Title 50
Wildlife and Fisheries

Parts 1 to 16

Revised as of October 1, 2011

Containing a codification of documents
of general applicability and future effect

As of October 1, 2011

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To cite the regulations in this volume use title, part and section number. Thus, 50 CFR 1.1 refers to title 50, part 1, section 1.
The Code of Federal Regulations is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent broad areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas.

Each volume of the Code is revised at least once each calendar year and issued on a quarterly basis approximately as follows:

- Title 1 through Title 16 ..............................................................as of January 1
- Title 17 through Title 27 .................................................................as of April 1
- Title 28 through Title 41 .................................................................as of July 1
- Title 42 through Title 50.............................................................as of October 1

The appropriate revision date is printed on the cover of each volume.

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The contents of the Federal Register are required to be judicially noticed (44 U.S.C. 1507). The Code of Federal Regulations is prima facie evidence of the text of the original documents (44 U.S.C. 1510).

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The Code of Federal Regulations is kept up to date by the individual issues of the Federal Register. These two publications must be used together to determine the latest version of any given rule.

To determine whether a Code volume has been amended since its revision date (in this case, October 1, 2011), consult the “List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA),” which is issued monthly, and the “Cumulative List of Parts Affected,” which appears in the Reader Aids section of the daily Federal Register. These two lists will identify the Federal Register page number of the latest amendment of any given rule.

EFFECTIVE AND EXPIRATION DATES

Each volume of the Code contains amendments published in the Federal Register since the last revision of that volume of the Code. Source citations for the regulations are referred to by volume number and page number of the Federal Register and date of publication. Publication dates and effective dates are usually not the same and care must be exercised by the user in determining the actual effective date. In instances where the effective date is beyond the cutoff date for the Code a note has been inserted to reflect the future effective date. In those instances where a regulation published in the Federal Register states a date certain for expiration, an appropriate note will be inserted following the text.

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The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-511) requires Federal agencies to display an OMB control number with their information collection request.
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Provisions that become obsolete before the revision date stated on the cover of each volume are not carried. Code users may find the text of provisions in effect on a given date in the past by using the appropriate numerical list of sections affected. For the period before April 1, 2001, consult either the List of CFR Sections Affected, 1949–1963, 1964–1972, 1973–1985, or 1986–2000, published in eleven separate volumes. For the period beginning April 1, 2001, a “List of CFR Sections Affected” is published at the end of each CFR volume.

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The term “[Reserved]” is used as a place holder within the Code of Federal Regulations. An agency may add regulatory information at a “[Reserved]” location at any time. Occasionally “[Reserved]” is used editorially to indicate that a portion of the CFR was left vacant and not accidentally dropped due to a printing or computer error.

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What is incorporation by reference? Incorporation by reference was established by statute and allows Federal agencies to meet the requirement to publish regulations in the Federal Register by referring to materials already published elsewhere. For an incorporation to be valid, the Director of the Federal Register must approve it. The legal effect of incorporation by reference is that the material is treated as if it were published in full in the Federal Register (5 U.S.C. 552(a)). This material, like any other properly issued regulation, has the force of law.

What is a proper incorporation by reference? The Director of the Federal Register will approve an incorporation by reference only when the requirements of 1 CFR part 51 are met. Some of the elements on which approval is based are:

(a) The incorporation will substantially reduce the volume of material published in the Federal Register.

(b) The matter incorporated is in fact available to the extent necessary to afford fairness and uniformity in the administrative process.

(c) The incorporating document is drafted and submitted for publication in accordance with 1 CFR part 51.

What if the material incorporated by reference cannot be found? If you have any problem locating or obtaining a copy of material listed as an approved incorporation by reference, please contact the agency that issued the regulation containing that incorporation. If, after contacting the agency, you find the material is not available, please notify the Director of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001, or call 202-741-6010.

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A subject index to the Code of Federal Regulations is contained in a separate volume, revised annually as of January 1, entitled CFR INDEX AND FINDING AIDS. This volume contains the Parallel Table of Authorities and Rules. A list of CFR titles, chapters, subchapters, and parts and an alphabetical list of agencies publishing in the CFR are also included in this volume.

An index to the text of “Title 3—The President” is carried within that volume.
The Federal Register Index is issued monthly in cumulative form. This index is based on a consolidation of the “Contents” entries in the daily Federal Register.

A List of CFR Sections Affected (LSA) is published monthly, keyed to the revision dates of the 50 CFR titles.

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RAYMOND A. MOSLEY,
Director,
Office of the Federal Register.
October 1, 2011.
THIS TITLE

Title 50—Fish and Wildlife is composed of eleven volumes. The parts in these volumes are arranged in the following order: Parts 1–16; part 17 (17.1 to 17.95(a)), part 17 (17.95(b)), part 17 (17.95(c) to end of 17.95), part 17 (17.96 to 17.98), part 17 (17.99(a) to 17.99(h)), part 17 (17.99(i) to end of part 17), parts 18–199, parts 200–599, parts 600–659, and part 660 to end. The first eight volumes consist of parts 1–16, part 17 (17.1 to 17.95(a)), part 17 (17.95(b)), part 17 (17.95(c) to end of 17.95), part 17 (17.96 to 17.98), part 17 (17.99(a) to 17.99(h)), part 17 (17.99(i) to end of part 17), and parts 18–199 and contain the current regulations issued under chapter I—United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. The ninth volume (parts 200–599) contains the current regulations issued under chapter II—National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; chapter III—International Fishing and Related Activities, chapter IV—Joint Regulations (United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior and National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce); Endangered Species Committee regulations; and chapter V—Marine Mammal Commission. The tenth and eleventh volumes (parts 600–659 and part 660 to end) contain the current regulations issued under chapter VI—Fishery Conservation and Management, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce. The contents of these volumes represent all current regulations codified under this title of the CFR as of October 1, 2011.

Alphabetical listings of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants appear in §§17.11 and 17.12.


For this volume, Cheryl E. Sirofchuck was Chief Editor. The Code of Federal Regulations publication program is under the direction of Michael L. White, assisted by Ann Worley.
Title 50—Wildlife and Fisheries

(This book contains parts 1 to 16)
CHAPTER I—UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301.

SOURCE: 31 FR 16002, Dec. 15, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1.1 Meaning of terms.
As used in this chapter, unless separately defined, terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this part.

§ 1.2 Authorized representative.
Authorized representative means the subordinate official to which a principal official has delegated authority to act on a particular matter or a class of matters. The Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is frequently the authorized representative of the Secretary of the Interior, as also may be a regional director or an officer in charge of a Service field installation.

§ 1.3 Service.
Service means the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

§ 1.4 Director.
Director means the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the authorized representative of such official.

§ 1.5 Officer in Charge.
Officer in Charge means any person in charge of a national fish hatchery, national wildlife refuge, research center, or other U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service installation, or the authorized representative of such official.

§ 1.6 Person.
Person means an individual, club, association, partnership, corporation, or private or public body, any one or all, as the context requires.

§ 1.7 Regional director.
Regional director means the official in charge of a region of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the authorized representative of such official.

§ 1.8 Secretary.
Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior or the authorized representative of such official.

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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301.

§ 2.1 Regional offices.
The program operations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are performed at various types of field installations, such as ecological services stations, endangered species stations, fishery assistance offices, national fish hatcheries, national wildlife refuges, research laboratories and wildlife assistance offices. Generally, field installations are responsible to the regional director who has jurisdiction over Service activities in the State(s) encompassed by the region. Unless otherwise stated for a particular matter in the regulations, all persons may secure from the regional offices information or make submittals or requests, as well as obtain forms and instructions as to the scope and contents of papers or reports required of the public.

§ 2.2 Locations of regional offices.
The geographic jurisdictions and addresses of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife regional offices are as follows:
(a) Portland Regional Office (Region 1—comprising the States of California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington; the Commonwealth of the
§ 3.1 Discrimination prohibited.

No person shall, on the ground of race, color, creed, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to any form of discrimination or segregation under any program or activity, or in the use of any facility or accommodation of the Service.

§ 3.2 Federal financial assistance.

The provisions of 43 CFR part 17, which implements title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, are applicable to any program or activity for which Federal financial assistance is provided under any law administered by the Service, including the programs and activities that are federally assisted under the laws listed in Appendix A of 43 CFR part 17.

§ 3.3 Discrimination by contractors and permittees prohibited.

The provisions of part III of Executive Order 10925 (3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp. p. 448) and the provisions of Executive Order 11114 (3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp. p. 774), as they may be amended, and the regulations of the President’s Council on Equal Opportunity, the President’s Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the President’s Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the President’s Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the President’s Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the President’s Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, contained in 41 CFR part 60, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission are applicable to all agreements, or modifications thereof, between the Service and any person for supplies, services or facilities, or for the use of any Government property, services or facilities.

(a) Any person who provides public accommodations, facilities, services, or privileges upon any land under the control or administration of the Service through a permit, contract, concession contract, or other form of agreement with the Service is prohibited from discriminating by segregation or otherwise against any person because of race, color, creed, or national origin in the furnishing or refusing to furnish...
such person any accommodation, facility, service, or privilege which is offered to or enjoyed by the general public, and will agree to abide by the prohibitions against discrimination contained in the permit, contract, or agreement.

(b) Any person who uses, occupies, or possesses any land under the administration or control of the Service through a permit, contract, concession contract, or other form of agreement with the Bureau is prohibited, in conjunction with the acts or activities authorized or permitted by such permit, contract, or agreement, from discriminating against any employee or applicant for employment or maintaining any employment practice which discriminates in any manner because of race, color, creed, or national origin, and will agree to abide by the prohibitions against discrimination contained in the permit, contract, or agreement.
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SOURCE: 38 FR 22015, Aug. 15, 1973, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 10.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations of this Subchapter B are promulgated to implement the following statutes enforced by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which regulate the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, and importation of wildlife:

Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 42.
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668a–668d.


§ 10.2 Scope of regulations.

The various parts of this subchapter B are interrelated, and particular note should be taken that the parts must be construed with reference to each other.

§ 10.3 Other applicable laws.

No statute or regulation of any State shall be construed to relieve a person from the restrictions, conditions, and requirements contained in this subchapter B. In addition, nothing in this subchapter B, nor any permit issued under this subchapter B, shall be construed to relieve a person from any other requirements imposed by a statute or regulation of any State or of the United States, including any applicable health, quarantine, agricultural, or customs laws or regulations, or other Service enforced statutes or regulations.

§ 10.4 When regulations apply.

The regulations of this subchapter B shall apply to all matters arising after the effective date of such regulations, with the following exceptions:

(a) Civil penalty proceedings. Except as otherwise provided in §11.25, the civil penalty assessment procedures contained in this subchapter B shall apply only to any proceeding instituted by notice of violation dated subsequent to the effective date of these regulations, regardless of when the act or omission which is the basis of a civil penalty proceeding occurred.

(b) Permits. The regulations in this subchapter B shall apply to any permit application received after the effective date of the appropriate regulations in this subchapter B and, insofar as appropriate, to any permit which is renewed after such effective date.

§ 10.11 Scope of definitions.

In addition and subject to definitions contained in applicable statutes and subsequent parts or sections of this subchapter B, words or their variants shall have the meanings ascribed in this subpart. Throughout this subchapter B words in the singular form shall include the plural, words in the plural form shall include the singular, and words in the masculine form shall include the feminine.

§ 10.12 Definitions.

Aircraft means any contrivance used for flight in the air.

Amphibians means a member of the class, Amphibia, including, but not limited to, frogs, toads, and salamanders; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Animal means an organism of the animal kingdom, as distinguished from the plant kingdom; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Birds means a member of the class, Aves; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Country of exportation means the last country from which the animal was exported before importation into the United States.

Country of origin means the country where the animal was taken from the wild, or the country of natal origin of the animal.

Crustacean means a member of the class, Crustacea, including but not limited to, crayfish, lobsters, shrimps, crabs, barnacles, and some terrestrial forms; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Director means the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, or his authorized representative.

Endangered wildlife means any wildlife listed in §17.11 or §17.12 of this subchapter.

Fish means a member of any of the following classes:

(1) Cyclostomata, including, but not limited to, hagfishes and lampreys;
(2) Elasmobranchii, including but not limited to, sharks, skates, and rays; and
(3) Pisces, including but not limited to trout, perch, bass, minnows, and catfish; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Fish or wildlife means any wild animal, whether alive or dead, including without limitation any wild mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, coelenterate, or other invertebrate, whether or not bred, hatched, or born in captivity, and including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof.

Foreign commerce includes, among other things, any transaction (1) between persons within one foreign country, or (2) between persons in two or more foreign countries, or (3) between a person within the United States and a person in one or more foreign countries, or (4) between persons within the United States, where the fish or wildlife in question are moving in any country or countries outside the United States.

Fossil means the remains of an animal of past geological ages which has been preserved in the earth’s crust through mineralization of the object.

Import means to land on, bring into, or introduce into, or attempt to land on, bring into, or introduce into any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not such landing, bringing, or introduction constitutes an importation within the meaning of the tariff laws of the United States.
Injurious Wildlife means any wildlife for which a permit is required under subpart B of part 16 of this subchapter before being imported into or shipped between the continental United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States.

Mammal means a member of the class, Mammalia; including any part, product, egg, or offspring, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Migratory bird means any bird, whatever its origin and whether or not raised in captivity, which belongs to a species listed in §10.13, or which is a mutation or a hybrid of any such species, including any part, nest, or egg of any such bird, or any product, whether or not manufactured, which consists, or is composed in whole or part, of any such bird or any part, nest, or egg thereof.

Migratory game birds: See §20.11 of this subchapter.

Mollusk means a member of the phylum, Mollusca, including but not limited to, snails, mussels, clams, oysters, scallops, abalone, squid, and octopuses; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Permit means any document designated as a “permit,” “license,” “certificate,” or any other document issued by the Service to authorize, limit, or describe activity and signed by an authorized official of the Service.

Person means any individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, club, or private body, any one or all, as the context requires.

Plant means any member of the plant kingdom, including seeds, roots and other parts thereof.

Possession means the detention and control, or the manual or ideal custody of anything which may be the subject of property, for one’s use and enjoyment, either as owner or as the proprietor of a qualified right in it, and either held personally or by another who exercises it in one’s place and name. Possession includes the act or state of possessing and that condition of facts under which one can exercise his power over a corporeal thing at his pleasure to the exclusion of all other persons. Possession includes constructive possession which means not actual but assumed to exist, where one claims to hold by virtue of some title, without having actual custody.

Public as used in referring to museums, zoological parks, and scientific or educational institutions, refers to such as are open to the general public and are either established, maintained, and operated as a governmental service or are privately endowed and organized but not operated for profit.

Reptile means a member of the class, Reptilia, including but not limited to, turtles, snakes, lizards, crocodiles, and alligators; including any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof, whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative.

Service means the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

Shellfish means an aquatic invertebrate animal having a shell, including, but not limited to, (a) an oyster, clam, or other mollusk; and (b) a lobster or other crustacean; or any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof (excluding fossils), whether or not included in a manufactured product or in a processed food product.

State means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Take means to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect. (With reference to marine mammals, see Part 18 of this subchapter.)

Transportation means to ship, convey, carry or transport by any means whatever, and deliver or receive for such shipment, conveyance, carriage, or transportation.

United States means the several States of the United States of America,
§ 10.13 List of Migratory Birds.

(a) Legal authority for this list. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) in 16 U.S.C. 703–711, the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978, 16 U.S.C. 712, and 16 U.S.C. 742a–j. The MBTA implements Conventions between the United States and four neighboring countries for the protection of migratory birds, as follows:

(1) Canada: Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds, August 16, 1916, United States-Great Britain (on behalf of Canada), 39 Stat. 1702, T.S. No. 628, as amended;

(2) Mexico: Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals, February 7, 1936, United States-United Mexican States (=Mexico), 50 Stat. 1311, T.S. No. 912, as amended;

(3) Japan: Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction, and Their Environment, March 4, 1972, United States-Japan, 25 U.S.T. 3229, T.I.A.S. No. 7990; and


(b) Purpose of this list. The purpose is to inform the public of the species protected by regulations designed to enforce the terms of the MBTA. These regulations, found in parts 10, 20, and 21 of this chapter, cover most aspects of the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, and importation of migratory birds.

(c) What species are protected as migratory birds? Species protected as migratory birds are listed in two formats to suit the varying needs of the user: Alphabetically in paragraph (c)(1) of this section and taxonomically in paragraph (c)(2) of this section. Taxonomy and nomenclature generally follow the 7th edition of the American Ornithologists’ Union’s Check-list of North American birds (1996, as amended through 2007). For species not treated by the AOU Check-list, we generally follow Monroe and Sibley’s A World Checklist of Birds (1993).

(1) Alphabetical listing. Species are listed alphabetically by common (English) group names, with the scientific name of each species following the common name. It is possible that alphabetical listing by common group names may create confusion in those few instances in which the common (English) name of a species has changed. The species formerly known as the Falcated Teal, for example, is now known as the Falcated Duck. To prevent confusion, the alphabetical list has two entries for Falcated Duck: “DUCK, Falcated” and “[TEAL, Falcated (see DUCK, Falcated)].” Other potential ambiguities are treated in the same way.

ACCENTOR, Siberian, Prunella montanella
AKKEKEE, Loxops caeruleirostris
AKEYA, Loxops coccineus
AKIALOA, Greater, Hemignathus ellisianus
AKIAPOLAAU, Hemignathus munroi
AKIKIKI, Oreomygystis bairdi
AKOHEKOHE, Oropornis norbu
AKOHEKOHE, Greater, Oreomyzus montana
AKOHOKEHOE, Palmeria dolei
ALINAHIO, Maui, Paroreomyza montana
ALUAIHO, Oahu, Paroreomyza maculata
ALBATROSS, Black-browed, Thalassarche melanophris
Black-footed, Phoebastria nigripes
Laysan, Phoebastria immutabilis
Light-mantled, Phoebastria palpebrata
Short-tailed, Phoebastria albatrus
Shy, Thalassarche cauta
Wandering, Diomedea exulans
Yellow-nosed, Thalassarche chlororhynchos
ANINGA, Aninga aninga
ANI, Groove-billed, Crotophaga sulcirostris
Smooth-billed, Crotophaga ani
AMAKIHI, Hawaii, Hemignathus virens
Kauai, Hemignathus kauiensis
Oahu, Hemignathus flavus
ANIANIAU, Magunuma parva
APAPANE, Hemignathus sanguineus
AUKLET, Cassin’s, Ptychoramphus aleuticus

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Crested, *Aethia cristatella*
Least, *Aethia pusilla*
Parakeet, *Aethia psittacula*
Rhinoceros, *Cerorhinca monocerata*
Whiskered, *Aethia pygmea*

AVOCET, American, *Recurvirostra americana*
[BARN-OWL, Common (see OWL, Barn)]
BEAN-GOOSE, Taiga, *Anser fabalis*
Tundra, *Anser serrirostris*

BEARDLESS-TYRANNULET, Northern, *Campsotoma imberbe*
BECARD, Rose-throated, *Pachyramphus alei*

BITTERN, American, *Botaurus lentiginosus*
Black, *Izobrychus flaccidilis*
Buck, *Izobrychus exilis*
Schrecks’s, *Izobrychus eurythymus*
Yellow, *Izobrychus sinensis*

BLACK-HAWK, Common, *Buteogallus anthracinus*
BLACKBIRD, Brewer’s, *Euphagus cyanocephalus*
Red-winged, *Agelaius phoeniceus*
Rusty, *Euphagus carolinensis*
Tawny-shouldered, *Agelaius humeralis*
Tricolored, *Agelaius tricolor*
Yellow-headed, *Buteo gallicus xanthocephalus*

BLUEBIRD, Eastern, *Sialia sialis*

Western, *Siala mexicana*
BLUETAIL, Red-flanked, *Tarsiger cyanurus*
BLUEBIRD, *Luscinia svecica*
BOBOLINK, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*
BOOBY, Blue-footed, *Sula nebouxii*
Brown, *Sula leucogaster*
Masked, *Sula dactylatra*
Red-footed, *Sula sula*

BRAMBLING, *Emberiza pusilla*
BRANT, *Botaurus lentiginosus*

BRAMBLING, *Emberiza variabilis*

BUNTING, Blue, *Emberiza caesia*
Blue, *Emberiza aureola*
Gray, *Emberiza schoeniclus*
Little, *Emberiza pusilla*
Lark, *Calamospiza melanocorys*
Masked, *Passerina amoena*

McKay’s, *Plectrophenax nivalis*

Painted, *Passerina ciris*

Palette’s, *Emberiza pallias*

Pine, *Emberiza leucocephalos*

Reed, *Emberiza schoeniclus*

Rustic, *Emberiza rustica*

Snow, *Plectrophenax nivalis*

Varied, *Passerina versicolor*

Yellow-breasted, *Emberiza aureola*

Yellow-throated, *Emberiza elegans*

BUSHTIT, *Poecile gambeli*

CARACARA, Crested, *Caracara cheriway*

CARACARA, Northern, *Caracara cheriway*

CARIB, Green-throated, *Eulampis holosericeus*
Purple-throated, *Eulampis jugularis*

CATBIRD, Black, *Melanoptila glabrirostris*

Gray, *Dumetella carolinensis*

CHAFFINCH, Common, *Carduelis flammea*

CHICKADEE, Black-capped, *Poecile atricapillus*

Boreal, *Poecile hudsonica*

Carolina, *Poecile carolinensis*

Chestnut-backed, *Poecile rufescens*

Gray-headed, *Poecile cincta*

Mexican, *Poecile mexicanus*

Mountain, *Poecile gambeli*

CHUCK-WILL’S-WIDOW, *Caprimulgus carolinensis*

CONDOR, California, *Gymnogyps californianus*

Caribbean, *Fulica caribaea*

Eurasian, *Fulica atra*

Hawaiian, *Fulica alai*

CORMORANT, Brandt’s, *Phalacrocorax penicillatus*

Double-crested, *Phalacrocorax auritus*

Great, *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Little Pied, *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*

Neotropic, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

Pelagic, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*

Red-faced, *Phalacrocorax urile*

COWBIRD, Bronzed, *Molothrus aeneus*

Brown-headed, *Molothrus ater*

Shiny, *Molothrus bonariensis*

CRANE, Corn, *Crex crex*

Paint-billed, *Neocrex erythropthalmus*

Spotless, *Porzana tabuensis*

Yellow-breasted, *Porzana flavicollis*

CRANE, Common, *Grus grus*

Sandhill, *Grus canadensis*

Whooping, *Grus americana*

CREEPER, Brown, *Certhia americana*

Hawaiian, *Certhia hawaiiensis*

CROSSBILL, Red, *Loxia curvirostra*

White-winged, *Loxia leucoptera*

CROW, American, *Corvus brachyrhynchos*

Fish, *Corvus ossifragus*

Hawaiian, *Corvus hawaiiensis*

Mariana, *Corvus kubaryi*

[Mexican (see Tamaulipas)]

Northwestern, *Corvus caurinus*

Tamaulipas, *Corvus imparatus*

White-necked, *Corvus leucogaster*

CUCKOO, Black-billed, *Coccyzus erythropthalmus*

Common, *Coccyzus canorus*

Mangrove, *Coccyzus minor*

Oriental, *Coccyzus opatus*

Yellow-billed, *Coccyzus americanus*

CURLLEW, Bristle-thighed, *Numenius tahitiensis*

Eskimo, *Numenius borealis*

Eurasian, *Numenius arquata*

Far Eastern, *Numenius madagascariensis*

Least (see Little)

Little, *Numenius minutus*

Long-billed, *Numenius americanus*

DICKCISSEL, *Spiza americana*

DIPPER, American, *Cinclus mexicanus*
DOTTREEL, Eurasian, Charadrius morinellus
DOVE, Inca, Columbina inca
Mourning, Zenaida macroura
White-tipped, Leptotilla verreauxi
White-winged, Zenaida asiatica
Zenaida, Zenaida aurita
DOVEKIE, Alle alle
DOWITCHER, Long-billed, Limnodromus scolopaceus
Short-billed, Limnodromus griseus
DUCK, American Black, Anas rubripes
Falcated, Anas falcata
Harlequin, Histrionicus histrionicus
Hawaiian, Anas wuilliana
Laysan, Anas laysanensis
Long-tailed, Clangula hyemalis
Masked, Nonnynx dominicus
Mottled, Anas fuligula
Muscovy, Cairina moschata
Pacific Black, Anas superciliosa
Ring-necked, Aythya collaris
Ruddy, Oxyura jamaicensis
Spot-billed, Anas poecilorhyncha
Tufted, Aythya fuligula
Wood, Aix sponsa
DUNLIN, Calidris alpina
EAGLE, Bald, Haliaeetus leucocephalus
Golden, Aquila chrysaetos
White-tailed, Haliaeetus albicilla
EGRET, Cattle, Bubulcus ibis
Chinese, Egretta eulophotes
Great, Ardea alba
Intermediate, Mesophoyx intermedia
Little, Egretta garzetta
(Plumed (see Intermediate))
Reddish, Egretta rufescens
Snowy, Egretta thula
EIDER, Common, Somateria mollissima
King Somateria spectabilis
Spectacled, Somateria fischeri
Steller’s, Polysticta stelleri
ELAENIA, Caribbean, Elaenia martinica
Greenish, Myiopagis viridicata
EMERALD, Puerto Rican, Chlorostilbon maugaeus
EUPHONIA, Antillean, Euphonia musica
FALCON, Aplomado, Falco femoralis
Peregrine, Falco peregrinus
Red-Footed, Falco vespertinus
FIELDFARE, Turdus pilaris
FINCH, Cassin’s, Carpodacus cassinii
House, Carpodacus mexicanus
Laysan, Telespiza cantans
Nihoa, Telespiza ultima
Purple, Carpodacus purpureus
[Rosy (see ROSY–FINCH)]
FLAMINGO, Greater, Phoenicopterus ruber
FLICKER, Gilded, Colaptes chrysoides
Northern, Colaptes auratus
FLYCATCHER, Acadian, Empidonax virescens
Alder, Empidonax alnorum
Ash-throated, Myiarchus cinerascens
Brown-crested, Myiarchus tyrannulus
Buff-breasted, Empidonax fulvifrons
Cordilleran, Empidonax occidentalis
Dusky, Empidonax oberholseri
DUSKY–FINCH, Rosy, Carduelis psaltria
(see Cordilleran and Pacific-slope)
EAGLE, Gray, Accipiter sollicitus
FRIGATEBIRD, Great, Fregata minor
Lesser, Fregata ariel
Magnificent, Fregata magnificens
FROG–HAWK, Gray, Accipiter nisus
FRUIT–DOVE, Crimson-crowned, Patidromus porphyreus
Many-colored, Patidromus perouesi
Mariana, Patidromus roseicapilla
FULMAR, Northern, Polysticta fuscata
GADWALL, Anas strepera
GALLINULE, Azure, Porphyrio martinica
Purple, Porphyrio martinica
GANNET, Northern, Morus bassanus
GARGANEY, Anas querquedula
GNATCATCHER, Black-capped, Polioptila sibirica
Black-tailed, Polioptila melanura
Blue-gray, Polioptila caerulea
California, Polioptila californica
GOLDWIT, Bar-tailed, Limosa lapponica
Black-tailed, Limosa limosa
Hudsonian, Limosa haemastica
Marbled, Limosa fedoa
GOLDEN–FISHER, American, Pluvialis dominica
European, Pluvialis apricaria
[Lesser (see American)]
Pacific, Pluvialis fulva
GOLDEN–EYE, Barrow’s, Bucephala islandica
Common, Bucephala clangula
GOLDFINCH, American, Carduelis tristis
Lawrence’s, Carduelis lawrencei
Lesser, Carduelis psaltria
GOOSE, Barnacle, Branta leucopsis
[Bean, (see BEAN–GOOSE, Taiga)]
Canada, Branta canadensis (including Cackling Goose, Branta hutchinsii)
Emperor, Chen canagica
Greater White-fronted, Anser albifrons
Hawaiian, Branta sandvicensis
LESSER WHITE-FRONTED, Anser erythropus
ROSE’S, Chen rossii
SNOW, Chen caerulescens
GOSHAWK, Northern, Accipiter gentilis
GRACKLE, Boat-tailed, Quiscalus major
COMMON, Quiscalus quiscula
GREAT-TAILED, Quiscalus mexicanus
GREBE, Clark’s, Podiceps auritus
BLACK-HEADED, Podiceps nigricollis
EARED, Podiceps nigricollis
RED-NECKED, Podiceps grisegena
WESTERN, Aechmophorus occidentalis
GREENFINCH, Oriental, Carduelis sinica
GREY-HOODED, Listeria cierva
THAYER’S, Listeria chihi
ROSS’S, Listeria rossii
LITTLE BLACK-BACKED, Listeria minutus
LESSER BLACK-BACKED, Listeria fuscus
LITTLE, Listeria minuta
MEW, Listeria canus
RING-BILLED, Listeria delawarensis
ROSE’S, Rhodostethia rosea
SABINE’S, Xema sabini
SLATY-BACKED, Luscinia sibirica
THAYER’S, Luscinia thayeri
WESTERN, Luscinia arctica
YELLOW-FOOTED, Luscinia tenebrosa
YELLOW-Legged, Luscinia michahellis
GYRFALCON, Falco rusticolus
HARRIER, Northern, Circus cyaneus
HAWFINCH, Coccothraustes coccothraustes
HAWK, [Asiatic Sparrow Hawk, Japanese]
SPARROWHAWK, Japanese
BROAD-WINGED, Buteo platypterus
COOPER’S, Accipiter cooperii
CRANE, Geranoaetus caerulescens
FERRUGINOUS, Buteo regalis
GRAY, Buteo niger
HARRIS’S, Parabuteo unicinctus
HAWK-OWL, Northern (see OWL, Northern Hawk)
HAWK-CUCKOO, Hodgson’s, Cacomantis curvirostris
Heron, Gray, Ardea cinerea
GREAT BLUE, Ardea herodias
GREEN, Buteo viridescens
RED-shouldered, Buteo lineatus
RED-TAILED, Buteo jamaicensis
RED-shouldered, Buteo magnirostris
ROUGH-Legged, Buteo lagopus
SHARP-shinned, Accipiter striatus
SHORT-TAILED, Buteo brachyurus
SWAINSON’S, Buteo swainsoni
WHITE-TAILED, Buteo albicollis
ZONE-TAILED, Buteo albertae
HOUSE MARTIN, Common, Delichon urbicum
HUMMINGBIRD, Allen’s, Calypte anna
ANTILLEAN CRESTED, Orthorhyncus cristatus
BLACK-chinned, Amazilia beryllina
BLUE-throated, Lampornis clemenciae
BROAD-billed, Cyanthopygia longirostris
BROAD-TAILED, Selasphorus platycercus
BUFF-bellied, Amazilia yucatanensis
CALLIOPE, Stelgidopteryx carolinensis
CINNAMON, Amazilia rutila
COOPER’S, Buteo regalis
HAWK-OWL, Northern (see OWL, Northern Hawk)
HOOPOE, Eurasion, Upupa epops
HUMMINGBIRD, Allen’s, Selasphorus sasin
KELP, Larus dominicus
LAVING, Larus atricilla
LESSER BLACK-BACKED, Larus fuscus
LITTLE, Larus minutus
MEW, Larus canus
RING-BILLED, Larus delawarensis
ROSE’S, Rhodostethia rosea
SABINE’S, Xema sabini
SLATY-BACKED, Larus schistisagus
THAYER’S, Larus thayeri
WESTERN, Larus occidentalis
YELLOW-FOOTED, Larus tenebrosa
YELLOW-Legged, Larus michahellis
GYRFALCON, Falco rusticolus
HARRIER, Northern, Circus cyaneus
HAWFINCH, Coccothraustes coccothraustes
HAWK, [Asiatic Sparrow Hawk, Japanese]
BROAD-WINGED, Buteo platypterus
COOPER’S, Accipiter cooperii
CRANE, Geranoaetus caerulescens
FERRUGINOUS, Buteo regalis
GRAY, Buteo niger
HARRIS’S, Parabuteo unicinctus
HAWK-OWL, Northern (see OWL, Northern Hawk)
HAWK-CUCKOO, Hodgson’s, Cacomantis curvirostris
Heron, Gray, Ardea cinerea
GREAT BLUE, Ardea herodias
GREEN, Buteo viridescens
RED-shouldered, Buteo lineatus
RED-TAILED, Buteo jamaicensis
RED-shouldered, Buteo magnirostris
ROUGH-Legged, Buteo lagopus
SHARP-shinned, Accipiter striatus
SHORT-TAILED, Buteo brachyurus
SWAINSON’S, Buteo swainsoni
WHITE-TAILED, Buteo albicollis
ZONE-TAILED, Buteo albertae
LONGSPUR, Chestnut-collared, Callocaralis ornatus
Lapland, Callocaralis lapponicus
McCown’s, Callocaralis mCcownii
Smith’s, Callocaralis pictus
LOON, Arctic, Gavia arctica
Common, Gavia immer
Pacific, Gavia pacifica
Red-throated, Gavia stellata
Yellow-billed, Gavia adamsii
MAGPIE, Black-billed, Pica hudsonia
Yellow-billed, Pica nuttalli
MALLARD, Anas platyrhynchos
MANGO, Antillean, Anthracothorax dominicus
Green, Anthracothorax viridis
Green-breasted, Anthracothorax prevostii
MARTIN, Brown-cheated, Progne tapera
Caribbean, Progne dominicensis
Cuban, Progne cryptoleuca

