)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Akiachak, Akiak, Atmautlaug, Bethel, Eek, Kalskag, Kasigluk, Kipnuk, Kongiganak, Kwethluk, Kwigillingok, Lower Kalskag, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Nunapitchuk, Oscarville, Quinhagak, Tuluksak, and Tuntutuliak.	
Unit 18, south of the Eek River drainage and north of and including the Carter Bay drainage—1 antlered bull by State registration permit.	Sep. 1–Oct. 15.
Unit 18, that portion that drains into Kuskokwim Bay south of Carter Bay drainage—1 antlered bull by State registration permit.	Sep. 1–30.
Or	
1 moose by State registration permit	A season may be announced between Dec. 1 and the last day of Feb.
Unit 18, remainder—3 moose, only one of which may be antlered. Antlered bulls may not be harvested from Oct. 1 through Nov. 30.	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Beaver: No limit	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): 2 foxes	Sep. 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.	Sep. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare, Alaska: 2 per day, 6 per season	Aug. 1–May 31.
Hare, snowshoe: No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 5 lynx	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolf: 10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 2 wolverine	Sep. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (spruce and ruffed): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (rock and willow): 15 per day, 30 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 phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Marten: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 10–Mar. 31.
Muskrat: No limit	Nov. 10–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, excluding the drainages of Arhymot Lake, from a line starting at the outlet of Arhymot Lake at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River), then along the south bank of Crooked Creek downstream to the northern terminus of Crooked Creek to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage (locally known as the Mud Creek Tramway), then along the west side of the tramway to Mud Creek, then along the westerly bank of Mud Creek downstream to an unnamed slough of the Kuskokwim River (locally known as First Slough or Kalskag Slough), then along the west bank of this unnamed slough downstream to its confluence with the Kuskokwim River, then southeast across the Kuskokwim River to its

southerly bank, then along the south bank of the Kuskokwim River upriver to the confluence of a Kuskokwim River slough locally known as Old River, then across Old River to the downriver terminus of the island formed by Old River and the Kuskokwim River, then along the north bank of the main channel of Old River to Igyalleq Creek (Whitefish Creek), then along the south and west bank of Igyalleq Creek to Whitefish Lake, then directly across Whitefish Lake to Ophir Creek then along the west bank of Ophir Creek to its headwaters at 61°10.22' N lat., 159°46.05' W long.:

(A) Unit 19A consists of the Kuskokwim River drainage downstream from and including the George River drainage and downstream from

and excluding the Downey Creek drainage.

(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 northwestern 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 that portion drained by the Kuskokwim River drainage upstream from and including the Swift River drainage, excluding Unit 19C.

(E) Unit 19E 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 (n)(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 Units 19A and 19B downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage if you have obtained a State registration permit prior to hunting.

(C) In Unit 19C, individual residents of Nikolai may harvest sheep during the Aug. 10 to Sep. 20 season and not have that animal count against the community harvest limit (during the Oct. 1 to Mar. 30 season). Individual residents of Nikolai that harvest a sheep under State regulations may not participate in the Oct. 1 to Mar. 30 community harvest.

TABLE 19 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(19)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown: Units 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.
Units 19A, remainder; 19B, remainder; 19D; and 19E—1 bear	Aug. 10–June 30.
Caribou: Units 19A, 19B, and 19E (excluding rural Alaska residents of Lime Village)—up to 2 caribou by State registration permit.	Season may be announced between Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 19C—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Oct. 10.

TABLE 19 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(19)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 19D, south and east of the Kuskokwim River and North Fork of the Kuskokwim River—1 caribou.	Aug. 10–Sep. 30. Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 19D, remainder—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Sep. 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 through Aug. 9. Reporting will be by a community reporting system.	July 1–June 30.
Sheep: 1 ram with $\frac{7}{8}$ curl horn or larger	Aug. 10–Sep. 20. Oct. 1–Mar. 30.
Unit 19C, that portion within the Denali National Park and Preserve—residents of Nikolai only—no individual harvest limit, but a community harvest quota will be set annually by the Denali National Park and Preserve Superintendent; rams or ewes without lambs only. Reporting will be by a community reporting system.	
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—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.	Sep. 1–20.
Unit 19B—1 bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side.	Sep. 1–20.
Unit 19C—1 antlered bull	Sep. 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.	Sep. 1–30.
Unit 19D, remainder of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area—1 bull	Sep. 1–30. Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
Unit 19D, remainder—1 antlered bull	Sep. 1–30. Dec. 1–15.
Unit 19E, Lime Village Management Area—2 bulls by State or Federal registration permit	Aug. 10–Sep. 25. Nov. 20–Mar. 31.
Unit 19E—1 antlered bull by State registration permit available in Sleetmute and Stoney River on July 24. Permits issued on a first come, first served basis (number of permits to be announced annually).	Sep. 1–5.
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.	Sep. 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	Sep. 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 northern 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 August 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 Rich-

ardson 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 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 hunt moose only 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 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.

TABLE 20 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(20)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown: Unit 20A—1 bear	Sep. 1–May 31.

TABLE 20 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(20)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 20E—1 bear	Aug. 10–June 30.
Unit 20, remainder—1 bear	Sep. 1–May 31.
Caribou: Unit 20E—up to 3 caribou, to be announced, by a joint State/Federal registration permit	Fall season between Aug. 1 and Sep. 30, to be announced. Winter season between Oct. 21 and Mar. 31, to be announced.
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—up to 3 caribou, to be announced, by a joint State/Federal registration permit.	Fall season between Aug. 1 and Sep. 30, to be announced. Winter season between Oct. 21 and Mar. 31, to be announced.
Moose: Unit 20A—1 antlered bull	Sep. 1–20.
Unit 20B—1 antlered bull	Sep. 1–20.
Unit 20C, that portion within Denali National Park and Preserve west of the Toklat River, ex- cluding 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.	Sep. 1–30.
Unit 20C, remainder—1 antlered bull; however, white-phased or partial albino (more than 50 percent white) moose may not be taken.	Nov. 15–Dec. 15.
Unit 20E, that portion within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve—1 bull	Sep. 1–30.
Unit 20E, that portion drained by the Middle Fork of the Fortymile River upstream from and including the Joseph Creek drainage—1 bull.	Aug. 20–Sep. 30.
Unit 20E, remainder—1 bull by joint Federal/State registration permit	Aug. 20–Sep. 30.
Unit 20F, that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area—1 antlered bull by Federal registration permit only.	Sep. 1–25.
Unit 20F, remainder—1 antlered bull	Sep. 1–30.
Sheep: Unit 20E—1 ram with full-curl horn or larger	Dec. 1–10.
Unit 20, remainder	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Beaver: Unit 20E—Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve—6 beavers per season. Meat from har- vested beaver must be salvaged for human consumption.	No open season.
Coyote: 10 coyotes	Sep. 20–May 15.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Hare, snowshoe: No limit	Sep. 1–Mar. 15.
Lynx: Units 20A, 20B, and that portion of 20C east of the Teklanika River—2 lynx	July 1–June 30.
Unit 20E—2 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 20, remainder—2 lynx	Nov. 1–Jan. 31.
Muskrat: Unit 20E, that portion within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve—No limit	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
Unit 20C, that portion within Denali National Park and Preserve—25 muskrat	Sep. 20–June 10.
Unit 20, remainder	Nov. 1–June 10.
Wolf:	No open season.
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.
Unit 20, remainder—10 wolves	Nov. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Grouse (spruce, ruffed, and sharp-tailed): Units 20A, 20B, 20C, 20E, and 20F—15 per day, 30 in possession.	Sep. 1–Mar. 31.
Ptarmigan (rock and willow): Unit 20, those portions within 5 miles of Alaska Route 5 (Taylor High- way, both to Eagle and the Alaska-Canada boundary) and that portion of Alaska Route 4 (Richard- son 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—No limit. Hide or meat must be salvaged. Traps, snares, bow and arrow, or fire- arms may be used.	Sep. 15–June 10.
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: Units 20A, 20B, and 20C east of the Teklanika River—No limit	Dec. 15–Feb. 15.
Unit 20E—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 15.
Units 20F and 20C, remainder—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Marten: Unit 20E—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 20, remainder—No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Mink and Weasel: No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.

