



# Federal Register

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**Friday,  
September 3, 2004**

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**Part IV**

## **Department of the Interior**

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**Fish and Wildlife Service**

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**50 CFR Part 20**

**Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations on  
Certain Federal Indian Reservations and  
Ceded Lands for the 2004–05 Early  
Season; Final Rule**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## Fish and Wildlife Service

## 50 CFR Part 20

RIN 1018-AT53

**Migratory Bird Hunting; Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations on Certain Federal Indian Reservations and Ceded Lands for the 2004-05 Early Season**

AGENCY: Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior.

ACTION: Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This rule prescribes special early season migratory bird hunting regulations for certain tribes on Federal Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and ceded lands. This responds to tribal requests for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (hereinafter Service or we) recognition of their authority to regulate hunting under established guidelines. This rule allows the establishment of season bag limits and, thus, harvest at levels compatible with populations and habitat conditions.

**DATES:** This rule takes effect on September 1, 2004.

**ADDRESSES:** You may inspect comments received on the proposed special hunting regulations and tribal proposals during normal business hours in room 4107, Arlington Square Building, 4501 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, Virginia.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Ron W. Kokel, Division of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (703) 358-1967.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*), authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, having due regard for the zones of temperature and for the distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of flight of migratory game birds, to determine when, to what extent, and by what means such birds or any part, nest, or egg thereof may be taken, hunted, captured, killed, possessed, sold, purchased, shipped, carried, exported, or transported.

In the August 17, 2004, **Federal Register** (69 FR 51036), we proposed special migratory bird hunting regulations for the 2004-05 hunting season for certain Indian tribes, under the guidelines described in the June 4, 1985, **Federal Register** (50 FR 23467). The guidelines respond to tribal requests for Service recognition of their reserved hunting rights, and for some

tribes, recognition of their authority to regulate hunting by both tribal members and nonmembers on their reservations. The guidelines include possibilities for:

(1) On-reservation hunting by both tribal members and nonmembers, with hunting by nontribal members on some reservations to take place within Federal frameworks but on dates different from those selected by the surrounding State(s);

(2) On-reservation hunting by tribal members only, outside of usual Federal frameworks for season dates and length, and for daily bag and possession limits; and

(3) Off-reservation hunting by tribal members on ceded lands, outside of usual framework dates and season length, with some added flexibility in daily bag and possession limits.

In all cases, the regulations established under the guidelines must be consistent with the March 10-September 1 closed season mandated by the 1916 Migratory Bird Treaty with Canada.

In the March 22, 2004, **Federal Register** (69 FR 13440), we requested that tribes desiring special hunting regulations in the 2004-05 hunting season submit a proposal including details on:

(a) Harvest anticipated under the requested regulations;

(b) Methods that would be employed to measure or monitor harvest (such as bag checks, mail questionnaires, *etc.*);

(c) Steps that would be taken to limit level of harvest, where it could be shown that failure to limit such harvest would adversely impact the migratory bird resource; and

(d) Tribal capabilities to establish and enforce migratory bird hunting regulations.

No action is required if a tribe wishes to observe the hunting regulations established by the State(s) in which an Indian reservation is located. We have successfully used the guidelines since the 1985-86 hunting season. We finalized the guidelines beginning with the 1988-89 hunting season (August 18, 1988, **Federal Register** [53 FR 31612]).

Although the proposed rule included generalized regulations for both early- and late-season hunting, this rulemaking addresses only the early-season proposals. Late-season hunting will be addressed in late-September. As a general rule, early seasons begin during September each year and have a primary emphasis on such species as mourning and white-winged dove. Late seasons begin about October 1 or later each year and have a primary emphasis on waterfowl.

**Population Status and Harvest**

The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of information on the status and harvest of waterfowl excerpted from various reports. For more detailed information on methodologies and results, you may obtain complete copies of the various reports at the address indicated under **ADDRESSES** or from our Web site at <http://migratorybirds.fws.gov>.

*Status of Ducks*

Federal, provincial, and State agencies conduct surveys each spring to estimate the size of breeding populations and to evaluate the conditions of the habitats. These surveys are conducted using fixed-wing aircraft and encompass principal breeding areas of North America, and cover over 2.0 million square miles. The Traditional survey area comprises Alaska, Canada, and the northcentral United States, and includes approximately 1.3 million square miles. The Eastern survey area includes parts of Ontario, Quebec, Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, New York, and Maine, an area of approximately 0.7 million square miles.

*Breeding Ground Conditions*

Most of the U.S. and Canadian prairies were much drier in May 2004 than in May 2003, which was reflected in the pond counts for this region. For the U.S. Prairies and Canadian Prairie and Parkland combined, the May pond estimate was  $3.9 \pm 0.2$  million, which is 24% lower than last year's ( $P < 0.001$ ) and 19% below the long-term average ( $P < 0.001$ ). Pond numbers in both Canada ( $2.5 \pm 0.1$  million) and the United States ( $1.4 \pm 0.1$  million) were below 2003 estimates ( $-29\%$  in Canada and  $-16\%$  in the United States;  $P \leq 0.033$ ). The number of ponds in Canada was 25% below the long-term average ( $P < 0.001$ ).

Unfortunately, last year's good water conditions on the short-grass prairies of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan did not continue in 2004, and habitat in these areas went from good last year to fair or poor this year. Habitat in southern Manitoba ranged from poor in the east to good in the west, conditions similar to last year's. In the Dakotas, a slow drying trend seen over the past few years continued, and much of eastern South Dakota was in poor condition. Conditions in the Dakotas improved to the north, and eastern Montana was a mosaic of poor to good conditions, with overall production potential rated only fair. Although prairie areas received considerable moisture from snow,

including a late-spring snowstorm in southern regions, the snowmelt was absorbed by the parched ground. Furthermore, snow and cold during May probably adversely affected early nesters and young broods. Many prairie areas received abundant water after May surveys, but it likely did not alleviate dry conditions, because this precipitation also soaked into the ground. Therefore, overall expected production from the prairies was only poor to fair this year.