GRAY-BREASTED, Progne chalybea
Purple, Progne subis
Southern, Progne elegans
MEADOWLARK, Eastern, Sturnella magna
Western, Sturnella neglecta
MERSANGER, Common, Mergus merganser
Hooded, Lophodytes cucullatus
Red-breasted, Mergus serrator
MERLIN, Falco columbarius
MILLERBIRD, Acrocephalus familiaris
MINKINGBIRD, Bahamas, Mimus gundlachii
Blue, Melaenotiscaeuleusens
Northern, Mimus polyglottos
MOOREN, Common, Gallinula chloropus
MURRE, Common, Uria aalge
Thick-billed, Uria lomvia
MURRELET, Ancient, Synthliboramphus antiquus
Craverti’s, Synthliboramphus craverti
Kittlitz’s, Brachyramphus brevirostris
Long-billed, Brachyramphus perdiz
Marbled, Brachyramphus marmoratus
Xantu’s, Synthliboramphus hypoleucus
NEEDLETAIL, White-throated, Hirundapus caudacatus
NIGHT-HERON, Black-crowned, Nycticorax nycticorax
Japanese, Gorsachius goisagi
[Malay (see Malayan)]
Malayan, G. melanoleucus
Yellow-crowned, Nyctanassa violacea
NIGHTHAWK, Antillean, Chordeiles gundlachii
Common, Chordeiles minor
Lesser, Chordeiles acutipennis
NIGHTINGALE-THRUSH, Black-headed, Catharus mexicanus
Orange-billed, Catharus aurantirostris
NIGHTJAR, Buff-collared, Caprimulgus ridgwayi
Gray, Caprimulgus indicus
[Junque (see Gray)]
Puerto Rican, Caprimulgus notittherus
NOODY, Black, Anous minutus
Blue-gray, Procelsterna cereale
Brown, Anous stolidus
[Lesser (see Black)]
NUKUPUU, Hemignathus lucidus
NUTCRACKER, Clark’s, Nucifraga columbiana
NUTHATCH, Brown-headed, Sitta pusilla
Pigmy, Sitta pygmaea
Red-breasted, Sitta canadensis
White-breasted, Sitta carolinensis
[OLDSQUAW (see DUCK, Long-tailed)]
OLOMAO, Myadestes lanaensis
OMAO, Myadestes obscurus
ORIOLE, Altamira, Icterus galbula
Audubon’s, I. graduacauda
Baltimore, I. galbula
[Black-cowled (see Greater Antillean)]
Black-vented, I. wagleri
Bullock’s, I. bullockii
Greater Antillean, I. dominicensis
Hooded, I. cucullatus
[Northern (see Baltimore and Bullock’s)]
Orchard, I. spurius
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Scott's, Icterus parisorum
Streak-backed, Icterus pusillus

OSPREY, Pandion haliaetus
OU, Patoistrica psittacea

O paua, Sula sula

OWL, Barn, Tyto alba
Barred, Strix varia
Boreal, Aegolius funereus
Burning, Athene cucularia
Elf, Micrathene whitneyi

Plum tucked, Otus flavomallus

Great Gray, Strix nebulosa
Great Horned, Bubo virginianus

Long-eared, Asio otus
Mottled, Ciccaea virgata
Northern Hawk, Surnia ulula
Northern Saw-whet, Asio acuticaudis

Short-eared, Asio flammeus
Snowy, Bubo scandiacus
Spotted, Strix occidentalis

Stygi, Asio stygius

OYSSTER-CATCHER, American, Haematus palliatus
Black, Haematus bachmani
Eurasian, Haematus ostralegus

PALILA, Lozioidea ballei

Palm-Swift, Antillean, Tachornis phoenicobia

PARROT-BILL, Maui, Pseudonestor xanthophrys

PARULA, Northern, Parula americana

Tropical, Parula pitiayumi

PAURAQUE, Common, Nyctidromus albicollis

PELICAN, American White, Pelecanus erythrorhynchos
Brown, Pelecanus occidentalis

PETREL, Bermuda, Pterodroma cahow
Black-capped, Pterodroma hastata
Black-winged, Pterodroma nigripennis
Bonin, Pterodroma hypoleuca

Burder's, Bulveria bulverii
Cook's, Pterodroma cookii

[Dark-rumped (see Hawaiian)]

Gould's, Pterodroma leucoptera

Great-winged, Pterodroma macroptera

Hawaiian, Pterodroma sandweichensis

Herald, Pterodroma arminjoniana

Jouannin's, Bulveria fallax

Juan Fernandez, Pterodroma externa

Kermadec, Pterodroma neglecta

Mottled, Pterodroma inexpectata

Murphy's, Pterodroma ultima

Phoenix, Pterodroma alba

Stejneger's, Pterodroma longirostris

Tahiti, Pterodroma rostrata

White-necked, Pterodroma cervicalis

[White-necked, Pterodroma externa (see Petrel, Juan Fernandez)]

PEWEE, Cuban, Contopus caribaeus
Greater, Contopus pertinax

Hispaniolan, Contopus hispaliensis
Lesser Antillean, Contopus latirostris

PHAINOPEPLA, Phainopepla nitens

PHALAROPE, Red, Phalaropus fulicarius

Red-necked, Phalaropus lobatus

Wilson's, Phalaropus tricolor

PHOEBE, Black, Sayornis nigricans

Eastern, Sayornis phoebe
Say's, Sayornis saya

PIGEON, Band-tailed, Patagioenas fasciata

Plain, Patagioenas inornata

Red-billed, Patagioenas flavirostris

Scaly-naped, Patagioenas squamosa

White-crowned, Patagioenas leucocephala

PINTAIL, Northern, Anas acuta

White-cheeked, Anas bahanensis

PIPI, American, Anus rubescens

Olive-backed, Anus hodgsoni

Pehora, Anas gustavi

Red-throated, Anus cervinus

Sprague's, Anus spragueii

Tree, Anus trivialis

[Water (see American)]

PLOVER, Black-bellied, Pluvialis squatarola

Collared, Charadrius collaris

Common Ringed, Charadrius hiaticula

[Great Sand (see Sand-Plover, Greater)]

Little Ringed, Charadrius Dubius

Mongolian (see Sand-Plover, Lesser)

Mountain, Charadrius montanus

Pipping, Charadrius melodus

Semipalmated, Charadrius semipalmatus

Snowy, Charadrius alexandrinus

Wilson's, Charadrius wilsonia

POCHARD, Baer's, Aythya baeri

Common, Aythya ferina

POND-Heron, Chinese, Ardea bacchus

POORWILL, Common, Phalaenoptilus nuttalii

Puu-OOLI, Melanophous pheasoma

PUHOHI, Myioborus palmeri

PUFFIN, Atlantic, Fratercula arctica

Horned, Fratercula corniculata

Tufted, Fratercula cirrhata

 PYGMY-OWL, Ferruginous, Glaucidium brasilianum

Northern, Glaucidium gnomus

PYRRHULOXIA, Cardinalis sinuatus

QUAL-DOVE, Bridled, Geotrygon mystacea

Key West, Geotrygon chrysa

Ruddy, Geotrygon montana

QUETZEL, Eared, Euplectes oequus

RAIL, Black, Laterallus jamaicensis

Buff-banded, Gallirallus philippensis

Clapper, Gallirallus longirostris

Guam, Gallirallus ostoni

King, Gallirallus elegans

Spotted, Pardirallus maculatus

Virginia, Gallirallus timlfcoll

Yellow, Cocurucops nesoboracensis

RAVEN, Chihuahuan, Corvus cryptoleucus

Common, Corvus corax

RAZORBILL, Alca torda

REDHEAD, Aythia americana

REDPOD, Common, Carduelis flammea

Hoary, Carduelis hornemannii

REDSHANK, Spotted, Tringa erythropus

REDSTART, American, Setophaga ruticilla

Painted, Myioborus pictus

Slate-throated, Myioborus microtis

[REEED-BUNTING, Common (see BUNTING, Reed)]

[Pallass' (see BUNTING, Pallas's)]]

REED-WARBLER, Nightingale, Acrornis leucophrys
SANDPIPER, Baird’s, Calidris bairdii
Broad-billed, Limicola falcinellus
Buff-breasted, Tryngites subruficollis
Common, Actitis hypoleucus
Curlew, Calidris ferruginea
Green, Tringa ochropus
Least, Calidris minutilla
Marsh, Tringa stagnatilis
Pectoral, Calidris melanotos
Purple, Calidris maritima
Rock, Calidris ptilocnemis
Semipalmated, Calidris pusilla
Sharp-tailed, Calidris acuminata
Solitary, Tringa solitaria
Spoon-billed, Earornymchus pygmeus
Spotted, Actitis macularius
Stilt, Calidris himantopus
Terek, Xenus cinereus
Upland, Bartramia longicauda
Western, Calidris mauri
White-rumped, Calidris fuscicollis
Wood, Tringa glareola
SAND-PLOVER, Greater, Charadrius leucuatus
Lesser, Charadrius mongolus
SAPSUCKER, Red-breasted, Sphyrapicus ruber
Red-naped, Sphyrapicus nuchalis
Williamson’s, Sphyrapicus thyroideus
Yellow-bellied, Sphyrapicus varius
SCHAUP, Greater, Aythya marila
Lesser, Aythya affinis
SCOPS-OWL, Oriental, Otus sunia
SCOTER, Black, Melanitta nigra
Surt, Melanitta perspicillata
White-winged, Melanitta fusca
SCREECH-OWL, Eastern, Megascops asio
Puerto Rican, Megascops nudipes
Western, Megascops kennicottii
Whiskered, Megascops trichopsis
SCRUB-JAY, Florida, Apherocoma coerulescens
Island, Apherocoma insularis
Western, Apherocoma Californica
SEE-EAGLE, Steller’s, Haliaetus pelagicus
SEEDEATER, White-collared, Sporophila torquella
SHEARWATER, Audubon’s, Puffinus tenuirostris
Black-vented, Puffinus opisthomelas
Buller’s, Puffinus bulleri
Cape Verde, Calonectris edwardsii
Christmas, Puffinus nativitatis
Cory’s, Calonectris diomedea
Flap-footed, Puffinus carneipes
Greater, Puffinus gravis
Little, Puffinus assimilis
Manx, Puffinus puffinus
Pink-footed, Puffinus creatopus
Short-tailed, Puffinus tenuirostris
Sooty, Puffinus griseus
Streaked, Calonectris leucomelas
Townsend’s, Puffinus auricularis
Wedge-tailed, Puffinus pacificus
SHOWEATER, Northern, Anas clypeata
SHRIKE, Brown, Lanius cristatus
Loggerhead, Lanius ludovicianus
Northern, Lanius excubitor
SILKY-FLYCATCHER, Gray, Tytia cinerea
SISKIN, Eurasian, Carduelis spinus
Finn, Carduelis pinus
SKIMMER, Black, Rynchops niger
SKUA, Great, Stercorarius skua
South Polar, Stercorarius maccormicki
[SKY/LARK, Eusralian (see LARK, Sky)]
SMALLER, Mergus abyssarus
SNIP, Common, Gallinago gallinago (rare in western Alaska; also see SNipe, Wilson’s)
Jack, Lamna cryptes minimus
Pin-tailed, Gallinago stenura
Swinhoe’s, Gallinago megala
Wilson’s, Gallinago delicata (the “common” snipe hunted in most of the U.S.)
SOLITAIRE, Townsend’s, Myadestes townsendi
SORA, Porzana carolina
SPARROW, American Tree, Spizella arborea
Bachman’s, Ammodramus aestivalis
Baird’s, Ammodramus bairdii
Black-chinned, Spizella atricaudata
Black-throated, Ammodramus griseus
Botteri’s, Ammodramus botterii
Breuer’s, Spizella breueri
Cassin’s, Ammodramus cassini
Cirriped, Spizella passerina
Clay-colored, Spizella pallida
Field, Spizella pusilla
Five-striped, Ammodramus cinereus
Fox, Passerella iliaca
Golden-crowned, Zonotrichia atricapilla
Grasshopper, Ammodramus savannarum
Harris’s, Zonotrichia querula
Henslow’s, Ammodramus henslowii
Lark, Dendroica grisea
La Conte’s, Ammodramus lecontei
Lincoln’s, Melospiza lincolnii
Nelson’s Sharp-tailed, Ammodramus nelsoni
Olive, Arrenornis rufigratus
Rufous-winged, Ammodramus carolinensis
Sage, Ammodramus belli
Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed, Ammodramus caudacutus
Sandwoman, Passerculus sandwichensis
Seaside, Ammodramus maritimus
[Sharp-tailed (see Nelson’s Sharp-tailed and Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed)]
Song, Melospiza melodia
Swamp, Melospiza georgiana
Vesper, Poecetes gramineus
White-crowned, Zonotrichia leucophrys
White-throated, Zonotrichia albicollis
Worthen’s, Spiza americana
SWARROWHAWK, Japanese, Accipiter gularis
SPINDALIS, Puerto Rican, Spindalis portoricensis
Western, Spindalis zena
SPOONBILL, Roseate, Platalea ajaja
STARLING, [Ashy (see White-cheeked)]
Chestnut-checked, Sturnus philipensis
[Violet-backed (see Chestnut-checked)]
White-cheeked, Sturnus cineraceus
STARTHROAT, Plain-capped, Heliomaster constantius
STILT, Black-necked, Himantopus mexicanus
Black-winged, Himantopus himantopus
STINT, Little, Calidris minuta
Long-toed, Calidris subminuta
Red-necked, Calidris ruficollis
[Rufous-necked (see Red-necked)]
Temminck’s, Calidris temminckii
STONECHAT, Saxicola torquatus
STORK, Wood, Mycteria americana
STORM-PETREL, Ashy, Oceanodroma homochroa
Bank-rumped, Oceanodroma castro
Black, Oceanodroma melanops
Black-bellied, Fregetta tropica
Fork-tailed, Oceanodroma fuscata
Leach’s, Oceanodroma leucorhoa
Least, Oceanodroma microsoma
Matsudaira’s, Oceanodroma matsudai
Polynesian, Nesogrypta fuliginosa
Ringed, Oceanodroma hornbyi
[Sooty (see Tristram’s)]
Tristram’s, Oceanodroma tristrami
Wedge-rumped, Oceanodroma tethys
White-faced, Polypedaloma marina
White-bellied, Fregetta grallaria
Wilson’s, Oceanites oceanicus
SURFBIRD, Aphriza virgata
SWALLOW, Bahama, Tachycineta cyanoevidris
Bank, Riparia riparia
Burn, Hirundo rustica
Cave, Petrochelidon fulva
Cliff, Petrochelidon pyrrhonota
Mangrove, Tachycineta albilinea
Northern, Rough-winged, Stelgidopteryx serripennis
Tree, Tachycineta bicolor
Violet-green, Tachycineta thalassina
SWAMPHEN, Purple, Porphyrio porphyrio
SWAN, Trumpeter, Cygnus buccinator
Tundra, Cygnus columbianus
Whooper, Cygnus cygnus
WHITE-THROATED, Aechmophorus occidentalis
WHISTLER, Blue, Myrmotherula perspicillata
Wild, Cygnus cygnus
[Antillean Palm (see PALM-SWIFT, Antillean)]
Black, Cypseloides niger
Chimney, Chaetura pelagica
Common, Apus apus
Fork-tailed, Apus pacificus
Short-tailed, Chaetura brachyura
Vaux’s, Chaetura vauxii
White-collared, Streptoprocne zonaris
White-throated, Aechmophorus occidentalis
SWIFTLET, Mariana, Aderanis bartehi
White-rumped, Aderanis spodiopygus
TANKER, Flame-colored, Piranga bidentata
Hepatic, Piranga flava
Puerto Rican, Nesospingus specularis
Scarlet, Piranga olivacea
[Striped-headed (see SPINDALIS, Puerto Rican and Western)]
Summer, Piranga rubra
Western, Piranga ludoviciana
TATTLER, Gray-tailed, Tringa brevipes
Wandering, Tringa incana
TEAL, Baikal, Anas formosa
Blue-winged, Anas discors
Cinnamon, Anas cyanoptera
[Falcated (see DUCK, Falcated)]
Green-winged, Anas crecca
TERN, Aleutian, Onychoprion aleuticus
Arctic, Sterna paradisaea
Black, Chlidonias niger
Black-naped, Sterna sumatrana
Bridled, Onychoprion anaethetus
Caspian, Hydroprogne caspia
Common, Sterna hirundo
Elegant, Thalasseus elegans
Forster’s, Sterna forsteri
Gray-backed, Onychoprion lunatus
Great Crested, Thalasseus bergii
Guill-billed, Gelochelidon nilotica
Large-billed, Phaetusa simplex
Least, Sterna antillarum
Little, Sterna albifrons
Roseate, Sterna dougallii
Royal, Thalasseus maximus
Sandwich, Thalasseus sandvicensis
Sooty, Onychoprion fuscatus
Whiskered, Chlidonias hybridus
White, Gygis alba
White-winged, Chlidonias leucopterus
THRASHER, Bendire’s, Toxostoma bendirei
Brown, Toxostoma rubetra
California, Toxostoma ruddivum
Crissal, Toxostoma crissale
Curve-billed, Toxostoma curvirostre
Le Conte’s, Toxostoma lecontei
Long-billed, Toxostoma longirostre
Pearly-eyed, Margaropis fuscatus
Sage, Oreoscoptes montanus
THRUSH, Astec, Ridgwayia pincola
Bicknell’s, Catharus bicknelli
Blue Rock, Monticola solitarius
Dusky, Turdus naumanni
Eyesbrowed, Turdus obscurus
Gray-cheeked, Catharus minimus
[Hawaiian (see KAMAO, OLOMAO, and OMAO)]
Hermit, Catharus guttatus
Red-legged, Turdus plumbeus
[Small Kauai (see PUAIOHI)]
Swainson’s, Catharus ustulatus
Varied, Ixoreus naevius
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Wood, Hyllocichla mustelina

[TIT, Siberian (see CHICKADEE, Gray-headed)]

TITMOUSE, Black-crested, Baeolophus atricristatus

Bridled, Baeolophus wollweberi

Juniper, Baeolophus ridgwayi

Oak, Baeolophus inornatus

[Plain (see Juniper and Oak)]

Tufted, Baeolophus bicolor

TITTYRA, Masked, Tityra semitasciata

TOWHEE, Abert’s, Pipilo aberti

[Brown (see California and Canyon)]

California, Pipilo crissalis

Canyon, Pipilo fuscus

Eastern, Pipilo erythropthalmus

Green-tailed, Pipilo chlorurus

[ Rufous-sided (see Eastern and Spotted)]

Spotted, Pipilo maculatus

[TREE-PIPT, Olive (see PIPT, Olive-backed)]

TROGON, Eared (see QUELTZEL, Eared)

Elegant, Trogon elegans

TROPICSHIRD, Red-billed, Phaethon aethereus

Red-tailed, Phaethon rubricauda

White-tailed, Phaethon lepturus

TURNSTONE, Black, Arenaria melanocephala

Ruddy, Arenaria interpres

TURTLE-DOVE, Oriental, Streptopelia orientalis

VEERY, Catharus fuscascens

VERDIN, Auriparus flaviceps

VIOLET-ear, Green, Colibri thalassinus

VIREEO, Bell’s, Vireo bellii

Black-capped, Vireo atricapillus

Black-whiskered, Vireo albigularis

Blue-headed, Vireo solitarius

Cassin’s, Vireo cassinii

Gray, Vireo olivaceus

Hutton’s, Vireo huttoni

Philadelphia, Vireo philadelphicus

Plumbeous, Vireo plumbeus

Puerto Rican, Vireo lutrensi

Red-eyed, Vireo olivaceus

[ Solitary (see Blue-headed, Cassin’s, and Plumbeous)]

Thick-billed, Vireo crassirostris

Warbling, Vireo gilei

White-eyed, Vireo griseus

Yellow-green, Vireo flavoviridis

Yellow-throated, Vireo flavifrons

Yucatan, Vireo magister

VULTURE, Black, Coragyps atratus

Turkey, Cathartes aura

WAGTAIL, [Black-banded (see White)]

Citrine, Motacilla citreola

Eastern Yellow, Motacilla schuchtschenkis

Gray, Motacilla cinerea

White, Motacilla alba

[Yellow (see Eastern Yellow)]

WARBLER, Adelaide’s, Dendroica adelaidae

Arctic, Phylloscopus borealis

Bachman’s, Vermivora bachmani

Bay-breasted, Dendroica castanea

Black-and-white, Mniotilta varia

Black-throated Blue, Dendroica caerulescens

Black-throated Gray, Dendroica nigrescens

Black-throated Green, Dendroica virens

Blackburnian, Dendroica fusca

Blackpoll, Dendroica striata

Blue-winged, Vermivora pinus

Canada, Wilsonia canadensis

Cape May, Dendroica tigrina

Cerulean, Dendroica cerulea

Chesnut-sided, Dendroica pensylvanica

Cirlina, Vermivora cristata

Connecticut, Opornis agilis

Crested-cheeked, Parus superciliosus

Dusky, Phylloscopus fuscatus

Elfin-woods, Dendroica angelae

Fan-tailed, Euphylax lachrymosa

Golden-cheeked, Dendroica chrysoparia

Golden-crowned, Basileuterus culicivorus

Golden-winged, Vermivora chrysoptera

Grace’s, Dendroica gracilis

Hermits, Dendroica occidentalis

Hooded, Wilsonia citrina

Kentucky, Opornis formosus

Kirtland’s, Dendroica kirtlandii

Lancedolated, Locustella lancesolata

Lucy’s, Vermivora lutea

MacGillivray’s, Opornis tolmei

Magnolia, Dendroica magnolia

Mourning, Opornis philadelphia

Nashville, Vermivora ruficapilla

Olive, Peucedoras taenatus

Orange-crowned, Vermivora celata

Palm, Dendroica palmarum

Pine, Dendroica pinus

Prairie, Dendroica discolor

Prothonotary, Protonotaria citrea

Red-faced, Cardellina rubrifrons

Rufous-capped, Basileuterus rufifrons

Swainson’s, Limnothlypis swainsonii

Tennessee, Vermivora peregrina

Townsend’s, Dendroica townsendi

Virginia’s, Vermivora virginiae

Willow, Phylloscopus trochilus

Wilson’s, Wilsonia pusilla

Wood, Phylloscopus sil瓦trix

Worm-eating, Helmitheros vermivorum

Yellow, Dendroica petechia

Yellow-browed, Phylloscopus inornatus

Yellow-rumped, Dendroica coronata

Yellow-throated, Dendroica dominica

WATERTHRUSH, Louisiana, Seiurus motacilla

Northern, Seiurus noveboracensis

WAXWING, Bohemian, Bombycilla garrulus

Cedar, Bombycilla cedrorum

WHEATEAR, Northern, Oenanthe oenanthe

WHIMBREL, Numenius phaeopus

WHIP-POOR-WILL, Caprimulgus vociferus

WHISTLING-DUCK, Black-bellied, Dendrocygna autumnalis

Fulvous, Dendrocygna bicolor

West Indian, Dendrocygna arborea

WHITETHROAT, Lesser, Sylvia curruca

WIGEON, American, Anas americana

Eurasian, Anas penelope

WILLET, Tringa semipalmata

WOOD-PEEWER, Eastern, Contopus virens

Western, Contopus sordidulus

WOODCOCK, American, Scolopax minor
Subfamily DENDROCYGNINAE

Eurasian, Scolopax rusticola
WOODPECKER, Acorn, Melanerpes formicivorus
American Three-toed, Picoides dorsalis
Arizona, Picoides arizonae
Black-backed, Picoides arcticus
Downy, Picoides pubescens
Gila, Melanerpes uropygialis
Golden-fronted, Melanerpes aurifrons
Great Spotted, Dendrocopos major
Hairy, Picoides villosus
Ivory-billed, Campephilus principalis
Ladder-backed, Picoides scalaris
Lewis’s, Melanerpes levis
Nuttall’s, Picoides nuttallii
Pileated, Dryocopus pileatus
Puerto Rican, Melanerpes portoricicensis
Red-bellied, Melanerpes carolinus
Red-cockaded, Picoides borealis
Red-headed, Melanerpes erythropus
[Strickland’s (2)
Taxonomic listing.]

Subfamily ANATINAE

Yellowthroated Warbler, Goosander, Chrysochlaivea
ting-Duck, Whistling-Duck

Yellowlegs, Greater, Tringa melanoleuca
Lesser, Tringa flavipes

YELLOWTHROAT, Common, Geothlypis trichas
Gray-crowned, Geothlypis poliocephala

(2) Taxonomic listing. Species are listed in phylogenetic sequence by scientific name, with the common (English) name following the scientific name. To help clarify species relationships, we also list the higher-level taxonomic categories of Order, Family, and Subfamily.

