PREAMBLE
TO THE
SUPERINTENDENT'S COMPENDIUM
2016

YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NATIONAL PRESERVE

The compendium is a list, updated annually, of designations, closures, permit requirements and other restrictions adopted under discretionary authority of the National Park Service (NPS) in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). It is the policy of the NPS in Alaska to seek public input on proposed changes to the compendium. The proposed compendiums and a written explanation of changes were published on January 15 and available for comment through February 15. No substantive comments were received. This compendium documents the agency's decisions and responds to substantive public comments received on proposed changes.

Methods for submitting comments
Comment: CACFA suggested the NPS allow comments to be submitted by fax or email.

Response: The NPS appreciates the need for the ability to submit electronic comments. As such, the NPS uses PEPC, an online system for submitting electronic comments which is as accessible as email. PEPC also provides contact information if someone needs assistance entering comments. Because PEPC has greater capabilities for high comment volumes, that electronic method serves the public better than email. Based on previous years, there is minimal interest in using fax for submitting comments. Given the limited interest and higher probability of routing errors, the NPS has determined other comment methods better serve the public.

Use or possession of members of the Camelidae or Bovidae Family
Comment: One commenter stated that llamas do not pose the same disease transmission risk members of the Bovidae family.

Response: The NPS received a similar comment last year an excerpt of which is included below:

> NPS agrees that transmission of disease from llamas and pack goats to wild sheep and mountain goats has not been documented and that the likelihood of disease transmission from llamas or pack goats to wild sheep or mountain goats is probably low and based in theory rather than experimental demonstration. While probability may be low, the consequence is great. If disease transmission were to occur, local extirpation of a wild sheep or goat population is possible. The NPS takes a precautionary approach given the potential for serious consequences to wild goats or sheep. NPS has a different mandate than other land management agencies. NPS is mandated to maintain the natural abundance, diversities, dynamics, distributions, habitats, and behaviors of native plant and animal populations and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur. Wild sheep are subject to this mandate and are highly valued as a park resource for a variety of uses, including subsistence and sport harvest in some areas. Resource protection (including maintaining natural ecosystems and wilderness character) is the highest priority for NPS. Based on the NPS Organic Act and implementing policies, the NPS is guided by the precautionary principle regarding

management of parks. This argues for a conservative approach (i.e., prove the activity is safe before allowing it to occur, rather than prove it is unsafe before prohibiting it). Our goal is to eliminate the potential for contact and possible disease transmission between domestic animals and wild sheep and goats.

Comment: One commenter stated the written permission for llamas are unnecessary and burdensome. The commenter noted that written permission to take llamas into Wrangell-St. Elias included a requirement for a health certificate which is valid for 30 days.

Response: Due to the potential for disease transmission, the NPS will continue to require written authorization, however, the NPS agrees to consider an extended time period for which the health certificate is considered valid for purposes of the written authorization.

YUKON-CHARLEY RIVERS NATIONAL PRESERVE
COMPENDIUM
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National Park Service (NPS) regulations applicable to the protection and equitable public use of units of the National Park System grant specified authorities to the superintendent to allow or restrict certain activities. NPS regulations are found in Titles 36 and 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and created under authority and responsibility granted the Secretary of Interior in Titles 16 and 18 of the United States Code. The following compendium comprises a listing of NPS regulations that provide the Superintendent with discretionary authority to make designations or impose public use restrictions or conditions in park areas. The applicability and scope of the compendium is articulated in 36 CFR Sections 1.2 and 13.2, and 43 CFR Section 36.1.

The larger body of NPS regulations that do not provide discretionary authority to the Superintendent is not cited in this compendium. A complete and accurate picture of regulations governing use and protection of the unit can only be gained by viewing this compendium in context with the full body of applicable regulations found in Titles 36 and 43 CFR. *Please contact Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Fairbanks, Alaska at (907) 457-5752 for questions relating to information provided in this compendium.*

TITLE 36 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

PART 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.6(f) Compilation of activities requiring a permit