Spring thaw was exceptionally late this year in the Northwest Territories, northern Alberta, northern Saskatchewan, and northern Manitoba. This meant that birds that over-flew the prairies due to poor conditions encountered winter-like conditions in the bush, and nesting may have been curtailed. This is especially true for early-nesting species like mallards and northern pintails; late nesters should have better success. Overall, the bush regions were only fair to marginally good for production due to this late thaw. However, Alaska birds should produce well due to excellent habitat conditions there. Areas south of the Brooks Range experienced a widespread, record-setting early spring breakup, and flooding of nesting areas was minimal.

Breeding habitat conditions were generally good to excellent in the eastern United States and Canada. Although spring was late in most areas, nesting was not significantly affected because of abundant spring rain and mild temperatures. Production in the east was normal in Ontario and the Maritimes, and slightly below normal in Quebec.

#### Breeding Population Status

In the traditional survey area, the total duck population estimate (excluding scoters, eiders, long-tailed ducks, mergansers, and wood ducks) was  $32.2 \pm 0.6$  million birds, 11% below ( $P < 0.001$ ) last year's estimate of  $36.2 \pm 0.7$  million birds, and 3% below the long-term (1955–2003) average ( $P = 0.053$ ). Mallard abundance was  $7.4 \pm 0.3$  million birds, which was similar to last year's estimate of  $7.9 \pm 0.3$  million birds ( $P = 0.177$ ) and the long-term average ( $P = 0.762$ ). Blue-winged teal abundance was  $4.1 \pm 0.2$  million birds. This value was 26% below last year's estimate of  $5.5 \pm 0.3$  million birds ( $P < 0.001$ ) and 10% below the long-term average ( $P = 0.073$ ). Of the other duck species, only estimates of northern shovelers ( $2.8 \pm 0.2$  million) and American wigeon ( $2.0 \pm 0.1$  million) were significantly different from 2003 estimates ( $P < 0.003$ ), and both were 22% below 2003

estimates. Compared to the long-term averages, gadwall ( $2.6 \pm 0.2$  million; +56%), green-winged teal ( $2.5 \pm 0.1$  million; +33%) and shovelers (+32%) were above their 1955–2003 averages ( $P < 0.001$ ), as they were in 2003. In 2004, northern pintails ( $2.2 \pm 0.2$  million; –48%) and scaup ( $3.8 \pm 0.2$  million; –27%) remained well below their long-term averages ( $P < 0.001$ ). Wigeon also were below their long-term average in 2004 (–25%;  $P < 0.001$ ). Estimates of redheads and canvasbacks were unchanged from their previous year and long-term averages ( $P \geq 0.396$ ).

The eastern survey area comprises strata 51–56 and 62–69. The 2004 total-duck estimate for this area was  $3.9 \pm 0.3$  million birds. This estimate was similar to that of last year and the 1996–2003 average ( $P \geq 0.102$ ). Estimates for most individual species were similar to last year and to 1996–2003 averages. Only numbers of ring-necked ducks were significantly different from 2003 estimates, increasing by 67% to  $0.7 \pm 0.2$  million birds ( $P = 0.095$ ). Wigeon ( $0.1 \pm 0.1$  million; –61%) and goldeneye ( $0.4 \pm 0.1$  million; –42%) were below their 1996–2003 averages ( $P \leq 0.052$ ). All other species were similar to 2003 estimates and 1996–2003 averages.

#### Breeding Activity and Production

Weather and habitat conditions during the summer months can influence waterfowl production. Good wetland conditions increase re-nesting effort and brood survival. In general, 2004 habitat conditions stabilized or improved over most of the traditional survey area between May and July. This year, we had no traditional July Production Survey to verify the early predictions of our biologists in the field, due to severe budget constraints within the migratory bird program. However, experienced crew leaders in Montana and the western Dakotas, the eastern Dakotas, southern Alberta, and southern Saskatchewan returned to their May survey areas in early July to qualitatively assess habitat changes between May and July. Biologists from other survey areas communicated with local biologists to get their impressions of 2004 waterfowl production and monitored weather conditions. Habitat in some portions of the prairies, particularly in the Dakotas and Alberta, improved between May and July because of abundant summer rain. However, there were few birds in these areas because many had left the prairies in the early spring when habitat conditions were dry. Therefore, the production potential from most prairie areas ranged from poor to good and was generally worse than in 2003. Pilot

biologists from other survey areas communicated with local biologists to get their impressions of 2004 waterfowl production and monitored weather conditions. Habitat conditions in the northern and eastern areas are more stable because of the deeper, more permanent water bodies there. Because temperatures were so cold in May, the outlook for production from these areas remains fair in the northern Prairie Provinces, and good to excellent in the eastern survey area.

#### Fall Flight Estimate

The mid-continent mallard population is composed of mallards from the traditional survey area, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and is  $8.4 \pm 0.3$  million. This is similar to the 2003 estimate of  $8.8 \pm 0.4$  million ( $P = 0.289$ ). The 2004 mid-continent mallard fall-flight index is  $9.4 \pm 0.1$  million, statistically similar to the 2003 estimate of  $10.3 \pm 0.1$  million birds ( $P = 0.467$ ). These indices were based on revised mid-continent mallard population models and, therefore, differ from those previously published.

