

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**Fish and Wildlife Service****50 CFR Part 20**

RIN 1018-AE14

Migratory Bird Hunting; Final Frameworks for Late-Season Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations**AGENCY:** Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Final rule.

SUMMARY: This rule prescribes final late-season frameworks from which States may select season dates, limits, and other options for the 1997–98 migratory bird hunting season. These late seasons include most waterfowl seasons, the earliest of which generally commence on or about October 1, 1997. The effects of this final rule are to facilitate the selection of hunting seasons by the States to further the annual establishment of the late-season migratory bird hunting regulations. State selections will be published in the **Federal Register** as amendments to §§ 20.104 through 20.107 and § 20.109 of title 50 CFR part 20.

DATE: This rule takes effect on September 26, 1997.

ADDRESSES: Season selections from States are to be mailed to: Chief, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, ms 634—ARLSQ, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240. Comments received are available for public inspection during normal business hours in room 634, Arlington Square Building, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul R. Schmidt, Chief, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (703) 358–1714.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**Regulations Schedule for 1997**

On March 13, 1997, the Service published in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 39712) a proposal to amend 50 CFR part 20. The proposal dealt with the establishment of seasons, limits, and other regulations for migratory game birds under §§ 20.101 through 20.107, 20.109, and 20.110 of subpart K. On June 6, 1997, the Service published in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 31298) a second document providing supplemental proposals for early- and late-season migratory bird hunting regulations frameworks and the proposed regulatory alternatives for the 1997–98 duck hunting season. The June

6 supplement also provided detailed information on the 1997–98 regulatory schedule and announced the Service Migratory Bird Regulations Committee and Flyway Council meetings. On June 27, 1997, the Service held a public hearing in Washington, DC, as announced in the March 13 and June 6 **Federal Registers** to review the status of migratory shore and upland game birds. The Service discussed hunting regulations for these species and for other early seasons. On July 23, 1997, the Service published in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 39712) a third document. This document contained the final regulatory alternatives for the 1997–98 duck hunting season and the proposed early-season frameworks for the 1997–98 season.

On August 7, 1997, the Service held a public hearing in Washington, DC, as announced in the March 13, June 6, and July 23 **Federal Registers** to review the status of waterfowl. Proposed hunting regulations were discussed for late seasons. On August 20, 1997, the Service published a fifth document (62 FR 44229) containing final frameworks for early migratory bird hunting seasons from which wildlife conservation agency officials from the States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands selected early-season hunting dates, hours, areas, and limits. On August 25, 1997, the Service published a sixth document (62 FR 45078) which dealt specifically with proposed frameworks for the 1997–98 late-season migratory bird hunting regulations. On August 29, 1997, the Service published in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 46512) a seventh document consisting of a final rule amending subpart K of title 50 CFR part 20 to set hunting seasons, hours, areas, and limits for early seasons. This document, which establishes final frameworks for late-season migratory bird hunting regulations for the 1997–98 season, is the eighth in the series.

Review of Comments and the Service's Response

Public-hearing and written comments received through September 4, 1997, relating to proposed late-season frameworks, are discussed and addressed here. Mr. Robert McDowell, representing the Atlantic Flyway Council, presented a statement at the August 7, 1997, public hearing. Late-season comments are summarized and discussed in the order used in the March 13, 1997, **Federal Register**. Only the numbered items pertaining to late seasons for which comments were received are included. Flyway Council recommendations shown below include only those involving changes from the

1996–97 late-season frameworks. For those topics where a Council recommendation is not shown, the Council supported continuing the same frameworks as in 1996–97.

General

Written Comments: The Humane Society of the United States (Humane Society) expressed concern that the public was not well represented in the regulations-development process and requested establishment of a system directly involving the non-hunting public. In addition, they recommended that the Service undertake efforts to obtain population estimates for all hunted species. Finally, they recommended pre-sunrise shooting be disallowed.

Service Response: As we have stated previously, when the preliminary proposed rulemaking document was published in the **Federal Register** on March 13, 1997, the Service announced the comment periods for the early-season and late-season proposals and gave notice that the process of promulgating hunting regulations “must, by its nature, operate under time constraints.” Ample time must be given to gather and interpret survey data, consider recommendations and develop proposals, and to receive public comment. Scheduled dates are set to give the greatest possible opportunity for public input. The Service is obligated to, and does, give serious consideration to all information received as public comment. The Service has long recognized the problems associated with the length of time necessary to establish the final frameworks, and in conjunction with States, Flyway Councils, and the public, continues to seek new ways to streamline and improve the regulatory process.

Regarding the Service's efforts to obtain population estimates, the long-term objectives of the Service continue to include providing opportunities to harvest portions of certain migratory game bird populations and to limit harvests to levels compatible with each population's ability to maintain healthy, viable numbers. Annually, the Service evaluates the status of populations and considers the potential impacts of hunting. The Service believes that the hunting seasons provided herein are consistent with the current status of waterfowl populations and long-term population goals. In regard to shooting hours, the Service has compiled information which demonstrates that shooting hours beginning one-half hour before sunrise do not contribute

significantly to the harvest of nontarget species. Consistent with the Service's long-term strategy for shooting hours, published in the September 21, 1990, **Federal Register** (55 FR 38898), the frameworks herein provide for shooting hours of one-half hour before sunrise to sunset, unless otherwise specified.

1. Ducks

The categories used to discuss issues related to duck harvest management are as follows: (A) General Harvest Strategy, (B) Framework Dates, (C) Season Length, (D) Closed Seasons, (E) Bag Limits, (F) Zones and Split Seasons, and (G) Special Seasons/Species Management. Only those categories containing substantial recommendations are included below.

A. General Harvest Strategy

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council, the Upper-Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council, the Central Flyway Council, and the Pacific Flyway Council recommended adopting the "liberal" alternative for the 1997–98 duck hunting season.

The Atlantic and Pacific Flyway Councils further recommended that the four regulatory packages adopted by the Service in the July 23, 1997, **Federal Register** be maintained until such time as the Service and Flyway Councils agree that there is compelling justification for modification.

The Lower-Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council recommended adoption of the "liberal" alternative with a modification of the framework closing date. Specific details are discussed in *B. Framework Dates*.

Written Comments: The Pennsylvania Game Commission (Pennsylvania) supported the Adaptive Harvest Management process and was encouraged that information from eastern mallards was beginning to be used to develop harvest strategies for the Atlantic Flyway. While Pennsylvania supported the final four alternatives for 1997–98, they continue to support consideration for a fixed bag limit in all alternatives.

Individuals from California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Utah requested that bag limits and season lengths not be increased this year since at least six duck populations (mallard, wigeon, pintail, redhead, scaup, and black ducks) declined in 1996.

Delta Waterfowl (Delta) believed that the Service was placing tremendous

burden on individual States that recognize that the regulation package was overly excessive. Delta further believed that the Service should play more of a leadership role in the aspects of hunter attitudes and ethical standards of waterfowl hunting. By promoting solely highly technical, statistically confusing data and ignoring constituencies, Delta believed that the Service was not acting in the best interest of waterfowling. Further, Delta believed that hunters did not ask for extensive liberalizations in the regulations.

Service Response: Beginning in 1995, the Service, Flyway Councils, and States introduced a new approach to the regulation of duck harvests, called Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM). An integral part of this harvest-management approach is the cooperative establishment of a set of regulatory alternatives that includes specified season lengths and bag limits for very restrictive, restrictive, moderate, and liberal seasons. The alternatives established for this year's hunting season were the result of extensive discussions with the Flyway Councils and States since last January, as well as involvement by the public during an open comment period. The estimate of total ducks this year is 16 percent higher than the long-term average and several species are at record levels. The outlook for production is excellent and the 1997 fall flight will be comparable to those observed during the 1970s. Based on favorable input, the Service will continue use of the AHM approach initiated last year. The AHM strategy for 1997 prescribes the "liberal" regulatory alternative based on high mallard and pond numbers.

The framework closing date recommended by the Lower-Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council differed from those in the "liberal" alternative established in the July 23 **Federal Register**. The Service's frameworks are consistent with the "liberal" alternative outlined in the July 23 **Federal Register** and was supported by the other three Flyway Councils as well as the Mississippi Flyway Council's Upper-Region Regulations Committee.

B. Framework Dates

Council Recommendations: The Lower-Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council recommended an experimental extension of the framework closing date to January 31 to allow evaluation of the extension, as long as this does not affect regulations/framework packages in non-participating states.

Written Comments: The Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks (Mississippi) requested Service support and approval of the Lower-Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council's study/framework extension proposal. Mississippi further offered to (1) accept a 50-day season in return for a January 31 closure, (2) close the season on the Sunday before January 31, (3) accept one less hen mallard in the bag, and (4) assist with the necessary funding to conduct the study.

The Humane Society recommended that all seasons open at noon mid-week in order to reduce the high level of harvest associated with traditional Saturday season openings. Furthermore, the Humane Society recommended that season openings be delayed by 2 weeks in all breeding areas in order to allow ducks time to leave natal marshes before being subjected to hunting pressure.

Service Response: In the July 23 **Federal Register**, the Service outlined the reasons why it did not support an expansion of the framework dates at this time.

Regarding the Humane Society's recommendation for mid-week season openings, the Service has previously stated in the **Federal Register** (58 FR 50190) that a State may choose to delay its opening date to correspond with a particular day of the week or to close earlier to maximize the number of weekends that hunting is allowed.

F. Zones and Split Seasons

Council Recommendations: The Upper-Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council recommended the Service allow "3 zones and 2-way splits in one or more zones" as an additional option to the current zoning process. The Committee also requested that the Service allow States up to 1 year to choose this option, based on the public-input process States undertake, before they provide the Service with their proposal (prior to the 1998–99 regular-duck season).

Written Comments: The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (Maine) supported the use of 3 zones and 2-way splits in one or more zones as an additional option to the current zoning criteria. Maine further requested this change be accomplished prior to the 2001 regulation cycle.

Several individuals from Iowa recommended an elimination of zones and allowing a continuous, statewide season. An individual from Missouri recommended the use of a 3-way split season in Missouri.

The Humane Society urges the Service to discontinue all split and

special seasons and recommends that any State establishing such seasons reduce the total number of hunting days by a minimum of 10 days.

Service Response: In 1990, the Service established guidelines for the use of zones and split seasons for duck hunting (**Federal Register**, 55 FR 38901). These guidelines were based upon an evaluation of the historical use of zone/split options, and were reviewed by the Flyway Councils. The primary purpose of the guidelines was to provide a framework for controlling the proliferation of changes in zones and split seasons which compromise our ability to measure impacts of various regulatory changes on harvest. One of the guidelines is that once a State selects a zone/split option during an open season, the option must remain in place for the following 5 years.

The first open season for changes was in 1991 and the second occurred last year when zone/split configurations were established for the 1996–2000 period. Last year during the open season, the Service revised the 1990 guidelines, based largely on recommendations from the four Flyway Councils. Final guidelines were published in the July 22, 1996, **Federal Register**. Currently, the 1997–98 season will be only the second year of the 5-year moratorium period. The next open season for changes in zone/split configurations will be in 2001.

In regard to the recommendation that split and special seasons be discontinued, the Service notes that States always have the option of selecting a continuous season with no splits. Furthermore, the Service is not aware of any information suggesting that split and special seasons are causing detrimental impacts to populations.

G. Special Seasons/Species Management

i. Black Ducks

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended that the individual Atlantic Flyway States achieve a 42 percent reduction in their black duck harvest during the 1997–98 season compared with the 1977–81 base-line harvest.

Written Comments: The New Jersey Waterfowlers Association recommended a uniform black duck daily bag limit of 2 birds in the Atlantic Flyway.

Service Response: The Service agrees with the Atlantic Flyway Council's recommendation and acknowledges the Council's concern for the population status of black ducks. Black duck populations remain below the North American Waterfowl Management Plan

goal, and while the decline seems to have halted, little increase is evident. The Service believes the harvest restrictions identified in the 1983 *Environmental Assessment* should be maintained until a revised harvest strategy is developed.

ii. Canvasbacks

Written Comments: The New Jersey Waterfowlers Association recommended a canvasback daily bag limit of 2 birds based on 1995 and 1996 breeding population indices.

Service Response: The Service continues to support the canvasback harvest strategy adopted in 1994. Current population and habitat status suggests that a daily bag limit of 1 canvasback during the 1997–98 season will result in a harvest within levels allowed by the strategy. The Service believes that it has insufficient experience with this harvest strategy to consider modifications at this time, and is concerned that an overly aggressive strategy could precipitate a return to closed seasons. The Service, as stated in previous **Federal Registers**, is continuing to monitor the performance of the canvasback harvest strategy adopted in 1994. The Service is particularly interested in harvest information from the coming duck season, which will have the longest season lengths offered in decades. Prior to next summer, the Service plans to assess how well observed harvests and population abundance were predicted by the strategy. The Service notes that the development of the canvasback strategy took several years and required a lot of technical work and consensus-building. The resulting strategy appears to have been fairly successful at meeting the major needs expressed: (1) provides a consistent harvest strategy (i.e., minimizing closed seasons as previously experienced); (2) provides hunting opportunity over a wide geographic area; (3) does not include seasons within seasons; and (4) provides for a fairly stabilized population.

A complete reassessment of the strategy is not a high priority, given other pressing issues with AHM. The extent of the assessment will be tempered by the amount of staff time needed to address higher-priority issues.

iii. Pintails

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended a 2-bird daily bag limit for pintails in the 1997–98 hunting season instead of the 3-bird daily bag limit prescribed by the Interim Pintail Harvest Strategy.

Written Comments: The Pennsylvania Game Commission did not support the proposed interim pintail harvest

strategy. They believe that the status of pintails derived from eastern areas is uncertain and that increasing the bag limit to 3 birds will lead to negative perceptions from hunters. They recommend a 2-bird daily bag limit.

Delta Waterfowl did not support a 3-pintail daily bag limit in all four Flyways. They believed that the proposal did not have adequate time for public input and that such a change would further erode the confidence of hunters in AHM. They recommended that, if a 3-bird limit were approved, that no more than 1 hen pintail be allowed. Individuals from Michigan and Minnesota recommended that the pintail daily bag limit remain at 1 bird.

The National Wildlife Federation was concerned that pintails remain below population objectives and believed it would be prudent to reduce the pintail daily bag limit to 2.

The Wildlife Management Institute expressed concern over the status of pintails, but believed the interim strategy provides the Service with a solid foundation for the time being.

Service Response: In the July 23 **Federal Register**, the Service adopted the Interim Strategy for Northern Pintail Harvest Regulations detailed in the June 6 and July 23 **Federal Registers**. The Service adopted this interim strategy with the understanding that it would be replaced by a more fully adaptive approach at the earliest opportunity and because it addressed key Service concerns outlined in the July 22, 1996, **Federal Register** (61 FR 37994). For the 1997–98 hunting season, the interim harvest strategy prescribes a 3-bird daily bag limit for pintails in all four Flyways.

iv. High Plains Management Unit

Council Recommendations: The Central Flyway Council recommended minor administrative changes to the High Plains Mallard Management Unit boundary in North Dakota and South Dakota for boundary clarification and wetland development.

Service Response: The Service concurs.