Order ANSERIFORMES
Family ANATIDAE

Subfamily DENDROCYGNINAE

Dendrocygna autumnalis, Black-bellied Whistling-Duck
Dendrocygna arborea, West Indian Whistling-Duck
Dendrocygna bicolor, Fulvous Whistling-Duck

Subfamily ANSERINAE

Anser fabalis, Taiga Bean-Goose
Anser serrirostris, Tundra Bean-Goose
Anser albifrons, Greater White-fronted Goose
Anser erythropus, Lesser White-fronted Goose
Chen canagica, Emperor Goose
Chen caerulescens, Snow Goose
Chen rossii, Ross’s Goose
Branta bernicla, Brant
Branta huchinsii, Cackling Goose
Branta canadensis, Canada Goose (including Branta hutchinsii)
Branta leucopsis, Barnacle Goose
Cygnus buccinator, Trumpeter Swan
Cygnus columbianus, Tundra Swan
Cygnus cygnus, Whooper Swan

Subfamily ANATINAE

Carina moschata, Muscovy Duck
Aix sponsa, Wood Duck
Anas steller, Gadwall
Anas falcata, Falcated Duck
Anas penelope, Eurasian Wigeon
Anas americana, American Wigeon
Anas rubripes, American Black Duck
Anas platyrhynchos, Mallard
Anas fuligula, Mottled Duck
Anas uyevilliana, Hawaiian Duck
Anas laysanensis, Laysan Duck
Anas poecilorhyncha, Spot-billed Duck
Anas superciliosa, Pacific Black Duck
Anas discors, Blue-winged Teal
Anas cyanoptera, Cinnamon Teal
Anas clypeata, Northern Shoveler
Anas bahamensis, White-cheeked Pintail
Anas acuta, Northern Pintail
Anas querquedula, Garganey
Anas formosa, Baikal Teal
Anas crecca, Green-winged Teal
Aythya valisineria, Barrow’s Pochard
Aythya ferina, Common Pochard
Aythya collaris, Ring-necked Duck
Aythya fuligula, Tufted Duck
Aythya marila, Greater Scaup
Aythya affinis, Lesser Scaup
Polysticta stelleri, Steller’s Eider
Somateria fischeri, Spectacled Eider
Somateria spectabilis, King Eider
Somateria mollissima, Common Eider
Histrionicus histrionicus, Harlequin Duck
Melanitta perspicillata, Surf Scoter
Melanitta nigra, Black Scoter
Clangula hyemalis, Long-tailed Duck
Bucephala albeola, Bufflehead
Bucephala clangula, Common Goldeneye
Bucephala islandica, Barrow’s Goldeneye
Mergellus albellus, Smew
Lophodytes cucullatus, Hooded Merganser
Mergus merganser, Common Merganser
Mergus serrator, Red-breasted Merganser
Nomonyx dominicus, Masked Duck
Oxyura jamaicensis, Rudd Duck
Order GAVIIDAE

Family GAVIIDAE

Gavia arctica, Arctic Loon
Gavia pacifica, Pacific Loon
Gavia immer, Common Loon
Gavia adamsii, Yellow-billed Loon

Order PODICIPEDIFORMES

Family PODICIPEDIDAE

Tachybaptus dominicus, Least Grebe
Family DIOMEDEIDAE

*Thalassarche* chlororhynchos, Yellow-nosed Albatross

*Thalassarche* cauta, Shy Albatross

*Thalassarche* melanophris, Black-browed Albatross

*Phoebetria* palpebrata, Light-mantled Albatross

*Diomedea* exulans, Wandering Albatross

*Phoebastria* immutabilis, Laysan Albatross

*Phoebastria* nigripes, Black-footed Albatross

*Phoebastria* albatrus, Short-tailed Albatross

Family PROCELLARIIDAE

*Pularchus* glacialis, Northern Fulmar

*Pterodroma* macroptera, Great-winged Petrel

*Pterodroma* neglecta, Kermadec Petrel

*Pterodroma* arminjoniana, Herald Petrel

*Pterodroma* ultima, Murphy’s Petrel

*Pterodroma* inexpectata, Mottled Petrel

*Pterodroma* cahow, Bermuda Petrel

*Pterodroma* hasitata, Black-capped Petrel

*Pterodroma* externa, Juan Fernandez Petrel

*Pterodroma* sandwichensis, Hawaiian Petrel

*Pterodroma* cervicis, White-necked Petrel

*Pterodroma* hypoleuca, Bonin Petrel

*Pterodroma* nigripennis, Black-winged Petrel

*Pterodroma* cookii, Cook’s Petrel

*Pterodroma* longirostris, Stejneger’s Petrel

*Pterodroma* alba, Phoenix Petrel

*Pterodroma* leucophaea, Gould’s Petrel

*Pterodroma* rostrata, Tahiti Petrel

*Bulweria* bulwerii, Bulwer’s Petrel

*Bulweria* fallax, Jouanin’s Petrel

*Calonechis* leucomenus, Streaked Shearwater

*Calonechis* diomedea, Cory’s Shearwater

*Calonechis* edwardsi, Cape Verde Shearwater

*Puffinus* creatopus, Pink-footed Shearwater

*Puffinus* carneipes, Flesh-footed Shearwater

*Puffinus* gravis, Greater Shearwater

*Puffinus* pacificus, Wedge-tailed Shearwater

*Puffinus* bulleri, Bulwer’s Shearwater

*Puffinus* griseus, Sooty Shearwater

*Puffinus* tenuirostris, Short-tailed Shearwater

*Puffinus* nativitatis, Christmas Shearwater

*Puffinus* puffinus, Manx Shearwater

*Puffinus* auricularis, Townsend’s Shearwater

*Puffinus* opisthomelas, Black-vented Shearwater

*Puffinus* hermani, Audubon’s Shearwater

*Puffinus* assimilis, Little Shearwater

Family HYDROBATIDAE

*Oceanites* oceanicus, Wilson’s Storm-Petrel

*Pelagodroma* marina, White-faced Storm-Petrel

*Fregata* tropica, Black-bellied Storm-Petrel

*Fregata* grallaria, White-bellied Storm-Petrel

*Neofregata* magnificens, Magnificent Frigatebird

Fregata magnificens, Magnificent Frigatebird

Fregata minor, Great Frigatebird

Fregata ariel, Lesser Frigatebird

Order CICONIIFORMES

Family ARDEIDAE

*Ardea* cinerea, Gray Heron

*Ardea* herodias, Great Blue Heron

*Ardea* cocoi, Pied-billed Grebe

*Podiceps* auritus, Horned Grebe

*Podiceps* griseogaster, Red-necked Grebe

*Podiceps* nigricollis, Eared Grebe

*Archepelagopus* occidentalis, Western Grebe

*Arctotheca* clarkii, Clark’s Grebe

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES

Family FAMILY PROCELLARIIDAE

*Phaethon* lepturus, White-tailed Tropicbird

*Phaethon* aethereus, Red-billed Tropicbird

*Phaethon* rubricauda, Red-tailed Tropicbird

Family SULIDAE

*Sula* dactylatra, Masked Booby

*Sula* leucogaster, Brown Booby

*Sula* sula, Red-footed Booby

*Morus* bassanus, Northern Gannet

Family PELECANIDAE

*Pelecanus* erythrorhynchos, American White Pelican

*Pelecanus* occidentalis, Brown Pelican

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE

*Phalacrocorax* leucogaster, Little Pied Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax* penicillatus, Brandt’s Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax* melanoleucus, Little Pied Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax* capistratus, Great Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax* brasilianus, Neotropic Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax* auritus, Double-crested Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax* carbo, Great Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax* urile, Red-faced Cormorant

*Phalacrocorax* pelagicus, Pelagic Cormorant

Family ANHINGIDAE

*Anhinga* anhinga, Anhinga

Family FREGATIDAE

*Fregata* magnificens, Magnificent Frigatebird

*Fregata* ariel, Lesser Frigatebird

Order CICONIIFORMES

Family ARDEIDAE

*Botaurus* lentiginosus, American Bittern

*Izobrychus* sinensis, Yellow Bittern

*Izobrychus* eulimis, Least Bittern

*Izobrychus* erythrythus, Schrenc‘k’s Bittern

*Izobrychus* flavicollis, Black Bittern

*Ardea* herodias, Great Blue Heron

*Ardea* cinerea, Gray Heron

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Ardea alba, Great Egret
Mesophoyx intermedia, Intermediate Egret
Egretta eulophotes, Chinese Egret
Egretta garzetta, Little Egret
Egretta sacra, Pacific Reef-Egret
Egretta gularis, Western Reef-Heron
Egretta thula, Snowy Egret
Egretta caerulea, Little Blue Heron
Egretta tricolor, Tricolored Heron
Egretta rufescens, Reddish Egret
Bubulcus ibis, Cattle Egret
Ardea bacchus, Chinese Pond-Heron
Butorides virescens, Green Heron
Nycticorax nycticorax, Black-crowned Night-Heron
Gorachius goisagi, Japanese Night-Heron
Gorachius melanocephalus, Malayen Night-Heron
Family THRESIORNITHIDAE
Subfamily THRESIORNITHINAE
Eudocimus albus, White Ibis
Eudocimus ruber, Scarlet Ibis
Plegadis falcinellus, Glossy Ibis
Plegadis chihi, White-faced Ibis
Subfamily PLATALEINAE
Platalea ajaja, Roseate Spoonbill
Family CICONIIDAE
Buteo swainsoni, Swainson's Hawk
Buteo albigularis, White-tailed Hawk
Buteo albonotatus, Zone-tailed Hawk
Buteo solitarius, Hawaiian Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis, Red-tailed Hawk
Buteo regalis, Ferruginous Hawk
Buteo lagopus, Rough-legged Hawk
Aquila chrysaetos, Golden Eagle
Family FALCONIDAE
Subfamily MICROASTURINAE
Microstracus semitorquatus, Collared Forest-Falcon
Subfamily CARACARINAE
Caracara cheriway, Crested Caracara
Subfamily FALCONINAE
Falco tinunculus, Eurasian Kestrel
Falco sparverius, American Kestrel
Falco vespertinus, Red-footed Falcon
Falco columbarius, Merlin
Falco subbuteo, Eurasian Hobby
Falco femoralis, Aplomado Falcon
Falco rusticolus, Gyrfalcon
Falco peregrinus, Peregrine Falcon
Falco mexicanus, Prairie Falcon
Order GRUIFORMES
Family RALLIDAE
Coturnicops novaehollandiae, Yellow Rail
Laterallus jamaicensis, Black Rail
Gallirallus philippensis, Buff-banded Rail
Gallirallus owstoni, Guam Rail
Crex crex, Corn Crake
Rallus longirostris, Clapper Rail
Rallus elegans, King Rail
Rallus limicola, Virginia Rail
Porzana carolina, Sora
Porzana tabuensis, Spotless Crake
Porzana flavicollis, Yellow-breasted Crake
Neocrex erythropus, Paint-billed Crake
Porzana pusilla, Spotted Rail
Porphyrio martinica, Purple Gallinule
Porphyrio porphyrio, Purple Swamphen
Porphyrio flavoirostris, Azure Gallinule
Gallinula chloropus, Common Moorhen
Fulica atra, Eurasian Coot
Fulica alai, Hawaiian Coot
Fulica americana, American Coot
Fulica carbo, Carib Coot
Family CICONIIDAE
Jabiru mycteria, Jabiru
Mycteria americana, Wood Stork
Order PHOENICOPTERIFORMES
Family PHOENICOPTERIDAE
Phoenicopterus ruber, Greater Flamingo
Order FALCONIFORMES
Family CATHARTIDAE
Coragyps atratus, Black Vulture
Cathartes aura, Turkey Vulture
Gymnogyps californianus, California Condor
Family ACCIPITRIDAE
Subfamily PANDIONINAE
Pandion haliaetus, Osprey
Subfamily ACCIPITRINAE
Chondrohierax uncinatus, Hook-billed Kite
Elanoides forficatus, White-faced Ibis
Elanus leucurus, White-tailed Kite
Rallina eurizonoides, Snail Kite
Ictinia mississippiensis, Mississippi Kite
Milvus migrans, Black Kite
Haliaeetus leucocephalus, Bald Eagle
Haliaeetus albicilla, White-tailed Eagle
Haliaeetus pelagicus, Steller's Sea-Eagle
Circus cyaneus, Northern Harrier
Accipiter soloensis, Gray Frog-Hawk
Accipiter gularis, Japanese Sparrowhawk
Accipiter striatus, Sharp-shinned Hawk
Accipiter cooperii, Cooper's Hawk
Accipiter gentilis, Northern Goshawk
Geranoaetus caerulescens, Crane Hawk
Buteogallus anthracinus, Common Black-Hawk
Parabuteo unicinctus, Harris's Hawk
Buteo magnirostris, Roadside Hawk
Buteo lineatus, Red-shouldered Hawk
Buteo platypterus, Broad-winged Hawk
Buteo nitidus, Gray Hawk
Buteo brachyurus, Short-tailed Hawk

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Charadrius wilsonia, Wilson’s Plover
Charadrius hiaticula, Common Ringed Plover
Charadrius semipalmatus, Semipalated Plover
Charadrius melodus, Piping Plover
Charadrius dubius, Little Ringed Plover
Charadrius vociferus, Killdeer
Charadrius montanus, Mountain Plover
Charadrius morinellus, Eurasian Dotterel

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE
Haematopus ostralegus, Eurasian Oystercatcher
Haematopus pallatus, American Oystercatcher

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE
Himantopus himantopus, Black-winged Stilt
Himantopus mexicanus, Black-necked Stilt

Family JACANIDAE
Jacana spinosa, Northern Jacana

Family SCOLOPACIDAE
Subfamily SCOLOPACINAE
Xenus cinereus, Terek Sandpiper
Actitis hypoleucus, Common Sandpiper
Actitis macularius, Spotted Sandpiper
Tringa ochropus, Green Sandpiper
Tringa solitaria, Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa brevipes, Gray-tailed Tattler
Tringa incana, Wandering Tattler
Tringa erythropus, Spotted Redshank
Tringa melanoleuca, Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa nebularia, Common Greenshank
Tringa guttifer, Nordmann’s Greenshank
Tringa semipalmata, Willet
Tringa flavipes, Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa stagnatilis, Marsh Sandpiper
Tringa glareola, Wood Sandpiper
Bartramia longicauda, Upland Sandpiper
Numenius minutus, Little Curlew
Numenius borealis, Eskimo Curlew
Numenius phaeopus, Whimbrel
Numenius tahitiensis, Bristle-thighed Curlew
Numenius madagascariensis, Far Eastern Curlew
Numenius arquata, Eurasian Curlew
Numenius americanus, Long-billed Curlew
Limosa limosa, Black-tailed Godwit
Limosa haemastica, Hudsonian Godwit
Limosa lapponica, Bar-tailed Godwit
Limosa fedoa, Marbled Godwit
Arenaria interpres, Ruddy Turnstone
Arenaria melanocephala, Black Turnstone
Aphriza virgata, Surfbird
Calidris tenuirostris, Great Knot
Calidris canutus, Red Knot
Calidris alba, Sanderling
Calidris pusilla, Semipalated Sandpiper
Calidris mauri, Western Sandpiper
Calidris ruficollis, Red-necked Stint
Calidris minutilla, Little Stint
Calidris temminckii, Temminck’s Stint
Calidris subminuta, Long-toed Stint
Calidris minitilla, Least Sandpiper
Calidris fusca, White-rumped Sandpiper

Subfamily SCLOPACINAE
Calidris bairdii, Baird’s Sandpiper
Calidris melanotos, Pectoral Sandpiper
Calidris acuminata, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
Calidris maritima, Purple Sandpiper
Calidris polica, Rock Sandpiper
Calidris alpina, Dunlin
Calidris ferruginea, Curlew Sandpiper
Calidris hirundinellus, Stilt Sandpiper
Eurynorhynchus pygmeus, Spoon-billed Sandpiper
Limicola falcinellus, Broad-billed Sandpiper
Tryngites subruficollis, Buff-breasted Sandpiper

Pholomachus pugnax, Ruff
Lymnodromus griseus, Short-billed Dowitcher
Lymnodromus scopaceus, Long-billed Dowitcher
Lymnocryptes minimus, Jack Snipe
Gallinago delicata, Wilson’s Snipe (the “common” snipe hunted in most of the U.S.)
Gallinago gannago, Common Snipe (rare in western Alaska; also see Gallinago delicata)
Gallinago stenura, Pin-tailed Snipe
Gallinago megala, Swinhoe’s Snipe
Scolopax rusticola, Eurasian Woodcock
Scolopax minor, American Woodcock

Subfamily PHALAROPIDAE
Phalaropus tricolor, Wilson’s Phalarope
Phalaropus lobatus, Red-necked Phalarope
Phalaropus fulicarius, Red Phalarope

Family LARIDAE
Subfamily LARINAE
Larus atricilla, Laughing Gull
Larus pipixcan, Franklin’s Gull
Larus minutus, Little Gull
Larus ridibundus, Black-headed Gull
Larus philadelphia, Bonaparte’s Gull
Larus heermanni, Heermann’s Gull
Larus cirrocephalus, Gray-hooded Gull
Larus belcheri, Belcher’s Gull
Larus crassirostris, Black-tailed Gull
Larus canus, Mew Gull
Larus delawarensis, Ring-billed Gull
Larus californicus, California Gull
Larus argentatus, Herring Gull
Larus michahellis, Yellow-legged Gull
Larus thayeri, Thayer’s Gull
Larus glauicoides, Iceland Gull
Larus fuscus, Lesser Black-backed Gull
Larus schistisagus, Slaty-backed Gull
Larus lichtensteinii, Yellow-footed Gull
Larus occidentalis, Western Gull
Larus glauescens, Glaucous-winged Gull
Larus hyperboreus, Glaucous Gull
Larus marinus, Great Black-backed Gull
Larus dominicanus, Kelp Gull
Xema sabini, Sabine’s Gull
Rissa tridactyla, Black-legged Kittiwake
Rissa brevirostris, Red-legged Kittiwake
Rhodostethia rosea, Rose’s Gull
Papagalia eburnea, Ivory Gull

Subfamily STERNINAE
Anous stolidus, Brown Noddy
Anous minutus, Black Noddy
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Procelsterna cerulea, Blue-gray Noddy
Gygis alba, White Tern
Oonychropirn fuscatrus, Sooty Tern
Oonychropirn lunatus, Gray-backed Tern
Oonychropirn anaethetus, Bridled Tern
Oonychropirn aleuticus, Aleutian Tern
Sternula albifrons, Little Tern
Sternula antillarum, Least Tern
Phaeasus simplex, Large-billed Tern
Gelochelidon nitotica, Gull-billed Tern
Hydroprogne caspis, Caspian Tern
Chlidonias niger, Black Tern
Chlidonias leucopterus, White-winged Tern
Chlidonias hybrida, Whiskered Tern
Sterna dougalli, Roseate Tern
Sterna hirundo, Common Tern
Sterna paradisaea, Arctic Tern
Sterna forsteri, Forster's Tern
Sterna sumatrana, Black-naped Tern
Thalasseus maximus, Royal Tern
Thalasseus bergii, Great Crested Tern
Thalasseus sandvicensis, Sandwich Tern
Thalasseus elegans, Elegant Tern
Subfamily RYNCHOPINAE
Rynchops niger, Black Skimmer
Family STERCORARIIDAE
Stercorarius skua, Great Skua
Stercorarius maccormicki, South Polar Skua
Stercorarius pomarinus, Pomarine Jaeger
Stercorarius parasiticus, Parasitic Jaeger
Stercorarius longicaudus, Long-tailed Jaeger
Family ALCIDAE
Alle alle, Dovekie
Uria aalge, Common Murre
Uria lomvia, Thick-billed Murre
Alca torda, Razorbill
Cepphus grylle, Black Guillemot
Cepphus columba, Pigeon Guillemot
Brachyramphus perdix, Long-billed Murrelet
Brachyramphus marmoratus, Marbled Murrelet
Brachyramphus brevirostris, Kittlitz's Murrelet
Synthliboramphus hypoleucus, Xantus's Murrelet
Synthliboramphus craveri, Craveri's Murrelet
Synthliboramphus antiquus, Ancient Murrelet
Pygocelis melba, Smooth-billed Ani
Platycercus cucullatus, Parakeet Auklet
Aethia cristatella, Crested Auklet
Cerorhina monocerata, Rhinoceros Auklet
Fratercula arctica, Atlantic Puffin
Fratercula corniculata, Horned Puffin
Friedelcavia crypta, Tufted Puffin
Order COLUMBIFORMES
Family COLUMBIDAE
Patagioenas squamosa, Scaly-naped Pigeon
Patagioenas leucocephala, White-crowned Pigeon
Patagioenas flavirostris, Red-billed Pigeon
Patagioenas morrata, Plain Pigeon
Patagioenas fasciata, Band-tailed Pigeon
Streptopelia orientalis, Oriental Turtle-Dove
Zenaida asiatica, White-winged Dove
Zenaida aurita, Zenaida Dove
Zenaida macroura, Mourning Dove
Columbina inca, Inca Dove
Columbina passerina, Common Ground-Dove
Columbina talpacoti, Ruddi Ground-Dove
Leptotila verreauxi, White-tipped Dove
Geotrygon chrysia, Key West Quali-Dove
Geotrygon mystacea, Bridled Quali-Dove
Geotrygon montana, Ruddi Quali-Dove
Gallicolumba xanthonura, White-throated Ground-Dove
Gallicolumba stelleri, Friendly Ground-Dove
Ptlinopas perouzsi, Many-colored Fruit-Dove
Ptlinopas roseicapilla, Mariana Fruit-Dove
Ptlinopas porphyraceus, Crimson-crowned Fruit-Dove
Ducula pacifica, Pacific Imperial-Pigeon
Order CUCULIFORMES
Family CUCULIDAE
Subfamily CUCULINAE
Cuculus canorus, Common Cuckoo
Cuculus optatus, Oriental Cuckoo
Cuculus fugax, Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo
Coccyzus americanus, Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus major, Mangrove Cuckoo
Coccyzus erythropthalmus, Black-billed Cuckoo
Coccyzus viellotii, Puerto Rican Lizard-Cuckoo
Subfamily NEOMORPHINAE
Geococcyx californianus, Greater Roadrunner
Subfamily CROTOPHAGINAE
Crotophaga ani, Smooth-billed Ani
Crotophaga sulcirostris, Groove-billed Ani
Order STRIGIFORMES
Family TYTONIDAE
Tyto alba, Barn Owl
Family STRIGIDAE
Otus flammuleus, Flammulated Owl
Otus sunia, Oriental Scops-Owl
Megascopeus kenicottii, Western Screech-Owl
Megascopeus asio, Eastern Screech-Owl
Megascopeus trichops, Whiskered Screech-Owl
Megascopeus nudipes, Puerto Rican Screech-Owl
Bubo virginianus, Great Horned Owl
Bubo scandiacus, Snowy Owl
Surnia ulula, Northern Hawk Owl
Glaucidium gnomus, Northern Pygmy-Owl
Glaucidium brasilianum, Pygmy-Owl
Micrathene whitneyi, Elf Owl
Athene cunicularia, Burrowing Owl
Cicaba virgata, Mottled Owl
Strix occidentalis, Spotted Owl
Strix varia, Barred Owl
Strix nebulosa, Great Gray Owl
Asio otus, Long-eared Owl
Asio stigmu, Stigsaw Owl
Asio flammeus, Short-eared Owl
Aegolius funereus, Boreal Owl
Aegolius acadicus, Northern Saw-whet Owl

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Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES
Family CAPRIMULGIDAE
Subfamily CHORDEILINAE
  Chordeiles acutipennis, Lesser Nighthawk
  Chordeiles minor, Common Nighthawk
Subfamily CAPRIMULGINAE
  Nyctidromus albicollis, Common Pauraque
  Phalaenoptilus nuttalli, Common Poorwill
  Caprimulgus carolinensis, Chuck-will’s-widow
  Caprimulgus ridgwayi, Buff-collared Nightjar
  Caprimulgus vociferus, Whip-poor-will
  Caprimulgus noctitherus, Puerto Rican Nightjar
  Caprimulgus indicus, Gray Nightjar
Order APODIFORMES
Family APODIDAE
Subfamily CYGSELOIDINAE
  Cypseloides niger, Black Swift
  Streptoprocne zonaris, White-collared Swift
Subfamily CHAETURINAE
  Chaetura pelagica, Chimney Swift
  Chaetura vauxi, Vaux’s Swift
  Chaetura brachyura, Short-tailed Swift
  Hirundapus caudacutus, White-throated Needletail
  Aerodramus spodiopygus, White-rumped Swiftlet
  Aerodramus bartschi, Mariana Swiftlet
Family TROCHILIDAE
Subfamily TROCHILINAE
  Colibri thalassinus, Green Violet-ear
  Anthracothorax prevostii, Arizona Woodpecker
  Chlorostilbon maugaeus, Puerto Rican Emerald
  Cynanthus latirostris, Broad-billed Hummingbird
  Hylocharis leucotis, White-earied Hummingbird
  Hylocharis zanthus, Xantus’s Hummingbird
  Amazilia beryllina, Berylline Hummingbird
  Amazilia yucatanensis, Buff-bellied Hummingbird
  Amazilia rutila, Cinnamon Hummingbird
  Amazilia violiceps, Violet-crowned Hummingbird
  Lampornis clemenciae, Blue-throated Hummingbird
  Eugenes fulgens, Magnificent Hummingbird
  Halcyon axillaris, Plain-capped Starthroat
  Calypte anna, Anna’s Hummingbird
  Calypte costae, Costa’s Hummingbird
  Stellula calliope, Calliope Hummingbird
  Atthis heliosa, Bumblebee Hummingbird
  Selasphorus platycercus, Broad-tailed Hummingbird
  Selasphorus rufus, Rufous Hummingbird
  Selasphorus sasin, Allen’s Hummingbird
Order TROGONIFORMES
Family TROGONIDAE
Subfamily TROGONINAE
  Trogon elegans, Elegant Trogon
  Euptilota neosexus, Eared Quetzal
Order UPUPIFORMES
Family UPUPIDAE
  Upupa epops, Eurasian Hoopoe
Order CORACIIFORMES
Family ALCEDINIDAE
Subfamily HALCYONINAE
  Todiramphus cinnaominus, Micronesian Kingfisher
  Todiramphus chloris, Collared Kingfisher
Subfamily CERYLINAE
  Megaceryle torquata, Ringed Kingfisher
  Megaceryle alcyon, Belted Kingfisher
  Chloroceylon americanus, Green Kingfisher
Order PICIFORMES
Family PICIDAE
Subfamily JYNGINAE
  Jynx torquilla, Eurasian Wryneck
Subfamily PICINAE
  Melanerpes levis, Lewis’s Woodpecker
  Melanerpes portoricensis, Puerto Rican Woodpecker
  Melanerpes erythrophyllus, Red-headed Woodpecker
  Melanerpes formicivorus, Acorn Woodpecker
  Melanerpes uropygialis, Gila Woodpecker
  Melanerpes aurifrons, Golden-fronted Woodpecker
  Melanerpes carolinus, Red-bellied Woodpecker
  Sphyrapicus thyroideus, Williamson’s Sapsucker
  Sphyrapicus varius, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
  Sphyrapicus nuchalis, Red-naped Sapsucker
  Sphyrapicus ruber, Red-breasted Sapsucker
  Dendrocoptes major, Great Spotted Woodpecker
  Piconoides Scalaris, Ladder-backed Woodpecker
  Piconoides nuttallii, Nuttall’s Woodpecker
  Piconoides pubescens, Downy Woodpecker
  Piconoides villosus, Hairy Woodpecker
  Piconoides arizonae, Arizona Woodpecker
  Piconoides borealis, Red-cockaded Woodpecker
  Piconoides albolarvatus, White-headed Woodpecker
  Piconoides dorsalis, American Three-toed Woodpecker
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* Cameron et al. (1983), A. S. Cooper, P. Collar, and T. V. Williamson, with additional material added by Mitchell A. Gray.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

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Phylloscopus inornatus, Yellow-browed Warbler
Phylloscopus borealis, Arctic Warbler
Sylvia curruca, Lesser Whitethroat
Subfamily POLIOPTILINAE
Polioptila caerulea, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher
Polioptila californica, California Gnatcatcher
Polioptila melanura, Black-tailed Gnatcatcher
Polioptila nigriceps, Black-capped Gnatcatcher
Family MUSCICAPIDAE
Ficedula narcissina, Narcissus Flycatcher
Muscicapa griseisticta, Gray-streaked Flycatcher
Family TURDIDAE
Luscinia calliope, Siberian Rubythroat
Luscinia svecica, Bluethroat
Luscinia cyane, Siberian Blue Robin
Monticola solitarius, Blue Rock Thrush
Tarsiger cyanurus, Red-flanked Bluetail
Oenanthe oenanthe, Northern Wheatear
Saxicola torquatus, Stonechat
Sialia sialis, Eastern Bluebird
Sialia mexicana, Western Bluebird
Sialia currucoides, Mountain Bluebird
Myiastes townsendi, Townsend’s Solitaire
Myiastes myiastenus, Kamao
Myiastes lanaensis, Olomao
Myiastes obscurus, Omao
Myiastes palmeri, Puuohi
Catharus aurirostris, Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush
Catharus mexicanus, Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush
Catharus fuscescens, Veery
Catharus minimus, Gray-cheeked Thrush
Catharus bicknelli, Bicknell’s Thrush
Catharus ustulatus, Swainson’s Thrush
Catharus guttatus, Hermit Thrush
Hylocichla mustelina, Wood Thrush
Turdus obscurus, Eyebrowed Thrush
Turdus naumanni, Dusky Thrush
Turdus pilaris, Fieldfare
Turdus graji, Clay-colored Robin
Turdus assimilis, White-throated Robin
Turdus rufopalliatus, Rufous-backed Robin
Turdus migratorius, American Robin
Turdus plumbeus, Red-legged Thrush
Izores naevis, Varied Thrush
Ridgwayia pinicola, Aztec Thrush
Family MIMIDAE
Dumetella carolinensis, Gray Catbird
Melanoptila glabrirostris, Black Catbird
Mimus polyglottos, Northern Mockingbird
Mimus gundlachii, Bahama Mockingbird
Oreoscoptes montanus, Sage Thrasher
Toxostoma rufum, Brown Thrasher
Toxostoma longirostre, Long-billed Thrasher
Toxostoma pensylvanicum, Benedict’s Thrasher
Toxostoma curvirostre, Curve-billed Thrasher
Toxostoma rufum, Brown Thrasher
Toxostoma rufum, Brown Thrasher
Toxostoma rufum, Brown Thrasher
Melanotis caerulescens, Blue Mockingbird
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Amphiprion quiniquestrata, Five-striped Sparrow
Spizella arborea, American Tree Sparrow
Spizella passerina, Chipping Sparrow
Spizella pallida, Clay-colored Sparrow
Spizella breweri, Brewer’s Sparrow
Spizella pusilla, Field Sparrow
Spizella wardi, Ward’s Sparrow
Spizella atripilis, Black-chinned Sparrow
Poecetes gramineus, Vesper Sparrow
Chondestes grammacus, Lark Sparrow
Amphispiza bilineata, Black-throated Sparrow
Amphispiza belli, Sage Sparrow
Calamospiza melanocorys, Lark Bunting
Passerelius sandwichensis, Savannah Sparrow
Ammodramus savannarum, Grasshopper Sparrow
Ammodramus bairdii, Baird’s Sparrow
Ammodramus henslowii, Henslow’s Sparrow
Ammodramus lecontei, Le Conte’s Sparrow
Ammodramus nelsoni, Nelson’s Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Ammodramus caudacutus, Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrow
Ammodramus maritimus, Seaside Sparrow
Melospiza melodia, Song Sparrow
Melospiza lincolnii, Lincoln’s Sparrow
Melospiza georgiana, Swamp Sparrow
Zonotrichia albicollis, White-throated Sparrow
Zonotrichia querula, Harris’s Sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys, White-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla, Golden-crowned Sparrow
Junco hyemalis, Dark-eyed Junco
Junco phaeonotus, Yellow-eyed Junco
Calcarius maccoui, McCown’s Longspur
Calcarius lapponicus, Lapland Longspur
Calcarius pictus, Smith’s Longspur
Calcarius ornatus, Chestnut-sided Longspur
Emberiza leucocephalus, Pine Bunting
Emberiza pusilla, Little Bunting
Emberiza rustica, Rusty Bunting
Emberiza elegans, Yellow-throated Bunting
Emberiza aureola, Yellow-breasted Bunting
Emberiza variabilis, Gray Bunting
Emberiza pallasi, Pallasi’s Bunting
Emberiza schoeniclus, Reed Bunting
Plectrophenax nivalis, Snow Bunting
Plectrophenax hyperboreus, McKay’s Bunting
Family CARDINALIDÆ
Rhodotorus pupillus, Crimson-collared Grosbeak
Cardinalis cardinalis, Northern Cardinal
Cardinalis sinuatus, Pyrrhuola
Phaeocichla chrysopyga, Yellow Grosbeak
Phaeocichla ludoviciana, Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Phaeocichla melanopephala, Black-headed Grosbeak
Cyanocorax parvulina, Blue Bunting
Passerina caerulea, Blue Grosbeak
Passerina amoena, Lazuli Bunting
Passerina cyanea, Indigo Bunting
Passerina versicolor, Varied Bunting
Passerina ciris, Painted Bunting
Spiza americana, Dickcissel
Family Icteridae
Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Bobolink
Agelaius phoeniceus, Red-winged Blackbird
Agelaius tricolor, Tricolored Blackbird
Agelaius humeralis, Tawny-shouldered Blackbird
Agelaius xanthomelas, Yellow-shouldered Blackbird
Sturnella magna, Eastern Meadowlark
Sturnella neglecta, Western Meadowlark
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus, Yellow-headed Blackbird
Euphagus carolinus, Rusty Blackbird
Euphagus cyanoccephalus, Brewer’s Blackbird
Quiscalus quiscula, Common Grackle
Quiscalus major, Boat-tailed Grackle
Quiscalus mexicanus, Great-tailed Grackle
Quiscalus nigricollis, Greater Antillean Grackle
Molothrus bonariensis, Shiny Cowbird
Molothrus aeneus, Bronze Cowbird
Molothrus ater, Brown-headed Cowbird
Icterus spilogaster, Black-vented Oriole
Icterus dominicensis, Greater Antillean Oriole
Icterus spurius, Orchard Oriole
Icterus cucullatus, Hooded Oriole
Icterus pustulatus, Streak-backed Oriole
Icterus bairdii, Bullock’s Oriole
Icterus galapagoensis, Altamira Oriole
Icterus graduacauda, Audubon’s Oriole
Icterus galbula, Baltimore Oriole
Icterus parisorum, Scott’s Oriole
Family Fringillidae
Subfamily Fringillinae
Fringilla montifringilla, Common Chaffinch
Fringilla coelebs, Tree Sparrow
Leucosticte australis, Brown-headed Cowbird
Leucosticte atra, Black Rosy-Finch
Leucosticte arctica, Black Rosy-Finch
Carduelis erythrinus, Common Rosefinch
Carduelis purpureus, Purple Finch
Carduelis casinii, Cassin’s Finch
Carduelis mexicanus, House Finch
Loxia curvirostra, Red Crossbill
Loxia leucoptera, White-winged Crossbill
Carduelis flammea, Common Redpoll
Carduelis hornemanni, Hoary Redpoll
Carduelis spinus, Eurasian Siskin
Carduelis pinus, Pine Siskin
Carduelis psaltria, Lesser Goldfinch
Carduelis leucopsis, Lawrence’s Goldfinch
Carduelis tristis, American Goldfinch
Carduelis sinica, Oriental Greenfinch
Pyrrhula pyrrhula, Eurasian Bullfinch
Coccyzus vespertinus, Evening Grosbeak
Subpart C—Addresses

§ 10.21 Director.

(a) Mail forwarded to the Director for law enforcement purposes should be addressed: Chief, Division of Law Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 3247, Arlington, VA 22203–3247.