#### Status of Geese and Swans

We provide information on the population status and productivity of North American Canada geese (*Branta canadensis*), brant (*B. bernicla*), snow geese (*Chen caerulescens*), Ross's geese (*C. rossii*), emperor geese (*C. canagica*), white-fronted geese (*Anser albifrons*) and tundra swans (*Cygnus columbianus*). The timing of spring snowmelt in northern goose and swan nesting areas varied in 2004, from very early in western Alaska to very late in areas near Hudson Bay and in northern Quebec. Reproductive success of geese and swans in areas that experienced near-average spring phenology might have been reduced by persistent snow cover and harsh conditions that encompassed a large expanse of migration and staging habitat. Of the 26 populations for which current primary population indices were available, 7 populations (Atlantic Population, Aleutian, and 3 temperate-nesting populations of Canada geese; Pacific Population white-fronted geese; and Eastern Population tundra swans) displayed significant positive trends, and only Short Grass Prairie Population Canada geese displayed a significant negative trend over the most recent 10-year period. The forecast for production of geese and swans in North America in 2004 is improved from 2003 in the Pacific Flyway, but similar to, or lower than, 2003 for the remainder of North America.

### *Waterfowl Harvest and Hunter Activity*

During the 2003–04 hunting season, duck harvest was about the same as the previous year, but goose harvest increased. U.S. hunters harvested 13,402,000 ducks in 2003 compared to 12,740,000 in 2002, and they harvested 3,828,000 geese, an increase of 13% over the 3,378,600 geese taken in 2002. The five most commonly harvested duck species were mallard (5,019,200), green-winged teal (1,516,000), gadwall (1,473,800), wood duck (1,234,500), and blue-winged/cinnamon teal (977,600).

### **Comments and Issues Concerning Tribal Proposals**

For the 2004–05 migratory bird hunting season, we proposed regulations for 30 tribes and/or Indian groups that followed the 1985 guidelines and were considered appropriate for final rulemaking. Some of the proposals submitted by the tribes had both early- and late-season elements. However, as noted earlier, only those with early-season proposals are included in this final rulemaking; 22 tribes have proposals with early seasons. The comment period for the proposed rule, published on August 16, 2004, closed on August 26, 2004. No comments were received on the proposals. Because of the necessary brief comment period, we will respond to any comments received on the proposed rule and/or these regulations in the September late-season final rule.

Further, we have not received any comments regarding the notice of intent published on March 22, 2004, which announced rulemaking on regulations for migratory bird hunting by American Indian tribal members.

### **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 the Environmental Protection Agency on June 9, 1988. We published a Notice of Availability in the **Federal Register** on June 16, 1988 (53 FR 22582) and our Record of Decision on August 18, 1988 (53 FR 31341). Copies are available from the address indicated under **ADDRESSES**. In addition, an August 1985 Environmental Assessment titled “Guidelines for Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations on Federal Indian Reservations and Ceded Lands” is available under **ADDRESSES**.

### **Endangered Species Act Considerations**

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531–1543;

87 Stat. 884), provides that, “The Secretary shall review other programs administered by him and utilize such programs in furtherance of the purposes of this Act” (and) shall “insure that any action authorized, funded or carried out \* \* \* is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of [critical] habitat. \* \* \*”. Consequently, we conducted consultations to ensure that actions resulting from these regulations would 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 have caused modification of some regulatory measures previously proposed. The final frameworks reflect any modifications. Our biological opinions resulting from this Section 7 consultation are public documents available for public inspection at the address indicated under **ADDRESSES**.

### **Executive Order 12866**

The migratory bird hunting regulations are economically significant and were reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under Executive Order 12866. As such, a cost/benefit analysis was initially prepared in 1981. This analysis was subsequently revised annually from 1990–1996, and then updated in 1998. We have updated again this year. It is further discussed below under the heading Regulatory Flexibility Act. Results from the 2004 analysis indicate that the expected welfare benefit of the annual migratory bird hunting frameworks is on the order of \$734 million to \$1.064 billion, with a midpoint estimate of \$899 million. Copies of the cost/benefit analysis are available upon request from the address indicated under **ADDRESSES** or from our Web site at <http://www.migratorybirds.gov>.

### **Regulatory Flexibility Act**

These regulations have a significant economic impact on substantial numbers of small entities under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*). We analyzed the economic impacts of the annual hunting regulations on small business entities in detail as part of the 1981 cost-benefit analysis discussed under Executive Order 12866. This analysis was revised annually from 1990 through 1995. In 1995, the Service issued a Small Entity Flexibility Analysis (Analysis), which was subsequently updated in 1996,

1998, and 2004. The primary source of information about hunter expenditures for migratory game bird hunting is the National Hunting and Fishing Survey, which is conducted at 5-year intervals. The 2004 Analysis was based on the 2001 National Hunting and Fishing Survey and the U.S. Department of Commerce’s County Business Patterns, from which it was estimated that migratory bird hunters would spend between \$481 million and \$1.2 billion at small businesses in 2004. Copies of the Analysis are available upon request from the address indicated under **ADDRESSES** or from our Web site at <http://www.migratorybirds.gov>.

### **Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act**

This rule is a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804(2), the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. For the reasons outlined above, this rule has an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more. However, because this rule establishes hunting seasons, we do not plan to defer the effective date under the exemption contained in 5 U.S.C. 808 (1) and this rule will be effective immediately.