4. Canada Geese

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended the Service not open the regular hunting season on Atlantic Population (AP) Canada geese during the 1997–98 season except that a 10-day season with a 1-bird daily bag limit be allowed during November in that portion of New England east of the Connecticut River and in eastern Long Island, New York, where geese from the Maritime segment of the AP population may occur.

The Atlantic Flyway Council also recommended the establishment of

regular-season frameworks in Maine, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and those portions of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina that have been determined not to contain AP Canada geese. The Council's recommended frameworks would consist of a 70-day season with a 3-bird daily bag limit for Maine, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida with framework dates of October 1 to February 15; a 70-day season with a 3-bird daily bag limit for designated portions of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York with framework dates of November 15 to February 15; and a 46-day season with a 3-bird daily bag limit in designated portions of North Carolina with framework dates of October 1 to November 15.

The Upper-Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council recommended several changes in Canada goose quotas, season lengths, etc., based on population status and population management plans and programs.

The Pacific Flyway Council recommended several changes in Canada goose frameworks. In southwest Washington and northwest Oregon, the Council recommended increasing the bag and possession limits on cackling Canada geese from 2/4 to 3/6 respectively in the regular season. In the Balance-of-the-State Zone in California, the Council recommended that the season for cackling Canada geese be extended by two weeks and the possession limit be expanded from 1 to 2 birds. In western New Mexico, the Council recommended increasing the bag and possession limit from 2/4 to 3/6, respectively. Regarding dusky Canada goose harvest quotas, the Council recommended establishment of a 85 dusky Canada goose quota in Washington's Lower Columbia River Special Goose Management Area and a 165 dusky Canada goose quota in Oregon's Special Goose Management Area. Finally, the Council recommended a minor revision the Western Washington Goose Management Area 2.

Written Comments: The Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife supported the Atlantic Flyway Council's recommendation for a 10 day, 1-bird daily bag in the New England area.

The Pennsylvania Game Commission expressed disappointment with the Service's proposal to not accept the Atlantic Flyway Council's recommendation for regular goose seasons in areas free of AP geese. They believed that the Service's proposal is

not supported by available data and serves to further complicate regulations in Pennsylvania by creating four areas with different goose regulations. They disagree with the Service's position to manage much of western Pennsylvania as Southern James Bay Population harvest areas and are concerned that the Service has ignored available data supporting the creation of regular-season resident goose areas. They also questioned the need to evaluate the special late season in areas free of migrant geese.

The National Wildlife Federation agreed with the Service's frameworks intended to help restore migratory geese in the Atlantic Flyway, while the Wildlife Management Institute applauded the Service's decision to forego seasons on Atlantic Population geese even though production appears to have improved.

The Southshore Waterfowlers Association of New York and the Concerned Coastal Sportsmen's Association of Massachusetts supported the Atlantic Flyway Council's recommendation of a 10-day season in New England.

An individual from Massachusetts supported keeping the season on AP geese closed, while an individual from Pennsylvania recommended reinstatement of the regular season on AP geese.

An individual from Washington recommended a 4-bird limit in the Southwest Washington Zone.

Service Response: The Service does not support the Atlantic Flyway Council's request for a November season (10 days) with a 1-bird daily bag limit in that portion of New England east of the Connecticut River, including eastern Long Island, NY, because this stock of geese has been considered part of the Atlantic Population and a management plan describing this Maritime Population of Canada geese has not yet been developed. The Service first requested that a Plan be developed in 1995 and encouraged the Council to work cooperatively with the Canadian Provinces to gather more data, review key population parameters, and establish an appropriate harvest strategy. Although the Service does not oppose the delineation of a Maritime population, if warranted, more information is needed to separate the Atlantic Population into two units. A management plan should set population goals, identify monitoring programs and contain some means to evaluate its status and the effects of harvest. The Service reiterates its longstanding policy to manage Canada geese on a population

basis, guided by cooperatively developed management plan.

Regarding the Atlantic Flyway Council's request to establish a regular season on Canada geese in portions of the Flyway determined not to contain AP geese, the Service believes that it is appropriate to conduct such a season provided that it is consistent with the Southern James Bay Population (SJB) Management Plan, and maintains those restrictions currently in place in several areas (Pennsylvania and South Carolina).

Thus, the Service will allow the following: in designated areas of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, a 40-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit between November 15 and January 14 and the continuation of existing experimental 30-day special late seasons with a 5-bird daily bag limit between January 15 and February 15; in designated areas of New York, a 70-day season with 2-bird daily bag limit between November 15 and January 31; in designated areas of North Carolina, a 46-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit between October 1 and November 15; in West Virginia, a 70-day season with a 3-bird daily bag limit between October 1 and January 31; in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, a 70-day season with a 5-bird daily bag limit between October 1 and February 15.

The Service does not support the Council's request for a regular season in Maine because a management plan for Maritime Canada geese has not been developed. The Service believes that it would be inconsistent to establish a season without having a management plan for the entire New England area. Therefore, the Service again asks that the Council work to develop a management plan for Maritime Canada geese.

The Service recognizes Pennsylvania's concerns regarding the complicated configurations of Canada goose hunting regulations in different areas of the State and believes that these regulations should be reviewed and simplified to the extent possible. However, the Service does not agree that a regular season on resident Canada geese should be established in most areas that are more liberal than those prescribed by the SJB Management Plan. Presently, the Service has not established migrate-free regular seasons in any Flyway. Furthermore, the regular season request approved by the Atlantic Flyway included areas in other states that are harvesting SJB geese. Also, several of these areas, including portions of Pennsylvania, have special late seasons specifically designed to harvest resident Canada geese. These

seasons remain experimental and continue to be evaluated. The Service encourages the Atlantic Flyway Council to continue its review of harvest strategies for specific populations of Canada geese, and to update management plans and simplify regulations wherever possible.

The Service concurs with the changes proposed by the Pacific Flyway Council.

C. Special Late Seasons

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended that New York be allowed to expand its existing experimental late season area to new areas along the north shore of Long Island and in other areas of southeastern New York.

The Upper-Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council recommended a special late season for four counties in Indiana. The Committee also recommended that the experimental special late season in Michigan's Southern Michigan Goose Management Unit (GMU) be extended for one additional year to allow completion of the final report, and that the bag limit be increased from 2 to 5. The Committee further recommended a new experimental late season be initiated in the Central Michigan GMU with a 5-bird daily bag limit.

The Lower-Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council recommended that in areas where Canada goose populations of special concern exist, the Service should closely monitor any cumulative effects that special seasons may have on non-target populations.

The Pacific Flyway Council recommended several changes in the special late-season frameworks. In southwest Washington, the Council recommended increasing the bag and possession limits on cackling Canada geese from 2/4 to 3/6, respectively, in the late season. Regarding dusky Canada geese, the Council recommended changing the late-season framework opening date to January 24 in Washington's Lower Columbia River Special Goose Management Area.

Written Comments: An individual from Massachusetts requested a special late season for Canada geese on Cape Cod.

The Humane Society opposed special late seasons targeting resident geese. They believe that such hunts fail to target the populations ostensibly responsible for conflicts with humans and as such are ineffective.

Service Response: The Service concurs with the Atlantic Flyway Council's recommendation to expand New York's existing late season to new

areas of Long Island and southeastern New York.

Regarding the Mississippi Flyway Council's Upper-Region Regulations Committee recommendation to allow an experimental special late Canada goose season in four counties in Indiana beginning in 1997, the Service does not support the experimental season. The criteria for special seasons require two years of data collection prior to the beginning of an experiment and that the data demonstrate that the season likely will meet the criterion regarding proportion of migrants in the special-season harvest. Of the four counties proposed, no data were presented for one county and only one year of data for another. The limited data available (a total of only 12 collars were seen, 3 of which were migrant collars) indicate that about 25 percent of the harvest would be migrant geese, which exceeds the 20 percent level in the special-season criteria. The Service concurs with the recommendations for Michigan's special late seasons. The Service notes the concern expressed by the Mississippi Flyway Council's Lower-Region Regulations Committee about the cumulative effects of special-season harvests and will continue to monitor those harvests in all areas.

The Service concurs with the changes proposed by the Pacific Flyway Council.

5. White-fronted geese

Council Recommendations: The Upper- and Lower-Region Regulations Committees of the Mississippi Flyway Council recommended extending the season length from 70 to 86 days and changing the framework closing date from January 31 to February 15.

The Pacific Flyway Council recommends that hunting frameworks for 1997-98 be changed by adding 14 days and 1 bird to the daily bag and possession limits for dark geese in the Balance-of-the-State Zone in California.

Written Comments: An individual from Louisiana recommended a 75- to 80-day season with a 3-dark goose limit including no more than 1 Canada goose.

Service Response: The Service will continue use of the same frameworks as last year in 1997-98. Greater white-fronted geese in the Central and Mississippi Flyways previously have been managed as separate segments of the Mid-continent Population under separate management plans. Recent information has suggested that Mid-continent whitefronts should be managed as one population, and revision/combination of the management plans into one plan is under way. The Central Flyway Council and Canada both are considering

liberalizations in harvest opportunity for Mid-continent whitefronts, but are delaying recommendations for such changes until the new management plan is in place. The Service believes that changes in the Mississippi Flyway also should be deferred until the new management plan is in place, when all recommendations for liberalizing harvest opportunity can be considered in light of the goals, objectives, and harvest strategies in the new plan.

The Service concurs with the changes proposed by the Pacific Flyway Council.

6. Brant

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended a 50-day Atlantic brant season with a 2-bird daily bag limit.

Written Comments: The New Jersey Waterfowlers Association supported the continued use of the Atlantic brant hunt plan.

Service Response: The Service concurs with the recommendation.

7. Snow and Ross's Geese

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council recommended a daily bag and possession limit of 10 and 30, respectively.

The Lower Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council recommended that in a further effort to increase snow goose harvest, the Service implement regulatory changes, as suggested by the Arctic Goose Joint Venture Management Board, for the 1998-99 hunting season.

The Central Flyway Council recommended a March 10 framework closing date, except for the Rainwater Basin Light Goose Area in Nebraska, where the framework closing date would vary according to an experimental late-winter snow goose hunting strategy proposed by the Council. The Council also recommended no limit on the number of season splits in the East-tier States.

The Pacific Flyway Council recommended expanding the possession limit to twice the daily bag limit in the Balance-of-the-State Zone in California.

Written Comments: The Rainwater Basin Joint Venture Management Board of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan urged the Service to consider the possibility of alternatives to the hunting regulations of the last 2 years (complete closure of the Rainwater Basin region after mid-February).

The National Wildlife Federation agreed with the Service's frameworks intended to help reduce white goose populations.

The Wildlife Management Institute supported the need to reduce

populations of snow geese which are creating habitat problems on northern breeding areas. They further recognized that customary approaches to harvest have not controlled populations and that more innovative actions may be necessary.

An individual from Louisiana recommended a 12-bird limit. Other individuals from Louisiana, Kansas, and Missouri recommended allowing the use of electronic calls to hunt snow geese. Another individual from Arkansas recommended the use of rifles for snow geese. Several individuals from Iowa recommended allowing a later and longer hunt in the spring. An individual from Texas recommended allowing the use of lead shot.

Service Response: The Service concurs with the Atlantic Flyway Council's recommendation to increase the daily bag and possession limits on snow geese. The Service believes that the extension of the ending framework date for hunting of light geese until March 10 in Nebraska's Rainwater Basin Area may pose a threat to the management and welfare of other migratory bird species during the spring migration period. In response to these concerns, the Central Flyway Council proposed an experimental late-winter hunting strategy in the eastern portion of this important spring staging area. This proposal contains the use of both temporal and spacial constraints on hunting activity and results in a hunting strategy that would allow for evaluation of any negative impacts related to disturbance and distribution of other migratory birds, disease management, eco-tourism, and endangered species. The Service supports this experimental strategy, provided a mutually-acceptable evaluation component is developed and implemented. The Service will cooperate with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission to develop and complete assessments of this experimental strategy.

The Service does not support the Central Flyway proposal for East Tier States that would allow for an unlimited number of splits during light goose seasons. Alternatively, the Service supports increasing the allowed number of season segments from 2 to 3. This increase would result in a more consistent use of split-season options among all flyways. The Service also believes that the ability to divide light goose seasons into 3 segments provides adequate flexibility to use the current season length of 107 days.

The Service concurs with the changes proposed by the Pacific Flyway Council.

Regarding the recommendations from several commenters on expanding the

allowable hunting methods for snow geese, the Service recognizes the problems associated with over-population of Mid-continent snow geese and believes that some management actions, including modification of the basic regulations, may be appropriate. However before any such modifications to the basic regulations, the Service must conduct a thorough public review process.

8. Swans

Written Comments: The Humane Society requested that the Service close all swan hunting seasons, citing that tundra swan seasons were impeding, if not preventing, winter range expansion and recovery of trumpeter swans.

Service Response: The Service would refer the Humane Society to our detailed response in the September 27, 1995, **Federal Register** (60 FR 50042) concerning the establishment of a general swan season. Enhancing Rocky Mounting Population trumpeter swan range expansion while retaining most aspects of tundra swan hunting were covered in detail in our 1995 Environmental Assessment "Proposal to Establish General Swan Seasons in Parts of the Pacific Flyway for the 1995-99 Seasons" (August 1995) which compares various alternative strategies for reconciling conflicting swan management strategies. Copies are available from the Service at the address indicated under the caption **ADDRESSES**.

23. Other

A. Compensatory Days

Council Recommendations: The Atlantic Flyway Council requested the Service grant compensatory days for States in their Flyway that are closed to waterfowl hunting statewide on Sunday by State law. The Council's requested compensatory days would apply to waterfowl seasons only and not to other migratory game birds. The request includes the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. The Council believes that granting this request at this time will allow integration of these changes into AHM evaluations of harvest rates in the Flyway and selection of appropriate regulatory alternatives.

Public-Hearing Comments: Mr. Robert McDowell, representing the Atlantic Flyway Council, offered to modify the Flyway's original request for compensatory days to states closed to Sunday hunting by restricting it to only those states with existing statewide prohibitions in place prior to its

implementation. This action prevents any states from enacting new laws to close Sunday hunting in order to be eligible for compensatory days.

Written Comments: The South Carolina Department of Natural Resources asserted that Sunday closures of waterfowl hunting are State issues and should not be addressed by the Service. South Carolina further asserted that if the Service grants compensatory days to States that are currently closed on Sundays by State law, then compensatory days should also be granted to States that enact Sunday closures in the future. In a subsequent letter, South Carolina asserted that the Service's action was arbitrary and capricious and in violation of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources objected to the Service offering compensatory days to States in the Atlantic Flyway with Sunday closures. They believed that this was a State issue and, as such, the Federal government should not be involved. They further believed that each State should change any applicable self-imposed restrictions relating to Sunday hunting closures and that involving Federal procedures to circumvent State laws sets a bad precedent that could open the door for further involvement in future unresolved issues.

The Delaware Division of Fish and Wildlife (Delaware) recommended the Service grant compensatory days in lieu of Sunday hunting on a 1 for 1 basis to restricted States with no penalty to unrestricted States. In a subsequent letter, Delaware thanked the Service for proposing to grant compensatory days to those States and believed that the issue was more symbolic than biological. Further, Delaware did not believe that any significant change in harvest would result.