TABLE 20 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(20)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Muskrat: Unit 20E—No limit	Sep. 20–June 10.
Unit 20, remainder—No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
Otter: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: Units 20A, 20B, 20C, and 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 and Arhymot Lake upstream from a line starting at the downriver boundary of Paimiut on the north bank of the Yukon River then south across the Yukon River to the northern terminus of the Paimiut Portage, then south along the Portage to its intersection with Arhymot Lake, then south along the northern and western bank of Arhymot Lake to the outlet at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River) drainage then 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 that portion of Unit 21 in the Yukon River and Arhymot Lake drainages upstream from a line starting at the downriver

boundary of Paimiut on the north bank of the Yukon River, then south across the Yukon River to the northern terminus of the Paimiut Portage, then south along the Portage to its intersection with Arhymot Lake, then along the northern and western bank of Arhymot Lake to the outlet at Crooked Creek (locally known as Johnson River) drainage, then 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°3.00' 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 extending 2 miles easterly 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 through 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.

TABLE 21 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(21)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown:	
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–Sep. 30. Dec. 10–20.
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, Unit 21C, remainder, and Unit 21E—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Sep. 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.	Winter season to be announced.

TABLE 21 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(21)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 21D, remainder—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow, and calves may not be taken. Bulls may be harvested	July 1–Oct. 14. Feb. 1–June 30. Sep. 1–Mar. 31.
Cows may be harvested	
Moose:	
Unit 21B, that portion within the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge downstream from and including the Little Mud River drainage—1 bull. A State registration permit is required Sep. 5–25. A Federal registration permit is required Sep. 26–Oct. 1.	Sep. 5–Oct. 1.
Unit 21B, that portion within the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge 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.	Five-day season to be announced between Dec. 1 and Mar. 31.
Units 21A and 21B, remainder—1 bull	Aug. 20–Sep. 25. Nov. 1–30. Sep. 5–25. Sep. 1–25.
Unit 21C—1 antlered bull	Mar. 1–5 season to be announced.
Unit 21D, Koyukuk Controlled Use Area—1 bull by State registration permit; 1 antlerless moose by Federal permit if authorized by announcement by the Koyukuk/Nowitna/Innoko NWR manager. Harvest of cow moose accompanied by calves is prohibited. A harvestable surplus of cows will be determined for a quota.	
Or	
1 antlered bull by Federal permit, if there is no Mar. 1–5 season and if authorized by announcement by the Koyukuk/Nowitna/Innoko NWR manager and BLM Central Yukon field office manager.	Apr. 10–15 season to be announced.
Unit 21D, that portion south of the south bank of the Yukon River, downstream of the up-river entrance of Kala Slough and west of Kala Creek—1 moose by State registration permit.	Aug. 22–31. Sep. 5–25.
Antlerless moose may be taken only during Sep. 21–25 season if authorized jointly by the Koyukuk/Nowitna/Innoko NWR Manager and the BLM Central Yukon Field Office Manager.	Mar. 1–31 season may be announced.
Antlerless moose may be harvested during the winter season	
Harvest of cow moose accompanied by calves is prohibited	
Unit 21D, remainder—1 moose by State registration permit. Antlerless moose may be taken only during Sep. 21–25 and the Mar. 1–5 season if authorized jointly by the Koyukuk/Nowitna/Innoko NWR Manager and the BLM Central Yukon Field Office Manager. Harvest of cow moose accompanied by calves is prohibited. During the Aug. 22–31 and Sep. 5–25 seasons, a State registration permit is required. During the Mar. 1–5 season, a Federal registration permit is required.	Aug. 22–31. Sep. 5–25. Mar. 1–5 season to be announced.
Unit 21E—1 moose; however, only bulls may be taken Aug. 25–Sep. 30	Aug. 25–Sep. 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 Rivers 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.	Sep. 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	Sep. 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 Diomed 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 occur only 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. 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.

TABLE 22 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(22)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black:	
Units 22A and 22B—3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Unit 22, remainder	No open season.
Bear, brown:	
Units 22A, 22D remainder, and 22E—1 bear by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–May 31.
Unit 22B—2 bears by State registration permit	Aug. 1–May 31.
Unit 22C—1 bear by State registration permit only	Aug. 1–Oct. 31.
	Apr. 1–May 31.

TABLE 22 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(22)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 22D, that portion west of the Tisuk River drainage, west of the west bank of the unnamed creek originating at the Unit boundary opposite the headwaters of McAdam's Creek and west of the west bank of Canyon Creek to its confluence with Tuksuk Channel—2 bears by Federal registration permit.	July 1–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 22B, that portion west of Golovnin Bay and west of a line along the west bank of the Fish and Niukluk Rivers to the mouth of the Libby River, and excluding all portions of the Niukluk River drainage upstream from and including the Libby River drainage—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow by State registration permit. Calves may not be taken.	Oct. 1–Apr. 30. May 1–Sep. 30, season may be announced.
Units 22A, that portion north of the Golsovia River drainage, 22B remainder, that portion of Unit 22D in the Kuzitrin River drainage (excluding the Pilgrim River drainage), and the Agiapuk River drainages, including the tributaries, and Unit 22E, that portion east of and including the Tin Creek drainage—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow by State registration permit. Calves may not be taken.	July 1–June 30.
Unit 22A, remainder—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow by State registration permit. Calves may not be taken.	July 1–June 30, season may be announced.
Unit 22D, that portion in the Pilgrim River drainage—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow by State registration permit. Calves may not be taken.	Oct. 1–Apr. 30. May 1–Sep. 30, season may be announced.
Units 22C, 22D remainder, 22E remainder—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow by State registration permit. Calves may not be taken.	July 1–June 30, season may be announced.
Moose:	
Unit 22A, that portion north of the Egavik Creek drainage—1 bull. Federal public lands are closed to hunting Sep. 21–Aug. 31 except by federally qualified users hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 1–Sep. 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 and including the Egavik Creek drainage—1 bull by Federal registration permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by federally qualified users hunting under these regulations. The BLM Anchorage Field Office is delegated authority to close the season in consultation with ADF&G.	Aug. 15–Sep. 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, Oct. 1–Aug. 31, except by federally qualified subsistence users.	Aug. 1–Sep. 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.	Sep. 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	Sep. 1–14.
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.	Sep. 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.	Sep. 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 by State registration permit. Federal public lands are closed to the harvest of moose except by federally qualified subsistence users.	Aug. 10–Sep. 14
Unit 22D, remainder—1 antlered bull by State registration permit. Federal public lands are closed to the harvest of moose except by federally qualified subsistence users.	Season may be announced, Dec. 1–Jan. 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 drawing 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.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 22D, that portion west of the Tisuk River drainage and Canyon Creek—1 bull by Federal drawing permit or State permit. Federal public lands are closed to the harvest of musk ox except by residents of Nome and Teller hunting under these regulations.	Sep. 1–Mar. 15.

