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Date Signed: 12/06/60[Public Land Order 2213]
[Fairbanks 012151]**ALASKA****Establishing the Kuskokwim National Wildlife Range**

By virtue of the authority vested in the President and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands in Alaska are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, except the mining and the mineral leasing laws, and disposals of materials under the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601-604) as amended, and reserved for use of the Department of the Interior as a refuge, breeding ground and management area for all forms of wildlife, to be known as the Kuskokwim National Wildlife Range: *Provided*, That the reservation made by this order shall not prohibit the hunting or trapping of game animals and game birds or the trapping of fur animals in accordance with the provisions of applicable law and as may be permitted by regulations of the Secretary of the Interior prescribed and issued pursuant thereto:

AREA I

Beginning on the shore of Bering Sea at the line of mean high tide and at the south side of the entrance to Hooper Bay near latitude 61°31' N., longitude 166°12' W., from Greenwich; thence southeasterly with the line of mean high tide on the south side of the entrance to Hooper Bay and along the south side of said Bay, 16 miles to the mouth of Askinuk River (Kleoklevuk River) near latitude 61°26' N., longitude 165°48' W.; thence easterly up the left bank of said river 22 miles to its source at the Kashunuk River near latitude 61°24' N., longitude 165°20' W.; thence easterly up the left bank of Kashunuk River, 12 miles to its junction with a channel "A" flowing to the south, near latitude 61°23' N., longitude 165°11' W.; thence southerly down the right bank of the last aforesaid channel "A" 1½ miles to a point near latitude 61°21' N., longitude 165°10' W., about one-half mile south of the mouth of an unnamed stream coming into said channel on the left bank side; thence due east approximately 38.0 miles to the volcanic cone in the Ingaklusgwat Hills near latitude 61°21' N., longitude 164°00' W.; thence due south approximately 10 miles to the north shore of a lake "D"; thence southerly around the easterly side of the last aforesaid lake "D" one mile to a point on the southeast side of said lake "D"; thence south 63° east four miles to a point near latitude 61°10½' N., longitude 163°56' W., on the northwest shore of Aropuk Lake opposite the center of an island; thence southerly with the western shore of the said lake and a chain of lakes 45 miles to a point of land near latitude 60°50½' N., longitude 163°57' W., on the north side of Baird Inlet; thence westerly along the north side of Baird Inlet, 50 miles to a point of land near latitude 60°54' N., longitude 165°02' W., at the mouth of Baird Inlet and at the line of mean high tide on

the shore of Bering Sea; thence northwesterly at the line of mean high tide of Bering Sea eight miles to the point of a headland near latitude 60°58' N., longitude 165°12' W., at the south side of Hazen Bay; thence north 38° W., eight miles across the mouth of Hazen Bay to the point of a headland at the west side of Hazen Bay; thence northwesterly with the line of mean high tide of Bering Sea 50 miles to the place of beginning, containing approximately 1,870 square miles of lands and waters, but excluding lands beneath navigable waters as defined in section 2 of the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 29; 43 U.S.C. 1301).

AREA II

Beginning on the shore of Bering Sea at the line of mean high tide and on the north side of the mouth of Kinla River, near latitude 60°11' N., longitude 164°30' W.; thence northwesterly with the line of mean high tide of Bering Sea 8½ miles to the headland at the mouth of a stream "C" separating Nelson Island from the mainland; thence northeasterly up the left bank of the last aforesaid stream "C" 46 miles to a point near latitude 60°39' N., longitude 164°12' W., at the south end of the southwest bay of Baird Inlet; thence easterly, northerly, easterly and southerly along the south shore of Baird Inlet 35 miles to the mouth of a small stream "D", near latitude 60°33½' N., longitude 163°43' W., at the south end of the east bay of Baird Inlet; thence southwesterly up the left bank of the last aforesaid small stream "D" four miles to the head thereof; thence south 10° E., 4¼ miles to the head of a stream "E" draining to the south, near latitude 60°28' N., longitude 163°40' W.; thence southerly down the right bank of the last aforesaid stream "E" four miles to the mouth thereof in the north shore of Dall Lake; thence westerly, southerly, easterly and southerly around the west shore of Dall Lake 75 miles to the most southerly point of said lake near latitude 60°08¼' N., longitude 163°47' W.; thence south 30° W., 1½ miles to the head of the Kuguklik River; thence southwesterly with the right bank of the aforesaid Kuguklik River 19 miles to the mouth thereof at the line of mean high tide of Bering Sea, near latitude 59°59' N., longitude 164°07' W.; thence northwesterly with the line of mean high tide 20 miles to the place of beginning, containing approximately 1,654 square miles of lands and waters, but excluding lands beneath navigable waters as defined in section 2 of the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 (67 Stat. 29; 43 U.S.C. 1301).

The descriptions above are based on Alaska Reconnaissance Topographic Maps designated Baird Inlet, Hooper Bay, Marshall and Nunivak Island, Editions of 1951.

This order shall not be construed to abrogate or impair any legal or aboriginal claim of right of the natives to use the lands, if any, and they may hunt, fish, and trap in accordance with applicable law, and carry on any other lawful activities.

FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior.

DECEMBER 6, 1960.

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8:53 a.m.]