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources (Maryland) requested that the Service grant compensatory days to the 10 Atlantic Flyway States that are closed to waterfowl hunting on Sunday by State law. They believe that compensatory days would enable these States to equally share in the recreational benefits derived from the Flyway's waterfowl resource. Maryland supported the Federal closure of Sunday for the taking of wild waterfowl if the Service deemed this approach necessary to provide compensatory days. However, Maryland requested the Service give consideration to the current Sunday hunting exception Maryland grants falconers.

The New Jersey Division of Fish, Game and Wildlife (New Jersey)

requested the Service grant compensatory days for States in their Flyway that are closed to waterfowl hunting statewide on Sunday by State law. New Jersey's requested compensatory days would apply to waterfowl seasons only and not to other migratory game birds. The compensatory request includes the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife and the Pennsylvania Game Commission supported the Service's proposal to allow compensatory days to those States prohibited from hunting on Sundays. They believed that compensatory days would address the issue of inequality in hunting opportunities that exist in the Atlantic Flyway.

The North American Falconers Association and several individuals from Maryland questioned the need to close Sundays to the take of all migratory waterfowl, including falconry, in order to provide compensatory hunting days to those States prohibiting Sunday hunting.

The Concerned Coastal Sportsmen's Association of Massachusetts supported and commended the Service for offering States in the Atlantic Flyway that now prohibit Sunday hunting compensatory hunting days. An individual from Massachusetts supported offering States that now prohibit Sunday hunting compensatory hunting days.

The Humane Society opposed granting compensatory days in those Atlantic Flyway states where Sunday hunting is prohibited. The Humane Society believed that hunters in those States should work for the passage of legislation to change State law regarding Sunday closures rather than requesting that the Service compensate them.

Service Response: In 1995, the Service committed to working with the Atlantic Flyway Council to review and better clarify the issue of compensatory days for those States prohibiting Sunday hunting in an attempt to resolve this long-standing issue. In the past, the Service has maintained the policy that this problem is an individual State issue, to be resolved by each State removing their self-imposed restrictions. However, recognizing the difficulties involved with changing State law, the Service is sympathetic to the loss of hunting opportunity that results from the existing prohibitions on Sunday hunting. A recent Service assessment suggests that compensatory days for Sunday closures will result in a slight increase in the harvest rates of mallards

breeding in eastern Canada and the northeastern U.S., which would be accompanied by a small decrease in average breeding population size. A similar effect is expected on other species. Thus, after examining the various technical and policy concerns, the Service believes that any additional harvest impacts can be adjusted by changing regulatory frameworks where needed and that various administrative and procedural concerns can be managed. Therefore, during the 1997-98 hunting season, the Service will offer compensatory days to States in accordance to the following guidelines: (1) Only States in the Atlantic Flyway that prohibit Sunday hunting *Statewide* by State law prior to 1997 are eligible (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia); (2) All Sundays will be closed to all take (including extended falconry) of migratory waterfowl (including mergansers and coots) by Federal rulemaking. Other migratory game species are not eligible for compensatory days; (3) Season days must run consecutively within prescribed framework dates and season length, excluding the Sunday closure, and conform to existing split-season criteria. Total season days (including extended falconry) must not exceed 107 days.

NEPA Consideration

NEPA considerations are covered by the programmatic document, "Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement: Issuance of Annual Regulations Permitting the Sport Hunting of Migratory Birds (FSES 88-14)," filed with EPA on June 9, 1988. The Service published a Notice of Availability in the June 16, 1988, **Federal Register** (53 FR 22582). The Service published its Record of Decision on August 18, 1988 (53 FR 31341). Copies of these documents are available from the Service at the address indicated under the caption **ADDRESSES**.

Endangered Species Act Consideration

As in the past, the Service designs hunting regulations to remove or alleviate chances of conflict between migratory game bird hunting seasons and the protection and conservation of endangered and threatened species. Consultations have been conducted to ensure that actions resulting from these regulatory proposals will not likely jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitat.

Findings from these consultations are included in a biological opinion and may cause modification of some regulatory measures previously proposed. The final frameworks reflect any modifications. The Service's biological opinions resulting from its Section 7 consultation are public documents available for public inspection in the Service's Division of Endangered Species and MBMO, at the address indicated under the caption **ADDRESSES**.

Executive Order (E.O.) 12866

This rule is economically significant and was reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under E.O. 12866.

Congressional Review

In accordance with Section 251 of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 8), this rule has been submitted to Congress and has been declared major. Because this rule establishes hunting seasons, this rule qualifies for an exemption under 5 U.S.C. 808(1); therefore, the Department determines that this rule shall take effect immediately.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

These regulations have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). In the March 13, 1997, **Federal Register**, the Service reported measures it took to comply with requirements of the Act. One measure was to prepare a Small Entity Flexibility Analysis (Analysis) in 1996 documenting the significant beneficial economic effect on a substantial number of small entities. The Analysis estimated that migratory bird hunters would spend between \$254 and \$592 million at small businesses in 1996. Copies of the Analysis are available upon request from the MBMO.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The Department examined these regulations under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3507(d)). Under the Act, information collections must be approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Service uses the various information collection requirements contained in this rule to develop future migratory game bird hunting regulations. Specifically, the information collection requirements of the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program have been approved by OMB and assigned clearance number 1018-0015. This information is used to provide a sampling frame for voluntary

national surveys to improve Service harvest estimates for all migratory game birds in order to better manage these populations.

Regulations Promulgation

The rulemaking process for migratory game bird hunting must, by its nature, operate under severe time constraints. However, the Service intends that the public be given the greatest possible opportunity to comment on the regulations. Thus, when the preliminary proposed rulemaking was published, the Service established what it believed were the longest periods possible for public comment. In doing this, the Service recognized that when the comment period closed, time would be of the essence. That is, if there were a delay in the effective date of these regulations after this final rulemaking, the States would have insufficient time to select season dates and limits; to communicate those selections to the Service; and to establish and publicize the necessary regulations and procedures to implement their decisions.

Therefore, the Service, under authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (July 3, 1918), as amended, (16 U.S.C. 703–711), prescribes final frameworks setting forth the species to be hunted, the daily bag and possession limits, the shooting hours, the season lengths, the earliest opening and latest closing season dates, and hunting areas, from which State conservation agency officials may select hunting season dates and other options. Upon receipt of season and option selections from these officials, the Service will publish in the **Federal Register** a final rulemaking amending 50 CFR part 20 to reflect seasons, limits, and shooting hours for the conterminous United States for the 1997–98 season. The Service therefore finds that “good cause” exists, within the terms of 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) of the Administrative Procedure Act, and these frameworks will, therefore, take effect immediately upon publication.

Unfunded Mandates

The Service has determined and certifies in compliance with the requirements of the Unfunded Mandates Act, 2 U.S.C. 1502 *et seq.*, that this rulemaking will not impose a cost of \$100 million or more in any given year on local or State government or private entities.

Civil Justice Reform—Executive Order 12988

The Department, in promulgating this rule, has determined that these regulations meet the applicable

standards provided in Sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988.

List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 20

Exports, Hunting, Imports, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Transportation, Wildlife.

The rules that eventually will be promulgated for the 1997–98 hunting season are authorized under 16 U.S.C. 703–711, 16 U.S.C. 712, and 16 U.S.C. 742 a—j.

Dated: September 12, 1997.

Donald Barry,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

Final Regulations Frameworks for 1997–98 Late Hunting Seasons on Certain Migratory Game Birds

Pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and delegated authorities, the Department has approved frameworks for season lengths, shooting hours, bag and possession limits, and outside dates within which States may select seasons for hunting waterfowl and coots between the dates of September 1, 1997, and March 10, 1998.

General

Dates: All outside dates noted below are inclusive.

Shooting and Hawking (taking by falconry) Hours: Unless otherwise specified, from one-half hour before sunrise to sunset daily.

Possession Limits: Unless otherwise specified, possession limits are twice the daily bag limit.

Definitions: For the purpose of hunting regulations listed below, the collective terms “dark” and “light” geese include the following species:

Dark geese - Canada geese, white-fronted geese, brant, and all other goose species except light geese.

Light geese - snow (including blue) geese and Ross’ geese.

Area, Zone, and Unit Descriptions: Geographic descriptions related to late-season regulations are contained in a later portion of this document.

Area-Specific Provisions: Frameworks for open seasons, season lengths, bag and possession limits, and other special provisions are listed below by Flyway.

Compensatory Days in the Atlantic Flyway: In the Atlantic Flyway States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, where Sunday hunting is prohibited statewide by State law, all Sundays are closed to all take of migratory waterfowl (including mergansers and coots).

Atlantic Flyway

The Atlantic Flyway includes Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Ducks, Mergansers, and Coots

Outside Dates: Between October 1 and January 20.

Hunting Seasons and Duck Limits: 60 days and daily bag limit of 6 ducks, including no more than 4 mallards (2 hens), 1 black duck, 3 pintails, 1 mottled duck, 1 fulvous whistling duck, 2 wood ducks, 2 redheads, and 1 canvasback.

Closures: The season on harlequin ducks is closed.

Sea Ducks: In all areas outside of special sea duck areas, sea ducks are included in the regular duck daily bag and possession limits. However, during the regular duck season within the special sea duck areas, the sea duck daily bag and possession limits may be in addition to the regular duck daily bag and possession limits.

Merganser Limits: The daily bag limit of mergansers is 5, only 1 of which may be a hooded merganser.

Coot Limits: The daily bag limit is 15 coots.

Lake Champlain Zone, New York: The waterfowl seasons, limits, and shooting hours shall be the same as those selected for the Lake Champlain Zone of Vermont.

Zoning and Split Seasons: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia may split their seasons into three segments; Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and West Virginia may select hunting seasons by zones and may split their seasons into two segments in each zone.

Canada Geese

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: The Canada goose season is suspended throughout the Flyway except as noted below. Unless specified otherwise, seasons may be split into two segments.

Connecticut: A special experimental season may be held in the South Zone between January 15 and February 15, with 5 geese per day.

Florida: A 70 day season may be held between November 15 to February 15, with 5 geese per day.

Georgia: In specific areas, a 70-day season may be held between November

15 and February 15, with a limit of 5 Canada geese per day.

Maryland: In designated areas, a 40-day season may be held between November 15 to January 14, with 2 geese per day. An experimental season in designated areas of western Maryland may be held from January 15 to February 15, with 5 geese per day.

Massachusetts: In the Central Zone and a portion of the Coastal Zone, a season may be held from January 15 to February 15, with 5 geese per day.

New Jersey: An experimental season may be held in designated areas of North and South New Jersey from January 15 to February 15, with 5 geese per day.

New York: In designated areas, a 70-day season may be held between November 15 to January 30, with 2 geese per day. An experimental season may be held between January 15 and February 15, with 5 geese daily in designated areas of Chemung, Tioga, Broome, Sullivan, Westchester, Nassau, Suffolk, Orange, Dutchess, Putnam, and Rockland Counties.

North Carolina: A 46-day season may be held between October 1 and November 15, with 2 geese per day Statewide, except for the Northeast Hunt Unit and Northampton County.

Pennsylvania: In designated areas, a 40-day season may be held between November 15 to January 14, with 2 geese per day. In Erie, Mercer, and Butler Counties, a 70-day season may be held between October 1 and January 31, with 2 geese per day. In Crawford County, a 35-day season may be held between October 1 and January 20, with 1 goose per day.

An experimental season may be held in the designated areas of western Pennsylvania from January 15 to February 15 with 5 geese per day.

Rhode Island: An experimental season may be held in a designated area from January 15 to February 15, with 5 geese per day.

South Carolina: In designated areas, a 70-day season may be held during November 15 to February 15, with a daily bag limit of 5 Canada geese per day.

Virginia: In designated areas, a 40-day season may be held between November 15 to January 14, with 2 geese per day. An experimental season may be held between January 15 to February 15, with 5 geese per day, in all areas west of Interstate 95.

West Virginia: a 70-day season may be held between October 1 and January 31, with 3 geese per day.

Light Geese

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: States may select a 107-day season between October 1 and March 10, with 10 geese per day and 30 in possession. States may split their seasons into three segments.

Brant

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: States may select a 50-day season between October 1 and January 20, with 2 brant per day. States may split their seasons into two segments.

Mississippi Flyway

The Mississippi Flyway includes Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Ducks, Mergansers, and Coots

Outside Dates: Between the Saturday nearest October 1 (October 4) and the Sunday nearest January 20 (January 18).

Hunting Seasons and Duck Limits: 60 days with a daily bag limit of 6 ducks, including no more than 4 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be females), 3 mottled ducks, 1 black duck, 3 pintails, 2 wood ducks, 1 canvasback, and 2 redheads.

Merganser Limits: The daily bag limit is 5, only 1 of which may be a hooded merganser.

Coot Limits: The daily bag limit is 15 coots.

Zoning and Split Seasons: Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin may select hunting seasons by zones.

In Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, the season may be split into two segments in each zone.

In Minnesota and Arkansas, the season may be split into three segments.

Pymatuning Reservoir Area, Ohio: The seasons, limits, and shooting hours shall be the same as those selected in the adjacent portion of Pennsylvania (Northwest Zone).

Geese

Split Seasons: Seasons for geese may be split into three segments. Three-way split seasons for Canada geese require Mississippi Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval, and a 3-year evaluation, by each participating State.

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: States may select seasons for geese not to exceed 70 days for dark

geese between the Saturday nearest October 1 (October 4) and January 31, and 107 days for light geese between the Saturday nearest October 1 (October 4) and March 10. The daily bag limit is 10 light geese, 3 Canada geese, 2 white-fronted geese, and 2 brant. The possession limit for light geese is 30. Specific regulations for Canada geese and exceptions to the above general provisions are shown below by State.

Alabama: In the Southern James Bay Population (SJB) Goose Zone, the season for Canada geese may not exceed 35 days. Elsewhere, the season for Canada geese may extend for 70 days in the respective duck-hunting zones. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

Arkansas: The season for Canada geese may extend for 23 days in the East Zone and 16 days in the West Zone. In both zones, the season may extend to February 15. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese. In the remainder of the State, the season for Canada geese is closed.

Illinois: The total harvest of Canada geese in the State will be limited to 74,600 birds. Limits are 2 Canada geese daily and 10 in possession.

(a) North Zone - The season for Canada geese will close after 78 days or when 8,400 birds have been harvested in the Northern Illinois Quota Zone, whichever occurs first.

(b) Central Zone - The season for Canada geese will close after 78 days or when 12,500 birds have been harvested in the Central Illinois Quota Zone, whichever occurs first.

(c) South Zone - The harvest of Canada geese in the Southern Illinois and Rend Lake Quota Zones will be limited to 26,400 and 5,700 birds, respectively. The season for Canada geese in each zone will close after 78 days or when the harvest limit has been reached, whichever occurs first. In the Southern Illinois Quota Zone, if any of the following conditions exist after December 20, the State, after consultation with the Service, will close the season by emergency order with 48 hours notice:

(1) Average body weights of adult female geese less than 3,200 grams as measured from a weekly sample of a minimum of 50 geese.