(b) Mail sent to the Director regarding permits for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Fauna (CITES), Injurious wildlife, Wild Bird Conservation Act species, international movement of all ESA-listed endangered or threatened species, and scientific research on, exhibition of, or interstate commerce in nonnative ESA-listed endangered or threatened species should be addressed to: Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (Attention: Office of Management Authority), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA 22203. Address mail for the following permits to the Regional Director. In the address include one of the following: for import/export licenses and exception to designated port permits (Attention: Import/export license); for native endangered or threatened species (Attention: Endangered/threatened species permit); and for migratory birds and eagles (Attention: Migratory bird permit office). You can find addresses for regional offices at 50 CFR 2.2.

PART 11—CIVIL PROCEDURES

Subpart A—Introduction

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11.2 Scope of regulations.
11.3 Filing of documents.

Subpart B—Assessment Procedure

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11.12 Petition for relief.
11.13 Decision by the Director.
11.14 Notice of assessment.
11.15 Request for a hearing.
11.16 Final administrative decision.
11.17 Payment of final assessment.

Subpart C—Hearing and Appeal Procedures

11.21 Commencement of hearing procedures.
11.22 Appearance and practice.
11.23 Hearings.
11.24 Final administrative action.
11.25 Appeal.
11.26 Reporting service.


SOURCE: 39 FR 1159, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.


Subpart A—Introduction

§ 11.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part provide uniform rules and procedures for the assessment of civil penalties in connection with violations of certain laws and regulations enforced by the Service.

§ 11.2 Scope of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part apply only to actions arising under the following laws and regulations issued thereunder:

Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43;
Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 et seq.;
Bald Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668–668d;

[47 FR 56860, Dec. 21, 1982]

§ 11.3 Filing of documents.

(a) Whenever a document or other paper is required to be filed under this part within a certain time, such document or paper will be considered filed as of the date of the postmark if mailed, or the date actually delivered to the office where filing is required. The time periods set forth in this part shall begin to run as of the day following the date of the document or other paper.

(b) If an oral or written application is made to the Director up to 10 calendar days after the expiration of a time period established in this part for the required filing of documents or other papers, the Director may permit a late filing within a fixed period where reasonable grounds are found for an inability or failure to file within the time period required. All such extensions shall be in writing. Except as provided in this subsection, no other requests for an extension of time may be granted.

Subpart B—Assessment Procedure

§ 11.11 Notice of violation.

(a) A notice of violation (hereinafter “notice”), shall be issued by the Director and served personally or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, upon the person believed to be subject to a civil penalty (the respondent). The notice shall contain: (1) A concise statement of the facts believed to show a violation, (2) a specific reference to the provisions of the statute or regulation allegedly violated, and (3) the amount of penalty proposed to be assessed. The notice may also contain an initial proposal for compromise or settlement of the case. The notice shall also advise the respondent of his right to file a petition for relief pursuant to §11.12, or to await the Director’s notice of assessment.

(b) The respondent shall have 45 days from the date of the notice of violation in which to respond. During this time he may:
1. Undertake informal discussions with the Director;
(2) Accept the proposed penalty, or the compromise, if any, offered in the notice;
(3) File a petition for relief; or
(4) Take no action, and await the Director’s decision, pursuant to §11.13.
(c) Acceptance of the proposed penalty or the compromise shall be deemed to be a waiver of the notice of assessment required by §11.14, and of the opportunity for a hearing. Any counter offer of settlement shall be deemed a rejection of the proposed offer of compromise.

§ 11.12 Petition for relief.

If the respondent so chooses he may ask that no penalty be assessed or that the amount be reduced, and he may admit or contest the legal sufficiency of the charge and the Director’s allegations of facts, by filing a petition for relief (hereinafter “petition”) with the Director at the address specified in the notice within 45 days of the date thereof. The petition shall be in writing and signed by the respondent. If the respondent is a corporation, the petition must be signed by an officer authorized to sign such documents. It must set forth in full the legal or other reasons for the relief.

§ 11.13 Decision by the Director.

Upon expiration of the period required or granted for filing of a petition for relief, the Director shall proceed to make an assessment of a civil penalty, taking into consideration information available to him and such showing as may have been made by the respondent, either pursuant to §11.11 or §11.12, or upon further request of the Director.

§ 11.14 Notice of assessment.

The Director shall notify the respondent by a written notice of assessment, by personal service or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, of his decision pursuant to §11.13. He shall set forth therein the facts and conclusions upon which he decided that the violation did occur and appropriateness of the penalty assessed.

§ 11.15 Request for a hearing.

Except where a right to request a hearing is deemed to have been waived as provided in §11.11, the respondent may, within 45 calendar days from the date of the notice of assessment referred to in §11.14, file a dated, written request for a hearing with the Hearings Division, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 801 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Virginia 22203. The request should state the respondent’s preference as to the place and date for a hearing. The request must enclose a copy of the notice of violation and notice of assessment. A copy of the request shall be served upon the Director personally or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, at the address specified in the notice.

§ 11.16 Final administrative decision.

(a) Where no request for a hearing is filed as provided in §11.15 the Director’s assessment shall become effective and shall constitute the final administrative decision of the Secretary on the 45th calendar day from the date of the notice of assessment.

(b) If a request for a hearing is timely filed in accordance with §11.15, the date of the final administrative decision in the matter shall be as provided in subpart C of this part.

§ 11.17 Payment of final assessment.

When a final administrative decision becomes effective in accordance with this part 11, the respondent shall have 20 calendar days from the date of the final administrative decision within which to make full payment of the penalty assessed. Payment will be timely only if received in Office of the Director during normal business hours, on or before the 20th day. Upon a failure to pay the penalty, the Solicitor of the Department may request the Attorney General to institute a civil action in the U.S. District Court to collect the penalty.
§ 11.21 Commencement of hearing procedures.

Proceedings under this subpart are commenced upon the timely filing with the Hearings Division of a request for a hearing, as provided in §11.15 of subpart B. Upon receipt of a request for a hearing, the Hearings Division will assign an administrative law judge to the case. Notice of assignment will be given promptly to the parties, and thereafter, all pleadings, papers, and other documents in the proceeding shall be filed directly with the administrative law judge, with copies served on the opposing party.

§ 11.22 Appearance and practice.

(a) Subject to the provisions of 43 CFR 1.3, the respondent may appear in person, by representative, or by counsel, and may participate fully in these proceedings.

(b) Department counsel designated by the Solicitor of the Department shall represent the Director in these proceedings. Upon notice to the Director of the assignment of an administrative law judge to the case, said counsel shall enter his appearance on behalf of the Director and shall file all petitions and correspondence exchanged by the Director and the respondent pursuant to subpart B of this part, which shall become part of the hearing record. Thereinafter, service upon the Director in these proceedings shall be made directly to his counsel.

§ 11.23 Hearings.

(a) The administrative law judge shall have all powers accorded by law and necessary to preside over the parties and the proceedings and to make decisions in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 554-557. Failure to appear at the time set for hearing shall be deemed a waiver of the right to a hearing and consent to the making of a decision on the record made at the hearing. Copies of the transcript may be inspected or copied.

(b) The transcript of testimony, the exhibits, and all papers, documents, and requests filed in the proceedings, shall constitute the record for decision. The judge will render a written decision upon the record, which shall set forth his findings of fact and conclusions of law, and the reasons and basis therefor, and an assessment of a penalty, if any.

§ 11.24 Final administrative action.

Unless a notice of request for an appeal is filed in accordance with §11.25 of this subpart C, the administrative law judge’s decision shall constitute the final administrative determination of the Secretary in the matter and shall become effective 30 calendar days from the date of the decision.

§ 11.25 Appeal.

(a) Either the respondent or the Director may seek an appeal from the decision of an administrative law judge rendered subsequent to January 1, 1974, by the filing of a “Notice of Request for Appeal” with the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 801 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Virginia 22203, within 30 calendar days of the date of the administrative law judge’s decision. Such notice shall be accompanied by proof of service on the administrative law judge and the opposing party.

(b) Upon receipt of such a request, the Director, Office of Hearings and Appeals, shall appoint an ad hoc appeals board to determine whether an appeal should be granted, and to hear and decide an appeal. To the extent they are not inconsistent herewith, the provisions of subpart G of the Department Hearings and Appeals Procedures in 43 CFR part 4 shall apply to appeal proceedings under this subpart. The determination of the board to grant or deny an appeal, as well as its decision on the merits of an appeal, shall be in writing and become effective as the final administrative determination of the Secretary in the proceeding on the date it is rendered, unless otherwise specified therein.

§ 11.26 Reporting service.

Copies of decisions in civil penalty proceedings instituted under statutes referred to in subpart A of this part and rendered subsequent to June 3, 1970, may be obtained by letter of request addressed to the Director, Office
of Hearings and Appeals, U.S. Department of the Interior, 801 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Virginia 22203. Fees for this service shall be as established by the Director of that Office.

PART 12—SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE PROCEDURES

Subpart A—General Provisions

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12.3 Definitions.
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12.5 Seizure by other agencies.
12.6 Bonded release.

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Subpart C—Forfeiture Proceedings

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12.22 Civil actions to obtain forfeiture.
12.23 Administrative forfeiture proceedings.
12.24 Petition for remission of forfeiture.
12.25 Transfers in settlement of civil penalty claims.

Subpart D—Disposal of Forfeited or Abandoned Property

12.30 Purpose.
12.31 Accountability.
12.32 Effect of prior illegality.
12.33 Disposal.
12.34 Return to the wild.
12.35 Use by the Service or transfer to another government agency for official use.
12.36 Donation or loan.
12.37 Sale.
12.38 Destruction.
12.39 Information on property available for disposal.

Subpart E—Restoration of Proceeds and Recovery of Storage Costs

12.41 Petition for restoration of proceeds.
12.42 Recovery of certain storage costs.

Subpart F—Return of Property

12.51 Return procedure.


SOURCE: 45 FR 17864, Mar. 19, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 12.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations of this part establish procedures relating to property seized or subject to forfeiture under various laws enforced by the Service.

§ 12.2 Scope of regulations.

Except as hereinafter provided, the regulations of this part apply to all property seized or subject to forfeiture under any of the following laws:

(a) The Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.;
(b) The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, 16 U.S.C. 668dd et seq.;
(c) The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.;
(d) The Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act, 16 U.S.C. 718 et seq.;
(e) The Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j-1;
(f) The Black Bass Act, 16 U.S.C. 851 et seq.;
(g) The Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.;
(h) The Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.; and
(i) The Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43-44.


§ 12.3 Definitions.

(a) As used in this part:

(1) Attorney General means the Attorney General of the United States or an authorized representative;

(2) Disposal includes, but is not limited to, remission, return to the wild,
use by the Service or transfer to another government agency for official use, donation or loan, sale, or destruction.

(3) **Domestic value** means the price at which the seized property or similar property is freely offered for sale at the time and place of appraisement, in the same quantity or quantities as seized, and in the ordinary course of trade. If there is no market for the seized property at the place of appraisement, such value in the principal market nearest to the place of appraisement shall be reported.

(4) **Solicitor** means the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior or an authorized representative.

(b) The definitions of paragraph (a) of this section are in addition to, and not in lieu of, those contained in §§1.1 through 1.8 and 10.12 of this title.


§ 12.12 Filing of documents.

(a) Whenever any document is required by this part to be filed or served within a certain period of time, such document will be considered filed or served as of the date of receipt by the party with or upon whom filing or service is required. The time periods established by this part shall begin to run on the day following the date of filing or service.

(b) If an oral or written application is made before the expiration of a time period established by this part, an extension of such period for a fixed number of days may be granted where there are reasonable grounds for the failure to file or serve the document within the period required. Any such extension shall be in writing. Except as provided in this paragraph, no other requests for an extension shall be granted.

§ 12.13 Seizure by other agencies.

Any authorized employee or officer of any other Federal agency who has seized any wildlife or other property under any of the laws listed in §12.2 will, if so requested, deliver such seizure to the appropriate Special Agent in Charge designated in §10.22 of this title, or to an authorized designee, who shall either hold such seized wildlife or other property or arrange for its proper handling and care.

§ 12.15 Bonded release.

(a) Subject to the conditions set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, and to such additional conditions as may be appropriate, the Service, in its discretion, may accept an appearance bond or other security (including, but not limited to, payment of the value as determined under §12.12) in place of any property seized under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.; Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.; Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43; Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 et seq.; Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1; or Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.

(b) Property may be released under this section only to the owner or consignee.

(c) Property may be released under this section only if possession thereof will not violate or frustrate the purpose or policy of any applicable law or regulation.


Subpart B—Preliminary Requirements

§ 12.11 Notification of seizure.

Except where the owner or consignee is personally notified or seizure is made pursuant to a search warrant, the Service shall, as soon as practicable following the seizure or other receipt of seized wildlife or other property, mail a notification of seizure by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the owner or consignee, if known or easily ascertainable. Such notification shall describe the seized wildlife or other property, and shall state the time, place, and reason for the seizure.

§ 12.12 Appraisement.

The Service shall determine the value of any cargo, of a vessel or other conveyance employed in unlawful taking; seized under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq., and the value of any property seized
under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.; Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.; Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1, et seq.; or the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 et seq. If the seized property may lawfully be sold in the United States, its domestic value shall be determined in accordance with §12.3. If the seized property may not lawfully be sold in the United States, its value shall be determined by other reasonable means.

[47 FR 56860, Dec. 21, 1982]

Subpart C—Forfeiture Proceedings

§ 12.21 Criminal prosecutions.

If property is subject to criminal forfeiture, such forfeiture will be obtained in accordance with the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

§ 12.22 Civil actions to obtain forfeiture.

The Solicitor may request the Attorney General to file a civil action to obtain forfeiture of any property subject to forfeiture under the Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1; Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43–44; Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 et seq.; Black Bass Act, 16 U.S.C. 851 et seq.; Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.; Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.; Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act, 16 U.S.C. 718 et seq.; Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.; or Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq. Before any such action is filed against property subject to forfeiture under the Lacey Act, 18 U.S.C. 43, or against property, other than the cargo of a vessel or other conveyance employed in unlawful taking, subject to forfeiture under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq., a civil penalty must first be assessed in accordance with the statute and applicable regulations, and no such action may be filed more than 30 days after the conclusion of civil penalty assessment proceedings.

[47 FR 56860, Dec. 21, 1982]
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and under which the property is subject to forfeiture. The notice shall state that any person desiring to claim the property must file a claim and a bond in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, and shall state that if a proper claim and bond are not received by the proper office within the time prescribed by such paragraph, the property will be declared forfeited to the United States and disposed of according to law. The notice shall also advise interested persons of their right to file a petition for remission of forfeiture in accordance with §12.24.

(2) Filing a claim and bond. Upon issuance of the notice of proposed forfeiture, any person claiming the seized property may file with the Solicitor's office indicated in the notice a claim to the property and a bond in the penal sum of $5,000, or ten per centum of the value of the claimed property, whichever is lower, but not less than $250. Any claim and bond must be received in such office within 30 days after the date of first publication or posting of the notice of proposed forfeiture. The claim shall state the claimant's interest in the property. The bond filed with the claim shall be on a United States Customs Form 4615 or on a similar form provided by the Department. There shall be endorsed on the bond a list or schedule in substantially the following form which shall be signed by the claimant in the presence of the witnesses to the bond, and attested by the witnesses:

List or schedule containing a particular description of seized article, claim for which is covered by the within bond, to wit:

The foregoing list is correct.
Claimant ____________________________
Attest: ______________________________

The claim and bond referred to in this paragraph shall not entitle the claimant or any other person to possession of the property.

(3) Transmittal to Attorney General. As soon as practicable after timely receipt by the proper office of a proper claim and bond in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the Solicitor shall transmit such claim and bond to the Attorney General for institution of forfeiture proceedings in U.S. District Court.

(4) Motion for stay. Upon issuance of the notice of proposed forfeiture, any person claiming the seized property may file with the Solicitor's regional or field office indicated in the notice a motion to stay administrative forfeiture proceedings. Any motion for stay must be filed within 30 days after the date of first publication or posting of the notice of the proposed forfeiture. Each motion must contain:

(i) The claimant's verified statement showing that he or she holds absolute, fee simple title to the seized property, free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, security interests, or other third-party interests, contingent or vested; and (ii) the claimant's offer to pay in advance all reasonable costs anticipated to be incurred in the storage, care, and maintenance of the seized property for which administrative forfeiture is sought. Where a stay of administrative forfeiture proceedings would not injure or impair the rights of any third parties and where the claimant has agreed to pay in advance anticipated, reasonable storage costs associated with the granting of a stay, the Regional or Field Solicitor as appropriate may, in his discretion, grant the motion for stay and specify reasonable and prudent conditions therefor, including but not limited to the duration of the stay, a description of the factors which would automatically terminate the stay, and any requirement for a bond (including amount) to secure the payment of storage and other maintenance costs. If a motion for stay is denied, or if a stay is terminated for any reason, the claimant must file, if he or she has not already done so, a claim and bond in accordance with paragraph (b)(2) of this section not later than 30 days after receipt of the Solicitor's Office denial or termination order. Failure to file the claim and bond within 30 days will result in summary forfeiture under paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Summary forfeiture. If a proper claim and bond are not received by the proper office within 30 days as specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the Solicitor shall declare the property forfeited. The declaration of forfeiture
§ 12.24

shall be in writing, and shall be sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the Service and to each person whose whereabouts and prior interest in the seized property are known or easily ascertainable. The declaration shall be in substantially the same form as a default judgment of forfeiture entered in United States District Court. The declaration shall describe the property and state the time, place, and reason for its seizure. The declaration shall identify the notice of proposed forfeiture, describing the dates and manner of publication of the notice and any efforts made to serve the notice personally or by mail. The declaration shall state that in response to the notice a proper claim and bond were not timely received by the proper office from any claimant, and that therefore all potential claimants are deemed to admit the truth of the allegations of the notice. The declaration shall conclude with an order of condemnation and forfeiture of the property to the United States for disposition according to law.


§ 12.25

Transfers in settlement of civil penalty claims.

In the discretion of the Solicitor, an owner of wildlife or plants who may be liable for civil penalty under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq., may file with the Solicitor or, when forfeiture proceedings have been brought in U.S. District Court, the Attorney General, a petition for remission of forfeiture.

(a) Any person who has an interest in cargo, of a vessel or other conveyance employed in unlawful taking, subject to forfeiture under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq., or any person who has an interest in any property subject to forfeiture under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.; Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.; Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j-1; or the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 et seq., or any person who has incurred or is alleged to have incurred a forfeiture of any such property, may file with the Solicitor an application for remission of forfeiture.

(b) A petition filed with the Solicitor need not be in any particular form, but it must be received before disposition of the property and must contain the following:

1. A description of the property;
2. The time and place of seizure;
3. Evidence of the petitioner’s interest in the property, including contracts, bills of sale, invoices, security interests, certificates of title, and other satisfactory evidence; and
4. A statement of all facts and circumstances relied upon by the petitioner to justify remission of the forfeiture.

(c) The petition shall be signed by the petitioner or the petitioner’s attorney at law. If the petitioner is a corporation, the petition must be signed by an authorized officer, supervisory employee, or attorney at law, and the corporate seal shall be properly affixed to the signature.

(d) A false statement in the petition may subject the petitioner to prosecution under title 18, U.S. Code, section 1001.

(e) Upon receiving the petition, the Solicitor shall decide whether or not to grant relief. In making a decision, the Solicitor shall consider the information submitted by the petitioner, as well as any other available information relating to the matter.

(f) If the Solicitor finds the existence of such mitigating circumstances as to justify remission or mitigation of the forfeiture or alleged forfeiture, the Solicitor may remit or mitigate the same upon such terms and conditions as may be reasonable and just or may order discontinuance of any proceeding under § 12.23.

(g) If the Solicitor decides that relief should not be granted, the Solicitor shall so notify the petitioner in writing, stating in the notification the reasons for denying relief. The petitioner may then file a supplemental petition, but no supplemental petition shall be considered unless it is received within 60 days from the date of the Solicitor’s notification denying the original petition.

Upon forfeiture or abandonment of any property to the United States under this part the Director shall dispose of such property under the provisions of this subpart D.

§ 12.31 Accountability.

All property forfeited or abandoned under this part must be accounted for in official records. These records must include the following information:

(a) A description of the item.
(b) The date and place of the item’s seizure (if any) and forfeiture or abandonment.
(c) The investigative case file number with which the item was associated.
(d) The name of any person known to have or to have had an interest in the item.
(e) The date, place, and manner of the item’s initial disposal.
(f) Name of the official responsible for the initial disposal.
(g) Domestic value of the property.

§ 12.32 Effect of prior illegality.

The effect of any prior illegality on a subsequent holder of any wildlife or plant disposed of or subject to disposal is terminated upon forfeiture or abandonment, but the prohibitions, restrictions, conditions, or requirements which apply to a particular species of wildlife or plant under the laws or regulations of the United States or any State, including any applicable conservation, health, quarantine, agricultural, or Customs laws or regulations, remain in effect as to the conduct of such holder.

§ 12.33 Disposal.

(a) The Director shall dispose of any wildlife or plant forfeited or abandoned under the authority of this part, subject to the restrictions provided in this subpart, by one of the following means, unless the item is the subject of a petition for remission of forfeiture under §12.24 of this part, or disposed of by court order:

(1) Return to the wild;
(2) Use by the Service or transfer to another government agency for official use;
(3) Donation or loan;
(4) Sale; or
(5) Destruction.

(b) The Director shall dispose of any other property forfeited or abandoned under the authority of this part (including vehicles, vessels, aircraft, cargo, guns, nets, traps, and other equipment), except wildlife or plants, in accordance with current Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR chapter 101) and Interior Property Management Regulations (41 CFR chapter 114), unless the item is the subject of a petition for remission of forfeiture under §12.24 of this part, or disposed of by court order.

(c) The Director shall dispose of property according to the following schedule, unless the property is the subject of a petition for remission of forfeiture under §12.24 of this part:

(1) Any live wildlife or plant and any wildlife or plant that the Director determines is liable to perish, deteriorate, decay, waste, or greatly decrease in value by keeping, or that the expense of keeping is disproportionate to its value may be disposed of immediately after forfeiture or abandonment; and
§ 12.34 Return to the wild.

(a) Any live member of a native species of wildlife which is capable of surviving may be released to the wild in suitable habitat within the historical range of the species in the United States with the permission of the landowner, unless release poses an imminent danger to public health or safety.

(b) Any live member of a native species of plant which is capable of surviving may be transplanted in suitable habitat on Federal or other protected lands within the historical range of the species in the United States with the permission of the landowner.

(c) Any live member of an exotic species of wildlife (including injurious wildlife) or plant may not be returned to the wild in the U.S., but may be returned to one of the following countries for return to suitable habitat in accordance with the provisions of § 12.35 of this part if it is capable of surviving:

(1) The country of export (if known) after consultation with and at the expense of the country of export, or

(2) A country within the historic range of the species which is party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (TIES 8249) after consultation with and at the expense of such country.

§ 12.35 Use by the Service or transfer to another government agency for official use.

(a) Wildlife and plants may be used by the Service or transferred to another government agency (including foreign agencies) for official use including, but not limited to, one or more of the following purposes:

(1) Training government officials to perform their official duties;

(2) Identifying protected wildlife or plants, including forensic identification or research;

(3) Educating the public concerning the conservation of wildlife or plants;

(4) Conducting law enforcement operations in performance of official duties;

(5) Enhancing the propagation or survival of a species or other scientific purposes;

(6) Presenting as evidence in a legal proceeding involving the wildlife or plant; or

(7) Returning to the wild in accordance with § 12.34 of this part.

(b) Each transfer and the terms of the transfer must be documented.

(c) The agency receiving the wildlife or plants may be required to bear all costs of care, storage, and transportation in connection with the transfer from the date of seizure to the date of delivery.

§ 12.36 Donation or loan.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, wildlife and plants may be donated or loaned for scientific, educational, or public display purposes to any person who demonstrates the ability to provide adequate care and security for the item.

(b) Any donation or loan may be made only after execution of a transfer document between the Director and the donee/borrower, which is subject to the following conditions:

(1) The purpose for which the wildlife or plants are to be used must be stated on the transfer document;

(2) Any attempt by the donee/borrower to use the donation or loan for any other purpose except that stated on the transfer document entitles the Director to immediate repossession of the wildlife or plants;

(3) The donee/borrower must pay all costs associated with the transfer, including the costs of care, storage, transportation, and return to the Service (if applicable);

(4) The donee/borrower may be required to account periodically for the donation or loan;

(5) The donee/borrower is not relieved from the prohibitions, restrictions, conditions, or requirements which may apply to a particular species of wildlife.
§ 12.37 Sale.

(a) Wildlife and plants may be sold or offered for sale, except any species which at the time it is to be sold or offered for sale falls into one of the following categories:

1. Listed in §10.13 of this title as a migratory bird protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703–712);
2. Protected under the Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668–668d);
3. Listed in §23.33 of this title as “Appendix I” under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora;
4. Listed in §17.11 of this title as “endangered” or “threatened” under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533), unless the item or species may be lawfully traded in interstate commerce; and
5. Protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407), unless the item or species may be lawfully traded in interstate commerce.

(b) Wildlife and plants must be sold in accordance with current Federal Property Management Regulations (41 CFR chapter 101) and Interior Property Management Regulations (41 CFR chapter 114) or U.S. Customs laws and regulations, except the Director may sell any wildlife or plant immediately for its fair market value if the Director determines that it is liable to perish, deteriorate, decay, waste, or greatly decrease in value by keeping, or that the expense of keeping it is disproportionate to its value.

(c) Wildlife or plants which may not be possessed lawfully by purchasers under the laws of the State where held may be moved to a State where possession is lawful and may be sold.

(d) Wildlife or plants purchased at sale are subject to the prohibitions, restrictions, conditions, or requirements which apply to a particular species of wildlife or plant imposed by the laws or regulations of the United States or any State, including any applicable conservation, health, quarantine, agricultural, or Customs laws or regulations, except as provided by §12.32 of this part.

(e) The Director may use the proceeds of sale to reimburse the Service for any costs which by law the Service is authorized to recover or to pay any rewards which by law may be paid from sums the Service receives.
§ 12.38 Destruction.
(a) Wildlife and plants not otherwise disposed of must be destroyed.
(b) When destroyed, the fact, manner, and date of destruction and the type and quantity destroyed must be certified by the official actually destroying the items.

§ 12.39 Information on property available for disposal.
Persons interested in obtaining information on property which is available for disposal should contact the appropriate Special Agent in Charge listed in §10.22 of this title.

Subpart E—Restoration of Proceeds and Recovery of Storage Costs

§ 12.41 Petition for restoration of proceeds.
(a) Any person claiming any property or interest therein which has been forfeited under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.; Eagle Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.; Airborne Hunting Act, 16 U.S.C. 742j–1; or the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371 et seq., and sold according to law, or any person claiming cargo or an interest therein, of a vessel or other conveyance employed in unlawful taking which has been forfeited under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq., and sold according to law, may file with the Solicitor or, where forfeiture proceedings have been brought in U.S. District Court, the Attorney General, a petition for restoration of proceeds.
(b) A petition filed with the Solicitor need not be in any particular form, but it must be received within three months after the date of sale of the property and must contain the following:
(1) A description of the property;
(2) The time and place of seizure;
(3) Evidence of the petitioner's interest in the property, including contracts, bills of sale, invoices, security interests, certificates of title, and other satisfactory evidence;
(4) A request for restoration of the proceeds or such part thereof as is claimed by the petitioner; and
(5) A statement of all facts and circumstances relied upon by the petitioner to justify restoration of the proceeds, including proof that the petitioner did not know of the seizure before the declaration or order of forfeiture and was in such circumstances as prevented the petitioner from knowing of the same.
(c) The petition shall be signed by the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney at law. If the petitioner is a corporation, the petition must be signed by an authorized officer, supervisory employee, or attorney at law, and the corporate seal shall be properly affixed to the signature.
(d) A false statement in the petition may subject the petitioner to prosecution under title 18, U.S. Code, section 1001.
(e) Upon receiving the petition, the Solicitor shall decide whether or not to grant relief. In making a decision, the Solicitor shall consider the information submitted by the petitioner, as well as any other available information relating to the matter.
(f) If the Solicitor finds the existence of such mitigating circumstances as to justify restoration of the proceeds or any part thereof and that the petitioner did not know of the seizure before the declaration or order of forfeiture and was in such circumstances as prevented the petitioner from knowing of the same, the Solicitor may order the proceeds or any part thereof restored to the petitioner, after deducting from such proceeds the costs of seizure, storage, forfeiture and disposition, the duties, if any, accruing on the seized property, and any sum due on a lien for freight, charges, or contribution in general average, notice of which has been filed with the Solicitor according to law.
(g) If the Solicitor decides that relief should not be granted, the Solicitor shall so notify the petitioner in writing, stating in the notification the reasons for denying relief. The petitioner may then file a supplemental petition, but no supplemental petition shall be considered unless it is received within 60 days from the date of the Solicitor's
§ 12.42 Recovery of certain storage costs.

If any wildlife, plant, or evidentiary item is seized and forfeited under the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq., any person whose act or omission was the basis for the seizure may be charged a reasonable fee for expenses to the United States connected with the transfer, board, handling, or storage of such property. If any fish, wildlife or plant is seized in connection with a violation of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981, 16 U.S.C. 3371, et seq., any person convicted thereof, or assessed a civil penalty therefor, may be assessed a reasonable fee for expenses of the United States connected with the storage, care and maintenance of such property. Within a reasonable time after forfeiture, the Service shall send to such person by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, a bill for such fee. The bill shall contain an itemized statement of the applicable costs, together with instructions on the time and manner of payment. Payment shall be made in accordance with the bill. The recipient of any assessment of costs under this section who has an objection to the reasonableness of the costs described in the bill may, within 30 days of the date on which he received the bill, file written objections with the Regional Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Region in which the seizure occurred. Upon receipt of the written objections, the appropriate Regional Director will promptly review them and within 30 days mail his final decision to the party who filed objections. In all cases, the Regional Director’s decision shall constitute final administrative action on the matter.

[47 FR 56861, Dec. 21, 1982]

Subpart F—Return of Property

§ 12.51 Return procedure.

If, at the conclusion of the appropriate proceedings, seized property is to be returned to the owner or consignee, the Solicitor or Service shall issue a letter or other document authorizing its return. This letter or other document shall be delivered personally or sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall identify the owner or consignee, the seized property, and, if appropriate, the bailee of the seized property. It shall also provide that upon presentation of the letter or other document and proper identification, and the signing of a receipt provided by the Service, the seized property is authorized to be released, provided it is properly marked in accordance with applicable State or Federal requirements.

PART 13—GENERAL PERMIT PROCEDURES

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AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 668a, 704, 712, 742j-1, 1374(g), 1382, 1538(d), 1539, 1540(f), 3374, 4901-
§ 13.1

A person must obtain a valid permit before commencing an activity for which a permit is required by this subchapter, except as provided in §23.53 of this subchapter for retrospective permits for certain CITES shipments under very specific situations.

(a) A person must apply for such a permit under the general permit procedures of this part and any other regulations in this subchapter that apply to the proposed activity.

(b) The requirements of all applicable parts of this subchapter must be met.

(c) A person may submit one application that includes the information required in each part of this subchapter, and a single permit will be issued if appropriate.

§ 13.2 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part provide uniform rules, conditions, and procedures for the application for and the issuance, denial, suspension, revocation, and general administration of all permits issued pursuant to this subchapter B.

§ 13.3 Scope of regulations.