- Collecting research specimens, 2.5
- Operating a power saw in developed areas, 2.12(a)(2)
- Operating a portable motor or engine in undeveloped areas, 2.12(a)(3)
- Operating a public address system, 2.12(a)(4)
- Air delivery, 2.17(a)(3)
- Noncommercial soliciting, 2.37
- Using, possessing, storing, or transporting explosives, blasting agents, or explosive materials, 2.38(a)
- Using or possessing fireworks and firecrackers, 2.38(b)
- Special events, 2.50(a)
- Demonstrations involving 26 or more persons, 2.51
- Sale and distribution of printed matter for First Amendment purposes by groups of 26 or more persons, 2.52
- Grazing, 2.60(a)(1),(2); reindeer grazing, 2.60(a)(1), re: 16 USC 410hh, 25 USC 500
- Residing on federal lands, 2.61(a)
- Installing a monument or other commemorative installation, 2.62(a)
- Towing a person using a parasail, hangglider, or other airborne device, 3.12(b)
- Removing sunken, grounded, or disabled vessels, 3.14(a)

- Operating a submersible, 3.19
- Commercial notices or advertisements, 5.1
- Commercial operations, 5.3
- Commercial photography or filming, 5.5
- Construction or repair of any building, structure, facility, road, trail, or airstrip on federal lands, 5.7
- Mining operations (9.9(a)) or an approved Plan of Operations (in lieu of permit))
- Scientific research, 13.50
- Launching, landing, or operating unmanned aircraft, 13.50
- Cabins and temporary structures on federal lands, 13.100-13.188
- Cutting of live standing timber greater than 3 inches in diameter for non-commercial subsistence uses, 13.485(a)(1)
- Access to inholdings where access is not made by aircraft, snowmachine, motorboat or non-motorized surface transportation, 43 CFR 36.10(b)
- Salvaging, removing, possessing aircraft, 43 CFR 36.11 (f)(3)(ii)
- Helicopter landings, 43 CFR 36.11(f)(4)
- Off-road vehicle (ORV) use, 43 CFR 36.11(g)(2)
- Temporary access across federal land for survey, geophysical or exploratory work, 43 CFR 36.12(c)

PART 2. RESOURCE PROTECTION, PUBLIC USE AND RECREATION

2.1(a)(4) Designated areas for collection of dead wood on the ground for firewood

Superseded by 13.35(c)(4), 13.35(d), and 13.485(b).

2.1(a)(5) Designated areas and conditions for walking on, climbing, entering, ascending, descending, or traversing an archeological or cultural resource, monument, or statue

No designated areas or conditions.

2.1(b) Designated trails

No restrictions on walking or hiking.

2.1(c)(1)-(3) Designated fruits, nuts, berries, and unoccupied seashells to harvest by hand and collection restrictions

Superseded by 13.35(c) and 13.485(b).

2.2(d) Established conditions and procedures for transporting lawfully taken wildlife through park areas

See also13.42(e).

2.2(e) Designated areas for wildlife viewing with artificial light

No areas designated for closure.

2.4(a)(2)(i), (h) Carrying, using, or possessing weapons

Individuals are authorized to possess firearms in NPS areas in accordance with applicable state and federal law. With the exception of public use cabins, possession of firearms is prohibited in Federally owned or leased buildings. The laws regarding discharge of firearms remain unchanged.

2.10(a) Camping: conditions and permits

No established conditions or permits required.
Camping on gravel bars is encouraged to avoid damage to vegetation.
Superseded in part by 13.25.

Camping on gravel bars is consistent with the Leave No Trace principle of "travel and camp on durable surfaces" and is a widely recognized best practice.

2.10(d) Food storage: designated areas and methods

(1) Definition: A *bear resistant container* (BRC) means an item constructed to prevent access by a bear. BRC's include—

- Items approved by the Department of Interior and Agriculture's Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee: http://www.igbconline.org/images/pdf/160226_Certified_Products_List.pdf
- Additional items listed by the State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=livingwithbears.bearcontainers, with the concurrence of the Superintendent;
- Items or methods approved by the Superintendent.