(2) Starvation or a major disease outbreak resulting in observed mortality exceeding 5,000 birds in 10 days, or a total mortality exceeding 10,000 birds.

In the remainder of the South Zone, the season may extend for 78 days or until both the Southern Illinois and Rend Lake Quota Zones have been closed, whichever occurs first.

Indiana: The total harvest of Canada geese in the State will be limited to 19,200 birds.

(a) Posey County - The season for Canada geese will close after 65 days or when 3,450 birds have been harvested, or when the harvest at the Hovey Lake Fish and Wildlife Area exceeds 1,725 birds, whichever occurs first. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(b) Remainder of the State - The season for Canada geese may extend for 65 days in the respective duck-hunting zones, except in the SJBP Zone, where the season may not exceed 35 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

Iowa: The season may extend for 70 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

Kentucky

(a) Western Zone - The season for Canada geese may extend for 66 days (81 days in Fulton County), and the harvest will be limited to 16,500 birds. Of the 16,500-bird quota, 10,750 birds will be allocated to the Ballard Reporting Area and 3,135 birds will be allocated to the Henderson/Union Reporting Area. If the quota in either reporting area is reached prior to completion of the 66-day season, the season in that reporting area will be closed. If this occurs, the season in those counties and portions of counties outside of, but associated with, the respective subzone (listed in State regulations) may continue for an additional 7 days, not to exceed a total of 66 days (81 days in Fulton County). The season in Fulton County may extend to February 15. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(b) Pennyroyal/Coalfield Zone - The season may extend for 35 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(c) Remainder of the State - The season may extend for 50 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

Louisiana: The season for Canada geese may extend for 9 days. During the season, the daily bag limit for Canada and white-fronted geese is 2, no more than 1 of which may be a Canada goose. Hunters participating in the Canada goose season must possess a special permit issued by the State.

Michigan: The total harvest of Canada geese in the State will be limited to 41,700 birds.

(a) North Zone - The season for Canada geese may extend for 16 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(b) Middle Zone - The season for Canada geese may extend for 16 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(c) South Zone

(1) Allegan County GMU - The season for Canada geese will close after 41 days or when 1,760 birds have been harvested, whichever occurs first. The daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose.

(2) Muskegon Wastewater GMU - The season for Canada geese will close after 43 days or when 560 birds have been harvested, whichever occurs first. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(3) Saginaw County GMU - The season for Canada geese will close after 50 days or when 2,000 birds have been harvested, whichever occurs first. The daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose.

(4) Tuscola/Huron GMU - The season for Canada geese will close after 50 days or when 750 birds have been harvested, whichever occurs first. The daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose.

(5) Remainder of South Zone - The season for Canada geese may extend for 20 days. The daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose the first 9 days and 2 Canada geese thereafter.

(d) Southern Michigan GMU - An experimental special Canada goose season may be held between January 3 and February 1. The daily bag limit is 5 Canada geese.

(e) Central Michigan GMU - An experimental special Canada goose season may be held between January 3 and February 1. The daily bag limit is 5 Canada geese.

Minnesota:

(a) West Zone

(1) West Central Zone - The season for Canada geese may extend for 30 days. In the Lac Qui Parle Zone, the season will close after 30 days or when 16,000 birds have been harvested, whichever occurs first. Throughout the West Central Zone, the daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose.

(2) Remainder of West Zone - The season for Canada geese may extend for 40 days. The daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose.

(b) Northwest Zone - The season for Canada geese may extend for 40 days. The daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose.

(c) Remainder of the State - The season for Canada geese may extend for 70 days, except in the Twin Cities Metro Zone and Olmsted County, where the season may not exceed 80 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(d) Fergus Falls/Alexandria Zone - A special Canada goose season of up to 10 days may be held in December. During the special season, the daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

Mississippi: The season for Canada geese may extend for 70 days. The daily bag limit is 3 Canada geese.

Missouri

(a) Swan Lake Zone - The season for Canada geese may extend for 40 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(b) Schell-Osage Zone - The season for Canada geese may extend for 40 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(c) Remainder of the State - The season for Canada geese may extend for

70 days in the respective duck-hunting zones. The season may be split into 3 segments, provided that one segment of at least 9 days occurs prior to October 15. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

Ohio: The season may extend for 70 days in the respective duck-hunting zones, with a daily bag limit of 2 Canada geese, except in the Lake Erie SJBP Zone, where the season may not exceed 30 days and the daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose. In the Pymatuning Reservoir Area, the seasons, limits, and shooting hours for all geese shall be the same as those selected in the adjacent portion of Pennsylvania.

Tennessee

(a) Northwest Zone - The season for Canada geese will close after 79 days or when 6,150 birds have been harvested, whichever occurs first. The season may extend to February 15. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(b) Southwest Zone - The season for Canada geese may extend for 64 days, and the harvest will be limited to 750 birds. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

(c) Kentucky/Barkley Lakes Zone - The season for Canada geese will close after 50 days or when 1,800 birds have been harvested, whichever occurs first. All geese harvested must be tagged. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese. In lieu of the quota and tagging requirement above, the State may select either a 50-day season with a 1-bird daily bag limit or a 35-day season with a 2-bird daily bag limit for this Zone.

(d) Remainder of the State - The season for Canada geese may extend for 70 days. The daily bag limit is 2 Canada geese.

Wisconsin: The total harvest of Canada geese in the State will be limited to 55,700 birds.

(a) Horicon Zone - The framework opening date for all geese is September 20. The harvest of Canada geese is limited to 27,600 birds. The season may not exceed 93 days. All Canada geese harvested must be tagged. The daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose and the season limit will be the number of tags issued to each permittee.

(b) Collins Zone - The framework opening date for all geese is September 20. The harvest of Canada geese is limited to 900 birds. The season may not exceed 68 days. All Canada geese harvested must be tagged. The daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose and the season limit will be the number of tags issued to each permittee.

(c) Exterior Zone - The framework opening date for all geese is September 27. The harvest of Canada geese is limited to 22,700 birds, with 500 birds

allocated to the Mississippi River Subzone. The season may not exceed 93 days and the daily bag limit is 1 Canada goose. In that portion of the Exterior Zone outside the Mississippi River Subzone, the progress of the harvest must be monitored, and the season closed, if necessary, to ensure that the harvest does not exceed 22,200 birds.

Additional Limits: In addition to the harvest limits stated for the respective zones above, an additional 4,500 Canada geese may be taken in the Horicon Zone under special agricultural permits.

Quota Zone Closures: When it has been determined that the quota of Canada geese allotted to the Northern Illinois, Central Illinois, Southern Illinois, and Rend Lake Quota Zones in Illinois, Posey County in Indiana, the Ballard and Henderson-Union Subzones in Kentucky, the Allegan County, Muskegon Wastewater, Saginaw County, and Tuscola/Huron Goose Management Units in Michigan, the Lac Qui Parle Zone in Minnesota, the Northwest and Kentucky/Barkley Lakes (if applicable) Zones in Tennessee, and the Exterior Zone in Wisconsin will have been filled, the season for taking Canada geese in the respective zone (and associated area, if applicable) will be closed by either the Director upon giving public notice through local information media at least 48 hours in advance of the time and date of closing, or by the State through State regulations with such notice and time (not less than 48 hours) as they deem necessary.

Central Flyway

The Central Flyway includes Colorado (east of the Continental Divide), Kansas, Montana (Counties of Blaine, Carbon, Fergus, Judith Basin, Stillwater, Sweetgrass, Wheatland, and all counties east thereof), Nebraska, New Mexico (east of the Continental Divide except the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation), North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming (east of the Continental Divide).

Ducks, Mergansers, and Coots

Outside Dates: Between October 4 and January 18.

Hunting Seasons and Duck Limits:

(1) High Plains Mallard Management Unit (roughly defined as that portion of the Central Flyway which lies west of the 100th meridian): 97 days and a daily bag limit of 6 ducks, including no more than 5 mallards (2 hens), 1 mottled duck, 1 canvasback, 2 redheads, 2 wood ducks, and 3 pintails. The last 23 days may start no earlier than the Saturday nearest December 10 (December 13).

(2) Remainder of the Central Flyway: 74 days and a daily bag limit of 6 ducks,

including no more than 5 mallards (2 hens), 1 mottled duck, 1 canvasback, 2 redheads, 2 wood ducks, and 3 pintails.

Merganser Limits: The daily bag limit is 5 mergansers, only 1 of which may be a hooded merganser.

Coot Limits: The daily bag limit is 15 coots.

Zoning and Split Seasons: Kansas (Low Plains portion), Montana, Nebraska (Low Plains portion), New Mexico, Oklahoma (Low Plains portion), South Dakota (Low Plains portion), Texas (Low Plains portion), and Wyoming may select hunting seasons by zones.

In Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming, the regular season may be split into two segments.

In Colorado, the season may be split into three segments.

Geese

Split Seasons: Seasons for geese may be split into three segments. Three-way split seasons for Canada geese require Central Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval, and a 3-year evaluation, by each participating State.

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: States may select seasons not to exceed 107 days; except for dark geese, which may not exceed 86 days in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and the Eastern Goose Zone of Texas. For dark geese, outside dates for seasons may be selected between the Saturday nearest October 1 (October 4) and January 31, except in the Western Goose Zone of Texas, where the closing date is the Sunday nearest February 15 (February 15). For light geese, outside dates for seasons may be selected between the Saturday nearest October 1 (October 4) and March 10, except in the Rainwater Basin Light Goose Area of Nebraska where the closing date is February 1 in the West and March 10 in the East with temporal and spatial restrictions consistent with the experimental late-winter snow goose hunting strategy endorsed by the Central Flyway Council in July 1997. The daily bag and possession limits for light geese are 10 and 40, respectively.

Dark goose daily bag limits in States and goose management zones within States, may be as follows:

Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and South Dakota: 2 dark geese, including no more than 1 white-fronted goose.

Colorado, Montana, New Mexico and Wyoming: 4 dark geese.

North Dakota: 2 dark geese.

Texas: For the Western Goose Zone, the daily bag limit is 5 dark geese, including no more than 1 white-fronted and 4 Canada geese.

For the Eastern Goose Zone, the daily bag limit is 2 dark geese, including no more than 1 white-fronted goose.

Pacific Flyway

Ducks, Mergansers, Coots, and Common Moorhens

Hunting Seasons and Duck Limits: Concurrent 107 days and daily bag limit of 7 ducks and mergansers, including no more than 2 female mallards, 3 pintails, 2 redheads and 1 canvasback.

The season on coots and common moorhens may be between the outside dates for the season on ducks, but not to exceed 107 days.

Coot and Common Moorhen Limits: The daily bag and possession limits of coots and common moorhens are 25, singly or in the aggregate.

Outside Dates: Between the Saturday nearest October 1 (October 4) and the Sunday nearest January 20 (January 18).

Zoning and Split Seasons: Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington may select hunting seasons by zones.

Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington may split their seasons into two segments.

Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming may split their seasons into three segments.

Colorado River Zone, California: Seasons and limits shall be the same as seasons and limits selected in the adjacent portion of Arizona (South Zone).

Geese

Season Lengths, Outside Dates, and Limits: Except as subsequently noted, 100-day seasons may be selected, with outside dates between the Saturday nearest October 1 (October 4), and the Sunday nearest January 20 (January 18), and the basic daily bag limits are 3 light geese and 4 dark geese, except in California, Oregon, and Washington, where the dark goose bag limit does not include brant.

Split Seasons: Unless otherwise specified, seasons for geese may be split into up to 3 segments. Three-way split seasons for Canada geese and white-fronted geese require Pacific Flyway Council and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service approval and a 3-year evaluation, by each participating State.

Brant Season - A 16-consecutive-day season may be selected in Oregon and Washington, and a 30-consecutive day season may be selected in California. In these States, the daily bag limit is 2

brant and is in addition to dark goose limits.

Closures: There will be no open season on Aleutian Canada geese in the Pacific Flyway. The States of California, Oregon, and Washington must include a statement on the closure for that subspecies in their respective regulations leaflet. Emergency closures may be invoked for all Canada geese should Aleutian Canada goose distribution patterns or other circumstances justify such actions.

Arizona: The daily bag limit for dark geese is 2.

California

Northeastern Zone - White-fronted geese and cackling Canada geese may be taken only during the first 23 days of the goose season. The daily bag limit is 3 geese and may include no more than 2 dark geese; including not more than 1 cackling Canada goose.

Colorado River Zone - The seasons and limits must be the same as those selected in the adjacent portion of Arizona (South Zone).

Southern Zone - The daily bag and possession limits for dark geese is 2 geese, including not more than 1 cackling Canada goose.

Balance-of-the-State Zone - A 79-day season may be selected. Limits may not include more than 3 geese per day and 6 in possession, of which not more than 2 daily and 4 in possession may be white-fronted geese and not more than 1 daily or 2 in possession may be cackling Canada geese.

Three areas in the Balance-of-the-State Zone are restricted in the hunting of certain geese:

(1) In the Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt, there will be no open season for Canada geese.

(2) In the Sacramento Valley Area, the season on white-fronted geese must end on or before December 14, and, except in the Western Canada Goose Hunt Area, there will be no open season for Canada geese.

(3) In the San Joaquin Valley Area, the hunting season for Canada geese will close no later than November 23.

Colorado: The daily bag limit for dark geese is 2 geese.

Idaho

Northern Unit - The daily bag limit is 4 geese, including 4 dark geese, but not more than 3 light geese.

Southwest Unit and Southeastern Unit - The daily bag limit on dark geese is 4.

Montana

West of Divide Zone and East of Divide Zone - The daily bag limit on dark geese is 4.

Nevada

Lincoln and Clark County Zone - The daily bag limit of dark geese is 2.

New Mexico: The daily bag limit for dark geese is 3.

Oregon: Except as subsequently noted, the dark goose limit is 4, including not more than 1 cackling Canada goose.

Harney, Lake, Klamath, and Malheur Counties Zone - The season length may be 100 days. The dark goose limit is 4, including not more than 2 white-fronted geese and 1 cackling Canada goose.

Western Zone - In the Special Canada Goose Management Area, except for designated areas, there shall be no open season on Canada geese. In the designated areas, individual quotas shall be established which collectively shall not exceed 165 dusky Canada geese. See section on quota zones. In those designated areas, the daily bag limit of dark geese is 3 and may include 3 cackling Canada geese.

Utah: The daily bag limit for dark geese is 2 geese.

Washington: The daily bag limit is 4 geese, including 4 dark geese but not more than 3 light geese.

West Zone - In the Lower Columbia River Special Goose Management Area, except for designated areas, there shall be no open season on Canada geese. In the designated areas, individual quotas shall be established which collectively shall not exceed 85 dusky Canada geese. See section on quota zones. In this area, the daily bag limit of dark geese is 3 and may include 3 cackling Canada geese.

Wyoming: The daily bag limit is 4 dark geese.

Quota Zones: Seasons on Canada geese must end upon attainment of individual quotas of dusky Canada geese allotted to the designated areas of Oregon and Washington. The September Canada goose season, the regular goose season, any special late Canada goose season, and any extended falconry season, combined, must not exceed 107 days and the established quota of dusky Canada geese must not be exceeded.