The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other permit regulations of this subchapter and apply to all permits issued thereunder, including “Importation, Exportation and Transportation of Wildlife” (part 14), “Wild Bird Conservation Act” (part 15), “Injurious Wildlife” (part 16), “Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants” (part 17), “Marine Mammals” (part 18), “Migratory Bird Permits” (part 21), “Eagle Permits” (part 22), and “Endangered Species Convention” (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) (part 23). As used in this part 13, the term “permit” will refer to a license, permit, certificate, letter of authorization, or other document as the context may require, and to all such documents issued by the Service or other authorized U.S. or foreign government agencies.

§ 13.4 Emergency variation from requirements.

The Director may approve variations from the requirements of this part when he finds that an emergency exists and that the proposed variations will not hinder effective administration of this subchapter B, and will not be unlawful.

§ 13.5 Information collection requirements.

(a) The Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection requirements contained in this part 13 under 44 U.S.C. and assigned OMB Control Number 1018–0092. The Service may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond, to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. We are collecting this information to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. We will use this information to review permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance, suspension, revocation, or denial permits. You must respond to obtain or retain a permit.

(b) We estimate the public reporting burden for these reporting requirements to vary from 15 minutes to 4 hours per response, with an average of 0.803 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the forms. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of these reporting requirements to the Service Information Collection Control Officer, MS–222 ARLSQ, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018–0092), Washington, DC 20603.

[70 FR 18317, Apr. 11, 2005]
§ 13.11 Application procedures.

The Service may not issue a permit for any activity authorized by this subchapter B unless you have filed an application under the following procedures:

(a) Forms. Applications must be submitted in writing on a Federal Fish and Wildlife License/Permit Application (Form 3–200) or as otherwise specifically directed by the Service.

(b) Forwarding instructions. Applications for permits in the following categories should be forwarded to the issuing office indicated below.

(1) You may obtain applications for migratory bird banding permits (50 CFR 21.22) by writing to: Bird Banding Laboratory, USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, 12100 Beech Forest Road, Laurel, Maryland 20708–4037. Submit completed permit applications to the same address.

(2) You may obtain applications for designated port exception permits and import/export licenses (50 CFR 14) by writing to the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the Region in which you reside (see 50 CFR 2.2 or the Service Web site, http://www.fws.gov, for addresses and boundaries of the Regions). Submit completed permit applications to the same address.

(3) You may obtain applications for Wild Bird Conservation Act permits (50 CFR 15); injurious wildlife permits (50 CFR 16); captive-bred wildlife registrations (50 CFR 17); permits authorizing import, export, or foreign commerce of endangered and threatened species, and interstate commerce of non-native endangered or threatened species (50 CFR 17); marine mammal permits (50 CFR 21); permits and certificates for import, export, and reexport of species listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (50 CFR 23) from: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Management Authority, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, Virginia 22203–1610. Submit completed permit applications to the same address.

(4) You may obtain Endangered Species Act permit applications (50 CFR 17) for activities involving native endangered and threatened species, including incidental take, scientific purposes, enhancement of propagation or survival (i.e., recovery), and enhancement of survival by writing to the Regional Director (Attention: Endangered Species Permits) of the Region where the activity is to take place (see 50 CFR 2.2 or the Service Web site, http://www.fws.gov, for addresses and boundaries of the Regions). Submit completed applications to the same address (the Regional office covering the area where the activity will take place). Permit applications for interstate commerce for native endangered and threatened species should be obtained by writing to the Regional Director (Attention: Endangered Species Permits) of the Region that has the lead for the particular species, rather than the Region where the activity will take place. You can obtain information on the lead Region via the Service’s Endangered Species Program Web page (http://endangered.fws.gov/wildlife.html) by entering the common or scientific name of the listed species in the Regulatory Profile query box. Send interstate commerce permit applications for native listed species to the same Regional Office that has the lead for that species. Endangered Species Act permit applications for the import or export of native endangered and threatened species may be obtained from the Division of Management Authority in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(5) You may obtain applications for bald and golden eagle permits (50 CFR 22) and migratory bird permits (50 CFR 21), except for banding and marking permits, by writing to the Migratory Bird Permit Program Office in the Region in which you reside. For mailing addresses for the Migratory Bird Regional Permit Offices, see below, or go to: http://permits.fws.gov/mbpermits/adresses.html. Send completed applications to the same address. The mailing addresses for the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Offices are as follows:

Region 1 (CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA, American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and other Pacific possessions):
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Region 2 (AZ, NM, OK, TX): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Permit Office, P.O. Box 709, Albuquerque, NM 87103.  
Region 3 (IA, IL, IN, MN, MO, MI, OH, WI): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Permit Office, One Federal Drive, Fort Snelling, MN 55111.  
Region 5 (CT, DC, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA, VT, WV): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Permit Office, P.O. Box 25486, DFC (60130), Denver, CO 80225–0486.  
Region 6 (CO, KS, MT, ND, NE, SD, UT, WY): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Permit Office, P.O. Box 49208, Atlanta, GA 30320.  
Region 7 (AK): U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Permit Office (MS–201), 1011 E. Tudor Road, Anchorage, AK 99503.  

c) Time notice. The Service will process all applications as quickly as possible. However, we cannot guarantee final action within the time limit you request. You should ensure that applications for permits for marine mammals and/or endangered and threatened species are postmarked at least 90 calendar days prior to the requested effective date. The time we require for processing of endangered and threatened species incidental take permits will vary according to the project scope and significance of effects. Submit applications for all other permits to the issuing/reviewing office and ensure they are postmarked at least 60 calendar days prior to the requested effective date. Our processing time may be increased by the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the requirement to publish a notice in the Federal Register requesting a 30–day public comment period when we receive certain types of permit applications, and/or the time required for extensive consultation within the Service, with other Federal agencies, and/or State or foreign governments. When applicable, we may require permit applicants to provide additional information on the proposal and on its environmental effects as may be necessary to satisfy the procedural requirements of NEPA.  
(d) Fees. (1) Unless otherwise exempted under this paragraph (d), you must pay the required permit processing fee at the time that you apply for issuance or amendment of a permit. You must pay in U.S. dollars. If you submit a check or money order, it must be made payable to the “U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.” The Service will not refund any application fee under any circumstances if we have processed the application. However, we may return the application fee if you withdraw the application before we have significantly processed it.  
(2) If regulations in this subchapter require more than one type of permit for an activity and the permits are issued by the same office, the issuing office may issue one consolidated permit authorizing the activity in accordance with § 13.1. You may submit a single application in such cases, provided that the single application contains all the information required by the separate applications for each permitted activity. Where more than one permitted activity is consolidated into one permit, the issuing office will charge the highest single fee for the activity permitted.  
(3) Circumstances under which we will not charge a permit application fee are as follows:  
(i) We will not charge a permit application fee to any Federal, tribal, State, or local government agency or to any individual or institution acting on behalf of such agency. Except as otherwise authorized or waived, if you fail to submit evidence of such status with your application, we will require the submission of all processing fees prior to the acceptance of the application for processing.  
(ii) As noted in paragraph (d)(4) of this section.  
(iii) We may waive the fee on a case-by-case basis for extraordinary extenuating circumstances provided that the issuing permit office and a Regional or
(4) **User fees.** The following table identifies specific fees for each permit application or amendment to a current permit. If no fee is identified under the Amendment Fee column, this particular permit either cannot be amended and a new application, and application fee, would need to be submitted or no fee will be charged for amending the permit (please contact the issuing office for further information).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of permit</th>
<th>CFR citation</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Amendment fee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Migratory Bird Import/Export</td>
<td>50 CFR 21</td>
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<td>Migratory Bird Banding or Marking</td>
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<td>Migratory Bird Taxidermy</td>
<td>50 CFR 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterfowl Sale and Disposal</td>
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<td>Special Canada Goose</td>
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<td>Migratory Bird Special Purpose/Education</td>
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<td>Migratory Bird Special Purpose/Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>Migratory Bird Rehabilitation</td>
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<td>Migratory Bird Depredation/Homeowner</td>
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<td><strong>Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act</strong></td>
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<td>Eagle Scientific Collecting</td>
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<td>Eagle Exhibition</td>
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<td>Eagle Falconry</td>
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<td>Eagle—Native American Religion</td>
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<td>Eagle Take permits—Depredation and Protection of Health and Safety</td>
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<td>Golden Eagle Nest Take</td>
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<td>Eagle Transport—Scientific or Exhibition</td>
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<td>Eagle Transport—Native American Religious Purposes</td>
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<td>Eagle Nest Take</td>
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<td>Eagle Take—Exempted under ESA</td>
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<td><strong>Endangered Species Act/CITES/Lacey Act</strong></td>
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<td>ESA Recovery</td>
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<td>ESA Interstate Commerce</td>
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<td>ESA Enhancement of Survival (Safe Harbor Agreement)</td>
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<td>ESA Enhancement of Survival (Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances)</td>
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<td>ESA Incidental Take (Habitat Conservation Plan)</td>
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<td>ESA and CITES Import/Export and Foreign Commerce</td>
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<td>ESA and CITES Museum Exchange</td>
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<td>ESA Captive-bred Wildlife Registration</td>
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<td>—Renewal of Captive-bred wildlife registration</td>
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<td>CITES Import (including trophies under ESA and MMPA)</td>
<td>50 CFR 18</td>
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<td>CITES Pre-Convention</td>
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<td>CITES Certificate of Origin</td>
<td>50 CFR 23</td>
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<td>CITES Re-Export</td>
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<td>CITES Personal Effects and Pet Export/Re-Export</td>
<td>50 CFR 23</td>
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<td>CITES Appendix II Export (native furbearers and alligators—excluding live animals)</td>
<td>50 CFR 23</td>
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<td>CITES Master File (includes files for artificial propagation, biomedical, etc. and covers import, export, and re-export documents)</td>
<td>50 CFR 23</td>
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<td>—Renewal of CITES Master File</td>
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<td>—Single-use permits issued on Master File</td>
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<td>CITES Annual Program File</td>
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<td>—Single-use permits issued under Annual Program</td>
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<td>CITES replacement documents (lost, stolen, or damaged documents)</td>
<td>50 CFR 23</td>
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<td>CITES Passport for Traveling Exhibitions and Pets</td>
<td>50 CFR 23</td>
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<td>CITES/ESA Passport for Traveling Exhibitions</td>
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<td>CITES Introduction from the Sea</td>
<td>50 CFR 23</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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(5) We will charge a fee for substantive amendments made to permits within the time period that the permit is still valid. The fee is generally half the original fee assessed at the time that the permit is processed; see paragraph (d)(4) of this section for the exact amount. Substantive amendments are those that pertain to the purpose and conditions of the permit and are not purely administrative. Administrative changes, such as updating name and address information, are required under 13.23(c), and we will not charge a fee for such amendments.

(6) Except as specifically noted in paragraph (d)(4) of this section, a permit renewal is an issuance of a new permit, and applicants for permit renewal must pay the appropriate fee listed in paragraph (d)(4) of this section.

(e) Abandoned or incomplete applications. If we receive an incomplete or improperly executed application, or if you do not submit the proper fees, the issuing office will notify you of the deficiency. If you fail to supply the correct information to complete the application or to pay the required fees within 45 calendar days of the date of notification, we will consider the application abandoned. We will not refund any fees for an abandoned application.


§ 13.12 General information requirements on applications for permits.

(a) General information required for all applications. All applications must contain the following information:

(1) Applicant’s full name and address (street address, city, county, state, and zip code; and mailing address if different from street address); home and work telephone numbers; and, if available, a fax number and e-mail address, and:

(i) If the applicant resides or is located outside the United States, an address in the United States, and, if conducting commercial activities, the name and address of his or her agent that is located in the United States; and

(ii) If the applicant is an individual, the date of birth, social security number, if available, occupation, and any business, agency, organizational, or institutional affiliation associated with the wildlife or plants to be covered by the license or permit; or

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of permit</th>
<th>CFR citation</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>Amendment fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITES Participation in the Plant Rescue Center Program</td>
<td>50 CFR 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>CITES Registration of Commercial Breeding Operations for Appendix-I wildlife</td>
<td>50 CFR 23</td>
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<td>CITES Request for Approval of an Export Program for a State or Tribe (American Ginseng, Certain Furbearers, and American Alligator)</td>
<td>50 CFR 23</td>
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<td>Import/Export License</td>
<td>50 CFR 14</td>
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<td>Designated Port Exception</td>
<td>50 CFR 14</td>
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<td>Injurious Wildlife Permit</td>
<td>50 CFR 16</td>
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<td>Wild Bird Conservation Act (WBCA)</td>
<td>50 CFR 15</td>
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<td>Personal Pet Import</td>
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<td>WBCA Scientific Research, Zoological Breeding or Display, Cooperative Breeding</td>
<td>50 CFR 15</td>
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<td>WBCA Approval of Cooperative Breeding Programs</td>
<td>50 CFR 15</td>
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<td>WBCA Approval of a Foreign Breeding Facility</td>
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<td>Marine Mammal Protection Act</td>
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<td>Marine Mammal Scientific Research/Enhancement/Registered Agent or Tannery</td>
<td>50 CFR 18</td>
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<td>—Renewal of Marine Mammal Scientific Research/Enhancement/Registered Agent or Tannery</td>
<td>50 CFR 18</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 No fee.
2 Each.
3 Per animal.
4 Per species.
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(iii) If the applicant is a business, corporation, public agency, or institution, the tax identification number; description of the type of business, corporation, agency, or institution; and the name and title of the person responsible for the permit (such as president, principal officer, or director);

(2) Location where the requested permitted activity is to occur or be conducted;

(3) Reference to the part(s) and section(s) of this subchapter B as listed in paragraph (b) of this section under which the application is made for a permit or permits, together with any additional justification, including supporting documentation as required by the referenced part(s) and section(s);

(4) If the requested permitted activity involves the import or re-export of wildlife or plants from or to any foreign country, or the country of origin, or the country of export or re-export restricts the taking, possession, transportation, exportation, or sale of wildlife or plants, documentation as indicated in §14.52(c) of this subchapter B;

(5) Certification in the following language:

I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in title 50, part 13, of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of chapter I of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, and I further certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to suspension or revocation of this permit and to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

(6) Desired effective date of permit except where issuance date is fixed by the part under which the permit is issued;

(7) Date;

(8) Signature of the applicant; and

(9) Such other information as the Director determines relevant to the processing of the application, including, but not limited to, information on the environmental effects of the activity consistent with 40 CFR 1506.5 and Departmental procedures at 516 DM 6, Appendix 1.3A.

(b) Additional information required on permit applications. As stated in paragraph (a)(3) of this section certain additional information is required on all applications. These additional requirements may be found by referring to the section of this subchapter B cited after the type of permit for which application is being made:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of permit</th>
<th>Section</th>
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<td>Importation at nondesignated ports:</td>
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<td>Scientific</td>
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<td>Deterioration prevention</td>
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<td>Economic hardship</td>
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<td>Marking of package or container:</td>
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<td>Symbol marking</td>
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<td>Endangered wildlife: Importation or shipment</td>
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<td>Scientific, enhancement of propagation or survival, incidental taking for wildlife</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scientific, propagation, or survival for plants</td>
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<td>Economic hardship for wildlife</td>
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<td>Economic hardship for plants</td>
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<td>American alligator-buyer or tanner</td>
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</table>

§ 13.21 Issuance of permits.

(a) No permit may be issued prior to the receipt of a written application therefor, unless a written variation from the requirements, as authorized by §13.4, is inserted into the official file of the Bureau. An oral or written representation of an employee or agent of the United States Government, or an action of such employee or agent, shall not be construed as a permit unless it meets the requirements of a permit as defined in 50 CFR 10.12.

(b) Upon receipt of a properly executed application for a permit, the Director shall issue the appropriate permit unless:

(1) The applicant has been assessed a civil penalty or convicted of any criminal provision of any statute or regulation relating to the activity for which the application is filed, if such assessment or conviction evidences a lack of responsibility.

(2) The applicant has failed to disclose material information required, or has made false statements as to any material fact, in connection with his application;

(3) The applicant has failed to demonstrate a valid justification for the permit and a showing of responsibility;

(4) The authorization requested potentially threatens a wildlife or plant population, or

(5) The Director finds through further inquiry or investigation, or otherwise, that the applicant is not qualified.

(c) Disqualifying factors. Any one of the following will disqualify a person from receiving permits issued under this part.

(1) A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Director in response to a written petition.

(2) The revocation of a permit for reasons found in §13.28 (a)(1) or (a)(2) disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a similar permit for a period of five years from the date of the final agency decision on such revocation.

(3) The failure to pay any required fees or assessed costs and penalties, whether or not reduced to judgement disqualifies such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit as long as such moneys are owed to the United States. This requirement shall not apply to any civil penalty presently subject to administrative or judicial appeal; provided that the pendency of a collection action brought by the United States or its assignees shall not constitute an appeal within the meaning of this subsection.

(4) The failure to submit timely, accurate, or valid reports as required may disqualify such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit as long as the deficiency exists.

(d) Use of supplemental information. The issuing officer, in making a determination under this subsection, may use any information available that is relevant to the issue. This may include any prior conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, or assessment of civil or criminal penalty for a violation of any Federal or State law or regulation governing the permitted activity. It may also include any prior permit revocations or suspensions, or any reports of State or local officials. The issuing officer shall consider all relevant facts or information available, and may make independent inquiry or investigation to verify information or substantiate qualifications asserted by the applicant.

(e) Conditions of issuance and acceptance.—(1) Conditions of issuance and acceptance. Any permit automatically incorporates within its terms the conditions and requirements of subpart D of this part and of any part(s) or section(s) specifically authorizing or governing the activity for which the permit is issued, as well as any other conditions deemed appropriate and included on the face of the permit at the discretion of the Director.

(2) Any person accepting and holding a permit under this subchapter B acknowledges the necessity for close regulation and monitoring of the permitted activity by the Government. By accepting such permit, the permittee
§ 13.24 Right of succession by certain persons.

(a) Certain persons other than the permittee are authorized to carry on a permitted activity for the remainder of the term of a current permit, provided they comply with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section. Such persons are the following:

(1) The surviving spouse, child, executor, administrator, or other legal

consents to and shall allow entry by agents or employees of the Service upon premises where the permitted activity is conducted at any reasonable hour. Service agents or employees may enter such premises to inspect the location; any books, records, or permits required to be kept by this subchapter B; and any wildlife or plants kept under authority of the permit.

(f) Term of permit. Unless otherwise modified, a permit is valid during the period specified on the face of the permit. Such period shall include the effective date and the date of expiration.

(g) Denial. The issuing officer may deny a permit to any applicant who fails to meet the issuance criteria set forth in §13.21 of this part, or in the part(s) or section(s) specifically governing the activity for which the renewal is requested.

§ 13.23 Amendment of permits.

(a) Permittee's request. Where circumstances have changed so that a permittee desires to have any condition of his permit modified, such permittee must submit a full written justification and supporting information in conformity with this part and the part under which the permit was issued.

(b) The Service reserves the right to amend any permit for just cause at any time during its term, upon written finding of necessity, provided that any such amendment of a permit issued under §17.22(b) through (d) or §17.32(b) through (d) of this subchapter shall be consistent with the requirements of §17.22(b)(5), (c)(5) and (d)(5) or §17.32(b)(5), (c)(5) and (d)(5) of this subchapter, respectively.

(c) Change of name or address. A permittee is not required to obtain a new permit if there is a change in the legal individual or business name, or in the mailing address of the permittee. A permittee is required to notify the issuing office within 10 calendar days of such change. This provision does not authorize any change in location of the conduct of the permitted activity when approval of the location is a qualifying condition of the permit.

§ 13.22 Renewal of permits.

(a) Application for renewal. Applicants for renewal of a permit must submit a written application at least 30 days prior to the expiration date of the permit. Applicants must certify in the form required by §13.12(a)(5) that all statements and information in the original application remain current and correct, unless previously changed or corrected. If such information is no longer current or correct, the applicant must provide corrected information.

(b) Renewal criteria. The Service shall issue a renewal of a permit if the applicant meets the criteria for issuance in §13.21(b) and is not disqualified under §13.21(c).

(c) Continuation of permitted activity. Any person holding a valid, renewable permit may continue the activities authorized by the expired permit until the Service acts on the application for renewal if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The permit is currently in force and not suspended or revoked;

(2) The person has complied with this section; and

(3) The permit is not a CITES document that was issued under part 23 of this subchapter (because the CITES document is void upon expiration).

(d) Denial. The issuing officer may deny renewal of a permit to any applicant who fails to meet the issuance criteria set forth in §13.21 of this part, or in the part(s) or section(s) specifically governing the activity for which the renewal is requested.

§ 13.25 Transfer of permits and scope of permit authorization.

(a) Except as otherwise provided for in this section, permits issued under this part are not transferable or assignable.

(b) Permits issued under §17.22(b) or §17.32(b) of this subchapter B may be transferred in whole or in part through a joint submission by the permittee and the proposed transferee, or in the case of a deceased permittee, the deceased permittee’s legal representative and the proposed transferee, provided the Service determines that:

(1) The proposed transferee meets all of the qualifications under this part for holding a permit;

(2) The proposed transferee has provided adequate written assurances that it will provide sufficient funding for the conservation plan or Agreement and will implement the relevant terms and conditions of the permit, including any outstanding minimization and mitigation requirements; and

(3) The proposed transferee has provided such other information as the Service determines is relevant to the processing of the submission.

(c) In the case of the transfer of lands subject to an agreement and permit issued under §17.22(c) or (d) or §17.32 (c) or (d) of this subchapter B, the Service will transfer the permit to the new owner if the new owner agrees in writing to become a party to the original agreement and permit.

(d) Except as otherwise stated on the face of the permit, any person who is under the direct control of the permittee, or who is employed by or under contract to the permittee for purposes authorized by the permit, may carry out the activity authorized by the permit.

(e) In the case of permits issued under §17.22(b)–(d) or §17.32(b)–(d) of this subchapter to a State or local governmental entity, a person is under the direct control of the permittee where:

(1) The person is under the jurisdiction of the permittee and the permit provides that such person(s) may carry out the authorized activity; or

(2) The person has been issued a permit by the governmental entity or has executed a written instrument with the governmental entity, pursuant to the terms of the implementing agreement.

§ 13.26 Discontinuance of permit activity.

When a permittee, or any successor to a permittee as provided for by §13.24, discontinues activities authorized by a permit, the permittee shall within 30 calendar days of the discontinuance return the permit to the issuing office together with a written statement surrendering the permit for cancellation. The permit shall be deemed void and cancelled upon its receipt by the issuing office. No refund of any fees paid for issuance of the permit or for any other fees or costs associated with a permitted activity shall be made.
when a permit is surrendered for cancellation for any reason prior to the expiration date stated on the face of the permit.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.27 Permit suspension.

(a) Criteria for suspension. The privileges of exercising some or all of the permit authority may be suspended at any time if the permittee is not in compliance with the conditions of the permit or with any applicable laws or regulations governing the conduct of the permitted activity. The issuing officer may also suspend all or part of the privileges authorized by a permit if the permittee fails to pay any fees, penalties or costs owed to the Government. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the issuing officer determines that the permittee has corrected the deficiencies.

(b) Procedure for suspension. (1) When the issuing officer believes there are valid grounds for suspending a permit the permittee shall be notified in writing of the proposed suspension by certified or registered mail. This notice shall identify the permit to be suspended, the reason(s) for such suspension, the actions necessary to correct the deficiencies, and inform the permittee of the right to object to the proposed suspension. The issuing officer may amend any notice of suspension at any time.

(2) Upon receipt of a notice of proposed suspension the permittee may file a written objection to the proposed action. Such objection must be in writing, must be filed within 45 calendar days of the date of the notice of proposal, must state the reasons why the permittee objects to the proposed suspension, and may include supporting documentation.

(3) A decision on the suspension shall be made within 45 days after the end of the objection period. The issuing officer shall notify the permittee in writing of the Service’s decision and the reasons therefore. The issuing officer shall also provide the applicant with the information concerning the right to request reconsideration of the decision under §13.29 of this part and the procedures for requesting reconsideration.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.28 Permit revocation.

(a) Criteria for revocation. A permit may be revoked for any of the following reasons:

(1) The permittee willfully violates any Federal or State statute or regulation, or any Indian tribal law or regulation, or any law or regulation of any foreign country, which involves a violation of the conditions of the permit or of the laws or regulations governing the permitted activity; or

(2) The permittee fails within 60 days to correct deficiencies that were the cause of a permit suspension; or

(3) The permittee becomes disqualified under §13.21(c) of this part; or

(4) A change occurs in the statute or regulation authorizing the permit that prohibits the continuation of a permit issued by the Service; or

(5) Except for permits issued under §17.22(b) through (d) or §17.32(b) through (d) of this subchapter, the population(s) of the wildlife or plant that is the subject of the permit declines to the extent that continuation of the permitted activity would be detrimental to maintenance or recovery of the affected population.

(b) Procedure for revocation. (1) When the issuing officer believes there are valid grounds for revoking a permit, the permittee shall be notified in writing of the proposed revocation by certified or registered mail. This notice shall identify the permit to be revoked, the reason(s) for such revocation, the proposed disposition of the wildlife, if any, and inform the permittee of the right to object to the proposed revocation. The issuing officer may amend any notice of revocation at any time.

(2) Upon receipt of a notice of proposed revocation the permittee may file a written objection to the proposed action. Such objection must be in writing, must be filed within 45 calendar days of the date of the notice of proposal, must state the reasons why the permittee objects to the proposed revocation, and may include supporting documentation.

(3) A decision on the revocation shall be made within 45 days after the end of
§ 13.29 Review procedures.

(a) Request for reconsideration. Any person may request reconsideration of an action under this part if that person is one of the following:

(1) An applicant for a permit who has received written notice of denial;

(2) An applicant for renewal who has received written notice that a renewal is denied;

(3) A permittee who has a permit amended, suspended, or revoked, except for those actions which are required by changes in statutes or regulations, or are emergency changes of limited applicability for which an expiration date is set within 90 days of the permit change; or

(4) A permittee who has a permit issued or renewed but has not been granted authority by the permit to perform all activities requested in the application, except when the activity requested is one for which there is no lawful authority to issue a permit.

(b) Method of requesting reconsideration. Any person requesting reconsideration of an action under this part must comply with the following criteria:

(1) Any request for reconsideration must be in writing, signed by the person requesting reconsideration or by the legal representative of that person, and must be submitted to the issuing officer.

(2) The request for reconsideration must be received by the issuing officer within 45 calendar days of the date of notification of the decision for which reconsideration is being requested.

(3) The request for reconsideration shall state the decision for which reconsideration is being requested and shall state the reason(s) for the reconsideration, including presenting any new information or facts pertinent to the issue(s) raised by the request for reconsideration.

(4) The request for reconsideration shall contain a certification in substantially the same form as that provided by §13.12(a)(5). If a request for reconsideration does not contain such certification, but is otherwise timely and appropriate, it shall be held and the person submitting the request shall be given written notice of the need to submit the certification within 15 calendar days. Failure to submit certification shall result in the request being rejected as insufficient in form and content.

(c) Inquiry by the Service. The Service may institute a separate inquiry into the matter under consideration.

(d) Determination of grant or denial of a request for reconsideration. The issuing officer shall notify the permittee of the Service’s decision within 45 days of the receipt of the request for reconsideration. This notification shall be in writing, shall state the reasons for the decision, and shall contain a description of the evidence which was relied upon by the issuing officer. The notification shall also provide information concerning the right to appeal, the official to whom an appeal may be addressed, and the procedures for making an appeal.

(e) Appeal. A person who has received an adverse decision following submission of a request for reconsideration may submit a written appeal to the Regional Director for the region in which the issuing office is located, or to the Director for offices which report directly to the Director. An appeal must be submitted within 45 days of the date of the notification of the decision on the request for reconsideration. The appeal shall state the reason(s) and issue(s) upon which the appeal is based.
and may contain any additional evidence or arguments to support the appeal.

(f) Decision on appeal. (1) Before a decision is made concerning the appeal the appellant may present oral arguments before the Regional Director or the Director, as appropriate, if such official judges oral arguments are necessary to clarify issues raised in the written record.

(2) The Service shall notify the appellant in writing of its decision within 45 calendar days of receipt of the appeal, unless extended for good cause and the appellant notified of the extension.

(3) The decision of the Regional Director or the Director shall constitute the final administrative decision of the Department of the Interior.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

Subpart D—Conditions

§ 13.41 Humane conditions.

Any live wildlife possessed under a permit must be maintained under humane and healthful conditions.

[54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.42 Permits are specific.

The authorizations on the face of a permit that set forth specific times, dates, places, methods of taking or carrying out the permitted activities, numbers and kinds of wildlife or plants, location of activity, and associated activities that must be carried out; describe certain circumscribed transactions; or otherwise allow a specifically limited matter, are to be strictly interpreted and will not be interpreted to permit similar or related matters outside the scope of strict construction.

[70 FR 18320, Apr. 11, 2005]

§ 13.43 Alteration of permits.

Permits shall not be altered, erased, or mutilated, and any permit which has been altered, erased, or mutilated shall immediately become invalid. Unless specifically permitted on the face thereof, no permit shall be copied, nor shall any copy of a permit issued pursuant to this subchapter B be displayed, offered for inspection, or otherwise used for any official purpose for which the permit was issued.

§ 13.44 Display of permit.

Any permit issued under this part shall be displayed for inspection upon request to the Director or his agent, or to any other person relying upon its existence.

§ 13.45 Filing of reports.

Permittees may be required to file reports of the activities conducted under the permit. Any such reports shall be filed not later than March 31 for the preceding calendar year ending December 31, or any portion thereof, during which a permit was in force, unless the regulations of this subchapter B or the provisions of the permit set forth other reporting requirements.

§ 13.46 Maintenance of records.

From the date of issuance of the permit, the permittee shall maintain complete and accurate records of any taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, or importation of plants obtained from the wild (excluding seeds) or wildlife pursuant to such permit. Such records shall be kept current and shall include names and addresses of persons with whom any plant obtained from the wild (excluding seeds) or wildlife has been purchased, sold, bartered, or otherwise transferred, and the date of such transaction, and such other information as may be required or appropriate. Such records shall be legibly written or reproducible in English and shall be maintained for five years from the date of expiration of the permit. Permittees who reside or are located in the United States and permittees conducting commercial activities in the United States who reside or are located outside the United States must maintain records at a location in the United States where the records are available for inspection.


§ 13.47 Inspection requirement.

Any person holding a permit under this subchapter B shall allow the Director’s agent to enter his premises at
§ 13.48 Compliance with conditions of permit.

Any person holding a permit under subchapter B and any person acting under authority of such permit must comply with all conditions of the permit and with all applicable laws and regulations governing the permitted activity.

[39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977]

§ 13.49 Surrender of permit.

Any person holding a permit under subchapter B shall surrender such permit to the issuing officer upon notification that the permit has been suspended or revoked by the Service, and all appeal procedures have been exhausted.

[54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.50 Acceptance of liability.

Except as otherwise limited in the case of permits described in §13.25(d), any person holding a permit under this subchapter B assumes all liability and responsibility for the conduct of any activity conducted under the authority of such permit.

[64 FR 32711, June 17, 1999]
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SOURCE: 45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 14.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part provide uniform rules and procedures for the importation, exportation, and transportation of wildlife.

§ 14.2 Scope of regulations.

The provisions in this part are in addition to, and do not supersede other regulations of this subchapter B which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the importation, exportation, and transportation of wildlife.