(2) Between April 1 and November 14, throughout the preserve, all food (except harvested fish and game) and beverages, food and beverage containers, garbage, equipment used to cook or store food must be stored in a bear resistant container (BRC) or secured—

- Within a hard sided building
- On a wooden platform cache approved by the Superintendent that is at least 10' above the ground, at least 4' from other trees, and covered (i.e., fully enclosed or covered with a tarp, etc);
- Within lockable and hard sided section of a vehicle, vessel, or aircraft; <u>or</u>
- By caching a minimum of 100 feet from camp and suspending at least 10 feet above the ground and 4 feet horizontally from a post, tree trunk or other object on a line or branch that will not support a bear's weight.
- The Superintendent may, upon request, waive or modify food storage requirements in circumstances where compliance with these requirements is not possible, overly burdensome, and is consistent with public safety and wildlife conservation interests.

(3) No long-term storage of food in public use cabins.

- Food must be removed from structures when the use of the structure ceases.
- All food must be hauled out with user.

(4) This provision does not apply to—

- Food that is being transported, consumed or prepared for consumption;

- Clean dishes and cooking equipment free of food odors; and
- Bait being used for trapping and hunting under the provisions of state and federal law.
- Fish nets, game bags (either empty or containing game meat), and tarps.

The intent of these designations is to prevent bears and other wildlife from obtaining and habituating to food and garbage, thus protecting wildlife and preserve visitors alike. Most ice chests and coolers, tents, dry bags or stuff sacks, plastic packing boxes (Totes, Action Packers, etc) and unmodified kayaks are not generally approved as BRC's. BRCs are available free of charge at NPS offices in Fairbanks, Eagle and Tok. A variety of BRCs are available including: approved coolers, metal barrels and backpacker type containers. Metal lockers/containers are located at public use cabins in YUCH to allow users a secure place to leave unattended food and to allow permitted subsistence users a secure facility for caching provisions. Food lockers are in place at all public use cabins along the Yukon River within the Preserve.

2.11 Picnicking: designated areas

Superseded by 13.26.

2.13(a)(1) Fires: designated areas and conditions

State or local fire burn bans are automatically adopted under this section unless the superintendent determines the ban is not necessary in park areas.

Fires are authorized in all areas of Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve without a permit, except within 200' of any NPS managed structure, historic object or other NPS facilities. Fires within public use cabins must remain within the provided wood stove (excluding candles, kerosene/propane lanterns). Outside fires built within 200' of public use cabins must be contained in a designated fire ring. All trash (foil, burnt food, glass, and cans) must be removed from the fire site after use.

Superintendent may close areas to camp fires during periods of high fire danger.

2.14(a)(2) Sanitation and refuse: conditions using government receptacles

No conditions established at present. Dumping commercial, household, or industrial refuse, brought in from private or municipal property, in government receptacles is prohibited.

2.14(a)(5) Sanitation: designated areas for bathing and washing

No designated areas. Unless otherwise allowed by the Superintendent, bathing and washing of cooking utensils, food and other property at all public water outlets, fixtures, or pools is prohibited.

2.14(a)(7) Sanitation: designated areas for disposal of fish remains

There are no designated areas.

Fish remains may not be disposed on either land or water within 200 feet of public boat docks, designated swim beaches, or within developed areas for reasons of public health and safety.

2.14(a)(9) Sanitation: designated areas for disposal of human waste in undeveloped areas

When the ground is not frozen, human feces must be either packed out or deposited in a "cathole" dug 6-8 inches deep in soil at least 100 feet from any water source, shoreline, campsite or trail. When the ground is frozen, human feces must be disposed over at least 100 feet from any water source and covered with snow or packed out.

Tissue paper and sanitary items should be packed out or burned when fire hazard is low.

The intent of these conditions is to provide for healthy, sanitary and visually aesthetic environments as well as to protect natural resources.

2.14(b) Sanitation: conditions concerning disposal, carrying out of human waste

See section 2.14(a)(9) above. Toilet paper should be packed out, or burned when fire hazard is low.

2.15(a)(1) Areas designated as closed to pets

No areas designated as closed to pets.

2.15(a)(3) Conditions for leaving pets unattended and tied to an object

- Sled dogs may be left unattended for up to 24 hours when afforded adequate shelter, food and water.
- Leaving pets unattended for any length of time at a public use cabin is prohibited.

The intent of these requirements is to help ensure pets aren't lost or injured, don't harass wildlife, cause predation, endanger people, or damage resources.

2.15(a)(5) Pet excrement disposal conditions

No conditions at present.

2.15(b) Conditions for using dogs in support of hunting activities

No conditions at present.