### **Energy Effects—Executive Order 13211**

On May 18, 2001, the President issued Executive Order 13211 on regulations that significantly affect energy supply, distribution, and use. Executive Order 13211 requires agencies to prepare Statements of Energy Effects when undertaking certain actions. While this rule is a significant regulatory action under Executive Order 12866, it is not expected to adversely affect energy supplies, distribution, or use. Therefore, it is not a significant energy action and no Statement of Energy Effects is required.

### **Paperwork Reduction Act**

We examined these regulations under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. We utilize the various recordkeeping and reporting requirements imposed under regulations established in 50 CFR part 20, Subpart K, in the formulation of migratory game bird hunting regulations. Specifically, OMB has approved the information collection requirements of the Migratory Bird Harvest Information Program and assigned clearance number 1018–0015 (expires 10/31/2004). This information is used to provide a sampling frame for voluntary national surveys to improve our harvest estimates for all migratory game birds in order to better manage these populations. OMB has also approved the information collection requirements of the Sandhill Crane

Harvest Questionnaire and assigned control number 1018-0023 (expires 10/31/2004). The information from this survey is used to estimate the magnitude and the geographical and temporal distribution of harvest, and the portion it constitutes of the total population. A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

#### Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

We have determined and certify, in compliance with the requirements of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, 2 U.S.C. 1502 *et seq.*, that this rulemaking will not “significantly or uniquely” affect small governments, and will not produce a Federal mandate of \$100 million or more in any given year on local or State government or private entities. Therefore, this proposed rule is not a “significant regulatory action” under the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

#### Civil Justice Reform—Executive Order 12988

The Department, in promulgating this proposed rule, has determined that this rule will not unduly burden the judicial system and meets the requirements of sections 3(a) and 3(b)(2) of Executive Order 12988.

#### Takings Implication Assessment

In accordance with Executive Order 12630, these rules, authorized by the MBTA, do not have significant takings implications and do not affect any constitutionally protected property rights. These rules will not result in the physical occupancy of property, the physical invasion of property, or the regulatory taking of any property. In fact, these rules allow hunters to exercise privileges that would be otherwise unavailable; and, therefore, reduce restrictions on the use of private and public property.

#### Federalism Effects

Due to the migratory nature of certain species of birds, the Federal Government has been given responsibility over these species by the MBTA. Annually, we prescribe frameworks from which the States make selections and employ guidelines to establish special regulations on Federal Indian reservations and ceded lands. We develop the frameworks in a cooperative process with the States and the Flyway Councils. This process allows States to participate in the development of frameworks from which they will ultimately make season selections,

thereby having an influence on their own regulations. This process preserves the ability of the States and Tribes to determine which seasons meet their individual needs. Further, any State or Tribe may be more restrictive than the Federal frameworks at any time. These rules do not have a substantial direct effect on fiscal capacity, change the roles or responsibilities of Federal or State governments, or intrude on State policy or administration. Therefore, in accordance with Executive Order 13132, these regulations do not have significant federalism effects and do not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a Federalism Assessment.

#### Government-to-Government Relationship With Tribes

Due to the migratory nature of certain species of birds, the Federal government has been given responsibility over these species by the MBTA. Thus, in accordance with the President’s memorandum of April 29, 1994, “Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments” (59 FR 22951) Executive Order 13175, and 512 DM 2, we have evaluated possible effects on Federally recognized Indian tribes and have determined that there are no effects on Indian trust resources. However, by virtue of the tribal proposals received in response to the March 22, 2004, request for proposals and the August 8, 2004, proposed rule, we have consulted with all the tribes affected by this rule.

#### Regulations Promulgation

The rulemaking process for migratory game bird hunting must, by its nature, operate under severe time constraints. However, we intend that the public be given the greatest possible opportunity to comment on the regulations. Thus, when the preliminary proposed rulemaking was published, we established what we believed were the longest periods possible for public comment. In doing this, we 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 tribes would have insufficient time to communicate these seasons to their member and non-tribal hunters and to establish and publicize the necessary regulations and procedures to implement their decisions. We, therefore, find that “good cause” exists, within the terms of 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) of the Administrative Procedure Act, and these regulations will take effect immediately upon publication.

Therefore, under the authority of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended (40 Stat. 755; 16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*), we prescribe final hunting regulations for certain tribes on Federal Indian reservations (including off-reservation trust lands), and ceded lands. The regulations specify the species to be hunted and establish season dates, bag and possession limits, season length, and shooting hours for migratory game birds.

#### List of Subjects in 50 CFR Part 20

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

■ Accordingly, part 20, subchapter B, chapter I of title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows:

#### PART 20—[AMENDED]

■ 1. The authority citation for part 20 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 16 U.S.C. 703–712 and 16 U.S.C. 742 a–j, Pub L. 106–108.

(**Note:** The following hunting regulations provided for by 50 CFR 20.110 will not appear in the Code of Federal Regulations because of their seasonal nature).

■ 2. Section 20.110 is revised to read as follows:

**§ 20.110 Seasons, limits, and other regulations for certain Federal Indian reservations, Indian Territory, and ceded lands.**

**(a) Colorado River Indian Tribes, Parker, Arizona (Tribal Members and Nontribal Hunters)**

*Doves*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close September 15, 2004; then open November 12, 2004, close December 26, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* For the early season, daily bag limit is 10 mourning or 10 white-winged doves, singly, or in the aggregate. For the late season, the daily bag limit is 10 mourning doves. Possession limits are twice the daily bag limits.

*General Conditions:* A valid Colorado River Indian Reservation hunting permit is required and must be in possession of all persons 14 years and older before taking any wildlife on tribal lands. Any person transporting game birds off the Colorado River Indian Reservation must have a valid transport declaration form. Other tribal regulations apply, and may be obtained at the Fish and Game Office in Parker, Arizona.