TABLE 22 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(22)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 22D, that portion within the Kuzitrin River drainages—1 bull by Federal drawing permit or State permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of musk ox except for residents of Council, Golovin, White Mountain, Nome, Teller, and Brevig Mission hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 22D, remainder—1 bull by Federal drawing permit or State permit. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of musk ox except by residents of Elim, White Mountain, Nome, Teller, and Brevig Mission hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 22E—1 bull by Federal drawing permit or State permit. Federal public lands are closed to the harvest of musk ox except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 22, remainder	No open season.
Beaver:	
Units 22A, 22B, 22D, and 22E—50 beavers	Nov. 1–June 10.
Unit 22, remainder	No open season.
Coyote	No open season.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): 2 foxes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 10 foxes	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Hare, Alaska: 2 per day, 6 per season	Aug. 1–May 31.
Hare, snowshoe: No limit	Sep. 1–Apr. 15.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Marten:	
Units 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	Sep. 1–Mar. 31.
Grouse (spruce): 15 per day, 30 in possession	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Ptarmigan (rock and willow):	
Units 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:	
Units 22A, 22B, 22D, and 22E—50 beavers	Nov. 1–June 10.
Unit 22C	No open season.
Coyote	No open season.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): 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 5 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 not use aircraft in any manner for brown bear hunting, including transportation of hunters, bears, or

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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 while hunting from a boat moving under power in Unit 23.

(B) In addition to other restrictions on method of take found in this section, 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 through June 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. 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. On BLM-managed lands only, a snowmachine may be used to position a caribou, wolf, or wolverine 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. 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.

TABLE 23 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(23)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown: Unit 23—2 bears by State subsistence registration permit	July 1–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 23, that portion which includes all drainages north and west of, and including, the Singoalik River drainage—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow, by State registration permit as follows:	
Bulls may be harvested	July 1–June 30.
Cows may be harvested. However, cows accompanied by calves may not be taken July 15–Oct. 14.	July 15–Apr. 30.
Federal public lands are closed to caribou hunting Aug. 1–Oct. 31, except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations unless the Western Arctic Caribou herd population estimate exceeds 200,000 caribou.	
Unit 23, remainder—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow, by State registration permit, as follows:	
Bulls may be harvested	July 1–June 30.
Cows may be harvested. However, cows accompanied by calves may not be taken July 31–Oct. 14.	July 31–Mar. 31.
Federal public lands are closed to caribou hunting Aug. 1–Oct. 31, except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations unless the Western Arctic Caribou herd population estimate exceeds 200,000 caribou.	
Federal public lands within a 10-mile-wide corridor (5 miles either side) along the Noatak River from the western boundary of Noatak National Preserve upstream to the confluence with the Cutler River; within the northern and southern boundaries of the Eli and Agashashok River drainages, respectively; and within the Squirrel River drainage are closed to caribou hunting except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	
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. Federal public lands are closed to the taking of sheep except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	May be announced.
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.	May be announced.

TABLE 23 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(23)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 23, remainder (Schwata Mountains) except for that portion within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve—1 sheep by Federal registration permit.	May be announced.
Unit 23, remainder (Schwata Mountains), that portion within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve—1 ram with $\frac{7}{8}$ curl or larger horn.	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Unit 23, remainder (Schwata Mountains), that portion within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve—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 antlered bull.	July 1–Dec. 31.
No person may take a calf.	
Unit 23, remainder—1 antlered bull	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.
No person may take a calf.	
Musk ox:	
Unit 23, south of Kotzebue Sound and west of and including the Buckland River drainage—1 bull by Federal drawing permit or State permit.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 23, Cape Krusenstern National Monument—1 bull by Federal drawing permit	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 23, that portion north and west of the Kobuk River drainage—1 bull by State permit or Federal drawing permit.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 23, remainder	No open season.
Beaver: No limit	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): No limit	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): No limit	Sep. 1–Mar. 15.
Hare, Alaska: 2 per day, 6 per season	Aug. 1–May 31.
Hare, snowshoe: No limit	July 1–June 30.
Lynx: 2 lynx	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Wolf: 15 wolves	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sep. 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: No limit	July 1–June 30.
Coyote: No limit	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): 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 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. 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 Sep. 1–25.

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

(C) If you are a resident of Units 24A, 24B, or 24C, during the dates of Oct. 15–Apr. 30, you may use an artificial light when taking a black bear, including a sow accompanied by cub(s), at a den site within the portions of Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve that are within Units 24A, 24B, or 24C.

TABLE 24 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(24)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown:	
Unit 24B, that portion within Gates of the Arctic National Park—2 bears by State registration permit.	Aug. 10–June 30
Unit 24 remainder—1 bear by State registration permit	Aug. 10–June 30
Caribou:	
Unit 24A, that portion south of the south bank of the Kanuti River—1 caribou	Aug. 10–Mar. 31.
Unit 24B, 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 24A remainder—5 caribou per day as follows:	
Calves may not be taken.	
Bulls may be harvested	July 1–Oct. 14.
Cows may be harvested	Feb. 1–June 30.
Unit 24B remainder—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow, as follows:	July 15–Apr. 30.
Calves may not be taken.	
Bulls may be harvested	July 1–Oct. 14.
Cows may be harvested	Feb. 1–June 30.
Units 24C, 24D—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow, as follows:	July 15–Apr. 30.
Calves may not be taken.	
Bulls may be harvested	July 1–Oct. 14.
Cows may be harvested	Feb. 1–June 30.
Cows may be harvested	Sep. 1–Mar. 31.
Sheep:	
Units 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.
Units 24A and 24B (excluding Anaktuvuk Pass residents), those portions within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—1 ram, by Federal registration permit only, with exception for residents of Alatna and Allakaket who will report by a National Park Service community harvest system.	Aug. 1–Apr. 30.
Federal public lands within Unit 24A are closed to the taking of sheep for the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 regulatory years for all users.	
Unit 24A, except that portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park—1 ram by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 20–Sep. 30.
Federal public lands are closed to the taking of sheep for the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 regulatory years for all users.	
Unit 24, remainder—1 ram with $\frac{7}{8}$ curl or larger horn	Aug. 10–Sep. 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 by State harvest ticket	Aug. 1–Dec. 14.
Or	
1 antlered bull by State registration permit	Dec. 15–Apr. 15.
Unit 24B, remainder—1 antlered bull by State harvest ticket	Aug. 25–Oct. 1.
Or	
1 antlered bull by State registration permit	Dec. 15–Apr. 15.
Federal public lands in the Kanuti Controlled Use Area, as described in Federal regulations, are closed to taking of moose Apr. 16–Dec. 14, except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	

TABLE 24 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(24)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Units 24C and 24D, that portion within the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area and Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge—1 bull.	Sep. 1–25.
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	
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 March and April 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 Sep. 5–25 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.	Sep. 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	Sep. 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:	
Unit 24A—no limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Units 24B, 24C, and 24D—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, and 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 two roughly equal drainages; the boundary follows the easternmost fork, proceeding almost due north to the headwaters and intersects the Continental Divide; the boundary then follows the Continental Divide easterly, through Carter Pass, then easterly and northeasterly approximately 62 miles along the divide to the headwaters of the most northerly tributary of Red Sheep Creek then follows southerly

along the divide designating the eastern extreme of the Red Sheep Creek drainage then to the confluence of Red Sheep Creek and the East Fork Chandalar River.