2.16 (a)-(c) Horses and pack animals

Superseded by 43 CFR 36.11(e).
Access for subsistence purposes under 36 CFR 13.460(a) supersedes this section.

2.17(a)(1) Aircraft operation

Superseded by 43 CFR 36.11(f)(1).

2.17(a)(2) Aircraft operation near docks, piers, swimming beaches and other designated areas

No areas prohibited.

2.17(c)(1) Conditions for removing downed aircraft

Superseded by 43 CFR 36.11(f)(3)(ii).

2.18(c) Snowmobiles: designated areas for use

No areas designated for snowmachine use.

See also, 43 CFR 36.11(c) regarding snowmachine use for traditional activities and 36 CFR 13.460 for subsistence uses.

2.19(b) The towing of persons on skis, sleds, or other sliding devices by motor vehicle or snowmobile is prohibited, except in designated areas or routes

The towing of persons on sleds by dog sled or snowmobile is authorized in all areas of Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

2.21 Smoking

All public buildings are closed to smoking unless specifically permitted and signed as a public smoking area. Smoking is prohibited within 100 feet of the NPS fuel and aviation gas storage facilities.

These restrictions are intended to protect public safety from fire or explosion around fuel storage and dispensing facilities. Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigs, are included in the above restrictions.

2.22 Property: leaving property unattended for longer than 24 hours

Superseded by 13.45.

2.35(a)(3)(i) Alcoholic beverages: areas designated as closed to consumption

No areas designated as closed.

2.38(b) Fireworks: permits, designated areas, and conditions

No areas designated for use of fireworks.

2.51 First Amendment Demonstrations

All areas are designated as open to public demonstrations that involve 25 or fewer persons without a permit. Demonstrations involving twenty-six or more individuals must have a permit issued by the superintendent.

2.52 Designated areas for sale and distribution of printed matter for First Amendment purposes

All areas are designated as open to sale or distribution of printed matter by groups involving 25 or fewer persons without a permit. Printed matter is limited to message-bearing textual printed material such as books, pamphlets, magazines, and leaflets, provided that it is not solely commercial advertising. Distribution involving twenty-six or more individuals must have a permit issued by the superintendent.

2.60(a)(3) Designated areas for grazing

Individuals may allow authorized pack or saddle animals to graze in NPS areas without a permit for less than 14 days in a calendar year under the following conditions:

1. Grazing is in conjunction with the animals being used as pack or saddle animals in NPS areas.
2. Any feed brought in must be weed free.

Grazing in support of commercial operations is only allowed under permit from the superintendent.

These restrictions seek to lessen the impact of extended camps on vegetation.

See also section 13.50 of this document which prohibits certain domestic animals in NPS areas.

2.62(b) Memorialization: designation of areas for scattering ashes

All areas are open to scattering of ashes without a permit.

PART 3. BOATING AND WATER USE ACTIVITIES

3.3 Permits

No permits required at present.

3.7 Personal Flotation Devices: designated times and/or activities

No designated times or activities. PFDs must be worn in accordance with 33 CFR part 175.

3.8(a)(2) Boating, prohibited operations: designated launching areas

All areas are open to launching of boats.

3.8(a)(4) Operating a vessel in excess of designated length, width, or horsepower

No designations at present.

3.8(b)(3) Operating a vessel in excess of flat wake speed in designated areas

No designatedareas.

3.12(a) Water skiing: designated waters

No areas designated open.

3.14(a) Conditions for removing sunken, grounded, or disabled vessels

A permit is required from the Superintendent before sunken, grounded, or disabled vessels may be removed from waters within the Preserve except when the operator is able to remove or repair the vessel on site safely and without potential for damage to resources.

This requirement allows the Superintendent to establish terms and conditions for salvage

operations as necessary to protect resources and provide for public safety.

3.16 Swimming and wading: areas designated as closed
All areas are open to swimming and wading.

3.17(a) Designated swimming areas and beaches
No designated areas.

3.17(c) Use or possession of flotation devices, glass containers, kites, or incompatible activities in swimming areas or beaches
No restrictions at present.

3.18(a) SCUBA and underwater diving: closures and restrictions
No closures or restrictions at present.

PART 4. VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC SAFETY

4.10 Routes or areas designated for off-road motor vehicle use in Preserves
No routes or areas designated.
See also 43 CFR 36.11(g).