Hunting of Canada geese in those designated areas shall only be by hunters possessing a State-issued permit authorizing them to do so. In a Service-approved investigation, the State must obtain quantitative information on hunter compliance of those regulations aimed at reducing the take of dusky Canada geese and eliminating the take of Aleutian Canada geese. The daily bag limit of Canada geese may not include more than 3 cackling Canada geese.

In the designated areas of the Washington Quota Zone, a special late Canada goose may be held between January 24 and March 10. The daily bag limit may not include Aleutian Canada geese. In the Special Canada Goose Management Area of Oregon, the

framework closing date is extended the Sunday closest to March 1.

Swans

In designated areas of Utah, Nevada, and the Pacific Flyway portion of Montana, an open season for taking a limited number of swans may be selected. Permits will be issued by States and will authorize each permittee to take no more than 1 swan per season. The season may open no earlier than the Saturday nearest October 1 (October 4). The States must implement a harvest-monitoring program to measure the species composition of the swan harvest. In Utah and Nevada, the harvest-monitoring program must require that all harvested swans or their species-determinant parts be examined by either State or Federal biologists for the purpose of species classification. All States should use appropriate measures to maximize hunter compliance in providing bagged swans for examination or, in the case of Montana, reporting bill-measurement and color information. All States must provide to the Service by June 30, 1998, a report covering harvest, hunter participation, reporting compliance, and monitoring of swan populations in the designated hunt areas. These seasons will be subject to the following conditions:

In Utah, no more than 2,750 permits may be issued. The season must end no later than the first Sunday in December (December 7) or upon attainment of 15 trumpeter swans in the harvest, whichever occurs earliest.

In Nevada, no more than 650 permits may be issued. The season must end no later than the Sunday following January 1 (January 4) or upon attainment of 5 trumpeter swans in the harvest, whichever occurs earliest.

In Montana, no more than 500 permits may be issued. The season must end no later than December 1.

Tundra Swans

In Central Flyway portion of Montana, and in North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Virginia, an open season for taking a limited number of tundra swans may be selected. Permits will be issued by the States and will authorize each permittee to take no more than 1 tundra swan per season. The States must obtain harvest and hunter participation data. These seasons will be subject to the following conditions:

In the Atlantic Flyway

—The season will be experimental.

—The season may be 90 days, from October 1 to January 31.

—In North Carolina, no more than 5,000 permits may be issued.

—In Virginia, no more than 600 permits may be issued.

In the Central Flyway

—The season may be 107 days and must occur during the light goose season.

—In the Central Flyway portion of Montana, no more than 500 permits may be issued.

—In North Dakota, no more than 2,000 permits may be issued.

—In South Dakota, no more than 1,500 permits may be issued.

Area, Unit and Zone Descriptions

Ducks (Including Mergansers) and Coots

Atlantic Flyway

Connecticut

North Zone: That portion of the State north of I-95.

South Zone: Remainder of the State.

Maine

North Zone: That portion north of the line extending east along Maine State Highway 110 from the New Hampshire and Maine border to the intersection of Maine State Highway 11 in Newfield; then north and east along Route 11 to the intersection of U.S. Route 202 in Auburn; then north and east on Route 202 to the intersection of Interstate Highway 95 in Augusta; then north and east along I-95 to Route 15 in Bangor; then east along Route 15 to Route 9; then east along Route 9 to Stony Brook in Baileyville; then east along Stony Brook to the United States border.

South Zone: Remainder of the State.

Massachusetts

Western Zone: That portion of the State west of a line extending south from the Vermont border on I-91 to MA 9, west on MA 9 to MA 10, south on MA 10 to U.S. 202, south on U.S. 202 to the Connecticut border.

Central Zone: That portion of the State east of the Berkshire Zone and west of a line extending south from the New Hampshire border on I-95 to U.S. 1, south on U.S. 1 to I-93, south on I-93 to MA 3, south on MA 3 to U.S. 6, west on U.S. 6 to MA 28, west on MA 28 to I-195, west to the Rhode Island border; except the waters, and the lands 150 yards inland from the high-water mark, of the Assonet River upstream to the MA 24 bridge, and the Taunton River upstream to the Center St.-Elm St. bridge shall be in the Coastal Zone.

Coastal Zone: That portion of Massachusetts east and south of the Central Zone.

New Hampshire

Coastal Zone: That portion of the State east of a line extending west from Maine border in Rollinsford on NH 4 to the city of Dover, south to NH 108, south along NH 108 through Madbury,

Durham, and Newmarket to NH 85 in Newfields, south to NH 101 in Exeter, east to NH 51 (Exeter-Hampton Expressway), east to I-95 (New Hampshire Turnpike) in Hampton, and south along I-95 to the Massachusetts border.

Inland Zone: That portion of the State north and west of the above boundary.

New Jersey

Coastal Zone: That portion of the State seaward of a line beginning at the New York border in Raritan Bay and extending west along the New York border to NJ 440 at Perth Amboy; west on NJ 440 to the Garden State Parkway; south on the Garden State Parkway to the shoreline at Cape May and continuing to the Delaware border in Delaware Bay.

North Zone: That portion of the State west of the Coastal Zone and north of a line extending west from the Garden State Parkway on NJ 70 to the New Jersey Turnpike, north on the turnpike to U.S. 206, north on U.S. 206 to U.S. 1 at Trenton, west on U.S. 1 to the Pennsylvania border in the Delaware River.

South Zone: That portion of the State not within the North Zone or the Coastal Zone.

New York

Lake Champlain Zone: The U.S. portion of Lake Champlain and that area east and north of a line extending along NY 9B from the Canadian border to U.S. 9, south along U.S. 9 to NY 22 south of Keesville; south along NY 22 to the west shore of South Bay, along and around the shoreline of South Bay to NY 22 on the east shore of South Bay; southeast along NY 22 to U.S. 4, northeast along U.S. 4 to the Vermont border.

Long Island Zone: That area consisting of Nassau County, Suffolk County, that area of Westchester County southeast of I-95, and their tidal waters.

Western Zone: That area west of a line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to I-81, and south along I-81 to the Pennsylvania border.

Northeastern Zone: That area north of a line extending from Lake Ontario east along the north shore of the Salmon River to I-81, south along I-81 to NY 49, east along NY 49 to NY 365, east along NY 365 to NY 28, east along NY 28 to NY 29, east along NY 29 to I-87, north along I-87 to U.S. 9 (at Exit 20), north along U.S. 9 to NY 149, east along NY 149 to U.S. 4, north along U.S. 4 to the Vermont border, exclusive of the Lake Champlain Zone.

Southeastern Zone: The remaining portion of New York.

Pennsylvania

Lake Erie Zone: The Lake Erie waters of Pennsylvania and a shoreline margin along Lake Erie from New York on the east to Ohio on the west extending 150 yards inland, but including all of Presque Isle Peninsula.

Northwest Zone: The area bounded on the north by the Lake Erie Zone and including all of Erie and Crawford Counties and those portions of Mercer and Venango Counties north of I-80.

North Zone: That portion of the State east of the Northwest Zone and north of a line extending east on I-80 to U.S. 220, Route 220 to I-180, I-180 to I-80, and I-80 to the Delaware River.

South Zone: The remaining portion of Pennsylvania.

Vermont

Lake Champlain Zone: The U.S. portion of Lake Champlain and that area north and west of the line extending from the New York border along U.S. 4 to VT 22A at Fair Haven; VT 22A to U.S. 7 at Vergennes; U.S. 7 to the Canadian border.

Interior Zone: The remaining portion of Vermont.

West Virginia

Zone 1 : That portion outside the boundaries in Zone 2.

Zone 2 (Allegheny Mountain Upland): That area bounded by a line extending south along U.S. 220 through Keyser to U.S. 50; U.S. 50 to WV 93; WV 93 south to WV 42; WV 42 south to Petersburg; WV 28 south to Minnehaha Springs; WV 39 west to U.S. 219; U.S. 219 south to I-64; I-64 west to U.S. 60; U.S. 60 west to U.S. 19; U.S. 19 north to I-79, I-79 north to U.S. 48; U.S. 48 east to the Maryland border; and along the border to the point of beginning.

Mississippi Flyway

Alabama

South Zone: Mobile and Baldwin Counties.

North Zone: The remainder of Alabama.

Illinois

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the Iowa border along Illinois Highway 92 to Interstate Highway 280, east along I-280 to I-80, then east along I-80 to the Indiana border.

Central Zone: That portion of the State south of the North Zone to a line extending east from the Missouri border along the Modoc Ferry route to Modoc Ferry Road, east along Modoc Ferry Road to Modoc Road, northeasterly along Modoc Road and St. Leo's Road to Illinois Highway 3, north along Illinois 3 to Illinois 159, north along Illinois 159 to Illinois 161, east along Illinois 161 to Illinois 4, north along Illinois 4 to Interstate Highway 70, east along I-70 to

the Bond County line, north and east along the Bond County line to Fayette County, north and east along the Fayette County line to Effingham County, east and south along the Effingham County line to I-70, then east along I-70 to the Indiana border.

South Zone: The remainder of Illinois.

Indiana

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the Illinois border along State Road 18 to U.S. Highway 31, north along U.S. 31 to U.S. 24, east along U.S. 24 to Huntington, then southeast along U.S. 224 to the Ohio border.

Ohio River Zone: That portion of the State south of a line extending east from the Illinois border along Interstate Highway 64 to New Albany, east along State Road 62 to State 56, east along State 56 to Vevay, east and north on State 156 along the Ohio River to North Landing, north along State 56 to U.S. Highway 50, then northeast along U.S. 50 to the Ohio border.

South Zone: That portion of the State between the North and Ohio River Zone boundaries.

Iowa

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the Nebraska border along State Highway 175 to State 37, southeast along State 37 to U.S. Highway 59, south along U.S. 59 to Interstate Highway 80, then east along I-80 to the Illinois border.

South Zone: The remainder of Iowa.

Kentucky

West Zone: All counties west of and including Butler, Daviess, Ohio, Simpson, and Warren Counties.

East Zone: The remainder of Kentucky.

Louisiana

West Zone: That portion of the State west of a line extending south from the Arkansas border along Louisiana Highway 3 to Bossier City, east along Interstate Highway 20 to Minden, south along Louisiana 7 to Ringgold, east along Louisiana 4 to Jonesboro, south along U.S. Highway 167 to Lafayette, southeast along U.S. 90 to Houma, then south along the Houma Navigation Channel to the Gulf of Mexico through Cat Island Pass.

East Zone: The remainder of Louisiana.

Catahoula Lake Area: All of Catahoula Lake, including those portions known locally as Round Prairie, Catfish Prairie, and Frazier's Arm. See State regulations for additional information.

Michigan

North Zone: The Upper Peninsula.

Middle Zone: That portion of the Lower Peninsula north of a line beginning at the Wisconsin border in

Lake Michigan due west of the mouth of Stony Creek in Oceana County; then due east to, and easterly and southerly along the south shore of, Stony Creek to Scenic Drive, easterly and southerly along Scenic Drive to Stony Lake Road, easterly along Stony Lake and Garfield Roads to Michigan Highway 20, east along Michigan 20 to U.S. Highway 10 Business Route (BR) in the city of Midland, east along U.S. 10 BR to U.S. 10, east along U.S. 10 to Interstate Highway 75/U.S. Highway 23, north along I-75/U.S. 23 to the U.S. 23 exit at Standish, east along U.S. 23 to Shore Road in Arenac County, east along Shore Road to the tip of Point Lookout, then on a line directly east 10 miles into Saginaw Bay, and from that point on a line directly northeast to the Canada border.

South Zone: The remainder of Michigan.

Mississippi

Zone 1: Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties.

Zone 2: The remainder of Mississippi.

Missouri

North Zone: That portion of Missouri north of a line running west from the Illinois border along Interstate Highway 70 to U.S. Highway 54, south along U.S. 54 to U.S. 50, then west along U.S. 50 to the Kansas border.

South Zone: That portion of Missouri south of a line running west from the Illinois border along Missouri Highway 34 to Interstate Highway 55; south along I-55 to U.S. Highway 62, west along U.S. 62 to Missouri 53, north along Missouri 53 to Missouri 51, north along Missouri 51 to U.S. 60, west along U.S. 60 to Missouri 21, north along Missouri 21 to Missouri 72, west along Missouri 72 to Missouri 32, west along Missouri 32 to U.S. 65, north along U.S. 65 to U.S. 54, west along U.S. 54 to Missouri 32, south along Missouri 32 to Missouri 97, south along Missouri 97 to Dade County NN, west along Dade County NN to Missouri 37, west along Missouri 37 to Jasper County N, west along Jasper County N to Jasper County M, west along Jasper County M to the Kansas border.

Middle Zone: The remainder of Missouri.

Ohio

North Zone: The Counties of Darke, Miami, Clark, Champaign, Union, Delaware, Licking (excluding the Buckeye Lake Area), Muskingum, Guernsey, Harrison and Jefferson and all counties north thereof.

Pymatuning Area: Pymatuning Reservoir and that part of Ohio bounded on the north by County Road 306 (known as Woodward Road), on the west by Pymatuning Lake Road, and on the south by U.S. Highway 322.

Ohio River Zone: The Counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Scioto, Lawrence, Gallia and Meigs.

South Zone: That portion of the State between the North and Ohio River Zone boundaries, including the Buckeye Lake Area in Licking County bounded on the west by State Highway 37, on the north by U.S. Highway 40, and on the east by State 13.

Tennessee

Reelfoot Zone: All or portions of Lake and Obion Counties.

State Zone: The remainder of Tennessee.

Wisconsin

North Zone: That portion of the State north of a line extending east from the Minnesota border along State Highway 77 to State 27, south along State 27 and 77 to U.S. Highway 63, and continuing south along State 27 to Sawyer County Road B, south and east along County B to State 70, southwest along State 70 to State 27, south along State 27 to State 64, west along State 64/27 and south along State 27 to U.S. 12, south and east on State 27/U.S. 12 to U.S. 10, east on U.S. 10 to State 310, east along State 310 to State 42, north along State 42 to State 147, north along State 147 to State 163, north along State 163 to Kewaunee County Trunk A, north along County Trunk A to State 57, north along State 57 to the Kewaunee/Door County Line, west along the Kewaunee/Door County Line to the Door/Brown County Line, west along the Door/Brown County Line to the Door/Oconto/Brown County Line, northeast along the Door/Oconto County Line to the Marinette/Door County Line, northeast along the Marinette/Door County Line to the Michigan border.

South Zone: The remainder of Wisconsin.

Central Flyway

Kansas

High Plains Zone: That portion of the State west of U.S. 283.

Low Plains Early Zone: That portion of the State east of the High Plains Zone and west of a line extending south from the Nebraska border along KS 28 to U.S. 36, east along U.S. 36 to KS 199, south along KS 199 to Republic County Road 563, south along Republic County Road 563 to KS 148, east along KS 148 to Republic County Road 138, south along Republic County Road 138 to Cloud County Road 765, south along Cloud County Road 765 to KS 9, west along KS 9 to U.S. 24, west along U.S. 24 to U.S. 281, north along U.S. 281 to U.S. 36, west along U.S. 36 to U.S. 183, south along U.S. 183 to U.S. 24, west along U.S. 24 to KS 18, southeast along KS 18 to U.S. 183, south along U.S. 183 to KS 4, east along KS 4 to I-135, south along

I-135 to KS 61, southwest along KS 61 to KS 96, northwest on KS 96 to U.S. 56, west along U.S. 56 to U.S. 281, south along U.S. 281 to U.S. 54, then west along U.S. 54 to U.S. 283.