(iii) Unit-specific regulations:

(A) You may use bait to hunt black bear between April 15 and June 30 and between August 1 and September 25; in Unit 25D you may use bait to hunt brown 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 contacts the Refuge Manager, Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, prior to taking or attempting to take bull moose and provides 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.

TABLE 25 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(25)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black:	
Units 25A, 25B, and 25C—3 bears or 3 bears by State community harvest permit	July 1–June 30.
Unit 25D—5 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown:	
Units 25A and 25B—1 bear	Aug. 10–June 30.

TABLE 25 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(25)—Continued

Harvest limits		Open season
Caribou:	Unit 25C—1 bear	Sep. 1–May 31.
	Unit 25D—2 bears every regulatory year	July 1–June 30.
	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.	July 1–June 30.
	However, only bulls may be taken May 16–June 30.	
Sheep:	Unit 25C—up to 3 caribou, to be announced, by a joint Federal/State registration permit	Fall season between Aug. 1 and Sep. 30, to be announced.
	Unit 25D, that portion of Unit 25D drained by the west fork of the Dall River west of 150° W long.—1 bull.	Winter season between Oct. 21 and Mar. 31, to be announced.
	Units 25A remainder, 25B, and Unit 25D, remainder—10 caribou	Aug. 10–Sep. 30.
	Unit 25A, that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area	Dec. 1–31.
Moose:	Units 25A, Arctic Village Sheep Management Area—2 rams by Federal registration permit only.	July 1–Apr. 30.
	Federal public lands are closed to the taking of sheep except by federally qualified subsistence users hunting under these regulations.	No open season.
	Unit 25A remainder—3 sheep by Federal registration permit only	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
	Units 25B, 25C, and 25D—1 ram with full-curl horn or larger	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Wolf:	Unit 25A, that portion within the Coleen, Firth, and Old Crow River drainages—1 antlered bull.	Aug. 25–Sep. 25.
	Unit 25A remainder—1 antlered bull	Dec. 1–20.
	Unit 25B, that portion within Yukon-Charley National Preserve—1 bull	Aug. 25–Sep. 25.
	Unit 25B, that portion within the Porcupine River drainage upstream from, but excluding the Coleen River drainage—1 antlered bull.	Dec. 1–10.
	Unit 25B, that portion, other than Yukon-Charley Rivers 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.	Aug. 20–Oct. 15.
	Unit 25B remainder—1 antlered bull	Aug. 25–Oct. 15.
	Unit 25C—1 antlered bull	Dec. 1–15.
	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.	Aug. 20–Oct. 15.
	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.	Aug. 25–Feb. 28.
	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).	
	Unit 25D, remainder—1 antlered moose	Aug. 25–Oct. 15.
	Unit 25D, remainder—1 antlered moose	Dec. 1–20.
Beaver:	Units 25A, 25B, and 25D—1 beaver per day; 1 in possession	June 11–Aug. 31.
	Units 25A, 25B, and 25D—no limit	Sep. 1–June 10.
	Unit 25C	No open season.
	Coyote: 10 coyotes	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Lynx:	Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): 10 foxes; however, no more than 2 foxes may be taken prior to Oct. 1.	Sep. 1–Mar. 15.
	Hare, snowshoe: No limit	July 1–June 30.
	Unit 25C—2 lynx	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
	Unit 25, remainder—2 lynx	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Muskrat:	Units 25B and 25C, that portion within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve—No limit	Nov. 1–June 10.
	Unit 25, remainder	No open season.

TABLE 25 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(25)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Unit 25A—No limit	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Unit 25, remainder—10 wolves	Aug. 10–Apr. 30.
Wolverine: 1 wolverine	Sep. 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):	
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 beavers	Nov. 1–Apr. 15.
Coyote: No limit	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, red (including cross, black, and silver phases): No limit	Nov. 1–Feb. 28.
Fox, Arctic: No limit	Nov. 1–last day of Feb.
Lynx: No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
Marten:	
Unit 25B—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 15.
Unit 25, remainder—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	Oct. 1–Apr. 30.
Wolverine:	
Unit 25C—No limit	Nov. 1–Mar. 31.
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–Sep. 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 not use aircraft in any manner for brown bear hunting, 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

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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 section, 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. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a com-

pleted 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. 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.

TABLE 26 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(26)

Harvest limits	Open season
Hunting	
Bear, black: 3 bears	July 1–June 30.
Bear, brown:	
Unit 26A, that portion within Gates of the Arctic National Park—2 bear by State subsistence registration permit.	July 1–June 30.
Unit 26A remainder—1 bear by State subsistence registration permit	July 1–June 30.
Unit 26B—1 bear	Jan. 1–Dec. 31.
Unit 26C—1 bear	Aug. 10–June 30.
Caribou:	
Unit 26A—west of the Colville River drainage upstream from the Nuka River and drainages of the Chukchi Sea, south and west of and including the Kuk and Kugrua River drainages—15 caribou, only 1 may be a cow, by State registration permit as follows:	
Calves may not be taken.	
Bulls may be harvested	July 1–Oct. 14. Dec. 6–June 30.
Cows may be harvested; however, cows accompanied by calves may not be taken July 16–Oct. 15	July 16–Mar. 15.
Unit 26A remainder—5 caribou per day by State registration permit as follows:	
Calves may not be taken.	
Bulls may be harvested	July 1–Oct. 15. Dec. 6–June 30.
Up to 3 cows per day may be harvested; however, cows accompanied by calves may not be taken July 16–Oct. 15.	July 16–Mar. 15.
Unit 26B, that portion south of 69° 30' N lat. and west of the Dalton Highway—5 caribou per day as follows:	
Bulls may be harvested	July 1–Oct. 14. Dec. 10–June 30.
Cows may be harvested	July 1–Apr. 30.
Unit 26B remainder—5 caribou per day as follows:	
Bulls may be harvested	July 1–June 30.
Cows may be harvested	July 1–May 15.
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:	
Units 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.	Season may be announced.
Unit 26B, that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area—1 ram with ¾ curl or larger horn by Federal registration permit only.	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.

TABLE 26 TO PARAGRAPH (n)(26)—Continued

Harvest limits	Open season
Federal public lands in Unit 26B west of the Sagavanirktok River are closed to the taking of sheep for the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 regulatory years for all users.	
Unit 26A, remainder and 26B, remainder, including the Gates of the Arctic National Preserve—1 ram with $\frac{7}{8}$ curl or larger horn.	Aug. 10–Sep. 20.
Federal public lands in Unit 26B west of the Sagavanirktok River are closed to the taking of sheep for the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 regulatory years for all users.	
Unit 26C—3 sheep per regulatory year; the Aug. 10–Sep. 20 season is restricted to 1 ram with $\frac{7}{8}$ curl or larger horn. A Federal registration permit is required for the Oct. 1–Apr. 30 season.	Aug. 10–Sep. 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–Sep. 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 the eastern shore of Admiralty Bay where the Alaktak River enters, following the Alaktak River to 155°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–Sep. 14.
Unit 26A, remainder—1 bull	Aug. 1–Sep. 14.
Unit 26B, excluding the Canning River drainage—1 bull	Sep. 1–14.
Units 26B, remainder and 26C—1 moose by Federal registration permit by residents of Kaktovik only. 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.	May be announced.
Musk ox:	
Unit 26A, that portion west of the eastern shore of Admiralty Bay where the Alaktak River enters, following the Alaktak River to 155°00' W longitude south to the Unit 26A border—1 musk ox by Federal drawing permit.	Aug. 1–Mar. 15.
Units 26A remainder and 26B	No open Federal season.
Unit 26C—1 musk ox by Federal registration permit only	May be announced between July 15–Mar. 31.
Public lands are closed to the taking of musk ox, except by rural Alaska residents of the village of Kaktovik hunting under these regulations.	
Coyote: 2 coyotes	Sep. 1–Apr. 30.
Fox, Arctic (blue and white phases): 2 foxes	Sep. 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	Sep. 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	Sep. 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 phases): 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.