4.11(a) Load weight and size limits: permit requirements and restrictive conditions
No restrictions at present.

4.30(a) Routes designated as open to bicycles
Superseded by 43 CFR 36.11(e).

4.30(d)(1) Wilderness closed to bicycle use
Superseded by 43 CFR 36.11(e).

4.31 Hitchhiking: designated areas
All areas are open to hitchhiking.

PART 5. COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE OPERATIONS

5.7 Construction of buildings, roads, trails, airstrips, or other facilities
Maintenance of established landing strips utilizing non-motorized hand tools is not considered construction or repair and no permit is required.

PART 13. ALASKA REGULATIONS

13.25(a) Closures and restrictions to camping
No closures or restrictions at present.

13.25(b) Site time limits: authorization to exceed 14 day limit at one location

No general exceptions at present.

13.25(c) Designated campgrounds: restrictions, terms, and conditions

No designated campgrounds.

13.26 Picnicking-areas where prohibited or otherwise restricted

No restrictions at present.

13.35(d) Collection of dead standing wood: areas designated as open and conditions for collection

No designated areas.

13.35(f)(1) Natural features: size and quantity restrictions for collection

No restrictions at present.

13.35(f)(2) Natural features: closures or restrictions due to adverse impacts

No closures or restrictions at present.

13.45(b)(1)-(6) Exceptions to unattended or abandoned property

Superintendent authorizations for exceptions for unattended or abandoned property are made on a case by case basis. Contact NPS headquarters for more information.

13.45(c) Designated areas where personal property may not be left unattended for any time period, limits on amounts and types, manner in which property is stored

No designated areas at present.

13.50 Closures and restrictions

Unmanned Aircraft.

Launching, landing, or operating an unmanned aircraft from or on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the boundaries of Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve is prohibited except as approved in writing by the superintendent.

The term "unmanned aircraft" means a device that is used or intended to be used for flight in the air without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the device, and the associated operational elements and components that are required for the pilot or system operator in command to operate or control the device (such as cameras, sensors, communication links). This term includes all types of devices that meet this definition (e.g., model airplanes, quadcopters, drones) that are used for any purpose, including for recreation or commerce.

In Park areas where use of model aircraft for hobbyist or recreational use has been previously authorized, such use may continue under a permit issued by the Superintendent.

This restriction does not affect the primary jurisdiction of the Federal Aviation Administration over the National Airspace System.

Domestic Goats and Sheep
Use or possession of domestic goats or sheep within NPS administered areas is prohibited.

Llamas, Alpacas, and other Members of the Camelidae or Bovidae Family
Use or possession of llamas, alpacas, or any other domestic animal of the Camelidae or Bovidae Family within NPS administered areas is prohibited except as pack animals in accordance with written authorization from the superintendent.

13.122 Established conditions for removal of cabin for which a cabin permit has been denied, expired, or revoked

No conditions established at present (may require access permit).

13.160 Designated existing cabins, shelters or temporary facilities that may be shared for subsistence uses without a permit

No designations at present. All subsistence use requires permit from superintendent.

13.166 Established conditions and standards governing the use and construction of temporary structures and facilities for subsistence purposes, published annually

No conditions or standards established at present.

13.170 Designated cabins or other structures for general public use

Cabins located along or near the Yukon River and known as the Nation Bluff Cabin, Glenn Creek Cabin, Washington Creek Cabin, Kandik River Cabin, Slaven's Public Use Cabin, Slaven's Roadhouse, Smith's 40 Mile Cabin, and Coal Creek Camp Public Use Cabin are available for public use at no cost. Use of any combination of cabins shall not exceed ten days in a 30-day period without a permit from the Superintendent.

13.172 Established conditions and allocation system to manage the use of designated public use cabins

No restrictions. All cabins are "first come-first-served" and shared basis.

13.188(b) Established conditions for removal of temporary facility used in excess of 14 days

Individuals must remove facility, all personal property, and return the site to its natural condition.

These conditions are intended to protect the preserve from impacts to vegetation and soil and to ensure that personal items are not left in the preserve.