Low Plains Late Zone: The remainder of Kansas.

Montana (Central Flyway Portion)

Zone 1: The Counties of Blaine, Carbon, Carter, Daniels, Dawson, Fallon, Fergus, Garfield, Golden Valley, Judith Basin, McCone, Musselshell, Petroleum, Phillips, Powder River, Richland, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Stillwater, Sweet Grass, Valley, Wheatland, Wibaux, and Yellowstone.

Zone 2: The remainder of Montana.

Nebraska

High Plains Zone: That portion of the State west of Highways U.S. 183 and U.S. 20 from the South Dakota border to Ainsworth, NE 7 and NE 91 to Dunning, NE 2 to Merna, NE 92 to Arnold, NE 40 and NE 47 through Gothenburg to NE 23, NE 23 to Elwood, and U.S. 283 to the Kansas border.

Low Plains Zone 1: That portion of the State east of the High Plains Zone and north and east of a line extending from the South Dakota border along NE 26E Spur to U.S. 20, west on U.S. 20 to NE 12, west on NE 12 to the Knox/Keya Paha County line, south along the county line to the Niobrara River and along the Niobrara River to U.S. 183 (the High Plains Zone line). Where the Niobrara River forms the boundary, both banks will be in Zone 1.

Low Plains Zone 2: That portion of the State east of the High Plains Zone and bounded by designated highways and political boundaries starting on U.S. 73 at the Kansas border, north to NE 67, north to U.S. 75, north to NE 2, west to NE 43, north to U.S. 34, east to NE 63; north and west to U.S. 77; north to NE 92; west to U.S. 81; south to NE 66; west to NE 14; south to U.S. 34; west to NE 2; south to I-80; west to Hamilton/Hall County line (Gunbarrel Road), south to Giltner Road; west to U.S. 34; west to U.S. 136; east on U.S. 136 to NE 10; south to the State line; west to U.S. 283; north to NE 23; west to NE 47; north to U.S. 30; east to NE 14; north to NE 52; northeasterly to NE 91; west to U.S. 281, north to NE 91 in Wheeler County, west to U.S. 183; north to northerly boundary of Loup County; east along the north boundaries of Loup, Garfield, and Wheeler County; south along the east Wheeler County line to NE 70; east on NE 70 from Wheeler County to NE 14; south to NE 39; southeast to NE 22; east to U.S. 81; southeast to U.S. 30; east along U.S. 30 to U.S. 75, north along U.S. 75 to the Washington/Burt County line; then east along the county line to the Iowa border.

Low Plains Zone 3: The area east of the High Plains Zone, excluding Low Plains Zone 1, north of Low Plains Zone 2.

Low Plains Zone 4: The area east of the High Plains Zone and south of Zone 2.

New Mexico (Central Flyway Portion)

North Zone: That portion of the State north of I-40 and U.S. 54.

South Zone: The remainder of New Mexico.

North Dakota

High Plains Unit: That portion of the State south and west of a line from the South Dakota border along U.S. 83 and I-94 to ND 41, north to U.S. 2, west to the Williams/Divide County line, then north along the County line to the Canadian border.

Low Plains: The remainder of North Dakota.

Oklahoma

High Plains Zone: The Counties of Beaver, Cimarron, and Texas.

Low Plains Zone 1: That portion of the State east of the High Plains Zone and north of a line extending east from the Texas border along OK 33 to OK 47, east along OK 47 to U.S. 183, south along U.S. 183 to I-40, east along I-40 to U.S. 177, north along U.S. 177 to OK 33, west along OK 33 to I-35, north along I-35 to U.S. 60, west along U.S. 60 to U.S. 64, west along U.S. 64 to OK 132, then north along OK 132 to the Kansas border.

Low Plains Zone 2: The remainder of Oklahoma.

South Dakota

High Plains Unit: That portion of the State west of a line beginning at the North Dakota border and extending south along U.S. 83 to U.S. 14, east along U.S. 14 to Blunt-Canning Road in Blunt, south along Blunt-Canning Road to SD 34, east to SD 47, south to I-90, east to SD 47, south to SD 49, south to Colome and then continuing south on U.S. 183 to the Nebraska border.

North Zone: That portion of northeastern South Dakota east of the High Plains Unit and north of a line extending east along US 212 to SD 15, then north along SD 15 to Big Stone Lake at the Minnesota border.

South Zone: That portion of Gregory County east of SD 47, Charles Mix County south of SD 44 to the Douglas County line, south on SD 50 to Geddes, east on the Geddes Hwy. to U.S. 281, south on U.S. 281 and U.S. 18 to SD 50, south and east on SD 50 to Bon Homme County line, the Counties of Bon Homme, Yankton, and Clay south of SD 50, and Union County south and west of SD 50 and I-29.

Middle Zone: The remainder of South Dakota.

Texas

High Plains Zone: That portion of the State west of a line extending south from the Oklahoma border along U.S. 183 to Vernon, south along U.S. 283 to Albany, south along TX 6 to TX 351 to Abilene, south along U.S. 277 to Del Rio, then south along the Del Rio International Toll Bridge access road to the Mexico border.

Low Plains North Zone: That portion of northeastern Texas east of the High Plains Zone and north of a line beginning at the International Toll Bridge south of Del Rio, then extending east on U.S. 90 to San Antonio, then continuing east on I-10 to Louisiana border at Orange, Texas.

Low Plains South Zone: The remainder of Texas.

Wyoming (Central Flyway portion)

Zone 1: The Counties of Converse, Goshen, Hot Springs, Natrona, Platte, Washakie, and that portion of Park County south of T58N and not within the boundary of the Shoshone National Forest.

Zone 2: The remainder of Wyoming.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona—Game Management Units (GMU) as follows:

South Zone: Those portions of GMUs 6 and 8 in Yavapai County, and GMUs 10 and 12B-45.

North Zone: GMUs 1-5, those portions of GMUs 6 and 8 within Coconino County, and GMUs 7, 9, 12A.

California

Northeastern Zone: That portion of the State east and north of a line beginning at the Oregon border; south and west along the Klamath River to the mouth of Shovel Creek; south along Shovel Creek to Forest Service Road 46N10; south and east along FS 46N10 to FS 45N22; west and south along FS 45N22 to U.S. 97 at Grass Lake Summit; south and west along U.S. 97 to I-5 at the town of Weed; south along I-5 to CA 89; east and south along CA 89 to the junction with CA 49; east and north on CA 49 to CA 70; east on CA 70 to U.S. 395; south and east on U.S. 395 to the Nevada border.

Colorado River Zone: Those portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties east of a line extending from the Nevada border south along U.S. 95 to Vidal Junction; south on a road known as "Aqueduct Road" in San Bernardino County through the town of Rice to the San Bernardino-Riverside County line; south on a road known in Riverside County as the "Desert Center to Rice Road" to the town of Desert Center; east 31 miles on I-10 to the Wiley Well Road; south on this road to Wiley Well; southeast along

the Army-Milpitas Road to the Blythe, Brawley, Davis Lake intersections; south on the Blythe-Brawley paved road to the Ogilby and Tumco Mine Road; south on this road to U.S. 80; east seven miles on U.S. 80 to the Andrade-Algodones Road; south on this paved road to the Mexican border at Algodones, Mexico.

Southern Zone: That portion of southern California (but excluding the Colorado River Zone) south and east of a line extending from the Pacific Ocean east along the Santa Maria River to CA 166 near the City of Santa Maria; east on CA 166 to CA 99; south on CA 99 to the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains at Tejon Pass; east and north along the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains to CA 178 at Walker Pass; east on CA 178 to U.S. 395 at the town of Inyokern; south on U.S. 395 to CA 58; east on CA 58 to I-15; east on I-15 to CA 127; north on CA 127 to the Nevada border.

Southern San Joaquin Valley Temporary Zone: All of Kings and Tulare Counties and that portion of Kern County north of the Southern Zone.

Balance-of-the-State Zone: The remainder of California not included in the Northeastern, Southern, and Colorado River Zones, and the Southern San Joaquin Valley Temporary Zone.

Idaho

Zone 1: Includes all lands and waters within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, including private inholdings; Bannock County; Bingham County, except that portion within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and Power County east of ID 37 and ID 39.

Zone 2: Includes the following Counties or portions of Counties: Adams; Bear Lake; Benewah; Bingham within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; those portions of Blaine west of ID 75, south and east of U.S. 93, and between ID 75 and U.S. 93 north of U.S. 20 outside the Silver Creek drainage; Bonner; Bonneville; Boundary; Butte; Camas; Caribou except the Fort Hall Indian Reservation; Cassia within the Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge; Clark; Clearwater; Custer; Elmore within the Camas Creek drainage; Franklin; Fremont; Idaho; Jefferson; Kootenai; Latah; Lemhi; Lewis; Madison; Nez Perce; Oneida; Power within the Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge; Shoshone; Teton; and Valley Counties.

Zone 3: Includes the following Counties or portions of Counties: Ada; Blaine between ID 75 and U.S. 93 south of U.S. 20 and that additional area between ID 75 and U.S. 93 north of U.S. 20 within the Silver Creek drainage; Boise; Canyon; Cassia except within the Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge; Elmore except the Camas Creek

drainage; Gem; Gooding; Jerome; Lincoln; Minidoka; Owyhee; Payette; Power west of ID 37 and ID 39 except that portion within the Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge; Twin Falls; and Washington Counties.

Nevada

Lincoln and Clark County Zone: All of Clark and Lincoln Counties.

Remainder-of-the-State Zone: The remainder of Nevada.

Oregon

Zone 1: Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Lane, Douglas, Coos, Curry, Josephine, Jackson, Linn, Benton, Polk, Marion, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, Multnomah, Clackamas, Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow and Umatilla Counties.

Columbia Basin Mallard Management Unit: Gilliam, Morrow, and Umatilla Counties.

Zone 2: The remainder of the State.

Utah

Zone 1: All of Box Elder, Cache, Daggett, Davis, Duchesne, Morgan, Rich, Salt Lake, Summit, Uintah, Utah, Wasatch, and Weber Counties and that part of Toole County north of I-80.

Zone 2: The remainder of Utah.

Washington

East Zone: All areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County.

Columbia Basin Mallard Management Unit: Same as East Zone.

West Zone: All areas to the west of the East Zone.

Geese

Atlantic Flyway

Connecticut

Same zones as for ducks.

Maryland

Special Regular and Late Seasons for Canada Geese: Allegheny, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Washington counties and the portion of Montgomery County south of Interstate 270 and west of Interstate 495 to the Potomac River.

Massachusetts

Special Area for Canada Geese: Central Zone (same as for ducks) and that portion of the Coastal Zone that lies north of route 139 from Green Harbor.

New Hampshire

Same zones as for ducks.

New Jersey

Special Area for Canada Geese: North - that portion of the State within a continuous line that runs east along the New York State boundary line to the Hudson River; then south along the New York State boundary to its intersection with Route 440 at Perth Amboy; then west on Route 440 to its intersection with Route 287; then west along Route 287 to its intersection with

Route 206 in Bedminster (Exit 18); then north along Route 206 to its intersection with Route 94; then west along Route 94 to the tollbridge in Columbia; then north along the Pennsylvania State boundary in the Delaware River to the beginning point.

South - that portion of the State within a continuous line that runs west from the Atlantic Ocean at Ship Bottom along Route 72 to the Garden State Parkway; then south along the Garden State Parkway to Route 9; then south along Route 9 to Route 542; then west along Route 542 to the Mullica River (at Pleasant Mills); then north (upstream) along the Mullica River to Route 206; then south along Route 206 to Route 536; then west along Route 536 to Route 322; then west along Route 322 to Route 55; then south along Route 55 to Route 553 (Buck Road); then south along Route 553 to Route 40; then east along Route 40 to route 55; then south along Route 55 to Route 552 (Sherman Avenue); then west along Route 552 to Carmel Road; then south along Carmel Road to Route 49; then south along Route 49 to Route 50; then east along Route 50 to Route 9; then south along Route 9 to Route 625 (Sea Isle City Boulevard); then east along Route 625 to the Atlantic Ocean; then north to the beginning point.

New York

Special Late Season Area for Canada Geese: that area of Chemung County lying east of a continuous line extending south along State Route 13 from the Schuyler County line to State Route 17 and then south along Route 17 to the New York-Pennsylvania boundary; all of Tioga and Broome Counties; that area of Delaware, Sullivan, and Orange Counties lying southwest of a continuous line extending east along State Route 17 from the Broome County line to U.S. Route 209 at Wurtsboro and then south along Route 209 to the New York-Pennsylvania boundary at Port Jervis, excluding areas on or within 50 yards of the Delaware River between the confluence of the West Branch and East Branch below Hancock and the mouth of the Shingle Kill (3 miles upstream from Port Jervis); that area of Orange, Rockland, Dutchess, Putnam and Westchester Counties lying southeast of a continuous line extending north along Route 17 from the New York-New Jersey boundary at Suffern to Interstate Route 87, then north along Route 87 to Interstate Route 84, then east along Route 84 to the northern boundary of Putnam County, then east along that boundary to the New York-Connecticut boundary; that area of Nassau and Suffolk Counties lying north of State Route 25A and west of a continuous line

extending northward from State Route 25A along Randall Road (near Shoreham) to North Country Road, then east to Sound Road and then north to Long Island Sound and then due north to the New York-Connecticut boundary.

Regular Season Area in Southwest for Canada Geese: all of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautaugua Counties; that area of Erie, Wyoming and Niagara Counties lying south and west of a continuous line extending from the Rainbow Bridge below Niagara Falls, north along the Robert Moses Parkway to US Route 62A, then east along Route 62A to US Route 62, then southeast along US Route 62 to Interstate Route 290, then south along Route 290 to Exit 50 of the NYS Thruway, then east along the Thruway to Exit 49, then south along NYS Route 78 to State Route 20 in Depew, then east along Route 20 to State Route 77 in Darien Center, then south along Route 77 to Java Center, then south along State Route 98 to the Cattaraugus County line; and that area of Steuben and Chemung Counties lying south of State Route 17.

North Carolina

Regular Season for Canada Geese: Statewide, except for Northampton County and the Northeast Hunt Unit - Counties of Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington.

Pennsylvania

Erie, Mercer, and Butler Counties: All of Erie, Mercer, and Butler Counties.

Regular Season Area for Canada Geese: Area from New York State line west of U.S. Route 220 to intersection of I-180, west of I-180 to intersection of SR 147, west of SR 147 to intersection of U.S. Route 322, west of U.S. Route 322 to intersection of I-81, west of I-81 to intersection of I-83, west of I-83 to I-283, west of I-283 to SR 441, west of SR 441 to U.S. Route 30, west of U.S. Route 30 to I-83, west of I-83 to Maryland State line, except for the Counties of Erie, Mercer, Butler, and Crawford.