**(b) Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Flathead Indian Reservation, Pablo, Montana (Tribal Hunters)**

*Tribal Members Only*

*Ducks (including mergansers)*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close March 9, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* The Tribe does not have specific bag and possession restrictions for Tribal members. The season on harlequin duck is closed.

*Coots*

*Season Dates:* Same as ducks.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Same as ducks.

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Same as ducks.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Same as ducks.

*General Conditions:* Tribal and Nontribal hunters must comply with all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations contained in 50 CFR part 20 regarding manner of taking. In addition, shooting hours are sunrise to sunset, and each waterfowl hunter 16 years of age or older must carry on his/her person a valid Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) signed in ink across the stamp face. Special regulations established by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes also apply on the reservation.

**(c) Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Crow Creek Indian Reservation, Fort Thompson, South Dakota (Tribal Members and Nontribal Hunters)**

*Sandhill Cranes*

*Season Dates:* Open September 11, close October 17, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Three sandhill cranes.

*Permits:* Each person participating in the sandhill crane season must have a valid Federal sandhill crane hunting permit in their possession while hunting.

*Doves*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close October 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 15 mourning doves.

*General Conditions:* The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit. Tribal and nontribal hunters must comply with basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR part 20 regarding shooting hours and manner of taking. In addition, each waterfowl hunter 16 years of age or over must carry on his/her person a valid Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) signed in ink across the stamp

face. Special regulations established by the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe also apply on the reservation.

**(d) Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Cloquet, Minnesota (Tribal Members Only)**

*All seasons in Minnesota, 1854 and 1837 Treaty Zones:*

*Ducks and Mergansers*

*Season Dates:* Open September 18, 2004, close December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit for Ducks:* 18 ducks, including no more than 12 mallards (only 6 of which may be hens), 3 black ducks, 9 scaup, 6 wood ducks; 6 redheads, 3 pintails and 3 canvasbacks.

*Daily Bag Limit for Mergansers:* 15 mergansers, including no more than 3 hooded mergansers.

*Geese (All species)*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 12 geese.

*Coots and Common Moorhens (Gallinule)*

*Season Dates:* Open September 18, close December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 20 coots and common moorhens, singly or in the aggregate.

*Sora and Virginia Rails*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 25 sora and Virginia rails, singly or in the aggregate. There is no possession limit.

*Common Snipe and Woodcock*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Eight snipe and three woodcock.

*General Conditions:*

1. While hunting waterfowl, a tribal member must carry on his/her person a valid tribal waterfowl hunting permit.

2. Except as otherwise noted, tribal members will be required to comply with tribal codes that will be no less restrictive than the provisions of Chapter 10 of the Model Off-Reservation Code. Except as modified by the Service rules adopted in response to this proposal, these amended regulations parallel Federal requirements in 50 CFR part 20 as to hunting methods, transportation, sale, exportation, and other conditions generally applicable to migratory bird hunting.

3. Band members in each zone will comply with State regulations providing for closed and restricted waterfowl hunting areas.

4. There are no possession limits on any species, unless otherwise noted

above. For purposes of enforcing bag and possession limits, all migratory birds in the possession or custody of band members on ceded lands will be considered to have been taken on those lands unless tagged by a tribal or State conservation warden as having been taken on-reservation. All migratory birds that fall on reservation lands will not count as part of any off-reservation bag or possession limit.

**(e) Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Suttons Bay, Michigan (Tribal Members Only)**

*All seasons in Michigan, 1836 Treaty Zone:*

*Ducks*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, close January 15, 2005.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 12 ducks, which may include no more than 2 pintail, 2 canvasback, 3 black ducks, 1 hooded merganser, 3 wood ducks, 3 redheads, and 6 mallards (only 3 of which may be hens).

*Canada Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close November 30, 2004, and open January 1, 2005, close February 8, 2005.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Five geese.

*Other Geese (white-fronted geese, snow geese, and brant)*

*Season Dates:* Open September 20, close November 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Five geese.

*Sora Rails, Common Snipe, and Woodcock*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close November 14, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Ten rails, ten snipe, and five woodcock.

*Mourning Doves*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close November 14, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Ten mourning doves.

*General Conditions:* A valid Grand Traverse Band Tribal license is required and must be in possession before taking any wildlife. All other basic regulations contained in 50 CFR part 20 are valid. Other tribal regulations apply, and may be obtained at the tribal office in Suttons Bay, Michigan.

**(f) Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission, Odanah, Wisconsin (Tribal Members Only)**

*Ducks*

A. Wisconsin and Minnesota 1837 and 1842 Zones:

*Season Dates:* Begin September 15 and end December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 20 ducks, including no more than 10 mallards (only 5 of which may be hens), 4 black ducks, 4 redheads, 4 pintails, and 2 canvasbacks.

B. Michigan 1836 and 1842 Treaty Zones:

*Season Dates:* Begin September 15 and end December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 10 ducks, including no more than 5 mallards (only 2 of which may be hens), 2 black ducks, 2 redheads, 2 pintails, and 1 canvasback.

*Mergansers: All Ceded Areas*

*Season Dates:* Begin September 15 and end December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Five mergansers.

*Geese: All Ceded Areas*

*Season Dates:* Begin September 1 and end December 1, 2004. In addition, any portion of the ceded territory which is open to State-licensed hunters for goose hunting after December 1 shall also be open concurrently for tribal members.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 10 geese in the aggregate.

*Other Migratory Birds: All Ceded Areas except where noted below.*

A. Coots and Common Moorhens (Common Gallinules)

*Season Dates:* Begin September 15 and end December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 20 coots and common moorhens (common gallinules), singly or in the aggregate.