13.460 Closures or restrictions to the use of snowmobiles, motorboats, dog teams, and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed by local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses

See also 36 CFR 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 3.6, 4.10, 4.30, 13.50; 43 CFR 36.11(c)-(e).

13.485(a)(1) Permit specifications for harvesting standing timber greater than 3” diameter for subsistence purposes (house logs & firewood)

The superintendent may allow subsistence harvest of trees greater than 3” subject to the terms and conditions of a permit.

The above restriction serves to minimize impact to preserve resources, ensure that natural biodegradation processes are unimpaired, and protect against overharvest.

13.485(a)(2) Restrictions on cutting of timber less than 3" in diameter for subsistence purposes

No restrictions at present.

43 CFR, PART 36 TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITY SYSTEMS (Access Regulations)

36.11(c) Temporary closures to the use of snowmachines for traditional activities

No closures at present.
See also 2.18.

36.11(d) Temporary closures to the use of motorboats

No closures at present.
See also 3.3, 3.6.

36.11(e) Temporary closures to the use of non-motorized surface transportation

No closures at present.
See also 2.16, 3.3, 3.6, 13.50.

36.11(f)(1) Temporary closures to landing fixed-wing aircraft

No closures at present.

36.11(f)(3)(ii) Established procedure for salvaging and removing downed aircraft

A permit is required from the superintendent before downed aircraft may be salvaged and removed from the NPS lands; violation of the terms and conditions of the permit is prohibited.

This requirement allows the superintendent to establish terms and conditions for salvage operations as necessary to protect preserve resources, provide for public safety, and minimize impacts on visitors.

36.11(g)(2) Use of off-road vehicles (ORV) on existing trails

No trails designated for ORV use. See also 4.10.

This compendium is approved and rescinds all previous compendiums issued for Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

March 2, 2016

Superintendent **Date**

8 March 2016

Concurrence by Regional Director **Date**

Attachments:
2.10 Food Storage Determination
3.14 Conditions for removing sunken, grounded, or disabled vessels
13.50 Launching, landing, or operating unmanned aircraft with NPS areas
13.50 Possession, use or free-ranging of domestic goats, sheep, llamas, or alpacas

Determination of Need for a Restriction, Condition, Public Use Limit, or Closure

Subject: Food Storage

Pursuant to Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 2.10 (d), the Superintendent of Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve has determined that in order to protect public safety and prevent adverse impacts to wildlife, conditions are placed on storage of food, garbage, and equipment used to cook or store human food throughout the preserve.

The reasons for this restriction are as follows:

1. The intent of the regulations is to prevent wildlife from obtaining food from humans or associating humans with food.
2. Wildlife in a natural ecosystem are adapted to subsist on natural foods. Because natural processes are expected within NPS areas, wildlife should not obtain food from people.
3. A public safety and resource conservation concern exists when wildlife obtain food from people or associate humans with any form of nutritional reward. Obtaining human food may adversely affect behavior of individuals and the health of wildlife populations.
4. Both black and brown bears are common throughout parklands and are readily attracted to even small quantities of human food. They are very curious and intelligent, and will commonly open or enter containers, tents, and structures.
5. Bears are extremely susceptible to conditioning to human food sources. Once they have learned to associate a site or item (e.g. tent, kayak, boat, etc.) with acquisition of food, they may return to that source repeatedly for further food rewards.
6. It does not matter whether the material is fresh, dry, powered, canned, etc. Once a curious bear has obtained a positive food reward, it will return and / or continue to seek out further rewards in similar situations.
7. Due to the transfer of knowledge from sows to cubs and the long life span of individual bears, young bears exposed to human foods may display unnatural and unacceptable behavior for decades.
8. Bears which become conditioned to human food are likely to be killed by humans in defense of life or property inside the parklands or on adjacent lands.
9. Humans are at risk of injury or death when bears attempt to obtain food from tents, packs, vessels, or other similar areas.

The reasons less restrictive measures will not be effective are as follows:

1. Educational efforts regarding proper food storage and disposal of food and garbage have been undertaken by state and federal agencies in Alaska and in other western states for many years. These efforts have undoubtedly reduced food conditioning and wildlife/ human conflicts.
2. Recognizing that variations in the environment and recreational activities require multiple food storage options, NPS managers have undertaken the following to assist visitors and make these conditions less onerous by making bear resistant containers (BRCs) available at NPS headquarters and field locations.