[85 FR 74808, Nov. 23, 2020, as amended at 87 FR 44858, July 26, 2022; 89 FR 14753, Feb. 29, 2024; 89 FR 70366, Aug. 29, 2024]

§ 242.27 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,

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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.

(iii) Customary trade of Yukon River Chinook salmon may only occur between Federally qualified rural residents with a current customary and

traditional use determination for Yukon River Chinook salmon.

(12) *Transactions between a rural resident and others.* In customary trade, a rural resident may exchange 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.

(iii) Customary trade of Yukon River Chinook salmon may only occur between Federally qualified rural residents with a current customary and traditional use determination for Yukon River Chinook salmon.

(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 8:00 a.m. Monday until 8:00 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 this paragraph (e)(3).

(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

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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 for salmon 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 take salmon only by gillnet, beach seine, dip net, 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) In Subdistrict 5D, you may take salmon once the mid-range of the Canadian interim management escapement goal and the total allowable catch goal are projected to be achieved.

(C) Salmon may be harvested by dip net at any time, except during times of conservation when the Federal in-season manager may announce restrictions on time, areas, and species.

(xiii) 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.

(xiv) In Districts 5 and 6, you may not take salmon for subsistence purposes by drift gillnets.

(xv) In District 4, salmon may be taken by drift gillnet not more than 150 feet in length unless restricted by special action or as modified by regulations in this section.

(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 fishing gear operating for commercial, personal, or subsistence use 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.

(F) In Racetrack Slough on the Koyukuk River and in the sloughs of the Huslia River drainage, from when each river is free of ice through June 15, the offshore end of the set gillnet may not be closer than 20 feet from the opposite bank except that sloughs 40 feet or less in width may have 3/4-width coverage with set gillnet, unless closed by Federal special action.

(G) In the Jim River drainage, including Prospect and Douglas Creeks, you may harvest fish other than salmon with rod and reel only; the grayling harvest and possession limit is 10 per day.

(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, from June 1 through July 15, if ADF&G has announced that Chinook salmon can be sold in the commercial fisheries, you may not possess Chinook salmon taken for subsistence purposes unless both tips (lobes) of the tail fin have been removed before the person conceals the salmon from plain view or transfers the salmon from the fishing site.

(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, and 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), except the use of gillnets with 6-inch or less mesh size is allowed before June 1 in the Kuskokwim River drainage, unless superseded by a Federal special action.

(iii) 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.

(iv) In District 2, and anywhere in tributaries that flow into the Kuskokwim River within that 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 this paragraph (e)(4).

(v) 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.

(vi) 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

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State open commercial salmon fishing period.

(vii) 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.

(viii) You may only take salmon by gillnet, beach seine, fish wheel, dip net, 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.

(ix) You may not use an aggregate length of set gillnets or drift gillnets in excess of 50 fathoms for taking salmon.

(x) 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.

(xi) You must attach to the bank each subsistence set gillnet operated in tributaries of the Kuskokwim River and fish it substantially perpendicular to the bank and in a substantially straight line.

(xii) 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.

(xiii) 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.

(xiv) 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.

(xv) 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.

(xvi) All tributaries not expressly closed by Federal special action, or as modified by regulations in this section, remain open to the use of gillnets more than 100 yards upstream from their confluence with the Kuskokwim River.

(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) You may not take fish from waters within 300 feet of a stream mouth used by salmon.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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 2 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 Sixmile Lake and its tributaries within and adjacent to the exterior boundaries of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve unless otherwise prohibited, and Lake Clark and its tributaries, by snagging (by handline or rod and reel), using a spear, bow and arrow, rod and reel, or capturing by bare hand.

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(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.

(I) 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.

(v) 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.

(vi) You may not operate any part of a set gillnet within 300 feet of any part of another set gillnet.

(vii) 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.

(viii) You may not operate or assist in operating subsistence salmon net gear while simultaneously operating or assisting in operating commercial salmon net gear.

(ix) 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.

(x) 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.

(xi) 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.

(xii) In 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.

(xiii) 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.

(xiv) 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; and

(D) Waters of McLees Lake and its tributaries and outlet stream.

(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 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.

(vi) You may take fish other than salmon by gear listed in this part unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit.

(vii) You may not use a set gillnet exceeding 100 fathoms in length.

(viii) 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 Kupreanof 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. Within the Chignik Area, depending upon the area that you may fish, in addition to a State subsistence fishing permit, you may be required to also have a Federal subsistence 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 in the Chignik River, with rod and reel, from a point 300 feet upstream of the ADF&G weir to Chignik Lake from January 1 through August 9, with no daily harvest or possession limit under the authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit. You may take salmon by gillnet in Black Lake or any tributary to Black or Chignik Lakes with a Federal subsistence fishing permit. You may take salmon in the waters of Clark River and Home Creek from their confluence with Chignik Lake upstream 1 mile. 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 un-

less 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 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 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 subsistence fish for salmon with rod and reel only in the following locations:

(A) Womens Bay—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.

(1) King salmon: bag and possession limit of two fish; no size limit; no annual limit.

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(2) Salmon, other than king salmon, that are:

(i) 20 inches or greater in length; bag and possession limit of five fish, of which only two may be coho salmon and only two may be sockeye salmon.

(ii) Less than 20 inches in length; bag and possession limit of 10 fish.

(iii) From September 16 through December 31, the bag and possession limit for coho salmon, 20 inches or greater in length, is one fish.

(B) Buskin River marine 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.

(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 road-accessible Zone (Northeastern Kodiak Island), east of the line from Crag Point south to the westernmost point of Saltery Cove, including the inland waters of Spruce, Woody and Long Islands, and the Federal marine waters of and around Womens Bay, 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 paragraphs (e)(9)(iii)(A) and (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 the 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) *General area regulations.* (A) Unless restricted by regulations 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.

(B) If you take rainbow or 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 or steelhead trout 20 inches or longer, taken from Kenai Peninsula fresh waters.

(C) Under the authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit, you may take only salmon, trout, Dolly Varden, and other char. Permits will be issued by the in-season manager or designated representative and will be valid for that regulatory year, except as otherwise provided for in this section, or as stated under the permit conditions, unless the season is closed or restricted by a special action.

(D) All fish taken under the authority of a Federal subsistence fishing permit must be marked and recorded prior to leaving the fishing site.

(1) The fishing site includes the particular Federal public waters and/or adjacent shoreline from which the fish were harvested.

(2) Marking means removing the dorsal fin.

(E) You may not take grayling or burbot for subsistence purposes.

(F) You may take smelt with dip nets in fresh water only from April 1

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through June 15. There are no harvest or possession limits for smelt.

(G) You may take whitefish in the Tyone River drainage using gillnets.