B. Sora and Virginia Rails

*Season Dates:* Begin September 15 and end December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 25 sora and Virginia rails singly, or in the aggregate.

*Possession Limit:* 25.

C. Common Snipe

*Season Dates:* Begin September 15 and end December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Eight common snipe.

D. Woodcock

*Season Dates:* Begin September 7 and end December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Five woodcock.

E. Mourning Doves: 1837 and 1842 Ceded Territories

*Season Dates:* Begin September 1 and end October 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Fifteen mourning doves.

*General Conditions:*

A. All tribal members will be required to obtain a valid tribal waterfowl hunting permit.

B. Except as otherwise noted, tribal members will be required to comply with tribal codes that will be no less

restrictive than the model ceded territory conservation codes approved by Federal courts in the *Lac Courte Oreilles v. State of Wisconsin (Voigt)* and *Mille Lacs Band v. State of Minnesota* cases. The respective Chapters 10 of these model codes regulate ceded territory migratory bird hunting. They parallel Federal requirements as to hunting methods, transportation, sale, exportation, and other conditions generally applicable to migratory bird hunting. They also automatically incorporate by reference the Federal migratory bird regulations adopted in response to this proposal.

C. Particular regulations of note include:

1. Nontoxic shot will be required for all off-reservation waterfowl hunting by tribal members.

2. Tribal members in each zone will comply with tribal regulations providing for closed and restricted waterfowl hunting areas. These regulations generally incorporate the same restrictions contained in parallel State regulations.

3. Possession limits for each species are double the daily bag limit, except on the opening day of the season, when the possession limit equals the daily bag limit, unless otherwise noted above. Possession limits are applicable only to transportation and do not include birds which are cleaned, dressed, and at a member's primary residence. For purposes of enforcing bag and possession limits, all migratory birds in the possession and custody of tribal members on ceded lands will be considered to have been taken on those lands unless tagged by a tribal or State conservation warden as taken on reservation lands. All migratory birds that fall on reservation lands will not count as part of any off-reservation bag or possession limit.

4. The baiting restrictions can be obtained at the Tribal office in the model ceded territory conservation codes. These codes will be amended to include language that parallels that in place for nontribal members as published in 64 FR 29804, June 3, 1999.

5. The shell limit restrictions of the model ceded territory conservation codes will be removed.

D. Michigan—Duck Blinds and Decoys. Tribal members hunting in Michigan will comply with tribal codes that contain provisions parallel to Michigan law regarding duck blinds and decoys.

**(g) Kalispel Tribe, Kalispel Reservation, Usk, Washington (Tribal Members and Nontribal Hunters)**

*Nontribal Hunters on Reservation*

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close September 15, 2004, for the early-season, and open October 1, 2004, close January 31, 2005, for the late-season. During this period, days to be hunted are specified by the Kalispel Tribe. Nontribal hunters should contact the Tribe for more detail on hunting days.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 5 and 10, respectively, for the early season, and 3 light geese and 4 dark geese, for the late season. The daily bag limit is 2 brant and is in addition to dark goose limits for the late-season. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*Tribal Hunters Within Kalispel Ceded Lands*

*Ducks*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close January 31, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 7 ducks, including no more than 2 female mallards, 4 scaup, and 2 redheads. The seasons on canvasbacks and pintail are closed. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close January 31, 2005.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 3 light geese and 4 dark geese. The daily bag limit is 2 brant and is in addition to dark goose limits.

*General:* Tribal members must possess a validated Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp and a tribal ceded lands permit.

**(h) Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Cass Lake, Minnesota (Tribal Members Only)**

*Ducks*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, close December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limits:* 10 birds.

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limits:* 10 geese.

*General:* Possession limits are twice the daily bag limits. Shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. Nontoxic shot is required. Use of live decoys, bait, and commercial use of migratory birds are prohibited. Waterfowl may not be pursued or taken while using motorized craft.

**(i) Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Manistee, Michigan (Tribal Members Only)***Canada Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close November 30, 2004, and open January 1, close February 8, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Five Canada geese and possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*White-fronted Geese, Snow Geese, Ross Geese, and Brant*

*Season Dates:* Open September 20, close November 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Five birds and the possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*Mourning Doves, Rails, Snipe, and Woodcock*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close November 14, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 10 doves, 10 rails, 10 snipe, and 5 woodcock. The possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*General:*

A. All tribal members are required to obtain a valid tribal resource card and 2004–05 hunting license.

B. Except as modified by the Service rules adopted in response to this proposal, these amended regulations parallel all Federal regulations contained in 50 CFR part 20.

C. Particular regulations of note include:

(1) Nontoxic shot will be required for all waterfowl hunting by tribal members.

(2) Tribal members in each zone will comply with tribal regulations providing for closed and restricted waterfowl hunting areas. These regulations generally incorporate the same restrictions contained in parallel State regulations.

(3) Possession limits for each species are double the daily bag limit, except on the opening day of the season, when the possession limit equals the daily bag limit, unless otherwise noted above.

D. Tribal members hunting in Michigan will comply with tribal codes that contain provisions parallel to Michigan law regarding duck blinds and decoys.

**(j) The Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Petoskey, Michigan (Tribal Members Only)***Ducks*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, close January 20, 2005.

*Daily Bag Limits:* 12 ducks, including no more than 6 mallards (only 3 of which may be hens), 3 black ducks, 3

redheads, 3 wood ducks, 2 pintail, 1 hooded merganser, and 2 canvasback.

*Canada Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close February 8, 2005.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Five geese.

*White-fronted Geese, Snow Geese, and Brant*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close November 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 10 of each species.