3. Despite these efforts, NPS managers repeatedly encounter situations in which food or garbage is improperly stored throughout the parklands.
4. The food storage conditions under this section allow for a wide variety of storage options, including free loans of portable BRC units, to make compliance less onerous.
5. Because the NPS also recognizes that other storage practices may be appropriate and/or deviations from this policy may be warranted in certain circumstances, the Superintendent may make exceptions on a case by case basis if compliance would be overly burdensome or impossible and would not pose an undue risk of wildlife obtaining food from humans.
6. We have considered the use of the State of Alaska regulations which prohibit intentionally or negligently feeding wildlife or leaving human food, pet food, or garbage in a manner that attracts wildlife. While NPS officers cannot enforce this state regulation directly, the NPS considered this language for the compendium. Given the NPS mandate to protect wildlife, the NPS prefers a proactive approach designed to prevent wildlife from obtaining food from humans, intentionally or unintentionally.
7. Given the lack of complete compliance with educational efforts, the flexibility in compliance options, and the effort made by park managers to provide free equipment to promote compliance, these conditions are the least restrictive required to fulfill the parklands mission of protecting wildlife and human safety.

Determination of Need for a Restriction, Condition, Public Use Limit, or Closure

Subject: Conditions for removing sunken, grounded, or disabled vessels

Pursuant to Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 3.14(a), the Superintendent of Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve is requiring a permit before sunken, grounded, or disabled vessels may be removed except when the operator is able to remove or repair the vessel on site safely and without potential for damage to resources.

The reasons for this restriction are as follows:

- This requirement allows the Superintendent to establish terms and conditions for salvage operations as necessary to protect resources, provide for public safety, and minimize impacts on visitors.

The reasons less restrictive measures will not be effective are as follows:

- How to protect resources, public safety, and minimize visitor impact when removing a disabled vessel needs to be addressed on a case by case basis since the circumstances involved in each incident is unique. A permit allows the NPS and the boater maximum flexibility to address the specific circumstances at hand when removing disabled, grounded or sunken vessels.

Determination of Need for a Restriction, Condition, Public Use Limit, or Closure

Subject: Launching, landing, or operating unmanned aircraft on NPS lands and waters administered by the NPS.

Pursuant to Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations section 13.50, the Superintendent of Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve has adopted the following restriction on use of unmanned aircraft in NPS areas:

Launching, landing, or operating an unmanned aircraft from or on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the boundaries of Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve is prohibited except as approved in writing by the superintendent.

The term "unmanned aircraft" means a device that is used or intended to be used for flight in the air without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the device, and the associated operational elements and components that are required for the pilot or system operator in command to operate or control the device (such as cameras, sensors, communication links). This term includes all types of devices that meet this definition (e.g., model airplanes, quadcopters, drones) that are used for any purpose, including for recreation or commerce.

In Park areas where use of model aircraft for hobbyist or recreational use has been previously authorized, such use may continue under a permit issued by the Superintendent.

This restriction does not affect the primary jurisdiction of the Federal Aviation Administration over the National Airspace System.

The reasons for this restriction are as follows:

- The use of unmanned aircraft is a relatively new activity in NPS areas across the country, including Alaska.
- As these devices have recently become more affordable, the use of these devices is increasing at a high rate, including in NPS areas.
- The Alaska Board of Game recently adopted a prohibition on using unmanned aircraft for taking wildlife.
- This restriction is based on maintenance of public health and safety, protection of environmental and scenic values, protection of natural and cultural resources, implementation of management responsibilities, and avoidance of conflict among visitor use activities.
- The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act set aside federal conservation system units in Alaska (including NPS units) in part to protect natural landscapes, unaltered ecosystems in their natural state, wilderness resource values and related recreational opportunities, wildlife populations and habitat, and to maintain opportunities for scientific research and undisturbed ecosystems.
- This unit was created to maintain the environmental integrity of the entire Charley River basin in its undeveloped natural condition for public benefit and scientific study; to protect habitat for, and the populations for fish and wildlife. This unit also protects and

interprets historical sites and events associated with the gold rush on the Yukon River and the geological and paleontological history and cultural prehistory of the area. This unit has one designated Wild River.