Special Late Season Area for Canada Geese: Same as Regular Season Area and the area from New York State line east of U.S. Route 220 to intersection of I-180, east of I-180 to intersection of SR 147, east of SR 147 to intersection of U.S. Route 322, east of Route 322 to intersection of I-81, north of I-81 to intersection of I-80, north of I-80 to New Jersey State line.

Rhode Island

Special Area for Canada Geese: Kent and Providence Counties and portions of the towns of Exeter and North Kingston within Washington County (see State regulations for detailed descriptions).

South Carolina

Canada Goose Area: Statewide except for Clarendon County and that portion of Lake Marion in Orangeburg County and Berkeley County.

Virginia

Regular and Special Late Season Area for Canada Geese: All areas west of I-95.

Back Bay Area—Defined for white geese as the waters of Back Bay and its tributaries and the marshes adjacent thereto, and on the land and marshes between Back Bay and the Atlantic Ocean from Sandbridge to the North Carolina line, and on and along the shore of North Landing River and the marshes adjacent thereto, and on and along the shores of Binson Inlet Lake (formerly known as Lake Tecumseh) and Red Wing Lake and the marshes adjacent thereto.

West Virginia

Same zones as for ducks.

Mississippi Flyway

Alabama

Same zones as for ducks, but in addition:

SJBP Zone: That portion of Morgan County east of U.S. Highway 31, north of State Highway 36, and west of U.S. 231; that portion of Limestone County south of U.S. 72; and that portion of Madison County south of Swancott Road and west of Triana Road.

Arkansas

East Zone: Arkansas, Ashley, Chicot, Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Drew, Greene, Independence, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lee, Lincoln, Lonoke, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Poinsett, Prairie, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Francis, White, and Woodruff Counties.

West Zone: Baxter, Benton, Boone, Carroll, Cleburne, Conway, Crawford, Faulkner, Franklin, Fulton, Izard, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Newton, Pope, Searcy, Sharp, Stone, Van Buren, and Washington Counties, and those portions of Logan, Perry, Sebastian, and Yell Counties lying north of a line extending east from the Oklahoma border along State Highway 10 to Perry, south on State 9 to State 60, then east on State 60 to the Faulkner County line.

Illinois

Same zones as for ducks, but in addition:

North Zone:

Northern Illinois Quota Zone: The Counties of McHenry, Lake, Kane, DuPage, and those portions of LaSalle and Will Counties north of Interstate Highway 80.

Central Zone:

Central Illinois Quota Zone: The Counties of Grundy, Woodford, Peoria, Knox, Fulton, Tazewell, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Pike, Calhoun, and Jersey, and

those portions of LaSalle and Will Counties south of Interstate Highway 80.

South Zone:

Southern Illinois Quota Zone: Alexander, Jackson, Union, and Williamson Counties.

Rend Lake Quota Zone: Franklin and Jefferson Counties.

Indiana

Same zones as for ducks, but in addition:

SJBP Zone: Jasper, LaGrange, LaPorte, Starke, and Steuben Counties, and that portion of the Jasper-Pulaski Fish and Wildlife Area in Pulaski County.

Iowa

Same zones as for ducks.

Kentucky

Western Zone: That portion of the State west of a line beginning at the Tennessee border at Fulton and extending north along the Purchase Parkway to Interstate Highway 24, east along I-24 to U.S. Highway 641, north along U.S. 641 to U.S. 60, northeast along U.S. 60 to the Henderson County line, then south, east, and northerly along the Henderson County line to the Indiana border.

Ballard Reporting Area: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the northwest city limits of Wickliffe in Ballard County and extending westward to the middle of the Mississippi River, north along the Mississippi River and along the low-water mark of the Ohio River on the Illinois shore to the Ballard-McCracken County line, south along the county line to Kentucky Highway 358, south along Kentucky 358 to U.S. Highway 60 at LaCenter; then southwest along U.S. 60 to the northeast city limits of Wickliffe.

Henderson-Union Reporting Area: Henderson County and that portion of Union County within the Western Zone.

Pennyroyal/Coalfield Zone: Butler, Daviess, Ohio, Simpson, and Warren Counties and all counties lying west to the boundary of the Western Goose Zone.

Michigan

Same zones as for ducks, but in addition:

South Zone

Tuscola/Huron Goose Management Unit (GMU): Those portions of Tuscola and Huron Counties bounded on the south by Michigan Highway 138 and Bay City Road, on the east by Colwood and Bay Port Roads, on the north by Kilmanagh Road and a line extending directly west off the end of Kilmanagh Road into Saginaw Bay to the west boundary, and on the west by the Tuscola-Bay County line and a line extending directly north off the end of the Tuscola-Bay County line into Saginaw Bay to the north boundary.

Allegan County GMU: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the junction of 136th Avenue and Interstate Highway 196 in Lake Town Township and extending easterly along 136th Avenue to Michigan Highway 40, southerly along Michigan 40 through the city of Allegan to 108th Avenue in Trowbridge Township, westerly along 108th Avenue to 46th Street, northerly 1/2 mile along 46th Street to 109th Avenue, westerly along 109th Avenue to I-196 in Casco Township, then northerly along I-196 to the point of beginning.

Saginaw County GMU: That portion of Saginaw County bounded by Michigan Highway 46 on the north; Michigan 52 on the west; Michigan 57 on the south; and Michigan 13 on the east.

Muskegon Wastewater GMU: That portion of Muskegon County within the boundaries of the Muskegon County wastewater system, east of the Muskegon State Game Area, in sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, and 32, T10N R14W, and sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, and 25, T10N R15W, as posted.

Special Canada Goose Seasons:

Southern Michigan GMU: That portion of the State, including the Great Lakes and interconnecting waterways and excluding the Allegan County GMU, south of a line beginning at the Ontario border at the Bluewater Bridge in the city of Port Huron and extending westerly and southerly along Interstate Highway 94 to I-69, westerly along I-69 to Michigan Highway 21, westerly along Michigan 21 to I-96, northerly along I-96 to I-196, westerly along I-196 to Lake Michigan Drive (M-45) in Grand Rapids, westerly along Lake Michigan Drive to the Lake Michigan shore, then directly west from the end of Lake Michigan Drive to the Wisconsin border.

Central Michigan GMU: That portion of the South Zone north of the Southern Michigan GMU, excluding the Tuscola/Huron GMU, Saginaw County GMU, and Muskegon Wastewater GMU.

Minnesota

West Zone: That portion of the state encompassed by a line beginning at the junction of State Trunk Highway (STH) 60 and the Iowa border, then north and east along STH 60 to U.S. Highway 71, north along U.S. 71 to Interstate Highway 94, then north and west along I-94 to the North Dakota border.

West Central Zone: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the intersection of State Trunk Highway (STH) 29 and U.S. Highway 212 and extending west along U.S. 212 to U.S. 59, south along U.S. 59 to STH 67, west along STH 67 to U.S. 75, north along U.S. 75 to County State Aid Highway

(CSAH) 30 in Lac qui Parle County, west along CSAH 30 to County Road 70 in Lac qui Parle County, west along County 70 to the western boundary of the State, north along the western boundary of the State to a point due south of the intersection of STH 7 and CSAH 7 in Big Stone County, and continuing due north to said intersection, then north along CSAH 7 to CSAH 6 in Big Stone County, east along CSAH 6 to CSAH 21 in Big Stone County, south along CSAH 21 to CSAH 10 in Big Stone County, east along CSAH 10 to CSAH 22 in Swift County, east along CSAH 22 to CSAH 5 in Swift County, south along CSAH 5 to U.S. 12, east along U.S. 12 to CSAH 17 in Swift County, south along CSAH 17 to CSAH 9 in Chippewa County, south along CSAH 9 to STH 40, east along STH 40 to STH 29, then south along STH 29 to the point of beginning.

Lac qui Parle Zone: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 212 and County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 27 in Lac qui Parle County and extending north along CSAH 27 to CSAH 20 in Lac qui Parle County, west along CSAH 20 to State Trunk Highway (STH) 40, north along STH 40 to STH 119, north along STH 119 to CSAH 34 in Lac qui Parle County, west along CSAH 34 to CSAH 19 in Lac qui Parle County, north and west along CSAH 19 to CSAH 38 in Lac qui Parle County, west along CSAH 38 to U.S. 75, north along U.S. 75 to STH 7, east along STH 7 to CSAH 6 in Swift County, east along CSAH 6 to County Road 65 in Swift County, south along County 65 to County 34 in Chippewa County, south along County 34 to CSAH 12 in Chippewa County, east along CSAH 12 to CSAH 9 in Chippewa County, south along CSAH 9 to STH 7, southeast along STH 7 to Montevideo and along the municipal boundary of Montevideo to U.S. 212; then west along U.S. 212 to the point of beginning.

Northwest Zone: That portion of the state encompassed by a line extending east from the North Dakota border along U.S. Highway 2 to State Trunk Highway (STH) 32, north along STH 32 to STH 92, east along STH 92 to County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 2 in Polk County, north along CSAH 2 to CSAH 27 in Pennington County, north along CSAH 27 to STH 1, east along STH 1 to CSAH 28 in Pennington County, north along CSAH 28 to CSAH 54 in Marshall County, north along CSAH 54 to CSAH 9 in Roseau County, north along CSAH 9 to STH 11, west along STH 11 to STH 310, and north along STH 310 to the Manitoba border.

Special Canada Goose Seasons:

Fergus Falls/Alexandria Zone: That area encompassed by a line beginning at

the intersection of State Trunk Highway (STH) 55 and STH 28 and extending east along STH 28 to County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 33 in Pope County, north along CSAH 33 to CSAH 3 in Douglas County, north along CSAH 3 to CSAH 69 in Otter Tail County, north along CSAH 69 to CSAH 46 in Otter Tail County, east along CSAH 46 to the eastern boundary of Otter Tail County, north along the east boundary of Otter Tail County to CSAH 40 in Otter Tail County, west along CSAH 40 to CSAH 75 in Otter Tail County, north along CSAH 75 to STH 210, west along STH 210 to STH 108, north along STH 108 to CSAH 1 in Otter Tail County, west along CSAH 1 to CSAH 14 in Otter Tail County, north along CSAH 14 to CSAH 44 in Otter Tail County, west along CSAH 44 to CSAH 35 in Otter Tail County, north along CSAH 35 to STH 108, west along STH 108 to CSAH 19 in Wilkin County, south along CSAH 19 to STH 55, then southeast along STH 55 to the point of beginning.

Missouri

Same zones as for ducks but in addition:

North Zone

Swan Lake Zone: That area bounded by U.S. Highway 36 on the north, Missouri Highway 5 on the east, Missouri 240 and U.S. 65 on the south, and U.S. 65 on the west.

Middle Zone

Schell-Osage Zone: That portion of the State encompassed by a line extending east from the Kansas border along U.S. Highway 54 to Missouri Highway 13, north along Missouri 13 to Missouri 7, west along Missouri 7 to U.S. 71, north along U.S. 71 to Missouri 2, then west along Missouri 2 to the Kansas border.

Ohio

Same zones as for ducks but in addition:

North Zone

Pymatuning Area: Pymatuning Reservoir and that part of Ohio bounded on the north by County Road 306 (known as Woodward Road), on the west by Pymatuning Lake Road, and on the south by U.S. Highway 322.

Lake Erie SJBZ Zone: That portion of the State encompassed by a line extending south from the Michigan border along Interstate Highway 75 to I-280, south along I-280 to I-80, and east along I-80 to the Pennsylvania border.

Tennessee

Southwest Zone: That portion of the State south of State Highways 20 and 104, and west of U.S. Highways 45 and 45W.

Northwest Zone: Lake, Obion and Weakley Counties and those portions of

Gibson and Dyer Counties not included in the Southwest Tennessee Zone.

Kentucky/Barkley Lakes Zone: That portion of the State bounded on the west by the eastern boundaries of the Northwest and Southwest Zones and on the east by State Highway 13 from the Alabama border to Clarksville and U.S. Highway 79 from Clarksville to the Kentucky border.

Wisconsin

Horicon Zone: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the intersection of State Highway 21 and the Fox River in Winnebago County and extending westerly along State 21 to the west boundary of Winnebago County, southerly along the west boundary of Winnebago County to the north boundary of Green Lake County, westerly along the north boundaries of Green Lake and Marquette Counties to State 22, southerly along State 22 to State 33, westerly along State 33 to U.S. Highway 16, westerly along U.S. 16 to Weyh Road, southerly along Weyh Road to County Highway O, southerly along County O to the west boundary of Section 31, southerly along the west boundary of Section 31 to the Sauk/Columbia County boundary, southerly along the Sauk/Columbia County boundary to State 33, easterly along State 33 to Interstate Highway 90/94, southerly along I-90/94 to State 60, easterly along State 60 to State 83, northerly along State 83 to State 175, northerly along State 175 to State 33, easterly along State 33 to U.S. Highway 45, northerly along U.S. 45 to the east shore of the Fond Du Lac River, northerly along the east shore of the Fond Du Lac River to Lake Winnebago, northerly along the western shoreline of Lake Winnebago to the Fox River, then westerly along the Fox River to State 21.

Collins Zone: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the intersection of Hilltop Road and Collins Marsh Road in Manitowoc County and extending westerly along Hilltop Road to Humpty Dumpty Road, southerly along Humpty Dumpty Road to Poplar Grove Road, easterly and southerly along Poplar Grove Road to County Highway JJ, southeasterly along County JJ to Collins Road, southerly along Collins Road to the Manitowoc River, southeasterly along the Manitowoc River to Quarry Road, northerly along Quarry Road to Einberger Road, northerly along Einberger Road to Moschel Road, westerly along Moschel Road to Collins Marsh Road, northerly along Collins Marsh Road to Hilltop Road.

Exterior Zone: That portion of the State not included in the Horicon or Collins Zones.

Mississippi River Subzone: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the intersection of the Burlington Northern Railway and the Illinois border in Grant County and extending northerly along the Burlington Northern Railway to the city limit of Prescott in Pierce County, then west along the Prescott city limit to the Minnesota border.

Rock Prairie Subzone: That area encompassed by a line beginning at the intersection of the Illinois border and Interstate Highway 90 and extending north along I-90 to County Highway A, east along County A to U.S. Highway 12, southeast along U.S. 12 to State Highway 50, west along State 50 to State 120, then south along 120 to the Illinois border.

Central Flyway

Colorado (Central Flyway Portion)

Northern Front Range Area: All lands in Adams, Boulder, Clear Creek, Denver, Gilpin, Jefferson, Larimer, and Weld Counties west of I-25 from the Wyoming border south to I-70; west on I-70 to the Continental Divide; north along the Continental Divide to the Jackson-Larimer County Line to the Wyoming border.

South Park/San Luis Valley Area: Alamosa, Chaffee, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Fremont, Lake, Park, Teller, and Rio Grande Counties and those portions of Hinsdale, Mineral, and Saguache Counties east of the Continental Divide.

North Park Area: Jackson County.

Arkansas Valley Area: Baca, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, and Prowers Counties.

Pueblo County Area: Pueblo County.