§ 14.3 Information collection requirements.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the information collection requirements contained in this part 14 under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned OMB Control Numbers 1018–0012, 1018–0092, and 1018–0129. The Service may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. You can direct comments regarding these information collection requirements to the Service’s Information Collection Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, MS 222–ARLSQ, 4401 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203 (mail) or (703) 358–2269 (fax).

[72 FR 45946, Aug. 16, 2007]

§ 14.4 What terms do I have to understand?

In addition to definitions contained in part 10 of this subchapter, in this part:

Accompanying personal baggage means all hand-carried items and all checked baggage of a person entering into or departing from the United States.

Accredited scientist means any individual associated with, employed by, or under contract to and accredited by an accredited scientific institution for the purpose of conducting biological or medical research, and whose research activities are approved and sponsored by the scientific institution granting accreditation.
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Accredited scientific institutions means any public museum, public zoological park, accredited institution of higher education, accredited member of the American Zoo and Aquarium Association, accredited member of the American Association of Systematic Collections, or any State or Federal government agency that conducts biological or medical research.

Commercial means related to the offering for sale or resale, purchase, trade, barter, or the actual or intended transfer in the pursuit of gain or profit, of any item of wildlife and includes the use of any wildlife article as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting sales, without regard to quantity or weight. There is a presumption that eight or more similar unused items are for commercial use. The Service or the importer/exporter/owner may rebut this presumption based upon the particular facts and circumstances of each case.

Domesticated animals includes, but is not limited to, the following domesticated animals that are exempted from the requirements of this subchapter B (except for species obtained from wild populations).

Mammals: Alpaca—Lama alpaca; Camel—Camelus dromedarius; Camel (Boghd)—Camelus bactrianus; Cat (domestic)—Felis domesticus; Cattle—Bos taurus; Dog (domestic)—Canis familiaris; European rabbit—Oryctolagus cuniculus; Ferret (domestic)—Mustela putorius; Goat—Capra hircus; Horse—Equus caballus; Llama—Lama glama; Pig—Sus scrofa; Sheep—Ovis aries; Water buffalo—Bubalus bubalus; White lab mice—Mus musculus; White lab rate—Rattus norvegicus.

Fish (For export purposes only): Carp (kol)—Cyprinus carpio; Goldfish—Carassius auratus.

Birds: Chicken—Gallus domesticus; Ducks & geese—domesticated varieties; Guinea fowl—Numida meleagris; Peafowl—Pavo cristatus; Pigeons (domesticated)—Columba livia domestica; Turkey—Meleagris gallopavo; Domesticated or Barnyard Mallards include: Pekin; Aylesbury; Bouen; Cayuga; Gray Call; White Call; East Indian; Crested; Swedish; Buff Orpington; Indian Runner; Campbell; Duclair; Merchton; Termonde; Magpie; Chinese; Khaki Campbell.

Insects: Crickets, mealworms, honeybees (not to include Africanized varieties), and similar insects that are routinely farm raised.

Other Invertebrates: Earthworms and similar invertebrates that are routinely farm raised.

Export means to depart from, to send from, to ship from, or to carry out of, or attempt to depart from, to send from, to ship from, or to carry out of, or to consign to a carrier in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States with an intended destination of any place not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not such departure, sending, or carrying, or shipping constitutes an exportation within the meaning of the Custom laws of the United States. When a passenger leaving the jurisdiction of the United States enters the designated international area of embarkation of an airport, all accompanying personal hand-carried items and checked baggage will be regarded as exports.

Import means to land on, bring into, or introduce into, or attempt to land on, bring into, or introduce into any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not such landing, bringing, or introduction constitutes an importation within the meaning of the tariff laws of the United States.

We means Fish and Wildlife Service or Service.

You means licensee, or importer/exporter of record.

[61 FR 31868, June 21, 1996, as amended at 64 FR 23025, Apr. 29, 1999]

Subpart B—Importation and Exportation at Designated Ports

§ 14.11 General restrictions.

Except as otherwise provided in this part, no person may import or export any wildlife at any place other than a Customs port of entry designated in § 14.12.

§ 14.12 Designated ports.

The following ports of entry are designated for the importation and exportation of wildlife and wildlife products and are referred to hereafter as "designated ports":

(a) Anchorage, Alaska.
(b) Atlanta, Georgia.
(c) Baltimore, Maryland.
(d) Boston, Massachusetts.
(e) Chicago, Illinois.
(f) Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas.
(g) Honolulu, Hawaii.
(h) Houston, Texas.
(i) Los Angeles, California.
(j) Louisville, Kentucky.
(k) Memphis, Tennessee.
(l) Miami, Florida.
(m) New Orleans, Louisiana.
(n) New York, New York.
(o) Portland, Oregon.
(p) San Francisco, California.
(q) Seattle, Washington.

[69 FR 70382, Dec. 6, 2004]

§ 14.13 Emergency diversion.

Wildlife which has been imported into the United States at any port or place other than a designated port solely as a result of a diversion due to an aircraft or vessel emergency must proceed as an in-transit shipment under Customs bond to a designated port, or to any port where a permit or other provision of this part provides for lawful importation.

§ 14.14 In-transit shipments.

(a) Wildlife destined for a point within the United States may be imported into the United States at any port if such wildlife proceeds as an in-transit shipment under Customs bond to a designated port, or to any port where a permit or other provision of this part provides for lawful importation.

(b) Wildlife moving in-transit through the United States from one foreign country to another foreign country is exempt from the designated port requirements of this part, if such wildlife is not unloaded within the United States.

§ 14.15 Personal baggage and household effects.

(a) Any person may import into or export from the United States at any Customs port wildlife products or manufactured articles that are not intended for commercial use and are used as clothing or contained in accompanying personal baggage. However, this exception to the designated port requirement does not apply to any raw or dressed fur; raw, salted, or crusted hide or skin; game trophy; or to wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B.

(b) Wildlife products or manufactured articles, including mounted game trophies or tanned hides, which are not intended for sale and are part of a shipment of the household effects of persons moving their residence to or from the United States may be imported or exported at any Customs port of entry. However, this exception to the designated port requirement does not apply to any raw fur; raw, salted, or crusted hide or skin; or to wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B.


§ 14.16 Border ports.

(a) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife whose country of origin is Canada or the United States may be imported or exported at any of the following Customs ports of entry:

(1) Alaska—Alcan;
(2) Idaho—Eastport;
(3) Maine—Calais, Houlton, Jackman;
(4) Massachusetts—Boston;
(5) Michigan—Detroit, Port Huron, Sault Sainte Marie;
(6) Minnesota—Grand Portage, International Falls, Minneapolis-St. Paul;
(7) Montana—Raymond, Sweetgrass;
(8) New York—Buffalo-Niagara Falls, Champlain;
(9) North Dakota—Dunseith, Pembina, Portal;
(10) Ohio—Cleveland;
(11) Vermont—Derby Line, Highgate Springs; and

(b) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife whose country of origin is Mexico or the United States may be imported or exported at any of the following Customs ports of entry:

(1) Arizona—Yuma;
(2) California—Calexico, Imperial, Mexicali, Tijuana;
(3) Colorado—Globe, Nogales;
(4) New Mexico—El Paso, Jocassee, Juarez, Las Cruces, Lordsburg, Ruidoso, Silver City, Truth or Consequences, Winfield;
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United States may be imported or exported at any of the following Customs ports of entry:
(1) Arizona—Lukeville, Nogales;
(2) California—Calexico, San Diego—San Ysidro; and
(3) Texas—Brownsville, El Paso, La—redo.

(c) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, or 21 of this subchapter B, wildlife lawfully taken by U.S. residents in the United States, Canada, or Mexico and imported or exported for noncommercial purposes, may be imported or exported at any Customs port of entry.

§ 14.17 Personally owned pet birds.

Any person may import a personally owned pet bird at any port designated under, and in accordance with, 9 CFR part 92.

§ 14.18 Marine mammals.

Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who has lawfully taken a marine mammal on the high seas and who is authorized to import such marine mammal in accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and implementing regulations (50 CFR parts 18 and 216) may import such marine mammal at any port or place.

§ 14.19 Special ports.

(a) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife which is imported for final destination in Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, may be imported through those Customs ports of entry named hereafter for the respective State or Territory of final destination:
(1) Alaska—Alcan, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau;
(2) Puerto Rico—San Juan; and
(3) Virgin Islands—San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(c) Exception for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, wildlife which has a final destination of Guam or which originates in Guam may be imported or exported, as appropriate, through the port of Agana, Guam.

§ 14.20 Exceptions by permit.

Wildlife may be imported into or exported from the United States at any Customs port of entry designated in the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to subpart C of this part.

§ 14.21 Shellfish and fishery products.

(a)(1) General. Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or 23 of this subchapter, shellfish and fishery products imported or exported for purposes of human or animal consumption or taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas for recreational purposes may enter or exit at any Customs port.

(2) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or part 23 of this subchapter, live aquatic invertebrates of the Class Pelecypoda (commonly known as oysters, clams, mussels, and scallops) and the eggs, larvae, or juvenile forms thereof may be exported for purposes of propagation, or research related to propagation, at any Customs port.

(b) Pearls. Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or 23 of this subchapter, pearls imported or exported for commercial purposes may enter or exit the United States at any Customs port of entry. For the purposes of this part, all references to the term shellfish and fishery products will include pearls.

§ 14.22 Certain antique articles.

Any person may import at any Customs Service port designated for such purpose, any article (other than scrimshaw, defined in 16 U.S.C 1539(f)(1)(B) and 50 CFR 217.12 as any art form that involves the etching or engraving of designs upon, or the carving of figures, patterns, or designs from, any bone or
§ 14.31 Permits to import or export wildlife at nondesignated port for scientific purposes.

(a) General. The Director may, upon receipt of an application submitted in accordance with the provisions of this section and §§13.11 and 13.12 of this subchapter, and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing importation or exportation of wildlife for scientific purposes at one or more named Customs port(s) of entry not otherwise authorized by subpart B. Such permits may authorize a single importation or exportation, a series of importations or exportations, or importation or exportation during a specified period of time.

(b) Application procedure. Applications for permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port for scientific purposes must be submitted to the Director. Each application must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a) of this subchapter, plus the following additional information:

(1) The scientific purpose or uses of the wildlife to be imported or exported;
(2) The number and kinds of wildlife described by scientific and common names to be imported or exported where such number and kinds can be determined;
(3) The country or place in which the wildlife was removed from the wild (if known), or where born in captivity;
(4) The port(s) of entry where importation or exportation is requested, and the reasons why importation or exportation should be allowed at the requested port(s) of entry rather than at a designated port; and
(5) A statement as to whether the exception is being requested for a single shipment, a series of shipments, or shipments over a specified period of time and the date(s) involved.

(c) Additional permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port issued under this section are subject to the following condition: Permittee shall file such reports as specified on the permit, if any.

(d) Issuance criteria. The Director shall consider the following in determining whether to issue a permit under this section:

(1) Benefit to a bona fide scientific research project, other scientific purpose, or facilitation of the exchange of preserved museum specimens;
(2) The kind of wildlife involved and its place of origin;
(3) The reasons why the exception is requested; and
(4) Availability of a Service officer.

(e) Duration of permits. Any permit issued under this section expires on the date designated on the face of the permit. In no case will the permit be valid...
§ 14.32 Permits to import or export wildlife at nondesignated port to minimize deterioration or loss.

(a) General. The Director may, upon receipt of an application submitted in accordance with the provisions of this section and §§13.11 and 13.12 of this subchapter, and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing importation or exportation of wildlife, in order to minimize deterioration or loss, at one or more named Customs port(s) of entry not otherwise authorized by subpart B. Such permits may authorize a single importation or exportation, a series of importations or exportations, or importation or exportation during a specified period of time.

(b) Application procedure. Applications for permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port to minimize deterioration or loss must be submitted to the Director. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, plus the following additional information:

(1) The number and kinds of wildlife described by scientific and common names to be imported or exported, where such number and kinds can be determined;

(2) The country or place in which the wildlife was removed from the wild (if known), or where born in captivity;

(3) The port(s) of entry where importation or exportation is requested, and the reasons why importation or exportation should be allowed at the requested port(s) of entry rather than at a designated port (information must be included to show that an importation or exportation at a designated port would result in a substantial deterioration or loss of the wildlife); and

(4) A statement as to whether the exception is being requested for a single shipment, a series of shipments, or shipments over a specified period of time and the date(s) involved.

(c) Additional permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port issued under this section are to be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Permittee shall file such reports as may be specified on the permit, if any; and

(2) Permittee must pay fees in accordance with §14.94.

(d) Issuance criteria. The Director shall consider the following in determining whether to issue a permit under this section:

(1) Likelihood of a substantial deterioration or loss of the wildlife involved;

(2) The kind of wildlife involved and its place of origin; and

(3) Availability of a Service officer.

(e) Duration of permits. Any permit issued under this section expires on the date designated on the face of the permit. In no case will the permit be valid more than 2 years from the date of issuance.


§ 14.33 Permits to import or export wildlife at nondesignated port to alleviate undue economic hardship.

(a) General. The Director may, upon receipt of an application submitted in accordance with the provisions of this section and §§13.11 and 13.12 of this subchapter, and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing importation or exportation of wildlife in order to alleviate undue economic hardship at one or more named Customs port(s) of entry not otherwise authorized by subpart B. Such permits may authorize a single importation or exportation, a series of importations or exportations, or importation or exportation during a specified period of time.

(b) Application procedure. Applications for permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port to alleviate undue economic hardship must be submitted to the Director. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, plus the following additional information:

(1) The number and kinds of wildlife described by scientific and common names to be imported or exported, where such number and kinds can be determined;

(2) The country or place in which the wildlife was removed from the wild (if known), or where born in captivity;

(3) The port(s) of entry where importation or exportation is requested, and the reasons why importation or exportation should be allowed at the requested port(s) of entry rather than at a designated port (information must be included to show that an importation or exportation at a designated port would result in a substantial deterioration or loss of the wildlife); and

(4) A statement as to whether the exception is being requested for a single shipment, a series of shipments, or shipments over a specified period of time and the date(s) involved.

(c) Additional permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to import or export wildlife at a nondesignated port issued under this section are to be subject to the following conditions:

(1) Permittee shall file such reports as may be specified on the permit, if any; and

(2) Permittee must pay fees in accordance with §14.94.
§ 14.52 Clearance of imported wildlife.

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this subpart, a Service officer must clear all wildlife imported into the United States prior to release from detention by Customs officers. A Service officer must clear all wildlife to be exported from the United States prior to the physical loading of the merchandise on a vehicle or aircraft, or the containerization or palletizing of such merchandise for export, unless a Service officer expressly authorizes otherwise. Such clearance does not constitute a certification of the legality of an importation or exportation under the laws or regulations of the United States.

(b) An importer/exporter or his/her agent may obtain clearance by a Service officer only at designated ports (§14.12), at border ports (§14.16), at special ports (§14.19), or at a port where importation or exportation is authorized by a permit issued under subpart C.
§ 14.53 Detention and refusal of clearance.

(a) Detention. Any Service officer, or Customs officer acting under §14.54, may detain imported or exported wildlife and any associated property. As soon as practicable following the importation or exportation and decision to detain, the Service will mail a notice of detention by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, to the importer or consignee, or exporter, if known or easily ascertainable. Such notice must describe the detained wildlife or other property, indicate the reason for the detention, describe the general nature of the tests or inquiries to be conducted, and indicate that if the releasability of the wildlife has not been determined within 30 days after the date of the notice, or a longer period if specifically stated, that the Service will deem the wildlife to be seized and will issue no further notification of seizure.

(b) Refusal of clearance. Any Service officer may refuse clearance of imported or exported wildlife and any Customs officer acting under §14.54 may refuse clearance of imported wildlife when there are responsible grounds to believe that:

1. A Federal law or regulation has been violated;
2. The correct identity and country of origin of the wildlife has not been established (in such cases, the burden is upon the owner, importer, exporter, consignor, or consignee to establish such identity by scientific name to the species level or, if any subspecies is protected by the laws of this country or the country of origin to the subspecies level);
3. Any permit, license, or other documentation required for clearance of such wildlife is not available, is not currently valid, has been suspended or revoked, or is not authentic;
4. The importer, exporter, or the importer's or exporter's agent has filed an incorrect or incomplete declaration for importation or exportation as provided in §14.61 or §14.63; or
5. The importer, exporter, or the importer's or exporter's agent has not paid any fee or portion of balance due for inspection fees required by §14.93 or §14.94, or penalties assessed against the importer or exporter under 50 CFR part 11. This paragraph does not apply to penalty assessments on appeal in accordance with the provisions of part 11.

§ 14.54 Unavailability of Service officers.

(a) Designated ports. All wildlife arriving at a designated port must be cleared by a Service officer prior to Customs clearance and release. When importers or their agents expect live or perishable shipments of wildlife or wildlife products or request inspection at the time of arrival, they must notify the Service at least 48 hours prior to the estimated time of arrival. However, where a Service officer is not available within a reasonable time, Customs Officers may clear live or perishable wildlife subject to post-clearance inspection and investigation by the Service.

(b) Border and special ports. Wildlife lawfully imported at Canadian or Mexican border ports under §14.16, or into Alaska, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, under §14.19, may, if a Service officer, or Customs officer acting under §14.54, is not available within a reasonable time, clear the wildlife subject to the same conditions as apply in designated ports.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Serv., Interior

§ 14.62 Exceptions to clearance requirements.

Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or 23 of this subchapter B, clearance is not required for the importation of the following wildlife:

(a) Shellfish and fishery products imported for purposes of human or animal consumption or taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas for recreational purposes;

(b) Marine mammals lawfully taken on the high seas by United States residents and imported directly into the United States; and

(c) Certain antique articles as specified in §14.22 which have been released from custody by Customs officers under 19 U.S.C. 1499.

(d) Dead, preserved, dried, or embedded scientific specimens or parts thereof, imported or exported by accredited scientists or accredited scientific institutions for taxonomic or systematic research purposes, Except: That this exception will not apply to any specimens or parts thereof taken as a result of sport hunting.


§ 14.61 Import declaration requirements.

Except as otherwise provided by the regulations of this subpart, importers or their agents must file with the Service a completed Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177), signed by the importer or the importer’s agent, upon the importation of any wildlife at the place where Service clearance under §14.52 is requested. However, wildlife may be transshipped under bond to a different port for release from custody by Customs Service officers under 19 U.S.C. 1499. For certain antique articles as specified in §14.22, importers or their agents must file a Form 3–177 with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry prior to release from Customs custody. Importers or their agents must furnish all applicable information requested on the Form 3–177 and the importer, or the importer’s agent, must certify that the information furnished is true and complete to the best of his/her knowledge and belief.

[61 FR 49980, Sept. 24, 1996]
§ 14.63 Export declaration requirements.

(b) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, a Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) does not have to be filed for importation of the following:

(1) Fish taken for recreational purposes in Canada or Mexico;

(2) Wildlife products or manufactured articles that are not intended for commercial use and are used as clothing or contained in accompanying personal baggage, except that an importer or his/her agent must file a Form 3–177 for raw or dressed furs; for raw, salted, or crusted hides or skins; and for game or game trophies; and

(3) Wildlife products or manufactured articles that are not intended for commercial use and are a part of a shipment of the household effects of persons moving their residence to the United States, except that an importer or his/her agent must file a declaration for raw or dressed furs; for raw, salted, or crusted hides or skins.

(c) General declarations for certain specimens. Notwithstanding the provisions of 14.61 and except for wildlife included in paragraph (d) of this section, an importer or his/her agent may describe in general terms on a Declaration for the Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) scientific specimens imported for scientific institutions for taxonomic, systematic research, or faunal survey purposes. An importer or his/her agent must file an amended Form 3–177 within 180 days of importation with the appropriate Assistant Regional Director—Law Enforcement in the Region where the importation occurs. The declaration must identify the specimens to the most accurate taxonomic classification reasonably practicable using the best available taxonomic information, and must declare the country of origin. Except: That this exception will not apply to any specimens or parts thereof taken as a result of sport hunting.


§ 14.64 Exceptions to export declaration requirements.

(a) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 17 or 23 of this subchapter B, an exporter or his/her agent does not have to file a Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) for the exportation of shellfish and fishery products exported for purposes of human or animal consumption or taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas for recreational purposes, and does not have to file for the exportation of live aquatic invertebrates of the Class Pelecypoda (commonly known as oysters, clams, mussels, and scallops) and the eggs, larvae, or juvenile forms thereof exported for purposes of propagation, or research related to propagation.
(b) Except for wildlife requiring a permit pursuant to part 16, 17, 18, 21, or 23 of this subchapter B, a Declaration for the Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) does not have to be filed for the exportation of the following:

(1) Wildlife that is not intended for commercial use where the value of such wildlife is under $250;

(2) Wildlife products or manufactured articles, including game trophies, that are not intended for commercial use and are used as clothing or contained in accompanying personal baggage or are part of a shipment of the household effects of persons moving their residence from the United States; and

(3) Shipments of dead, preserved, dried, or embedded scientific specimens or parts thereof, exported by accredited scientists or accredited scientific institutions for taxonomic or systematic research purposes. An exporter or his/her agent must file a Form 3–177 within 180 days of exportation with the appropriate Assistant Regional Director—Law Enforcement in the Region where the exportation occurs. The declaration must identify the specimens to the most accurate taxonomic classification reasonably practicable using the best available taxonomic information, and must declare the country of origin. Excep: That this exception will not apply to any specimens or parts thereof taken as a result of sport hunting.

(c) Except for wildlife requiring a period pursuant to parts 17 or 23 of this subchapter, a Declaration for the Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife (Form 3–177) does not have to be filed for the exportation of live farm-raised fish and farm-raised fish eggs as defined in §14.23.

§ 14.82 Alternatives and exceptions to the marking requirement.

(a) The requirements of §14.81 may be met by complying with one of the following alternatives to the marking requirement:

(1)(i) Conspicuously marking the outside of each container or package containing fish or wildlife with the word “fish” or “wildlife” as appropriate for its contents, or with the common name of its contents by species, and

(ii) Including an invoice, packing list, bill of lading, or similar document to accompany the shipment which accurately states the name and address of the shipper and consignee, states the total number of packages or containers in the shipment, and for each species in the shipment specifies:

(A) The common name that identifies the species (examples include: Chinook (or king) salmon; bluefin tuna; and whitetail deer) and whether or not the listed species is venomous; and

(B) The number of that species (or other appropriate measure of quantity such as gross or net weight).

The invoice, packing list, bill of lading, or equivalent document must be securely attached to the outside of one container or package in the shipment or otherwise physically accompany the shipment in a manner which makes it readily accessible for inspection; or

(2) Affixing the shipper’s wildlife import/export license number preceded by the three letters “FWS” on the outside of each container or package containing fish or wildlife, if the shipper
§ 14.91 When do I need an import/export license?

(a) The Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1538(d)(1)) makes it unlawful for any person to engage in business as an importer or exporter of certain fish or wildlife without first having obtained permission from the Secretary. For the purposes of this subchapter, engage in business means to import or export wildlife for commercial purposes.

(b) Except as provided in §14.92, if you engage in the business of importing or exporting wildlife for commercial purposes (see §14.4), you must obtain an import/export license prior to importing or exporting your wildlife shipment.

(c) The following table includes some examples of when an import/export license is required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If I import into the United States or export from the United States</th>
<th>. . . do I need an import/export license?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Wildlife in the form of products such as garments, bags, shoes, boots, jewelry, rugs, trophies, or curios for commercial purposes. Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Wildlife in the form of hides, furs, or skins for commercial purposes. Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Wildlife in the form of food for commercial purposes. Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) As an animal dealer, animal broker, pet dealer, or pet or laboratory supplier. Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) As an individual owner of a personally owned live wildlife pet for personal use. No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) As a collector or hobbyist for personal use. No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) As a collector or hobbyist for commercial purposes, including sale, trade or barter. Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) As a laboratory researcher or biomedical supplier for commercial purposes. Yes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1018-0022)

If I import into the United States or export from the United States... do I need an import/export license?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Need Import/Export License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(9) As a customs broker or freight forwarder engaged in business as a dispatcher, handler, consolidator, or transporter of wildlife or if I file documents with the Service on behalf of others.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10) As a common carrier engaged in business as a transporter of wildlife.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) As a taxidermist, outfitter, or guide importing or exporting my own hunting trophies for commercial purposes.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) As a taxidermist, outfitter, or guide transporting or shipping hunting trophies for clients or customers.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13) As a U.S. taxidermist receiving a U.S. client’s personal hunting trophies after import clearance for processing.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14) As a U.S. taxidermist importing wildlife from or exporting wildlife to foreign owners who are requesting my services.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15) As a foreign owner of wildlife exporting my personal hunting trophies from the United States to my home.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16) As a circus for exhibition or resale purposes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17) As a Federal, State, municipal, or tribal agency.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18) As a public museum, or public scientific or educational institution for noncommercial research or educational purposes.</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 14.92 What are the exemptions to the import/export license requirement?

(a) Certain wildlife. Any person may engage in business as an importer or exporter of the following types of wildlife without obtaining an import/export license:

1. Shellfish (see §10.12 of this chapter) and nonliving fishery products that do not require a permit under parts 16, 17, or 23 of this subchapter, and are imported or exported for purposes of human or animal consumption or taken in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States or on the high seas for recreational purposes;

2. Live farm-raised fish and farm-raised fish eggs of species that do not require a permit under parts 16, 17, or 23 of this subchapter, that meet the definition of “bred-in-captivity” as stated in §17.3 of this subchapter and that are for export only; and

3. Live aquatic invertebrates of the Class Pelecypoda, commonly known as oysters, clams, mussels, and scallops, and their eggs, larvae, or juvenile forms, that do not require a permit under parts 16, 17, or 23 of this subchapter, and are exported only for the purposes of propagation or research related to propagation; and

4. Pearls that do not require a permit under parts 16, 17, or 23 of this subchapter.

(b) Certain persons. (1) The following persons may import or export wildlife without obtaining an import/export license, provided that these persons keep records that will fully and correctly describe each importation or exportation of wildlife made by them and the subsequent disposition made by them with respect to the wildlife:

(i) Public museums, or other public, scientific, or educational institutions, importing or exporting wildlife for noncommercial research or educational purposes; and

(ii) Federal, State, tribal, or municipal agencies.

(2) Subject to applicable limitations of law, duly authorized Service officers at all reasonable times will, upon notice, be given access to these persons’ places of business, an opportunity to examine their inventory of imported wildlife or the wildlife to be exported, the records described in paragraph (1) of this section, and an opportunity to copy those records.

§ 14.93 How do I apply for an import/export license?

(a) Application form. You must submit a completed FWS Form 3–200–3, including the certification found on the form and in §13.12(a) of this subchapter, to the appropriate regional Special Agent in Charge under the provisions of this subpart and part 13 of this subchapter.

(b) Import/export license conditions. In addition to the general permit conditions in part 13 of this subchapter, you must comply with the following conditions:

1. You must comply with all requirements of this part, all other applicable parts of this subchapter, and any specific conditions or authorizations described on the face of, or on an annex to, the import/export license;

2. You must pay all applicable license and inspection fees as required in §14.94;

3. You are responsible for providing current contact information to us, including a mailing address where you
§ 14.94 What fees apply to me?

(a) Import/export license application fees. You must pay the application and amendment fees, as defined in §13.11(d)(4), for any required import/export license processed under §14.93 and part 13 of this subchapter.

(b) Designated port exception permit application fees. You must pay the application and amendment fees, as defined in §13.11(d)(4), for any required designated port exception permit processed under subpart C of this part.

(c) Designated port base inspection fees. Except as provided in paragraph (k) of this section, an import/export license holder must pay a base inspection fee, as defined in §14.94(h)(1), for each wildlife shipment imported or exported at a designated port or a port acting as a designated port. You can find a list of

will receive all official notices the Service sends;

(4) You must keep, in a U.S. location, the following records that completely and correctly describe each import or export of wildlife that you made under the import/export license and, if applicable, any subsequent disposition that you made of the wildlife, for a period of 5 years:

(i) A general description of the wildlife, such as "live," "raw hides," "fur garments," "leather goods," "footwear," or "jewelry";

(ii) The quantity of the wildlife, in numbers, weight, or other appropriate measure;

(iii) The common and scientific names of the wildlife;

(iv) The country of origin of the wildlife, if known, as defined in §10.12 of this subchapter;

(v) The date and place the wildlife was imported or exported;

(vi) The date of the subsequent disposition, whether by sale, barter, consignment, loan, delivery, destruction, or other means;

(vii) The name, address, telephone, and e-mail address, if known, of the person or business who received the wildlife;

(viii) Copies of all permits required by the laws and regulations of the United States; and

(ix) Copies of all permits required by the laws of any country of export, re-export, or origin of the wildlife.

(5) You must, upon notice, provide authorized Service officers with access to your place(s) of business at all reasonable times and give us an opportunity to examine your inventory of imported wildlife or the wildlife to be exported, the records required to be kept by paragraph (b)(4) of this section, and an opportunity to copy these records subject to applicable limitations of the law;

(6) You must submit a report containing the information you must keep in paragraph (b)(4) of this section within 30 days of receiving a written request from us; and

(7) An import/export license gives you general permission to engage in business as an importer or exporter of wildlife. An import/export license is in addition to, and does not supersede, any other license, permit, or requirement established by Federal, State, or tribal law for the import or export of wildlife.

(c) Duration of import/export license. Any import/export license issued under this section expires on the date shown on the face of the import/export license. In no case will the import/export license be valid for more than 1 year after the date of issuance.

(d) Issuance, denial, suspension, revocation, or renewal of import/export license. We may deny, suspend, revoke, restrict, or deny renewal of an import/export license to any person named as the holder, or a principal officer or agent of the holder, under any of the criteria described in part 13 of this chapter or under the following criteria:

(1) Failure to pay fees, penalties, or costs required by this part;

(2) You repeatedly fail to notify our Service officers at the appropriate port at least 48 hours prior to the estimated time of arrival of a live or perishable wildlife shipment under §14.54(a) or at least 48 hours prior to the estimated time of exportation of any wildlife under §14.54(f);

(3) You repeatedly import or export certain types of wildlife without meeting the requirements of this part or other applicable parts of this subchapter.

(d) Staffed nondesignated port base inspection fees. You must pay a nondesignated port base inspection fee, as defined in §14.94(h)(2), for each wildlife shipment imported or exported at a staffed nondesignated port, using a designated port exception permit issued under subpart C of this part. This fee is in place of, not in addition to, the designated port base fee.

(e) Nonstaffed, nondesignated port base inspection fees. You must pay a nondesignated port base inspection fee, as defined in §14.94(h)(3), for each wildlife shipment imported or exported at a nonstaffed, nondesignated port using a designated port exception permit issued under subpart C of this part. You must also pay all travel, transportation, and per diem costs associated with inspection of the shipment. These fees are in place of, not in addition to, the designated port base fee.

(f) Premium inspection fees. You must pay a premium inspection fee in addition to any base inspection fees required in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section, as defined in §14.94(h)(4), for the following types of shipments:

1. Except as provided in paragraph (k) of this section, any shipment containing live or protected species, as defined in §14.94(h)(4), imported or exported at a designated port or a port acting as a designated port. You can find a list of designated ports in §14.12 and the criteria that allow certain ports to act as designated ports in §§14.16–14.19, §14.22, and §14.24:

   (3) Any shipment containing live or protected species, as defined in §14.94(h)(4), imported or exported at a nondesignated port using a designated port exception permit issued under subpart C of this part.