(H) You may take fish by gear listed in this section unless restricted by other regulations in this section or under the terms of a Federal subsistence fishing permit (as may be modified by regulations in this section).

(I) 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 or by issuance of a Federal special action.

(J) Applicable harvest provisions are as follows:

TABLE 1 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Location	Methods and means	Permit type
Kasilof River Drainage	Kasilof River dip net or rod and reel for salmon; Kasilof River fish wheel for salmon; Kasilof River gillnet for salmon.	Household Annual Permit.
Kenai River Drainage	Kenai River dip net or rod and reel for salmon; Kenai River gillnet for salmon.	Household Annual Permit.
Kasilof River Drainage	Tustumena Lake rod and reel for salmon; Kasilof River drainage rod and reel for resident species.	General Subsistence Fishing Permit (Daily/Possession Limits).
Kenai River Drainage	Kenai River rod and reel only for salmon; Kenai River and tributaries under ice jigging and rod and reel for resident species.	General Subsistence Fishing Permit (Daily/Possession Limits).
Tustumena Lake	Tustumena Lake under ice fishery	Tustumena Lake Winter Permit.

(1) Harvest limits may not be accumulated.

(2) Each household may harvest its annual salmon limits in one or more days.

(3) All salmon harvested as part of a household annual limit must be reported to the Federal in-season manager within 72 hours of leaving the fishing site.

(4) For Ninilchik residents, the household annual limits for Chinook salmon in the Kasilof River and for late-run Chinook salmon in the Kenai River are combined.

(ii) *Seasons, harvest limits, and methods and means for Kasilof River fisheries.* Household annual limits for salmon in Kasilof River fisheries are as follows:

TABLE 2 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Species	Number of fish allowed for each permit holder	Additional fish allowed for each household member
Sockeye	25	5
Chinook	10	2
Coho	10	2
Pink	10	2

(A) *Kasilof River dip net or rod and reel; salmon.* (1) Residents of Ninilchik may take sockeye, Chinook, coho, and pink salmon through a dip net or 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.

(2) Residents using rod-and-reel gear may fish with up to two baited single or treble hooks.

(3) 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.

(4) Harvest seasons are as follows:

TABLE 3 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Species	Season
Sockeye salmon	June 16–August 15.
Chinook salmon	June 16–August 15.
Coho salmon	June 16–October 31.
Pink salmon	June 16–October 31.

(B) *Kasilof River fish wheel; salmon.* (1) 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.

(2) Residents of Ninilchik may retain other species incidentally caught in the Kasilof River fish wheel except for rainbow or steelhead trout, which must be released and returned unharmed to the water.

(3) Only one fish wheel may be operated on the Kasilof River. The fish wheel must: Have a live box, be monitored when fishing, be stopped from fishing when it is not being monitored or used, and be installed and operated in compliance with any regulations and restrictions for its use within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

(4) 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 operational 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 operational 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 that is at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, 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, persons or households operating the gear, hours of operation, and number of each species caught and retained or released.

(5) People operating the fish wheel must:

(i) Have in possession a valid Federal subsistence fishing permit and remain onsite to monitor the fish wheel and remove all fish at least every hour.

(ii) In addition, any person operating the fish wheel who is not the owner must attach to the fish wheel an additional wood, metal, or plastic plate that is at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, is plainly visible, and contains the person's fishing permit number, name, and address in letters and numerals at least 1 inch high.

(6) The organization owning the fish wheel 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; and

(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.

(7) Fishing is allowed from June 16 through October 31 on the Kasilof River unless closed or otherwise restricted by Federal special action.

(C) *Kasilof River gillnet; salmon.* (1) Residents of Ninilchik may harvest sockeye, Chinook, coho, and pink salmon in the Federal public waters of the upper mainstem of the Kasilof River from a Federal regulatory marker on the river below the outlet of Tustumena Lake downstream to the Tustumena Lake boat launch with a single gillnet from June 16 through August 15.

(2) Only one community gillnet may be operated on the Kasilof River.

(i) The gillnet may not: Be over 10 fathoms in length, be larger than 5.25-inch mesh, and obstruct more than half of the river width with stationary fishing gear.

(ii) Subsistence stationary gillnet gear may not be set within 200 feet of other subsistence stationary gear.

(iii) The gillnet may be operated as a set gillnet in a fixed location, as a pole-net system drifted through an area while wading, or as a drift net from a boat.

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(3) One registration permit will be available and will be issued by the Federal in-season fishery manager, in consultation with the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge manager, to the Ninilchik Traditional Council. As the community gillnet owner, the Ninilchik Traditional Council will be responsible for its use and removal in consultation with the Federal in-season manager. As part of the permit, after the season, the Ninilchik Traditional Council must provide written documentation of required evaluation information to the Federal fishery manager including, but not limited to:

- (i) Persons or households operating the gear;
- (ii) Hours of operation; and
- (iii) Number of each species caught and retained or released.

(4) The community gillnet is subject to compliance with applicable Kenai National Wildlife Refuge regulations and restrictions.

(5) The Ninilchik Traditional Council may operate the net 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 fishing the gillnet; and

(ii) Includes provisions for recording daily catches within 72 hours, the household to whom the catch was given, and other information determined to be necessary for effective resource management by the Federal in-season manager.

(6) Residents of Ninilchik may retain other species incidentally caught in the Kasilof River community gillnet fishery. The gillnet fishery will be closed when the retention of rainbow or steelhead trout has been restricted under Federal subsistence regulations.

(D) *Tustumena Lake rod and reel; salmon.* (1) In addition to the dip net and rod and reel fishery on the upper mainstem of the Kasilof River described under paragraph (e)(10)(ii)(A)(1) of this section, residents of Ninilchik may also take coho and pink salmon through a rod and reel fishery in Tustumena Lake. Fishing is allowed with up to two baited single or treble hooks.

(2) 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 harvest and possession limits:

TABLE 4 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Species	Size	Limits
Coho salmon	16 inches and longer	4 per day and 4 in possession.
Pink salmon	16 inches and longer	6 per day and 6 in possession.

(E) *Kasilof drainage rod and reel; resident species.* Resident fish species including lake trout, rainbow or steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden or

Arctic char may be harvested by rod and reel in federally managed waters of the Kasilof River drainage the entire year as follows:

TABLE 5 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Species	Specifications	Limits
Lake trout	Fish 20 inches and longer	4 per day and 4 in possession.
	Fish less than 20 inches in length	15 per day and 15 in possession.
Dolly Varden and Arctic char	In flowing waters	4 per day and 4 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	10 per day and 10 in possession.
Rainbow or steelhead trout	In flowing waters	2 per day and 2 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	5 per day and 5 in possession.

(F) *Tustumena Lake under ice fishery; resident species.* (1) You may fish in Tustumena Lake with a gillnet under the ice, or with jigging gear used

through the ice. The gillnet may not be longer than 10 fathoms.

(2) Harvest limits are as follows:

TABLE 6 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Methods	Limits	Additional provisions
Jigging gear through the ice.	Household annual limit of 30 fish in any combination of lake trout, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden or Arctic char.	Household limits are included in the overall total annual harvest quota.
Gillnet under the ice	Total annual harvest quota of 200 lake trout, 200 rainbow trout, and 500 Dolly Varden or Arctic char.	The Federal in-season manager will issue a closure for this fishery once any of these quotas has been met.

(3) 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.

(4) A permit is required. The permit will be issued by the Federal in-season manager or designated representative and will be valid for the winter season unless the season is closed by special action.