Remainder: Remainder of the Central Flyway portion of Colorado.

Eastern Colorado Late Light Goose Area: that portion of the State east of Interstate Highway 25.

Kansas

Light Geese

Unit 1: That portion of Kansas east of a line beginning at the intersection of the Nebraska border and KS 99, extending south along KS 99 to I-70 to U.S. 75, south on U.S. 75 to U.S. 54, west on U.S. 54 to KS 99, and then south on KS 99 to the Oklahoma border.

Unit 2: The remainder of Kansas, lying west of Unit 1.

Dark Geese

Marais des Cygne Valley Unit: The area is bounded by the Missouri border to KS 68, KS 68 to U.S. 169, U.S. 169 to KS 7, KS 7 to KS 31, KS 31 to U.S. 69, U.S. 69 to KS 239, KS 239 to the Missouri border.

South Flint Hills Unit: The area is bounded by Highways U.S. 50 to KS 57, KS 57 to U.S. 75, U.S. 75 to KS 39, KS 39 to KS 96, KS 96 to U.S. 77, U.S. 77 to U.S. 50.

Central Flint Hills Unit: That area southwest of Topeka bounded by Highways U.S. 75 to I-35, I-35 to U.S. 50, U.S. 50 to U.S. 77, U.S. 77 to I-70, I-70 to U.S. 75.

Southeast Unit: That area of southeast Kansas bounded by the Missouri border to U.S. 160, U.S. 160 to U.S. 69, U.S. 69 to KS 39, KS 39 to U.S. 169, U.S. 169 to the Oklahoma border, and the Oklahoma border to the Missouri border.

Montana (Central Flyway Portion)

Sheridan County: Includes all of Sheridan County.

Remainder: Includes the remainder of the Central Flyway portion of Montana.

Nebraska

Dark Geese

North Unit: Keya Paha County east of U.S. 183 and all of Boyd County, including the boundary waters of the Niobrara River, all of Knox County and that portion of Cedar County west of U.S. 81.

East Unit: The area east of a line beginning at U.S. 183 at the northern State line; south to NE 2; east to U.S. 281; south to the southern State line, excluding the North Unit.

West Unit: All of Nebraska west of the East Unit.

Light Geese

Rainwater Basin Light Goose Area (West): The area bounded by the junction of U.S. 283 and U.S. 30 at Lexington, east on U.S. 30 to U.S. 281, south on U.S. 281 to NE 4, west on NE 4 to U.S. 34, continue west on U.S. 34 to U.S. 283, then north on U.S. 283 to the beginning.

Rainwater Basin Light Goose Area (East): The area bounded by the junction of U.S. 281 and NS 30 at Grand Island, north and east on U.S. 30 to NE 92, east on NE 92 to NE 15, south on NE 15 to NE 4, west on NE 4 to U.S. 281, north on U.S. 281 to the beginning.

Remainder of State: The remainder portion of Nebraska.

New Mexico (Central Flyway Portion)

Dark Geese

Middle Rio Grande Valley Unit: Sierra County and that portion of Socorro County lying south of the Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge Boundary.

Remainder: The remainder of the Central Flyway portion of New Mexico.

North Dakota

Dark Geese

Missouri River Zone: That area encompassed by a line extending from the South Dakota border north on U.S. 83 and I-94 to ND 41, north to ND 53, west to U.S. 83, north to ND 23, west to ND 37, south to ND 1804, south approximately 9 miles to Elbowoods Bay on Lake Sakakawea, south and west across the lake to ND 8, south to ND

200, east to ND 31, south to ND 25, south to I-94, east to ND 6, south to the South Dakota border, and east to the point of origin.

Statewide: All of North Dakota.

South Dakota

Dark Geese

Unit 1: Statewide except for Units 2 and 3.

Unit 2: Brule, Buffalo, Campbell, Dewey, Hughes, Hyde, Lyman, Potter, Stanley, Sully, and Walworth Counties and that portion of Corson County east of State Highway 65.

Unit 3: Charles Mix and Gregory Counties.

Texas

West Unit: That portion of the State lying west of a line from the international toll bridge at Laredo; north along I-35 and I-35W to Fort Worth; northwest along US 81 and US 287 to Bowie; and north along US 81 to the Oklahoma border.

East Unit: Remainder of State.

Wyoming (Central Flyway Portion)

Area 1: Converse, Hot Springs, Natrona, and Washakie Counties, and that portion of Park County south of T58N.

Area 2: Platte County.

Area 3: Albany, Big Horn, Campbell, Crook, Fremont, Johnson, Laramie, Niobrara, Sheridan, and Weston Counties and those portions of Carbon County east of the Continental Divide and Park County north of T58N.

Area 4: Goshen County.

Pacific Flyway

Arizona

GMU 22 and 23: Game Management Units 22 and 23.

Remainder of State: The remainder of Arizona.

California

Northeastern Zone: That portion of the State east and north of a line beginning at the Oregon border; south and west along the Klamath River to the mouth of Shovel Creek; south along Shovel Creek to Forest Service Road 46N10; south and east along FS 46N10 to FS 45N22; west and south along FS 45N22 to U.S. 97 at Grass Lake Summit; south and west along U.S. 97 to I-5 at the town of Weed; south along I-5 to CA 89; east and south along CA 89 to the junction with CA 49; east and north on CA 49 to CA 70; east on CA 70 to U.S. 395; south and east on U.S. 395 to the Nevada border.

Colorado River Zone: Those portions of San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial Counties east of a line extending from the Nevada border south along U.S. 95 to Vidal Junction; south on a road known as "Aqueduct Road" in San Bernardino County through the

town of Rice to the San Bernardino-Riverside County line; south on a road known in Riverside County as the "Desert Center to Rice Road" to the town of Desert Center; east 31 miles on I-10 to the Wiley Well Road; south on this road to Wiley Well; southeast along the Army-Milpitas Road to the Blythe, Brawley, Davis Lake intersections; south on the Blythe-Brawley paved road to the Ogilby and Tumco Mine Road; south on this road to U.S. 80; east seven miles on U.S. 80 to the Andrade-Algodones Road; south on this paved road to the Mexican border at Algodones, Mexico.

Southern Zone: That portion of southern California (but excluding the Colorado River Zone) south and east of a line extending from the Pacific Ocean east along the Santa Maria River to CA 166 near the City of Santa Maria; east on CA 166 to CA 99; south on CA 99 to the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains at Tejon Pass; east and north along the crest of the Tehachapi Mountains to CA 178 at Walker Pass; east on CA 178 to U.S. 395 at the town of Inyokern; south on U.S. 395 to CA 58; east on CA 58 to I-15; east on I-15 to CA 127; north on CA 127 to the Nevada border.

Balance-of-the-State Zone: The remainder of California not included in the Northeastern, Southern, and the Colorado River Zones.

Del Norte and Humboldt Area: The Counties of Del Norte and Humboldt.

Sacramento Valley Area: That area bounded by a line beginning at Willows in Glenn County proceeding south on I-5 to Hahn Road north of Arbuckle in Colusa County; easterly on Hahn Road and the Grimes Arbuckle Road to Grimes on the Sacramento River; southerly on the Sacramento River to the Tisdale Bypass to O'Banion Road; easterly on O'Banion Road to CA 99; northerly on CA 99 to the Gridley-Colusa Highway in Gridley in Butte County; westerly on the Gridley-Colusa Highway to the River Road; northerly on the River Road to the Princeton Ferry; westerly across the Sacramento River to CA 45; northerly on CA 45 to CA 162; northerly on CA 45-162 to Glenn; westerly on CA 162 to the point of beginning in Willows.

Western Canada Goose Hunt Area: That portion of the above described Sacramento Valley Area lying east of a line formed by Butte Creek from the Gridley-Colusa Highway south to the Cherokee Canal; easterly along the Cherokee Canal and North Butte Road to West Butte Road; southerly on West Butte Road to Pass Road; easterly on Pass Road to West Butte Road; southerly on West Butte Road to CA 20; and westerly along CA 20 to the Sacramento River.

San Joaquin Valley Area: That area bounded by a line beginning at Modesto in Stanislaus County proceeding west on CA 132 to I-5; southerly on I-5 to CA 152 in Merced County; easterly on CA 152 to CA 165; northerly on CA 165 to CA 99 at Merced; northerly and westerly on CA 99 to the point of beginning.

Colorado (Pacific Flyway Portion)

West Central Area: Archuleta, Delta, Dolores, Gunnison, LaPlata, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, San Juan, and San Miguel Counties and those portions of Hinsdale, Mineral and Saguache Counties west of the Continental Divide.

State Area: The remainder of the Pacific-Flyway Portion of Colorado.

Idaho

Zone 1: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties.

Zone 2: The Counties of Ada; Adams; Boise; Canyon; those portions of Elmore north and east of I-84, and south and west of I-84, west of ID 51, except the Camas Creek drainage; Gem; Owyhee west of ID 51; Payette; Valley; and Washington.

Zone 3: The Counties of Blaine; Camas; Cassia; those portions of Elmore south of I-84 east of ID 51, and within the Camas Creek drainage; Gooding; Jerome; Lincoln; Minidoka; Owyhee east of ID 51; Power within the Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge; and Twin Falls.

Zone 4: The Counties of Bear Lake; Bingham within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; Bonneville, Butte; Caribou except the Fort Hall Indian Reservation; Clark; Custer; Franklin; Fremont; Jefferson; Lemhi; Madison; Oneida; Power west of ID 37 and ID 39 except the Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge; and Teton.

Zone 5: All lands and waters within the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, including private inholdings; Bannock County; Bingham County, except that portion within the Blackfoot Reservoir drainage; and Power County east of ID 37 and ID 39.

In addition, goose frameworks are set by the following geographical areas:

Northern Unit: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties.

Southwestern Unit: That area west of the line formed by U.S. 93 north from the Nevada border to Shoshone, northerly on ID 75 (formerly U.S. 93) to Challis, northerly on U.S. 93 to the Montana border (except the Northern Unit and except Custer and Lemhi Counties).

Southeastern Unit: That area east of the line formed by U.S. 93 north from the Nevada border to Shoshone, northerly on ID 75 (formerly U.S. 93) to Challis, northerly on U.S. 93 to the Montana border, including all of Custer and Lemhi Counties.

Montana (Pacific Flyway Portion)
East of the Divide Zone: The Pacific Flyway portion of the State located east of the Continental Divide.

West of the Divide Zone: The remainder of the Pacific Flyway portion of Montana.

Nevada
Lincoln Clark County Zone: All of Lincoln and Clark Counties

Remainder-of-the-State Zone: The remainder of Nevada.

New Mexico (Pacific Flyway Portion)
North Zone: The Pacific Flyway portion of New Mexico located north of I-40.

South Zone: The Pacific Flyway portion of New Mexico located south of I-40.

Oregon
Southwest Zone: Douglas, Coos, Curry, Josephine and Jackson Counties.

Northwest Special Permit Zone: That portion of western Oregon west and north of a line running south from the Columbia River in Portland along I-5 to OR 22 at Salem; then east on OR 22 to the Stayton Cutoff; then south on the Stayton Cutoff to Stayton and due south to the Santiam River; then west along the north shore of the Santiam River to I-5; then south on I-5 to OR 126 at Eugene; then west on OR 126 to Greenhill Road; then south on Greenhill Road to Crow Road; then west on Crow Road to Territorial Hwy; then west on Territorial Hwy to OR 126; then west on OR 126 to OR 36; then north on OR 36 to Forest Road 5070 at Brickerville; then west and south on Forest Road 5070 to OR 126; then west on OR 126 to the Pacific Coast.

Northwest Zone: Those portions of Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, and Washington Counties outside of the Northwest Special Permit Zone.

Closed Zone: Those portions of Coos, Curry, Douglas and Lane Counties west of US 101.

Eastern Zone: Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla,

Deschutes, Jefferson, Crook, Wheeler, Grant, Baker, Union, and Wallowa Counties.

Harney, Klamath, Lake and Malheur Counties Zone: All of Harney, Klamath, Lake, and Malheur Counties.

Utah
Washington County Zone: All of Washington County.

Remainder-of-the-State Zone: The remainder of Utah.

Washington
Eastern Washington: All areas east of the Pacific Crest Trail and east of the Big White Salmon River in Klickitat County.

Area 1: Lincoln, Spokane, and Walla Walla Counties; that part of Grant County east of a line beginning at the Douglas-Lincoln County line on WA 174, southwest on WA 174 to WA 155, south on WA 155 to US 2, southwest on US 2 to Pinto Ridge Road, south on Pinto Ridge Road to WA 28, east on WA 28 to the Stratford Road, south on the Stratford Road to WA 17, south on WA 17 to the Grant-Adams County line; those parts of Adams County east of State Highway 17; those parts of Franklin County east and south of a line beginning at the Adams-Franklin County line on WA 17, south on WA 17 to US 395, south on US 395 to I-182, west on I-182 to the Franklin-Benton County line; those parts of Benton County south of I-182 and I-82; and those parts of Klickitat County east of U.S. Highway 97.

Area 2: All of Okanogan, Douglas, and Kittitas Counties and those parts of Grant, Adams, Franklin, and Benton Counties not included in Eastern Washington Goose Management Area 1.

Area 3: All other parts of eastern Washington not included in Eastern Washington Goose Management Areas 1 and 2.

Western Washington: All areas west of the East Zone.

Area 1: Skagit, Island, and Snohomish Counties.

Area 2: Clark, except portions south of the Washougal River, Cowlitz, Pacific, and Wahkiakum Counties.

Area 3: All parts of western Washington not included in Western Washington Goose Management Areas 1 and 2.

Lower Columbia River Early-Season Canada Goose Zone: Beginning at the

Washington-Oregon border on the I-5 Bridge near Vancouver, Washington; north on I-5 to Kelso; west on Highway 4 from Kelso to Highway 401; south and west on Highway 401 to Highway 101 at the Astoria-Megler Bridge; west on Highway 101 to Gray Drive in the City of Ilwaco; west on Gray Drive to Canby Road; southwest on Canby Road to the North Jetty; southwest on the North Jetty to its end; southeast to the Washington-Oregon border; upstream along the Washington-Oregon border to the point of origin.

Wyoming (Pacific Flyway Portion):
See State Regulations.

Bear River Area: That portion of Lincoln County described in State regulations.

Salt River Area: That portion of Lincoln County described in State regulations.

Eden-Farson Area: Those portions of Sweetwater and Sublette Counties described in State regulations.

Swans

Central Flyway

South Dakota: Beadle, Brookings, Brown, Campbell, Clark, Codington, Deuel, Day, Edmunds, Faulk, Grant, Hamlin, Hand, Hughes, Hyde, Kingsbury, Marshall, McPherson, Potter, Roberts, Spink, Sully, and Walworth Counties.

Pacific Flyway

Montana (Pacific Flyway Portion)

Open Area: Cascade, Chouteau, Hill, Liberty, and Toole Counties and those portions of Pondera and Teton Counties lying east of U.S. 287-89.

Nevada

Open Area: Churchill, Lyon, and Pershing Counties.

Utah

Open Area: Those portions of Box, Elder, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Toole Counties lying south of State Hwy 30, I-80/84, west of I-15, and north of I-80.

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