   (4) You must pay two premium inspection fees in addition to any base inspection fees required in paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section, as defined in §14.94(h)(4), if your wildlife shipment contains live and protected species.

(g) Overtime fees. You must pay fees for any inspections, including travel time, that begin before normal working hours, that extend beyond normal working hours, or are on a Federal holiday, Saturday, or Sunday.

   (1) Overtime fees are in addition to any base inspection fees or premium inspection fees required for each shipment. We will charge these fees regardless of whether or not you have an import/export license.

   (2) Our ability to perform inspections during overtime hours will depend upon the availability of Service personnel. If we cannot perform an inspection during normal working hours, we may give you the option of requesting an overtime inspection.

   (3) The overtime fee is calculated using a 2-hour minimum plus any actual time in excess of the minimum. It incorporates the actual time to conduct an inspection and the travel time to and from the inspection location.

   (4) The Service will charge any overtime, including travel time, in excess of the minimum in quarter-hour increments of the hourly rate. The Service will round up an inspection time of 10 minutes or more beyond a quarter-hour increment to the next quarter-hour and will disregard any time over a quarter-hour increment that is less than 10 minutes.

   (5) The Service will charge only one overtime fee when multiple shipments are consigned to or are to be exported by the same importer or exporter and we inspect all at the same time at one location. The overtime fee will consist of one 2-hour minimum or the actual time for inspection of all the applicable shipments, whichever is greater. All

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applicable base and premium fees will apply to each shipment.

(6) We will charge 1 hour of time at 1 1/2 times the hourly labor rate for inspections beginning less than 1 hour before normal working hours.

(7) We will charge a minimum of 2 hours of time at an hourly rate of 1 1/2 times the average hourly labor rate for inspections outside normal working hours, except for inspections performed on a Federal holiday.

(8) We will charge a minimum of 2 hours of time at an hourly rate of 2 times the average hourly labor rate for inspections performed on a Federal holiday.

(b) Fee schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspection fee schedule</th>
<th>Fee cost per shipment per year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Designated port base inspection fee (see §14.94(c))</td>
<td>$85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Staffed nondesignated port base inspection fee (see §14.94(d))</td>
<td>$133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Nonstaffed nondesignated port base inspection fee (see §14.94(e))</td>
<td>$133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Premium inspection fee at any port (see §14.94(f)):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Protected species. Any species that requires a permit under parts 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, or 23 of this chapter;</td>
<td>$19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Live species. Any live wildlife, including live viable eggs and live pupae,</td>
<td>$19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Overtime inspection fee (see §14.94(g)):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Inspections beginning less than 1 hour before normal work hours,</td>
<td>$48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Inspections after normal work hours, including Saturday and Sunday. (2 hour minimum charge plus fee for additional time),</td>
<td>$96 min. +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Inspections on Federal holidays. (2 hour minimum charge plus fee for additional time),</td>
<td>$128 min. +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) The Service will not refund any fee or any portion of any license or inspection fee or excuse payment of any fee because importation, exportation, or clearance of a wildlife shipment is refused for any reason.

(j) All base inspection fees, premium inspection fees, and overtime fees will apply regardless of whether or not a physical inspection of your wildlife shipment is performed, and no fees will be prorated except as provided in paragraphs (e) and (g)(5) of this section.

(k) Exemptions to inspection fees—(1) Certain North American-origin wild mammal furs or skins. Wildlife shipments that meet all of the following criteria are exempt from the designated port base inspection fee (however, these shipments are not exempt from the designated port overtime fees or the import/export license application fee):

(i) The wildlife is a raw fur; raw, salted, or crusted hide or skin; or a separate fur or skin part, lawfully taken from the wild in the United States, Canada, or Mexico that does not require permits under parts 17, 18, or 23 of this chapter; and

(ii) You, as the importer or exporter, or a member of your immediate family, such as your spouse, parents, siblings, and children, took the wildlife from the wild and are shipping the wildlife between the United States and Canada or Mexico; and

(iii) You have not previously bought or sold the wildlife described in paragraph (k)(1)(i) of this section, and the shipment does not exceed 100 raw furs; raw, salted, or crusted hides or skins; or fur or skin parts; and
(iv) You certify on Form 3–177, Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife, that your shipment meets all the criteria in this section.

(2) You do not have to pay base inspection fees, premium inspection fees, or overtime fees if you are importing or exporting wildlife that is exempt from import/export license requirements as defined in §14.92(a) or you are importing or exporting wildlife as a government agency as defined in §14.92(b)(1)(ii).

(3) You do not have to pay base inspection fees, premium inspection fees, or overtime fees if you are importing or exporting wildlife that meets the criteria for “domesticated animals” as defined in §14.4.

Subpart J—Standards for the Humane and Healthful Transport of Wild Mammals and Birds to the United States

SOURCE: 57 FR 27108, June 17, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 14.101 Purposes.

The purpose of this subpart is to prescribe requirements necessary to ensure that live wild mammals and birds shipped to the United States arrive alive, healthy, and uninjured, and that transportation of such animals occurs under humane and healthful conditions. These regulations implement section 9(d) of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981.

§ 14.102 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in part 10 of subchapter B of this chapter, in this subpart—

Ambient air temperature means the temperature of the air surrounding a primary enclosure containing a wild mammal or bird.

Auxiliary ventilation means cooling or air circulation provided by such means as vents, fans, blowers, or air conditioning.

Carrier means any person operating an airline, railroad, motor carrier, shipping line, or other enterprise engaged in the business of transporting any wild mammal or bird for any purpose including exhibition and for any person, including itself.

Communicable disease means any contagious, infectious, or transmissible disease of wild mammals or birds.

Conveyance means any vehicle, vessel, or aircraft employed to transport an animal between its origin and destination.

Do not tip means do not excessively rock or otherwise move from a vertical to a slanting position, knock over, or upset.

Handle means feed, manipulate, crate, shift, transfer, immobilize, restrain, treat, or otherwise control the movement or activities of any wild mammal or bird.

Holding area means a designated area at or within a terminal facility that has been specially prepared to provide shelter and other requirements of wild mammals or birds being transported to the United States and in which such mammals or birds are maintained prior to, during, or following such shipment.

Kept clean means maintained free from dirt, trash, refuse, excreta, remains from other cargo, and impurities of any type.

Marine mammal means an individual of a species of the orders Cetacea, Pinnipedia, or Sirenia, or a polar bear (Ursus maritimus) or sea otter (Enhydra lutris).

Noncompatible means not capable of existing together in harmony.

Nonhuman primate means any nonhuman member of the order Primates.

Normal rigors of transportation means the stress that a wild animal can be expected to experience as a result of exposure to unaccustomed surroundings, unfamiliar confinement, caging, unfamiliar sounds, motion, and other conditions commonly encountered during transport.

Primary enclosure means any structure used to restrict a mammal or bird to a limited amount of space, such as a cage, room, pen, run, stall, pool, or hutch.

Professionally accepted standards means a level of practice established as acceptable by a body of qualified persons of the veterinary medical profession.
§ 14.103 Psychological trauma means an episode of exposure to stressful conditions resulting in significant behavioral abnormality including, but not limited to, manifestations of unaccustomed aggressiveness, self-mutilation, or refusal of food or water.

Raptor means a live migratory bird of the order Falconiformes or the order Strigiformes.

Sanitize means to make physically clean and, as far as possible, free of toxic or infectious agents injurious to the health of wild mammals or birds.

Scheduled departure time means the time listed on a timetable of departures and arrivals or, in the absence of a timetable, the time of departure agreed to by a carrier and shipper.

Shipper means any person, other than a carrier, involved in the transport of wild animals to the United States regardless of the purpose of such transport; e.g., exporter, importer, or agent.

Terrestrial mammals means mammals other than marine mammals.

Transport means to move, convey, carry, or ship by any means, or to deliver or receive for the purpose of movement, carriage, or shipment, by air, land, or sea.

Transporting device means any vehicle or device used to transport an animal between a conveyance and a terminal facility, in and around a terminal facility of a carrier, or within a conveyance.

Unweaned means a bird or mammal incapable of feeding itself independently.

Wild means the same as fish or wildlife, as defined in §10.12 of this chapter.

§ 14.104 Translations.
Any certificate or document required by this subpart to accompany a mammal or bird transported to the United States and written in a foreign language must be accompanied by an accurate English translation.

§ 14.105 Consignment to carrier.
(a) No carrier shall accept any live wild mammal or bird for transport to the United States that has not been examined within 10 days prior to commencement of transport to the United States by a veterinarian certified as qualified by the national government of the initial country from which the mammal or bird is being exported. If the national government of such country does not certify veterinarians, then the veterinarian must be certified or licensed by a local government authority designated by the national government as authorized to certify veterinarians.

(b)(1) A certificate of veterinary medical inspection, signed by the examining veterinarian, stating that the animal has been examined, is healthy, appears to be free of any communicable disease, and is able to withstand the normal rigors of transport must accompany the mammal or bird; the certificate should include the veterinarian’s license number, certification number, or equivalent. A mammal in the last third of its pregnancy, if this is detectable using professionally accepted standards, shall not be accepted for transport to the United States except for medical treatment and unless the examining veterinarian certifies in writing that the animal has been examined, the state of pregnancy has been evaluated, and that, despite the medical condition requiring treatment, the animal is physically able to withstand the normal rigors of transportation to the United States.

(b)(2) A nursing mother with young, an unweaned mammal unaccompanied by its mother, or an unweaned bird shall be transported only if the primary purpose is for needed medical treatment and upon certification in writing by the examining veterinarian that the treatment is necessary and the animal is able to withstand the normal rigors...
of transport. Such an unweaned mammal or bird shall not be transported to the United States for medical treatment unless it is accompanied at all times by and completely accessible to a veterinary attendant.

(c) A sick or injured wild mammal or bird shall be permitted transport to the United States only if the primary purpose of such transport is for needed medical treatment and upon certification in writing by the examining veterinarian that the treatment is necessary and the animal is able to withstand the normal rigors of travel in its present condition. A sick or injured animal shall be accompanied at all times throughout the transport process by a veterinary attendant qualified to care for and treat it, with continuous access to the animal. This individual shall be in possession of or have ready access to all medications to be administered during the transport.

(d) No carrier shall accept any wild mammal or bird for transport to the United States presented by the shipper less than 2 hours or more than 6 hours prior to the scheduled departure of the conveyance on which it is to be transported. The carrier shall notify the crew of the presence of live animal shipments.

§ 14.106 Primary enclosures.

No carrier shall accept for transport to the United States any live wild mammal or bird in a primary enclosure that does not conform to the following requirements:

(a) The Container Requirements of the Live Animal Regulations (LAR), 20th edition, October 1, 1993, published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) shall be complied with by all parties transporting wild mammals or birds to the United States. The incorporation by reference of the LAR was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from IATA, 2000 Peel St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R4. Copies may be inspected at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Dr., Arlington, VA 22303 or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030, or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html.

(b) A primary enclosure shall be constructed so that—

1. The strength of the enclosure is sufficient to contain the mammal or bird and to withstand the normal effects of transport;

2. The interior of the enclosure is free from any protrusion that could be injurious to the mammal or bird within;

3. No part of the animal can extend or protrude outside of the primary enclosure which may result in injury to the contained animal, to nearby persons or animals, or to handlers of the primary enclosure;

4. Access to the primary enclosure is closed and secured with an animal-proof device designed to prevent accidental opening and release of the mammal or bird;

5. The opening of the enclosure is easily accessible for either emergency removal or inspection of the mammal or bird by authorized personnel without the risk of escape of the mammal or bird;

6. The enclosure has sufficient openings to ensure adequate circulation of air at all times.

7. The material of which the primary enclosure is constructed is not treated with any paint, preservative, or other chemical that is injurious or otherwise harmful to the health or well-being of mammals and birds.

(c) Unless the enclosure is permanently affixed in the conveyance or has an open top for certain large mammals, spacer bars allowing circulation of air around the enclosure shall be fitted to the exterior of its top, sides, and base. Spacer bars on an enclosure need extend no more than 6 inches (15 centimeters) from the surface of the enclosure. Within this 6 inch limit, the spacers on an enclosure containing one animal shall extend a distance equal to at least 10 percent of the longer dimension of the surface to which they are attached, and the spacers on an enclosure containing more than one animal shall extend a distance equal to at
least 20 percent of the longer dimension of the surface to which they are attached. Hand-holds may serve as spacer bars for the sides of the enclosure to which they are attached. A primary enclosure constructed with one or more slanted or curved walls containing ventilation openings need not be fitted with spacer bars on such walls.

(d) An enclosure that is not permanently affixed within the conveyance shall have adequate hand-holds or other devices for lifting by hand or to facilitate lifting and carrying by machine. Such hand-holds or other devices shall be made an integral part of the enclosure, shall enable it to be lifted without excessive tipping, and shall be designed so that the person handling the enclosure will not come in contact with the animals contained therein.

(e) An enclosure shall have a solid, leak-proof bottom or removable, leak-proof collection tray under a slatted or wire mesh floor. The slatted or wire mesh floor shall be designed and constructed so that the spaces between the slats or the holes in the mesh cannot trap the limbs of animals contained within the enclosure. An enclosure for mammals shall contain unused absorbent litter on the solid bottom or in the leak-proof tray in sufficient quantity to absorb and cover excreta. This litter shall be safe and nontoxic and shall not resemble food normally consumed by the mammals. An enclosure used to transport marine mammals in water, in a waterproof enclosure, a sling, or on foam is exempt from the requirement to contain litter. A water trough in an enclosure containing birds shall contain a foam or sponge insert, a perforated wooden block, or other suitable device to prevent spillage or drowning.

(f) Any food and water troughs shall be securely attached to the interior of the enclosure in such a manner that the troughs can be filled from outside the enclosure. Any opening providing access to a trough shall be capable of being securely closed with an animal-proof device. A water trough in an enclosure containing birds shall contain a foam or sponge insert, a perforated wooden block, or other suitable device to prevent spillage or drowning.

(j) When a primary enclosure is permanently affixed within a conveyance so that its front opening is the only source of ventilation, the opening shall face the outside of the conveyance or an unobstructed aisle or passageway within the conveyance. Such an aisle or passageway shall be at least 12 inches (30 centimeters) wide. The opening in the primary enclosure shall occupy at least 90 percent of the total surface area of the front wall of the enclosure and be covered with bars or wire mesh.

50 CFR Ch. I (10–1–11 Edition)
§ 14.107 Conveyance.

(a) The animal cargo space of a conveyance used to transport wild mammals or birds to the United States shall be designed, constructed, and maintained so as to ensure the humane and healthful transport of the animals.

(b) The cargo space shall be constructed and maintained so as to prevent the harmful ingress of engine exhaust fumes and gases produced by the conveyance.

(c) No wild mammal or bird shall be placed in a cargo space of a conveyance that does not provide sufficient air for it to breathe normally. Primary enclosures shall be positioned in a cargo space in such a manner that each animal has access to sufficient air for normal breathing.

(d) The interior of an animal cargo space shall be kept clean of disease-causing agents.

(e) A wild mammal or bird shall not be transported in a cargo space that contains any material, substance, or device that may reasonably be expected to result in inhumane conditions or be injurious to the animal's health unless all reasonable precautions are taken to prevent such conditions or injury.

§ 14.108 Food and water.

(a) No carrier shall accept any wild mammal or bird for transport to the United States unless written instructions from the shipper concerning the animal's food and water requirements are securely affixed to the outside of its primary enclosure. Such instructions shall be consistent with professionally accepted standards of care and include specifically the quantity of water required, the amount and type of food required, and the frequency of feeding and watering necessary to ensure that the animal is transported humanely and healthfully.

(b) A mammal or bird requiring drinking water shall have uncontaminated water suitable for drinking made available to it at all times prior to commencement of transport to the United States, during intermediate stopovers, and upon arrival in the United States, or as directed by the shipper's written instructions.

(c) A mammal or bird that obtains moisture from fruits or other food shall be provided such food prior to commencement of transport to the United States, during stopovers, and upon arrival in the United States, or as directed by the shipper's written instructions.

(d) During a stopover or while still in the custody of the carrier after arrival in the United States, a mammal or bird in transit shall be observed no less frequently than once every four hours and given food and water according to the instructions required by §14.108(a).

(e) Suitable and sufficient food shall be made available during transport.

(f) Additional requirements for feeding and watering particular kinds of animals are found below in the specifications for the various groups.

§ 14.109 Care in transit.

(a) During transportation to the United States, including any stopovers during transport, the carrier shall visually inspect each primary enclosure not less than once every 4 hours, or in the case of air transport, every 4 hours whenever the cargo hold is accessible. During such inspections, the carrier shall verify that the ambient air temperature is within allowable limits (see §14.109(b)), that enclosures have not been damaged, that adequate ventilation is being provided, and when transport is by air, that air pressure suitable to support live animals is maintained within the cargo area (pressure equivalent to a maximum altitude of 8000 feet). During these observations the carrier shall also determine whether any animals are in obvious distress as described in documents attached to the enclosure. The absence of such a document or the absence of information as to signs of distress shall not remove this responsibility. The carrier shall attempt to correct any condition causing distress and shall consult the shipper concerning any possible need for veterinary care if no veterinary attendant is traveling with the shipment; if the shipper cannot be reached in the case of an emergency, qualified veterinary care should be provided. A veterinarian or qualified attendant traveling with the shipment shall be provided access to the animal.
§ 14.110 Terminal facilities.

(a) Any terminal facility used for wild mammal or bird transport in the country of export, stopover countries, or the United States shall contain an animal holding area or areas. No carrier or shipper shall co-mingle live animal shipments with inanimate cargo in an animal holding area.

(b) A carrier or shipper holding any wild mammal or bird in a terminal facility shall provide the following:

1. A holding area cleaned and sanitized so as to destroy pathogenic agents, maintained so that there is no accumulation of debris or excreta, and in which vermin infestation is minimized;
2. An effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and pests of mammals or birds;
3. Sufficient fresh air to allow the animals to breathe normally with ventilation maintained so as to minimize drafts, odors, and moisture condensation;
4. Ambient air temperatures maintained within prescribed limits as specified in §14.109(b).

§ 14.111 Handling.

(a) Care shall be exercised to avoid handling the primary enclosure in a manner likely to cause physical or psychological trauma to the mammal or bird.

(b) A primary enclosure used to move any mammal or bird shall not be dropped, tipped excessively, or otherwise mishandled, and shall not be stacked or placed in a manner that may reasonably be expected to result in its falling or being tipped.

(c) Animals incompatible with one another shall not be crated together or held in close proximity.

(d) Transport of mammals or birds to the United States shall be accomplished by the carrier in the most expeditious manner, with the fewest stopovers possible, and without unnecessary delays.

(e) Consistent with other procedures and requirements of the carrier, live wild mammals or birds shall be last loaded and first unloaded from a conveyance.

(f) A carrier shall not allow mammals or birds to remain for extended periods of time outside a holding area and shall move them between a holding area and a conveyance as expeditiously as possible. A carrier or shipper maintaining mammals or birds in a holding area, or transporting them to or from a holding area or between a holding area and a conveyance, shall provide the following:

1. Shelter from sunlight. When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort, sufficient shade shall be provided to protect animals from the direct rays of the sun.
2. Shelter from precipitation. Animals shall be provided protection so that they remain dry during rain, snow, or other forms of precipitation.
3. Shelter from cold. Animals shall be protected from cold. Protection shall include, but not be limited to, that provided by covering and/or heating of transporting devices, holding areas, conveyances or terminal facilities.
4. Protection from harassment. Animals shall be protected from disturbances, including, but not limited to, harassment by humans, other animals, or machinery that makes noise, emits fumes, heat, or light, or causes vibration.

§ 14.112 Other applicable provisions.

In addition to the provisions of §§14.101–14.111, the requirements of
§§14.121-14.172 applicable for particular groups of animals shall be met for all shipments of wild mammals and birds covered by this part.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR NONHUMAN PRIMATES

§ 14.121 Primary enclosures.

(a) No more than one primate shall be transported in a primary enclosure. However, a mother and her nursing young being transported to the United States for medical treatment, an established male-female pair, a family group, a pair of juvenile animals that have not reached puberty, or other pairs of animals that have been habitually housed together may be shipped in the same primary enclosure. Primates of different species shall not be shipped together in the same enclosure.

(b) A primary enclosure used to transport a primate shall be large enough to ensure that the animal has sufficient space to turn around freely in a normal manner, lie down, stand up (as appropriate for the species), and sit in a normal upright position without its head touching the top of the enclosure. However, a primate may be restricted in its movements according to professionally accepted standards of care when greater freedom of movement would constitute a danger to the primate or to its handler or other persons.

(c) Except as provided in §14.106(j), ventilation openings must be located on at least two walls of a primary enclosure. When the required ventilation openings are located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure, these ventilation openings shall comprise at least 30 percent of the total surface area of the ventilated wall and be situated above the midline of the enclosure. If ventilation openings are located on all four walls of the enclosure, the openings on each wall shall comprise at least 20 percent of the total surface area of the wall and be situated above the midline of the primary enclosure.

§ 14.122 Food and water.

(a) A nonhuman primate shall be provided water suitable for drinking within 4 hours prior to commencement of transport to the United States unless the shipper’s written instructions direct otherwise. A carrier shall provide suitable drinking water to any primate at least every 12 hours after acceptance for transport to the United States, unless instructed in writing to do so more frequently by the shipper.

(b) After acceptance for transport, and unless otherwise instructed in writing by the shipper, a carrier shall provide suitable food to any nonhuman primate at least once every 12 hours.

§ 14.123 Care in transit.

(a) A primate shall be observed for signs of distress and given food and water according to the shipper’s instructions during any intermediate stop that lasts more than 4 hours.

(b) Care shall be taken to keep enclosures containing primates sufficiently separated in the conveyance or holding area to minimize the risk of spread of disease from one species or shipment to another.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MARINE MAMMALS (CETACEANS, SIRENIANS, SEA OTTERS, PINNIPEDS, AND POLAR BEARS)

§ 14.131 Primary enclosures.

(a) A primary enclosure that is not open on top shall have air inlets situated at heights that provide cross ventilation at all levels and that are located on all four sides of the enclosure. Such ventilation openings shall comprise not less than 20 percent of the total surface area of each side of the enclosure.

(b) Straps, slings, harnesses, or other such devices used for body support or restraint when transporting marine mammals such as cetaceans or sirenians shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The devices shall not prevent attendants from having access to the mammal to administer care during transportation;

(2) The devices shall be equipped with sufficient padding to prevent trauma or injury at points of contact with the mammal’s body;

(3) Slings or harnesses shall allow free movement of flippers outside of the harness or sling.
§ 14.132 Food and water.

A marine mammal shall not be transported for more than a period of 36 hours without being offered suitable food unless the shipper’s written instructions or the shipper’s attendant travelling with the mammal direct otherwise. After feeding, a marine mammal shall be rested for 6 hours prior to resuming transport.

§ 14.133 Care in transit.

(a) Any marine mammal shall be accompanied, in the same conveyance, by the shipper or an authorized representative of the shipper knowledgeable in marine mammal care to provide for the animal’s health and well-being. The shipper or representative shall observe such marine mammals to determine whether or not they need veterinary care and shall provide or obtain any needed veterinary care as soon as possible. Care during transport shall include the following (on a species-specific basis):

(1) Keeping the skin moist or preventing the drying of the skin by such methods as covering with wet cloths, spraying it with water or applying a nontoxic emollient;

(2) Assuring that the pectoral flippers (when applicable) are allowed freedom of movement at all times;

(3) Making adjustments in the position of the mammal when necessary to prevent necrosis of the skin at weight pressure points; and

(4) Calming the mammal to prevent struggling, thrashing, and other activity that may cause overheating or physical trauma.

(b) Unless otherwise directed by a shipper or authorized representative, at least one-half of the floor area in a primary enclosure used to transport sea otters to the United States shall contain sufficient crushed ice or ice water to provide each otter with moisture necessary to maintain its hair coat by preventing it from drying and to minimize soiling of the hair coat with urine and fecal material.

(c) A marine mammal exhibiting excited or otherwise dangerous behavior shall not be taken from its primary enclosure except under extreme emergency conditions and then only by the shipper or other authorized individual who is capable of handling the animal safely.

§ 14.141 Consignment to carrier.

Species that grow antlers shall not be accepted for transport unless the antlers have been shed or surgically removed.

§ 14.142 Primary enclosures.

(a) Except as provided in § 14.106(j), ventilation openings must be located...
§ 14.161 Primary enclosures.

(a) Except as provided in §14.106(j), ventilation openings must be located on at least two walls of a primary enclosure. When the required ventilation openings are located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure, these ventilation openings shall comprise at least 16 percent of the total surface area of each ventilated wall. When ventilation openings are located on all four walls of the primary enclosure, the openings shall comprise at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each wall. At least one-third of the total minimum area required for ventilation of the primary enclosure shall be located on the upper one-half of the primary enclosure.

(b) No more than one sloth, bat, or flying lemur (Cynocephalidae) shall be transported in a primary enclosure. However, a mother and her nursing young being transported for medical reasons, an established male-female pair, a family group, a pair of juvenile animals that have not reached puberty, or other small groups of animals that have been habitually housed together may be shipped in the same primary enclosure.

(c) A primary enclosure used to transport sloths, bats, or flying lemurs shall be large enough to ensure that each animal has sufficient space to move freely and in a normal manner and shall have a wide perch, bar, or mesh of suitable strength fitted under the top of the enclosure and spaced from it in such a way that the animals may hang from it freely in a natural position.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SLOTHS, BATS, AND FLYING LEMURS (CYNOCHEPHALIDAE)

§ 14.151 Primary enclosures.

(a) Except as provided in §14.106(j), ventilation openings must be located on at least two walls of a primary enclosure. When the required ventilation openings are located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure, these ventilation openings shall comprise at least 16 percent of the total surface area of each ventilated wall. When ventilation openings are located on all four walls of the primary enclosure, the openings shall comprise at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each wall. At least one-third of the total minimum area required for ventilation of the primary enclosure shall be located on the upper one-half of the primary enclosure.

(b) No more than one elephant or ungulate shall be transported in a primary enclosure, except that: a mother and nursing young may be shipped in the same primary enclosure if the shipment complies with the provisions of §14.105(b); in the case of land or sea transport, a pair of juvenile elephants or ungulates or other pairs that have been habitually housed together may be shipped in the same primary enclosure.

(c) A primary enclosure used to transport an elephant or ungulate shall be large enough to allow the animal to lie or stand in a natural upright position with the head extended, but not large enough for the animal to roll over.

(d) A primary enclosure used to transport an elephant or ungulate with horns or tusks shall be designed and constructed to prevent the horns or tusks from becoming trapped or injuring the animal itself, other animals nearby, attendants, or cargo handlers.

(e) A primary enclosure for an elephant or ungulate shall be equipped with a removable water trough that can be securely hung within the enclosure above the floor and can be filled from outside the enclosure.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR OTHER TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS
area required for ventilation shall be located on the upper one-half of the enclosure.

(b) No more than one terrestrial mammal (other than rodents) shall be transported in a primary enclosure. However, a mother and her nursing young may be shipped in the same primary enclosure if the shipment complies with the provisions of §14.105(b).

(c) More than one rodent may be transported in the same primary enclosure if they are members of the same species and are maintained in compatible groups. Rodents that are incompatible shall be transported in individual primary enclosures that are stored and transported so they are visually separated. A female with young being transported for medical reasons shall not be placed in a primary enclosure with other animals. The following chart specifies maximum densities and minimum space for transporting rodents that fall within the specified weight limitations. Max. No. refers to maximum number per primary enclosure; Space/animal refers to minimum area of floor space per animals. Rodents weighing more than 5,000 grams shall be transported in individual enclosures.

### Density Guidelines for Rodents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wt. in grams of rodent:</th>
<th>Max. No.</th>
<th>Space/Animal cm²</th>
<th>Space/Animal in²</th>
<th>Ht. of Box cm</th>
<th>Ht. of Box in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>220 or less</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>220–450</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>450–1000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td>1,000–5,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,310</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
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</table>

(d) A primary enclosure used to transport terrestrial mammals shall be large enough to ensure that each animal has sufficient space to turn around freely in a normal manner. The height of the primary enclosure shall provide adequate space for the animal to stand upright in a normal posture with space above its head. The length of the primary enclosure shall be great enough to enable the animal to lie in a full prone position.

§14.172 Primary enclosures.

(a) A primary enclosure for birds shall have ventilation openings on two vertical sides that comprise at least 16 percent of the surface area of each side and are positioned so as to decrease the likelihood of creating a draft.

(b) Perches shall be provided for birds that rest by perching. The diameter of the perch shall be sufficient to permit the birds to maintain a firm, comfortable grip. Perches shall be placed so that droppings do not fall into food or water troughs or onto other perched birds. There shall be enough head room to allow the birds to move onto and off the perches without touching the top of the enclosure.

(c) An enclosure used to transport one or more birds that rest by perching shall be large enough to ensure that sufficient perch space is available for all birds to perch comfortably at the same time. No more than 50 birds that rest by perching shall be transported in one primary enclosure, with the exception of large birds (longer than 23 cm, or 9 inches), which are limited to a maximum of 25 per primary enclosure.

(d) A primary enclosure used to transport a raptorial bird shall be large enough to transport the bird comfortably and to permit it to turn around without stretching its wings to the fullest extent. Only one raptorial bird shall be contained in a primary enclosure.

(e) A primary enclosure containing nonraptorial birds that do not rest by
perching shall be large enough for the birds to turn around, to lie down, to stand erect, and to change posture in a normal manner.

(f) Nectar-feeding birds shall either be transported in a primary enclosure equipped with feeding bottles accessible from outside the enclosure for replenishment or hand-carried and fed in accordance with the written instructions of the shipper.

(g) Birds transported in the same primary enclosure shall be of the same species and be compatible with one another. Birds that are incompatible shall be placed in individual primary enclosures and these enclosures shall not be stored or transported in visual proximity to one another.

Subpart K—Captive Wildlife Safety Act

SOURCE: 72 FR 45946, Aug. 16, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

§ 14.250 What is the purpose of these regulations?


§ 14.251 What other regulations may apply?

The provisions of this subpart are in addition to, and are not in place of, other regulations of this subchapter B that may require a permit or describe additional restrictions or conditions for the importation, exportation, transportation, sale, receipt, acquisition, or purchase of wildlife in interstate or foreign commerce.

§ 14.252 What definitions do I need to know?

In addition to the definitions contained in part 10 of this subchapter, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this subpart:

Accredited wildlife sanctuary means a facility that cares for live specimens of one or more of the prohibited wildlife species and:

(1) Is approved by the United States Internal Revenue Service as a corporation that is exempt from taxation under §501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which is described in §§501(c)(3) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of that code;
(2) Does not commercially trade in prohibited wildlife species, including offspring, parts, and products;
(3) Does not propagate any of the prohibited wildlife species; and
(4) Does not allow any direct contact between the public and the prohibited wildlife species.

Direct contact means any situation in which any individual other than an authorized keeper or caregiver may potentially touch or otherwise come into physical contact with any live specimen of the prohibited wildlife species.

Licensed person means any individual, facility, agency, or other entity that holds a valid license from and is inspected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) under the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.) (See definition of “licensee” in 9 CFR 1.1.).