- The NPS must take a precautionary approach in terms of conserving resources and visitor enjoyment of those resources. New recreational activities are not allowed until the NPS has determined that such use is appropriate and will not cause unacceptable impacts.
- The NPS has adopted an interim policy, applicable nationwide, that prohibits launching, landing, or operating unmanned aircraft in areas administered by the NPS. This compendium provision is required to implement this interim national policy.

The reasons less restrictive measures will not be effective are as follows:

- This restriction is a necessary interim measure taken to ensure park resources and visitor enjoyment of those resources are protected consistent with NPS policies while the NPS considers how to address this new use on a long-term basis.
- This closure is required to implement this interim policy are necessary to maintain public health and safety in units of the National Park System and to protect park resources and values until the NPS can determine whether specific uses of unmanned aircraft on lands and waters administered by the NPS are appropriate and will not cause unacceptable impacts on park resources and values.

Determination of Need for a Restriction, Condition, Public Use Limit, or Closure

Subject: Free Ranging or Use of Domestic Goats, Sheep, Llamas, and Alpacas

Pursuant to 36 CFR 13.50, the Superintendent has adopted a restriction on domestic goats, sheep, llamas, alpacas, or any other domestic animal of the Bovidae or Camelidae Family:

> Domestic Goats and Sheep
> Use or possession of domestic goats or sheep within NPS administered areas is prohibited.
>
> Llamas, Alpacas, and other Members of the Camelidae or Bovidae Family
> Use or possession of llamas, alpacas, or any other domestic animal of the Camelidae or Bovidae Family within NPS administered areas is prohibited except as pack animals in accordance with written authorization from the superintendent.

The reasons for this restriction are as follows:

- Based on input from veterinarians and wildlife biologists inside and outside the NPS, the NPS has determined that there is a significant risk of disease transmission from domestic livestock other than from the Family Equidae (horses, mules, donkeys) to Alaska's Dall's sheep, mountain goat, and other ungulate populations. The NPS believes disease transmission is most likely to occur from domestic sheep and goats, though it is also possible from other members of the Camelidae or Bovidae Family.
- Elsewhere in North America, wild sheep populations have been severely reduced after coming in contact with domestic livestock carrying a variety of pathogens. Other wild ungulates such as mountain goats are susceptible to many of the same pathogens as wild sheep.
- Introduced pathogens, such as *Pasturella* bacteria that causes pneumonia, could spread rapidly among Dall's sheep and mountain goats because these animals are immunologically naive to domestic livestock diseases.
- According to The Wildlife Society and based on recommendations by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and others; potential threats include Johne's disease (paratuberculosis), infectious keratoconjuctivitis, contagious ecthyma, parainfluenza-3, lungworms and nasal bot flies.
- Direct contact between animals is not necessary for the spread of some diseases. For example, Johne's disease bacteria shed in the feces of livestock can remain viable and infective in the soil for a year, according to research summarized by The Alaska Chapter of The Wildlife Society.
- Potential consequences of a single disease transmission event are uniquely high for Dall's sheep and mountain goats in Alaska; both because they have not been exposed and habitat connectivity exists throughout the State; also according to research summarized by The Wildlife Society.
- In the last few years, Dall's Sheep have experienced low productivity in several parts of the state. Alaskan wild sheep abundance is generally low.

- The State of Alaska, Board of Game, recently prohibited use of goats and sheep for hunting wild sheep and mountain goats, due concern over disease transmission.

The reasons less restrictive methods will not be effective are as follows:

- Domestic livestock are prone to free ranging when not physically restricted.
- In other Alaska NPS areas, visitors have been observed in possession of domestic goats in the vicinity of Dall's sheep habitat.
- The NPS does not have information that local rural residents engaged in subsistence uses have traditionally employed domestic livestock for transportation purposes other than horses, mules or donkeys.
- The NPS determined allowing domestic goats and sheep by written authorization is not appropriate given the greater risk of disease transmission.
- At this point, the NPS believes the risk of transmission is low enough from other members of the Camelidae and Bovidae Family that such use could be allowed in accordance with written authorization from the superintendent which would enable the NPS to take appropriate precautions to protect native wildlife. Allowing such use without written authorization would place native wildlife populations at unnecessary risk with potentially significant consequences.