(i) The permittee must report the following information: The number of each species caught; the number of each species retained; the length, depth (number of meshes deep), and mesh size of gillnet fished; the fishing site; and the total hours fished.

(ii) The gillnet must be checked at least once in every 48-hour period.

(iii) For unattended gear, the permittee's name and address must be plainly and legibly inscribed on a stake at one end of the gillnet.

(5) Incidentally caught fish may be retained and must be recorded on the permit before transporting fish from the fishing site.

(6) 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.

(iii) *Seasons, harvest limits, and methods and means for Kenai River fisheries.* Household annual limits for salmon in Kenai River fisheries are as follows:

TABLE 7 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Species	Number of fish allowed for each permit holder	Additional fish allowed for each household member	Additional provisions
Sockeye salmon	25	5	Chum salmon that are retained are to be included within the annual limit for sockeye salmon. For the Kenai River community gillnet fishery described under paragraph (e)(10)(iii)(B) of this section.
Chinook salmon— (July 1 through July 15).	2	1	
Chinook salmon— (July 16 through August 31).	10	2	
Coho salmon	20	5	
Pink salmon	15	5	

(A) *Kenai River dip net or rod and reel; salmon.* (1) You may take only sockeye salmon through a dip net or rod and reel fishery at one specified site on the Russian River.

(i) For the Russian River fishing site, incidentally caught fish may be retained for subsistence uses, except for Chinook salmon, coho salmon, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden, which must be released.

(ii) 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) You may take sockeye, Chinook, coho, and pink salmon through a dip net or rod and reel fishery at two specified sites on the Kenai River below Skilak Lake and as provided in this section.

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(i) For both Kenai River fishing sites below Skilak Lake, incidentally caught fish may be retained for subsistence uses, except for Chinook salmon prior to July 16 (unless otherwise provided for in this section), rainbow trout 18 inches or longer, and Dolly Varden 18 inches or longer, which must be released.

(ii) 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 through August 31.

(iii) 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 through August 31.

(3) Fishing seasons are as follows:

TABLE 8 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Species	Season	Location
Sockeye salmon	June 15–August 15	All three sites.
Chinook salmon	July 16–September 30	Kenai River sites only.
Pink salmon	July 16–September 30	Kenai River sites only.
Coho salmon	July 16–September 30	Kenai River sites only.

(B) *Kenai River gillnet; salmon.* (1) Residents of Ninilchik may harvest sockeye, Chinook, coho, and pink salmon in the Moose Range Meadows area of the Federal public waters of the Kenai River with a single gillnet to be managed and operated by the Ninilchik Traditional Council.

(2) Fishing will be allowed July 1 through August 15 and September 10–30 on the Kenai River unless closed or otherwise restricted by Federal special

action. The following conditions apply to harvest in the Kenai River community gillnet fishery:

(i) Salmon taken in this fishery will be included as household annual limits of participating households.

(ii) The Ninilchik Traditional Council will report all harvested fish within 72 hours of leaving the gillnet location.

(iii) Additional harvest restrictions for this fishery are as follows:

TABLE 9 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Species	Period	Harvest	Fishery limits
Sockeye salmon	July 1–August 15 and September 10–30.		
Chinook salmon less than 46 inches in length or greater than 55 inches in length.	July 1–15	Fish may be retained if the most current preseason forecast from the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game projects the in-river run to be within or above the optimal escapement goal range for early-run Chinook salmon; otherwise, live fish must be released.	Fishery will close until July 16 once 50 Chinook salmon have been retained or released.
Chinook salmon	July 16–August 15		Fishery will close prior to August 15 if 200 Chinook salmon have been retained or released between July 16 and that date. Fishery will reopen September 10–30 for species available at that time.
Pink salmon	July 16–August 15 and September 10–30.		

TABLE 9 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)—Continued

Species	Period	Harvest	Fishery limits
Coho salmon	July 16–August 15 and September 10–30.		
Incidentally caught rainbow trout and Dolly Varden.	All live fish must be released. Fish that die in net may be retained.	Fishery will close for the season once 100 rainbow trout or 150 Dolly Varden have been released or re- tained.

(iv) Chinook salmon less than 20 inches in length may be retained and do not count towards retained or released totals.

(v) Other incidentally caught species may be retained; however, all incidental fish mortalities, except for Chinook salmon less than 20 inches in length, count towards released or retained totals specified in this section.

(3) Only one community gillnet may be operated on the Kenai River.

(i) The gillnet may not: Be over 10 fathoms in length to take salmon; be larger than 5.25-inch mesh; and obstruct more than half of the river width with stationary fishing gear.

(ii) Subsistence stationary gillnet gear may not be set within 200 feet of other subsistence stationary gear.

(4) One registration permit will be available and will be issued by the Federal in-season manager, in consultation with the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge manager, to the Ninilchik Traditional Council. As the community gillnet owner, the Ninilchik Traditional Council will be responsible for its use and removal in consultation with the Federal in-season manager. As part of the permit, the Ninilchik Traditional Council must provide post-season written documentation of required evaluation information to the Federal

in-season manager including, but not limited to:

(i) Persons or households operating the gear;

(ii) Hours of operation; and

(iii) Number of each species caught and retained or released.

(5) The Ninilchik Traditional Council may operate the net 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 fishing the gillnet; and

(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 in-season manager.

(C) *Kenai River rod and reel only; salmon.* (1) For federally managed waters of the Kenai River and its tributaries, you may take sockeye, Chinook, coho, pink, and chum salmon through a separate rod and reel fishery in the Kenai River drainage.

(2) Seasons, areas, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means 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 77.540), except for the following harvest and possession limits:

TABLE 10 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Species	Size	Limits
Chinook salmon— (January 1 through July 15).	Less than 46 inches or 55 inches and longer.	2 per day and 2 in possession.
Chinook salmon— (July 16 through August 31).	20 inches and longer	2 per day and 2 in possession.
All other salmon	16 inches and longer	6 per day and 6 in possession, of which no more than 4 per day and 4 in possession may be Coho salmon, except for the Sanctuary Area and Russian River where no more than 2 per day and 2 in possession may be Coho salmon.

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(i) In the Kenai River below Skilak Lake, fishing is allowed with up to two baited single or treble hooks June 15 through August 31.

(ii) Annual harvest limits for any combination of Chinook salmon are four for each permit holder.

(iii) Incidentally caught fish, other than salmon, are subject to regulations found in paragraph (e)(10)(iii)(D) of this section.

(D) *Kenai River and tributaries under ice jigging and rod and reel; resident species.* (1) For federally managed waters

of the Kenai River and its tributaries below Skilak Lake outlet at river mile 50, you may take resident fish species including lake trout, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden or Arctic char with jigging gear through the ice or rod and reel gear in open waters. Seasons, areas, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means 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 77.540), except for the following harvest and possession limits:

TABLE 11 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Species	Specifications	Limits
Lake trout	20 inches or longer	4 per day and 4 in possession.
	Less than 20 inches	15 per day and 15 in possession.
Dolly Varden or Arctic char	In flowing waters	For fish less than 18 inches, 1 per day and 1 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	2 per day and 2 in possession, of which only one may be 20 inches or longer, may be harvested daily.
Rainbow or steelhead trout	In flowing waters	For fish less than 18 inches in length, 1 per day and 1 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	2 per day and 2 in possession, of which only one fish 20 inches or longer may be harvested daily.