*Sora Rails, Snipe, and Mourning Doves*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close November 14, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 10 of each species.

*Woodcock*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close November 14, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Five woodcock.

*General:* Possession limits are twice the daily bag limits.

**(k) Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Port Angeles, Washington (Tribal Members Only)***Ducks and Mergansers*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, close December 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Seven ducks, including no more than two hen mallards, one pintail, one canvasback, one harlequin, and two redheads. Possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, close December 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Four geese, and may include no more than three light geese. The season on Aleutian Canada geese is closed. Possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*Brant*

*Season Dates:* Open November 1, 2004, close February 15, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Two brant. Possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*Coots*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, close December 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limits:* 25 coots.

*Mourning Doves*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, close December 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 10 and 20 doves, respectively.

*Snipe*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, close December 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 10 and 20 snipe, respectively.

*Band-tailed Pigeon*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, close December 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 2 and 4, respectively.

*General Conditions:* All hunters authorized to hunt migratory birds on the reservation must obtain a tribal hunting permit from the Tribe. Hunters are also required to adhere to a number of special regulations available at the tribal office.

**(l) Makah Indian Tribe, Neah Bay, Washington (Tribal Members)***Band-tailed Pigeons*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close October 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Two band-tailed pigeons.

*Ducks and Coots*

*Season Dates:* Open September 25, 2004, close January 19, 2005.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Seven ducks including no more than one redhead, one pintail, and one canvasback. The seasons on wood duck and harlequin are closed.

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 25, 2004, close January 19, 2005.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Four. The seasons on Aleutian and dusky Canada geese are closed.

*General*

All other Federal regulations contained in 50 CFR part 20 would apply. The following restrictions are also proposed by the Tribe: (1) As per Makah Ordinance 44, only shotguns may be used to hunt any species of waterfowl. Additionally, shotguns must not be discharged within 0.25 miles of an occupied area; (2) Hunters must be eligible, enrolled Makah tribal members and must carry their Indian Treaty Fishing and Hunting Identification Card while hunting. No tags or permits are required to hunt waterfowl; (3) The Cape Flattery area is open to waterfowl hunting, except in designated wilderness areas, or within 1 mile of Cape Flattery Trail, or in any area that is closed to hunting by another ordinance or regulation; (4) The use of live decoys and/or baiting to pursue any species of waterfowl is prohibited; (5) Steel or bismuth shot only for waterfowl is allowed; the use of lead shot is prohibited; (6) The use of dogs is permitted to hunt waterfowl.



**(m) Navajo Indian Reservation, Window Rock, Arizona (Tribal Members and Nonmembers)***Band-tailed Pigeons*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close September 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 5 and 10 pigeons, respectively.

*Mourning Doves*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close September 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 10 and 20 doves, respectively.

*General Conditions:* Tribal and nontribal hunters will comply with all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR Part 20, regarding shooting hours and manner of taking. In addition, each waterfowl hunter 16 years of age or over must carry on his/her person a valid Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp) signed in ink across the face. Special regulations established by the Navajo Nation also apply on the reservation.

**(n) Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, Oneida, Wisconsin (Tribal Members Only)***Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close November 19, 2004, and open November 29, close December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Three and Six Canada geese, respectively. Hunters will be issued three tribal tags for geese in order to monitor goose harvest. An additional three tags will be issued each time birds are registered. A season quota of 150 birds is adopted. If the quota is reached before the season concludes, the season will be closed at that time.

*Woodcock*

*Season Dates:* Open September 11, close November 14, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 5 and 10 woodcock, respectively.

*Dove*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close November 14, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 10 and 20, respectively.

*General Conditions:* Tribal member shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. Nontribal members hunting on the Reservation or on lands under the jurisdiction of the Tribe must comply with all State of Wisconsin regulations, including season dates, shooting hours, and bag limits, that differ from tribal member seasons. Tribal members and nontribal members hunting on the

Reservation or on lands under the jurisdiction of the Tribe will observe all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations found in 50 CFR part 20, with the following exceptions: tribal members are exempt from the purchase of the Migratory Waterfowl Hunting and Conservation Stamp (Duck Stamp); and shotgun capacity is not limited to three shells.

**(o) Skokomish Tribe, Shelton, Washington (Tribal Members Only)***Ducks and Mergansers*

*Season Dates:* Open September 16, 2004, close December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Seven ducks, including no more than two hen mallards, one pintail, one canvasback, one harlequin, and two redheads. Possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 16, 2004, close December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Four geese, and may include no more than three light geese. The season on Aleutian Canada geese is closed. Possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*Coots*

*Season Dates:* Open September 16, 2004, close December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limits:* 25 coots.

*Mourning Doves*

*Season Dates:* Open September 16, 2004, close December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 10 and 20 doves, respectively.

*Snipe*

*Season Dates:* Open September 16, 2004, close December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 8 and 16 snipe, respectively.

*Band-tailed Pigeon*

*Season Dates:* Open September 16, 2004, close December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 2 and 4, respectively.

*General Conditions:* All hunters authorized to hunt migratory birds on the reservation must obtain a tribal hunting permit from the respective Tribe. Hunters are also required to adhere to a number of special regulations available at the tribal office.

**(p) Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Crandon, Wisconsin (Tribal Members Only)***Ducks (including Mergansers)*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 50 ducks, including no more than 20 mallards (10 of which may be hens), 10 black ducks, 10 redheads, 10 pintail, and 8 canvasback.

*Coots and Gallinules*

*Season Dates:* Same as Ducks.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 50, singly or in the aggregate.