(2) For federally managed waters of the upper Kenai River and its tributaries above Skilak Lake outlet at river mile 50, you may take resident fish species including lake trout, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden or Arctic char with jigging gear through the ice or rod and reel gear in open waters.

Seasons, areas, harvest and possession limits, and methods and means 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 77.540), except for the following harvest and possession limits:

TABLE 12 TO PARAGRAPH (e)(10)

Species	Specifications	Limits
Lake trout	20 inches or longer	4 per day and 4 in possession.
	Less than 20 inches	15 per day and 15 in possession.
	From Hidden Lake	2 per day and 2 in possession regardless of length.
Dolly Varden or Arctic char	In flowing waters	For fish less than 16 inches in length, 1 per day and 1 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	2 per day and 2 in possession, of which only one fish 20 inches or longer may be harvested daily.
Rainbow or steelhead trout	In flowing waters	For fish less than 16 inches in length, 1 per day and 1 in possession.
	In lakes and ponds	2 per day and 2 in possession, of which only one fish 20 inches or longer may be harvested daily.

(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. The Lower Copper River Area includes that portion of the Copper River, from a boundary one-half mile upstream of the Copper River Highway to a bound-

ary extending one-half mile downstream of the Copper River Highway, from the west bank of the river near highway mile 27 to the east bank of the river near highway mile 38.

(i) You may take fish, other than rainbow/steelhead trout, in the Prince

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William Sound Area only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit, except that a permit is not required to take eulachon. You may not take rainbow/steelhead trout, except as otherwise provided for in this paragraph (e)(11).

(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 and in the Lower Copper River Area.

(v) In the Upper Copper River District, you may take salmon only by fish wheels, rod and reel, or dip nets. In the Lower Copper River Area, you may take salmon only by dip nets and rod and reel. All salmon retained from the Lower Copper River Area must be reported to area managers within 48 hours of harvest.

(A) In the Lower Copper River Area, you may not dip net from a boat.

(B) In the Lower Copper River Area, the salmon fishery opens on June 1 and closes on September 30.

(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 per person 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)(xii)(B) or (e)(11)(xiii)(E) 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.

(H) While you are fishing from a boat or other watercraft, you may not use any device that indicates bathymetry and/or fish locations, *e.g.*, fish finders. These devices do not have to be removed or uninstalled from a boat or watercraft.

(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 are responsible for the fish wheel; you must remove the fish wheel from the water at the end of the permit period.

(E) 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) You must check your fish wheel at least once every 10 hours and remove all fish.

(D) No fish wheel may have more than two baskets.

(E) 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):

(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 the fish wheel and will be the same person as is listed on the fish wheel described in paragraph (e)(11)(xiii)(E) 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)(xiii)(E) 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.

(xvii) In the Chugach National Forest portion of the Prince William Sound Area, and the Lower Copper River Area, you must possess a Federal subsistence fishing permit to take salmon, trout, whitefish, grayling, Dolly Varden, or char. Permits are available from the Cordova Ranger District.

(A) Salmon harvest is not allowed in Eyak Lake and its tributaries, the remainder of the Copper River and its tributaries outside of the Lower Copper River Area, and Eyak River upstream from the Copper River Highway Bridge.

(B) 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 return the permit by the due date marked on the permit.

(C) You must remove both lobes of the caudal (tail) fin from subsistence-caught salmon before leaving the fishing site.

(D) Excluding the areas described in paragraph (e)(11)(xvii)(A) of this section, you may take salmon by rod and reel, dip net, spear, and gaff year-round.

(E) For a household with 1 person, 15 salmon (other than pink) may be taken, and 5 cutthroat trout, with only 2 over 20 inches, may be taken; no more than 5 Chinook salmon per household; for pink salmon, see the conditions of the permit.

(F) For a household with 2 persons, 30 salmon (other than pink) may be taken, plus an additional 10 salmon for each additional person in a household over 2 persons, and 5 cutthroat trout, with only 2 over 20 inches per each household member with a maximum household limit of 30 cutthroat trout may be taken; no more than 5 Chinook

salmon per household; for pink salmon, see the conditions of the permit.

(G) You may take Dolly Varden, Arctic char, whitefish, and grayling with rod and reel and spear year-round and with a gillnet from January 1 to April 1. The maximum incidental gillnet harvest of trout is 10.

(H) You may take cutthroat trout with rod and reel and spear from June 15 to April 14 and with a gillnet from January 1 to April 1.

(I) You may not retain rainbow/steelhead trout for subsistence unless taken incidentally in a subsistence gillnet fishery. Rainbow/steelhead trout must be immediately released from a dip net without harm.

(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 District 1.

(iii) In the Southeastern Alaska Area, a rainbow trout is defined as a fish of the species *Oncorhynchus 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 an 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), 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), 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) Nets are prohibited in streams flowing across or adjacent to the roads on Wrangell and Mitkof Islands, and in streams flowing across or adjacent to the road systems connected to the community of Sitka.

(x) You may not possess subsistence-taken and sport-taken fish of a given species on the same day.

(xi) If a harvest limit is not otherwise listed for sockeye in this paragraph (e)(13), 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.

(xii) The Sarkar River system above the bridge is closed to the use of all nets by both federally qualified and non-federally qualified users.

(xiii) 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 stretched mesh size is 8 inches during the Chinook salmon season and 5½ inches during the sockeye salmon season. There is no maximum mesh size during the coho salmon season.

(A) You may take Chinook salmon from May 15 through June 20. The annual limit is five 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) Fishing nets must be checked at least twice each day.

(xiv) 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.

(xv) Unless noted on a Federal subsistence harvest permit, there are no harvest limits for pink or chum salmon.

(xvi) Unless otherwise specified in this paragraph (e)(13), 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 use only 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.

(xvii) 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; however, only one steelhead may be harvested by a household from a particular drainage. You may use only a dip net, handline, spear, or rod and reel. 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; however, only two steelhead may be harvested by a household from a particular drainage. You may use only a dip net, handline, spear, or rod and reel. 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.

(xviii) In addition to the requirement for a Federal subsistence fishing permit, the following restrictions for the harvest of Dolly Varden, brook trout, grayling, cutthroat trout, 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 use only 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.

(xix) The Klawock River drainage is closed to the use of seines and gillnets during July and August.

(xx) The Federal public waters in the Makhnati Island area, as defined in §242.3(b)(5) are closed to the harvest of herring and herring spawn, except by federally qualified users.

(xxi) Only federally qualified subsistence users may harvest sockeye salmon in Neva Lake, Neva Creek, and South Creek.

(xxii) The Federal public waters of Kah Sheets Creek are closed from July 1 to July 31, except by federally qualified users.

[78 FR 19112, Mar. 29, 2013, as amended at 80 FR 28192, May 18, 2015; 83 FR 3084, Jan. 23, 2018; 84 FR 39191, Aug. 9, 2019; 84 FR 39748, Aug. 12, 2019; 86 FR 17717, Apr. 6, 2021; 87 FR 44894, July 26, 2022; 89 FR 14756, Feb. 29, 2024]

§ 242.28 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 §242.3(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

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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]

PART 251—LAND USES

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 472, 479b, 551, 1134, 3210, 6201-13; 30 U.S.C. 1740, 1761-1771.

Subpart A—Miscellaneous Land Uses

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1011; 16 U.S.C. 518, 551, 678a; Pub. L. 76-867, 54 Stat. 1197.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONTROL

§ 251.9 Management of Municipal Watersheds.

(a) The Forest Service shall manage National Forest watersheds that supply municipal water under multiple use