*Sora and Virginia Rails*

*Season Dates:* Same as ducks.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 25 singly or in the aggregate.

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 25 in the aggregate.

*Woodcock*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close December 1, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Seven.

Shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise until three-quarters of an hour after sunset. Possession limits for all species are twice the daily bag limit, except on opening day of the season when the possession limit equals the daily bag limit.

**(q) Squaxin Island Tribe, Squaxin Island Reservation, Shelton, Washington (Tribal Members Only)***Ducks*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close January 15, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Five ducks, which may include only one canvasback. The season on harlequin ducks is closed. Possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, close January 15, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Four geese, and may include no more than two snow geese. The season on Aleutian and cackling Canada geese is closed. Possession limit is twice the daily bag limit.

*Brant*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close December 31, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Two and four brant, respectively.

*Coots*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, 2004, close January 15, 2005.

*Daily Bag Limits:* 25 coots.

*Snipe*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, and close January 15, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 8 and 16 snipe, respectively.

*Band-tailed Pigeons*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 5 and 10 pigeons, respectively.

*General Conditions:* All tribal hunters must obtain a Tribal Hunting Tag and Permit from the Tribe's Natural Resources Department and must have the permit, along with the member's treaty enrollment card, on his or her person while hunting. Shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, and steel shot is required for all migratory bird hunting. Other special regulations are available at the tribal office in Shelton, Washington.

**(r) Tulalip Tribes of Washington, Tulalip Indian Reservation, Marysville, Washington (Tribal Members and Nontribal Hunters)**

*Tribal Members**Ducks (Including Coots and Mergansers)*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, and close February 29, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 7 and 14 ducks, respectively, except that bag and possession limits may include no more than 2 female mallards, 1 pintail, 4 scaup, and 2 redheads.

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, and close February 29, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 7 and 14 geese, respectively; except that the bag limits may not include more than 2 brant and 1 cackling Canada goose. The Tribes also set a maximum annual bag limit on ducks and geese for those tribal members who engage in subsistence hunting of 365 ducks and 365 geese.

*Snipe*

*Season Dates:* Open September 15, 2004, through February 29, 2005.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 8 and 16, respectively.

*General Conditions:* All hunters on Tulalip Tribal lands are required to adhere to shooting hour regulations set at one-half hour before sunrise to sunset, special tribal permit requirements, and a number of other tribal regulations enforced by the Tribe. Nontribal hunters 16 years of age and older, hunting pursuant to Tulalip Tribes' Ordinance No. 67, must possess a valid Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp and a valid State of Washington Migratory Waterfowl Stamp. Both stamps must be validated by signing across the face of the stamp. Other tribal regulations

apply, and may be obtained at the tribal office in Marysville, Washington.

**(s) Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, Sedro Woolley, Washington (Tribal Members Only)**

*Mourning Dove*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, end December 31, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 12 and 15 mourning doves, respectively.

Tribal members must have the tribal identification and harvest report card on their person to hunt. Tribal members hunting on the Reservation will observe all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations found in 50 CFR, except shooting hours would be one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset.

**(t) Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head, Aquinnah, Massachusetts (Tribal Members Only)**

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 11, 2004, and close September 25, 2004, and open November 8, 2004, close February 21, 2005.

*Daily Bag Limits:* 5 Canada geese during the first period, 3 during the second, and 15 snow geese.

*General Conditions:* Shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. Nontoxic shot is required. All basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations contained in 50 CFR will be observed.

**(u) White Earth Band of Ojibwe, White Earth, Minnesota (Tribal Members Only)**

*Ducks and Mergansers*

*Season Dates:* Open September 27, close December 14, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit for Ducks:* 10 ducks, including no more than 2 mallards and 1 canvasback.

*Daily Bag Limit for Mergansers:* Five mergansers, including no more than two hooded mergansers.

*Geese*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close September 24, 2004, and open September 25, 2004, close December 14, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* Eight geese during first season and five during late season.

*Coots*

*Season Dates:* Open September 4, close November 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 20 coots.

*Sora and Virginia Rails*

*Season Dates:* Open September 4, close November 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 25 sora and Virginia rails, singly or in the aggregate.

*Common Snipe and Woodcock*

*Season Dates:* Open September 4, close November 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 10 snipe and 10 woodcock.

*Mourning Dove*

*Season Dates:* Open September 4, close November 30, 2004.

*Daily Bag Limit:* 25 doves.

*General Conditions:* Shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. Nontoxic shot is required.

**(v) White Mountain Apache Tribe, Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Whiteriver, Arizona (Tribal Members and Nontribal Hunters)**

*Band-tailed Pigeons (Wildlife Management Unit 10 and areas south of Y-70 in Wildlife Management Unit 7, only)*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close September 15, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* Three and six pigeons, respectively.

*Mourning Doves (Wildlife Management Unit 10 and areas south of Y-70 in Wildlife Management Unit 7, only)*

*Season Dates:* Open September 1, close September 15, 2004.

*Daily Bag and Possession Limits:* 10 and 20 doves, respectively.

*General Conditions:* All nontribal hunters hunting band-tailed pigeons and mourning doves on Reservation lands shall have in their possession a valid White Mountain Apache Daily or Yearly Small Game Permit. In addition to a small game permit, all nontribal hunters hunting band-tailed pigeons must have in their possession a White Mountain Special Band-tailed Pigeon Permit. Other special regulations established by the White Mountain Apache Tribe apply on the reservation. Tribal and nontribal hunters will comply with all basic Federal migratory bird hunting regulations in 50 CFR Part 20 regarding shooting hours and manner of taking.

Dated: August 31, 2004.

**Craig Manson,**

*Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.*

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