Prohibited wildlife species means a specimen of any of the following eight species: Lion (Panthera leo), tiger (Panthera tigris), leopard (Panthera pardus), snow leopard (Uncia uncia), clouded leopard (Neofelis nebulosa), jaguar (Panthera onca), cheetah (Acinonyx jubatus), and cougar (Puma concolor) or any hybrids resulting from the breeding of any combination of any of these species, for example, a liger (a male lion and a female tiger) or a tiglon (a male tiger and a female lion), whether naturally or artificially produced.

Propagate means to allow or facilitate the production of offspring of any of the prohibited wildlife species, by any means.

Registered person means any individual, facility, agency, or other entity that is registered with and inspected by APHIS under the AWA (See definition of “registrant” in 9 CFR 1.1.).

§ 14.253 What are the restrictions contained in these regulations?

Except as provided in §14.255, it is unlawful for any person to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire,
or purchase, in interstate or foreign commerce, any live prohibited wildlife species.

§ 14.254 What are the requirements contained in these regulations?

In order to qualify for the exemption in §14.255, an accredited wildlife sanctuary must maintain complete and accurate records of any possession, transportation, acquisition, disposition, importation, or exportation of the prohibited wildlife species covered by the CWSA. These records must be up to date, and must include the names and addresses of persons to or from whom any prohibited wildlife species has been acquired, imported, exported, purchased, sold, or otherwise transferred; and the dates of these transactions. The accredited wildlife sanctuary must maintain these records for 5 years, must make these records available to Service officials for inspection at reasonable hours, and must copy these records for Service officials, if requested. In addition, by declaring itself to be accredited under this subpart, a wildlife sanctuary agrees to allow access to its facilities and its prohibited wildlife specimens by Service officials at reasonable hours.

§ 14.255 Are there any exemptions to the restrictions contained in these regulations?

The prohibitions of §14.253 do not apply to:

(a) A licensed person or registered person;
(b) A State college, university, or agency;
(c) A State-licensed wildlife rehabilitator;
(d) A State-licensed veterinarian;
(e) An accredited wildlife sanctuary; or
(f) A person who:
   (1) Can produce documentation showing that he or she is transporting live prohibited wildlife species between persons who are exempt from the prohibitions in §14.253; and
   (2) Has no financial interest in the prohibited wildlife species other than payment received for transporting them.

PART 15—WILD BIRD CONSERVATION ACT

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

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15.2 Scope of regulations.
15.3 Definitions.
15.4 Information collection requirements.

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15.12 Requirements.

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15.22 Permits for scientific research.
15.23 Permits for zoological breeding or display programs.
15.24 Permits for cooperative breeding.
15.25 Permits for personal pets.
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Subpart D—Approved List of Species Listed in the Appendices to the Convention

15.31 Criteria for including species in the approved list for captive-bred species.
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15.41 Criteria for including facilities as qualifying for imports. [Reserved]
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15.51 Criteria for including species and countries in the prohibited list. [Reserved]
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SOURCE: At 58 FR 60536, Nov. 16, 1993, unless otherwise noted.
Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

§ 15.1 Purpose of regulations.


§ 15.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) The regulations in this part apply to all species of exotic birds, as defined in section 15.3.

(b) The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other regulations of this subchapter B that may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the import, export, reexport, and transportation of wildlife.

§ 15.3 Definitions.

In addition to the definitions contained in parts 10 and 23 of this subchapter B, and unless the context requires otherwise, in this part:

Documentation means a description of how scientific information was collected, including the methodologies used; names and institutions of individuals conducting the work; dates and locations of any study; and any published results or reports from the work.

Exotic bird means any live or dead member of the Class Aves that is not indigenous to the 50 States or the District of Columbia, including any egg or offspring thereof, but does not include domestic poultry, dead sport-hunted birds, dead museum specimens, dead scientific specimens, products manufactured from such birds, or birds in any of the following families: Phasianidae, Numididae, Cracidae, Meleagrididae, Megapodiidae, Anatidae, Struthionidae, Rheidae, Dromaiidae, and Gruidae.

Indigenous means a species that is naturally occurring, not introduced as a result of human activity, and that currently regularly inhabits or breeds in the 50 States or the District of Columbia.

Life cycle means the annual processes involved with breeding, migration, and all other non-breeding activities.

Person means an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other private entity; or any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, of any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State, or of any foreign government; any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State; or any other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Species means any species, any subspecies, or any district population segment of a species or subspecies, and includes hybrids of any species or subspecies. Hybrids will be treated according to the more restrictive appendix or category in which either parental species is listed.

Status means a qualitative measure of the vulnerability to extinction or extirpation of a population at a given time (e.g., endangered, threatened, vulnerable, non-threatened, or insufficiently known).

Sustainable use means the use of a species in a manner and at a level such that populations of the species are maintained at biologically viable levels for the long term and involves a determination of the productive capacity of the species and its ecosystem, in order to ensure that utilization does not exceed those capacities or the ability of the population to reproduce, maintain itself and perform its role or function in its ecosystem.

Trend means a long-term assessment of any change in the absolute or relative size of a species’ population or habitat over time (e.g., increasing, decreasing, at equilibrium, insufficiently known).

United States means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Subpart B—Prohibitions and Requirements

§ 15.11 Prohibitions.

(a) Except as provided under a permit issued pursuant to subpart C of this part, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to commit, attempt to commit, to solicit another to commit, or to cause to be committed, any of the acts described in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section in regard to any exotic bird.

(b) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species listed in the Appendices to the Convention that is not included in the approved list of species, pursuant to subpart D of this part, except that this paragraph (b) does not apply to any exotic bird that was bred in a foreign breeding facility listed as qualifying pursuant to subpart E of this part.

(c) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species not listed in the Appendices to the Convention that is listed in the prohibited species list, pursuant to subpart F of this part.

(d) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species from any country included in the prohibited country list, pursuant to subpart F of this part.

(e) It is unlawful to import into the United States any exotic bird species from any country included in the prohibited country list, pursuant to subpart F of this part, if the exotic bird was not captive-bred at the listed facility.

(f) It is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to engage in any activity with an exotic bird imported under a permit issued pursuant to this part that violates a condition of said permit.

§ 15.12 Requirements.

(a) No person shall import into the United States any exotic bird except as may be permitted under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to the provisions of subpart C of this part and 50 CFR part 13, or in accordance with the provisions of subparts D–F of this part 15, or in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Any exotic bird can be imported to the United States if it was legally exported from the United States with a permit issued by the Service’s Office of Management Authority, provided that the import is by the same person who exported the bird, the import is accompanied by a copy of the cleared CITES export permit or certificate issued by the Service that was used to export the exotic bird, and the Service is satisfied that the same bird is being imported as is indicted on the aforementioned permit or certificate.
Subpart C—Permits and Approval of Cooperative Breeding Programs

§ 15.21 General application procedures.

(a) The Director may issue a permit authorizing the importation of exotic birds otherwise prohibited by § 15.11, in accordance with the issuance criteria of this subpart, for the following purposes only: Scientific research; zoological breeding or display programs; cooperative breeding programs designed to promote the conservation and maintenance of the species in the wild; or personally owned pets accompanying persons returning to the United States after being out of the country for more than 1 year.

(b) Additional requirements as indicated in parts 13, 14, 17, 21, and 23 of this subchapter must also be met.

(c) A person wishing to obtain a permit under this subpart or approval of cooperative breeding programs under this subpart submits an application to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Attention: Office of Management Authority), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA 22203. Each application must contain the general information and certification required in § 13.12(a) of this subchapter, and all of the information specified in the applicable section §§ 15.22 through 15.26.

§ 15.22 Permits for scientific research.

(a) Application requirements for permits for scientific research. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(i) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including:

(1) The common and scientific names of the species, number, age or age class, and, when known, sex; and

(2) A statement as to whether, at the time of the application, the exotic bird is still in the wild, has already been removed from the wild, or was bred in captivity;

(ii) If the exotic bird is in the wild or was taken from the wild, include:

(i) The country and region where the removal will occur or occurred;

(ii) A description of the status of the species in the region of removal; and

(iii) A copy of any foreign collecting permit or authorizing letter, if applicable;

(3) If the exotic bird was bred in captivity, include:

(i) Documents or other evidence that the bird was bred in captivity, including the name and address of the breeder, and when known, hatch date and identity of the parental birds; and

(ii) If the applicant is not the breeder, documentation showing the bird was acquired from a breeder and a history of multiple transactions, if applicable:

(4) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit, and a complete description of the scientific research to be conducted on the exotic bird requested, including:

(i) Formal research protocol with timetable;

(ii) The relationship of such research to the conservation of the species in the wild;

(iii) A discussion of possible alternatives and efforts to obtain birds from other sources; and

(iv) Plans for disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny upon completion of the research project;

(5) Qualifications of the scientific personnel conducting the proposed research, including applicable experience and a description of relevant past research conducted;

(6) A description of the care and maintenance of the exotic bird, and how the facility meets professionally recognized standards, including:

(i) The name and address of the facility where the exotic bird will be maintained;

(ii) Dimensions of existing enclosures for the birds to be imported and number of birds to be housed in each; and

(iii) Husbandry practices.

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part
13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

1. Whether the purpose of the scientific research is adequate to justify removing the exotic bird from the wild or otherwise changing its status;

2. Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild, including whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or was (or will be) taken from the wild, taking into consideration the conservation status of the species in the wild;

3. Whether the permit, if issued, would conflict with any known program intended to enhance the survival of the population from which the exotic bird was or would be removed;

4. Whether the research for which the permit is required has scientific merit;

5. Whether the expertise, facilities, or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate for proper care and maintenance of the exotic bird and to successfully accomplish the research objectives stated in the application.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to special conditions as the Director may deem appropriate.

(d) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit, but in no case will these permits be valid for longer than one year.

§ 15.23 Permits for zoological breeding or display programs.

(a) Application requirements for permits for zoological breeding or display programs. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

1. A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including:

   (i) The common and scientific names of the species, number, age or age class, and, when known, sex; and

   (ii) A statement as to whether, at the time of the application, the exotic bird is still in the wild, has already been removed from the wild, or was bred in captivity;

2. If the exotic bird is in the wild or was taken from the wild include:

   (i) The country and region where the removal will occur or occurred;

   (ii) A description of the status of the species in the region of removal; and

   (iii) A copy of any foreign collecting permit or authorizing letter, if applicable;

3. If the exotic bird was bred in captivity, include:

   (i) Documents or other evidence that the bird was bred in captivity, including the name and address of the breeder, and when known, identity of the parental birds, and hatch date; and

   (ii) If the applicant is not the breeder, documentation showing the bird was acquired from a breeder and a history of multiple transactions, if applicable;

4. A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit, and a complete description of the breeding or display program to be conducted with the exotic bird requested, including:

   (i) A breeding or education protocol that provides information on educational materials on the ecology and/or conservation status of the species provided to the general public;

   (ii) Plans, if any, for developing or maintaining a self-sustaining population of the exotic bird species in captivity;

   (iii) A statement on efforts to obtain birds from alternative sources or sources within the United States;

   (iv) The relationship of such a breeding or display program to the conservation of the species in the wild; and

   (v) Plans for disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny;

5. A description of the care and maintenance of the exotic bird, and how the facility meets professionally recognized standards of the public display community, including:

   (i) The name and address of the facility where the exotic bird will be maintained;

   (ii) Dimensions of existing enclosures for the birds to be imported and number of birds to be housed in each;

   (iii) Husbandry practices;

6. A history of the zoological facility's breeding programs with the same or similar species, including:
§ 15.24 Permits for cooperative breeding.

(a) Application requirements for permits for cooperative breeding. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:
   (i) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported, including:
      (I) The common and scientific names of the species, number, age or age class, and, when known, sex; and
      (ii) A statement as to whether, at the time of the application, the exotic bird is still in the wild, has already been removed from the wild, or was bred in captivity;
   (2) If the exotic bird is still in the wild or was taken from the wild include:
      (I) The country and region where the removal will occur or occurred;
      (ii) A description of the status of the species in the region of removal; and
      (iii) A copy of any foreign collecting permit or authorizing letter, if applicable;
   (3) If the exotic bird was bred in captivity, include:
      (I) Documents or other evidence that the bird was bred in captivity, including the name and address of the breeder, when known, the identity of the parental birds and hatch date; and
      (ii) If the applicant is not the breeder, documentation showing the bird was acquired from the breeder and a history of multiple transactions, if applicable;
   (4) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit, and a statement detailing the applicant’s participation in a cooperative breeding program approved under section 15.26 of this chapter, including:
      (i) Copies of any signed agreements or protocols with the monitoring avicultural, conservation, or zoological organization overseeing the program; and
      (ii) Applicable records of the cooperative breeding program of any other birds imported, their progeny, and their disposition;
   (5) A complete description of the relationship of the exotic bird to the approved cooperative breeding program, including;

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

   (1) Whether the zoological breeding or display program is adequate to justify removing the exotic bird from the wild or otherwise changing its status;
   (2) Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild, including whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or was (or will be) taken from the wild, taking into consideration the conservation status of the species in the wild;
   (3) Whether the permit, if issued, would conflict with any program intended to enhance the survival of the population from which the exotic bird was or would be removed;
   (4) Whether the breeding or display program for which the permit is required has conservation merit; and
   (5) Whether the expertise, facilities or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate for proper care and maintenance of the exotic bird and to successfully accomplish the zoological breeding or display objectives stated in the application.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to special conditions as the Director may deem appropriate.

(d) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit, but in no case will these permits be valid for longer than one year.
§ 15.25 Permits for personal pets.

(a) Application requirements for personal pets not intended for sale. No individual may import more than two exotic birds as pets in any year. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird to be imported, including:
   (i) The common and scientific names, number, age, and, when known, sex;
   (ii) A band number, house name, or any other unique identifying feature;
   (iii) A statement as to whether the exotic bird was bred in captivity or taken from the wild;

(2) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining a permit;

(3) Documentation showing that the applicant has continually resided outside of the United States for a minimum of one year;

(4) A statement of the number of exotic birds imported during the previous 12 months as personal pets by the applicant;

(5) Information on the origin of the exotic bird, including:
   (i) Country of origin; and
§ 15.26 Approval of cooperative breeding programs.

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(i) A description and documentation of how the exotic bird was acquired, including a copy of any Convention permit under which the bird was re-exported or exported. If there is no such permit, a sales receipt or signed statement from seller with name and address of seller, date of sale, species, and other identifying information on the bird or signed breeder's certificate or statement with name and address of breeder, date of sale or transfer, species and hatch date.

(b) Issuance criteria. Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making this decision, the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the proposed import would be detrimental to the survival of the exotic bird species in the wild;

(2) Whether the exotic bird to be imported is a personal pet owned by the applicant, who has continuously resided outside the United States for a minimum of one year, and who has no intention to sell the bird; and

(3) Whether the number of exotic birds imported in the previous 12 months by the applicant does not exceed two.

(c) Permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall be subject to special conditions that no individual may import more than two exotic birds as personal pets in any year, the exotic birds cannot be sold after importation into the United States, and any other conditions as the Director may deem appropriate.

(d) Duration of permits. The duration of the import permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit.

§ 15.26 Approval of cooperative breeding programs.

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Director may approve cooperative breeding programs. Such approval will allow individuals to import exotic birds otherwise prohibited by section 15.11, with permits under section 15.24. Such approval for cooperative breeding programs shall be granted in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section.

(a) Application requirements for approval of cooperative breeding programs. Each application shall provide the following information and such other information that the Director may require:

(1) A description of the exotic bird(s) to be imported or to be covered under the program, including the common and scientific names of the species, number, sex ratio (if applicable), and age class;

(2) A statement of the reasons the applicant is justified in obtaining this approval, and a description of the cooperative breeding program requested for the exotic bird species, including:

(i) A breeding protocol, including a genetic management plan and breeding methods;

(ii) A statement on the plans for developing and maintaining a self-sustaining population in captivity of the exotic bird species;

(iii) Details on the system of record-keeping and tracking of birds and their progeny, including how individual specimens will be marked or otherwise identified;

(iv) A statement on the relationship of such a breeding program to the conservation of the exotic bird species in the world;

(v) Details on the funding of this program; and

(vi) Plans for disposition of the exotic birds and any progeny;

(3) A qualification statement for each individual who will be overseeing the cooperative breeding program. This statement should include information on the individual's prior experience with the same or similar bird species. Individuals overseeing the program will be required to demonstrate an affiliation with an avicultural, conservation, or zoological organization;

(4) A statement of the oversight of the program by the avicultural, zoological, or conservation organization, including their monitoring of participation in the program, criteria for acceptance of individuals into the program, and the relationship of the cooperative breeding program to enhancing
§ 15.31 Criteria for including species in the approved list for captive-bred species.

The Director will periodically review the list of captive-bred exotic bird species in paragraph 15.33(a), for which importation into the United States is approved. Any exotic bird species listed in paragraph 15.33(a) pursuant to this section must meet all of the following criteria:

(a) All specimens of the species known to be in trade (legal or illegal) are captive-bred;

(b) No specimens of the species are known to be removed from the wild for commercial purposes;

(c) Any importation of specimens of the species would not be detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild; and

(d) Adequate enforcement controls are in place to ensure compliance with paragraphs (a) through (c) of this section.

Subpart D—Approved List of Species Listed in the Appendices to the Convention.

SOURCE: 59 FR 62262, Dec. 2, 1994, unless otherwise noted.
§ 15.32 Criteria for including species in the approved list for non-captive-bred species.

Upon receipt of a completed sustainable use management plan for a country of export, the Director may approve a species listed in Appendices II or III of the Convention for importation from that country. Such approval shall be granted in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section. All approved species and countries of export will be listed in section 15.33.

(a) Requirements for scientifically-based sustainable use management plans. Sustainable use management plans developed by the country of export should be submitted for species which breed in the country of export. If the species does not breed in the country of export, the Service will consider sustainable use management plans only when the plan is scientifically valid and nesting (breeding) information can be provided from countries in which the species breeds. Sustainable use management plans shall include the following information, and any other information that may be appropriate:

(1) Background information, including the following:
   (i) The scientific and common name of the species;
   (ii) Letters from the country of export’s Management and Scientific Authorities transmitting the management plan of this species;
   (iii) A summary of the country of export’s legislation related to this species and legislation implementing the Convention, and, where appropriate, a summary of implementing regulations;
   (iv) A summary, from the country of export’s Management Authority, of the country’s infrastructure and law enforcement and monitoring mechanisms designed to ensure both enforcement of and compliance with the requirements of the management plan, and that the number of birds removed from the wild or exported will be consistent with the management plan;
   (v) Recent information on the distribution of the species within the country of export, including scientific references and maps, and historical information on distributions, if relevant; and
   (vi) The species’ status and its current population trend in the country of export, including scientific references and copies of the most recent non-detriment findings made by the exporting country’s Scientific Authority.

(2) Habitat information, including:
   (i) A general description of habitats used by the species for each portion of the life cycle completed within the country of export;
   (ii) Recent information on the size and distribution of these habitats throughout the country of export and in each area or region of take, including scientific references and maps. The approximate location of any reserves that provide protection for this species should be indicated on the accompanying map(s), along with a brief description of how reserves are protected and how that protection is enforced;
   (iii) Status and trends of the important habitats used by the species in the country of export as a whole whenever available and within each area or region of take, including scientific references;
   (iv) Factors, including management activities, favoring or threatening the species’ habitat in the foreseeable future within each area or region of take, and throughout the country of export whenever available, including scientific references; and
   (v) A list of management plans that have been or are being planned, developed, or implemented for the species’ important habitats, if any.

(3) Information on the role of the species in its ecosystem, including:
   (i) A description of the part(s) of the species’ life cycle completed within the country of export;
   (ii) A description of nest sites and/or plant communities that are most frequently used for placement of nests and, if applicable, nesting habits;
   (iii) A general description of the species’ diet and where the species forages (aerial feeder, tree canopy, tree trunk, midstory, understory, open water or other), and seasonal changes in foraging habits, including, when available, scientific references; and
   (iv) Information on any species or plant community which is dependent on the occurrence of the exotic bird species.
§ 15.32

(4) Population dynamics of the species, including:
   (i) Recent population data for the population of the species in the country of export, as derived from indices of relative abundance or population estimates, along with documentation for each estimate;
   (ii) Within each area or region of take, documentation for recent population data or estimates, conducted for at least 3 separate years or 1 year with a description of survey plans for future years. These population assessments should have been conducted during the same season (breeding or non-breeding) of each year for which documentation is submitted (i.e., be methodologically comparable—both temporally and spatially);
   (iii) Within each area or region of take, a scientific assessment (with documentation) of recent reproductive (nesting) success. This assessment should include information on the number of young produced per egg-laying female per year or per nesting pair, or if scientifically appropriate for the species to be exported, estimates on the number of young produced per year from pre-breeding and post-breeding surveys conducted within the same annual cycle;
   (iv) Within each area or region of take, estimation (with documentation) of annual mortality or loss including natural mortality and take for subsistence use, export trade, and domestic trade in each area of take; or
   (v) When appropriate, information (with documentation) on the number of young which can be taken from the area, as a result of a conservation enhancement program.

(5) Determination of biologically sustainable use:
   (i) Estimation of the number exported from the country during the past 2 years, and the number of birds removed from the wild for export, domestic trade, illegal trade, subsistence use, and other purposes (specify) for the country of export during the past 2 years;
   (ii) The estimated number of birds that will be removed from the wild from each area of take each year for all purposes (export trade, domestic trade, illegal trade, and subsistence use), including a description of age-classes (nestlings, fledglings, sub-adults, adults, all classes), when applicable;
   (iii) For the projected take addressed in the management plan, a description of the removal process, including, but not limited to, locations, time of year, capture methods, means of transport, and pre-export conditioning;
   (iv) Documentation of how each projected level of take was determined;
   (v) Explanation of infrastructure and law enforcement and monitoring mechanisms that ensure compliance with the methodology in the management plan and that the species will be removed at a level that ensures sustainable use; and
   (vi) Description of how species in each area or region of take will be monitored in order to determine whether the number and age classes of birds taken is sustainable.

(6)(i) For species that are considered “pests” in the country of origin: documentation that such a species is a pest, including a description of the type of pest,—e.g., agricultural, disease carrier; a description of the damage the pest species causes to its ecosystem; and a description of how the sustainable use management plan controls population levels of the pest species.
   (ii) For non-pest species: A description of how the sustainable use management plan promotes the value of the species and its habitats. Incentives for conservation may be generated by environmental education, cooperative efforts or projects, development of cooperative management units, and/or activities involving local communities.

(7) Additional factors:
   (i) Description of any existing enhancement activities developed for the species, including, but not limited to, annual banding programs, nest watching/guarding, and nest improvement; and
   (ii) Description, including photographs or diagrams, of the shipping methods and enclosures proposed to be used to transport the exotic birds, including but not limited to feeding and care during transport, densities of birds in shipping enclosures, and estimated consignment sizes.

(b) Approval criteria. Upon receiving a sustainable use management plan in
accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not an exotic bird species should be listed as an approved species for importation from the country of export, under section 15.33. In making this decision, the Director shall consider in addition to the general criteria in part 13 of this subchapter, all of the following factors for the species:

1. Whether the country of export is effectively implementing the Convention, particularly with respect to:
   (i) Establishment of a functioning Scientific Authority;
   (ii) The requirements of Article IV of the Convention;
   (iii) Remedial measures recommended by the Parties to the Convention and of permanent committees of the Convention; and
   (iv) Article VIII of the Convention, including but not limited to establishment of legislation and infrastructure necessary to enforce the Convention, and submission of annual reports to the Convention’s Secretariat;

2. Whether the country of export has developed a scientifically-based management plan for the species that:
   (i) Provides for the conservation of the species and its habitat(s);
   (ii) Includes incentives for conservation unless the species is a documented pest species;
   (iii) Is adequately implemented and enforced;
   (iv) Ensures that the use of the species is:
      (A) Sustainable;
      (B) Maintained throughout its range at a level that is consistent with the species’ role in its ecosystem; and
      (C) Is well above the level at which the species might become threatened;
   (v) Addresses illegal trade, domestic trade, subsistence use, disease, and habitat loss; and
   (vi) Ensures that the methods of capture, transport, and maintenance of the species minimize the risk of injury, damage to health, and inhumane treatment; and

3. If the species has a multi-national distribution:
   (i) Whether populations of the species in other countries in which it occurs will not be detrimentally affected by exports of the species from the country requesting approval;
   (ii) Whether factors affecting conservation of the species, including export from other countries, illegal trade, domestic use, or subsistence use are regulated throughout the range of the species so that recruitment and/or breeding stocks of the species will not be detrimentally affected by the proposed export;
   (iii) Whether the projected take and export will not detrimentally affect existing enhancement activities, conservation programs, or enforcement efforts throughout the species’ range.

(4) For purposes of applying the criterion in paragraph (b)(2)(iv) of this section, the Director may give positive consideration to plans wherein very conservative capture and export quotas are implemented prior to being able to obtain all of the biological information necessary for a more large-scale management plan, if the country can demonstrate that such conservative capture and export quotas are non-detrimental to the species survival in the wild under the criterion in paragraph (b)(2)(iv) of this section.

(c) Publication in the Federal Register. The Director shall publish notice in the Federal Register of the availability of each complete sustainable use management plan received under paragraph (a) of this section. Each notice shall invite the submission from interested parties of written data, views, or arguments with respect to the proposed approval.

(d) Duration of approval. A species and country of export listed in section 15.33 as approved shall be approved for 3 years, at which time renewal of approval shall be considered by the Service.

[61 FR 2091, Jan. 24, 1996]

§ 15.33 Species included in the approved list.

(a) Captive-bred species. The list in this paragraph includes species of captive-bred exotic birds for which importation into the United States is not

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(b) Non-captive-bred species. The list in this paragraph includes species of non-captive-bred exotic birds and countries for which importation into the United States is not prohibited by section 15.11. The species are grouped taxonomically by order, and may only be imported from the approved country, except as provided under a permit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order Falconiformes:</th>
<th>Common name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buteo buteo</td>
<td>Common European buzzard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order Columbiformes:</th>
<th>Common name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columba livia</td>
<td>Rock dove.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order Psittaciformes:</th>
<th>Common name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agapornis personata</td>
<td>Masked lovebird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agapornis roseicollis</td>
<td>Peach-faced lovebird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aretinga jandaya</td>
<td>Jenday conure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnardius barnardi</td>
<td>Mallee ringneck parrot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubolhynchos lineola(line)</td>
<td>Lineolated parakeet (line).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubolhynchos lineola(yellow)</td>
<td>Lineolated parakeet (yellow).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubolhynchos lineola(white)</td>
<td>Lineolated parakeet (white).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanoramphus auriceps</td>
<td>Yellow-fronted Parakeet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</td>
<td>Pacific parrotlet (lutino form).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forpus coelestis(lutino form)</td>
<td>Pacific parrotlet (lutino form).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forpus coelestis(yellow form)</td>
<td>Pacific parrotlet (yellow form).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forpus coelestis(blue form)</td>
<td>Pacific parrotlet (blue form).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forpus coelestis(cinnamon form)</td>
<td>Pacific parrotlet (cinnamon form).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melopsittacus undulatus</td>
<td>Budgerigar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neophema bouki</td>
<td>Bourke's parrot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neophema chryosostoma</td>
<td>Blue-winged Parrot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neophema elegans</td>
<td>Elegant Parrot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neophema pulchella</td>
<td>Turquoise parrot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neophema splendida</td>
<td>Scarlet-chested parrot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nympicus hollandicus</td>
<td>Cockatiel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platycercus adelaide</td>
<td>Adelaide rosella.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platycercus audeaide</td>
<td>Pale-headed rosella.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platycercus eximius</td>
<td>Eastern rosella.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platycercus icterota</td>
<td>Western (stanley) rosella.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platycercus venustus</td>
<td>Northern rosella.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Polytelis alexandr 
| Polytelis anthopeplus | Regent parrot. |
| Polytelis eximius | Superb parrot. |
| Psophotus chrysogaster 
| Psophotus haematotus | Golden-shouldered parakeet. |
| Psophotus vanius | Red-rumped parakeet. |
| Psittacula eupatria (line) | Alexandrine parakeet (line). |
| Psittacula eupatria (blue) | Indian ringneck parakeet. |
| Psittacula plumifera | Red-capped parrot. |
| Psittacula ssp | Scaly-breasted lori. |
| Trehoglossus chlorolepidotus | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order Passeriformes:</th>
<th>Common name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aegithalos temporalis</td>
<td>Red-browed Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelomyia modesta</td>
<td>Cherry Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloros gouldiae</td>
<td>Gouldian Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emblema guttata</td>
<td>Diamond Sparrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emblema pica</td>
<td>Painted Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonchura castaneothorax</td>
<td>Chestnut-breasted Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonchura domestica</td>
<td>Society (Bengalese) Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonchura pectoralis</td>
<td>Pictorella Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neochmia ruficauda</td>
<td>Star Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poephila acuticauda</td>
<td>Long-tailed Grassfinch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poephila bichenovii</td>
<td>Double-barred Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poephila cincia</td>
<td>Parson Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poephila guttata</td>
<td>Zebra Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poephila personata</td>
<td>Masked Finch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serinus canaria</td>
<td>Common Canary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Note: Permits are still required for these species under part endangered Species Act (ESA) of this chapter.

17 (species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)) of this chapter.
§ 16.11 Importation of live wild mammals.

(a) The importation, transportation, or acquisition is prohibited of live specimens of: (1) Any species of so-called “flying fox” or fruit bat of the genus Pteropus; (2) any species of mongoose or meerkat of the genera Atilax, Cynictis, Helogale, Herpestes, Ichneumia, Mungos, and Suricata; (3) any species of European rabbit of the genus Oryctolagus cuniculus.
§ 16.12 Importation of live wild birds or their eggs.

(a) The importation, transportation, or acquisition is prohibited of any live specimen or egg of (1) the species of so-called “pink starling” or “rosy pastor” *Sturnus roseus*; (2) the species of dioch (including the subspecies black-fronted, red-billed, or Sudan dioch) *Quelea quelea*; (3) any species of Java sparrow, *Padda oryzivora*; (4) the species of red-whiskered bulbul, *Pycnonotus jocosus*: Provided, That the Director shall issue permits authorizing the importation, transportation, and possession of such live birds under the terms and conditions set forth in §16.22.

(b) Upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under §14.61, all species of live wild mammals may be imported, transported, and possessed in captivity, without a permit, for scientific, medical, educational, exhibition, or propagating purposes, and the eggs of such birds may be imported, transported, and possessed, without a permit, for propagating or scientific collection purposes, but no such live wild game birds or any progeny thereof may be released into the wild except by the State wildlife conservation agency having jurisdiction over the area of release or by persons having prior written permission for release from such agency.

(c) Upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under §14.61, all species of live nongame birds (other than those listed in paragraph (a) of this section) may be imported, transported, and possessed in captivity, without a permit, for scientific, medical, educational, exhibition, or propagating purposes, but no such live, wild nongame birds or any progeny thereof may be released into the wild except by or under the direction of State wildlife conservation agencies when such agencies have received prior written permission from the Director for such release: Provided, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to live bald and golden eagles or to live migratory birds, the importation of which is governed by regulations under parts 22 and 21 of this chapter, respectively, or to birds of the Family *Psittacidae* (parrots, macaws, cockatoos, parakeets, lories, lovebirds, etc.), the importation and transportation of which is governed by U.S. Public Health Service regulations under 42 CFR parts 71 and 72.

(d) The importation of the eggs of wild nongame birds is prohibited except as permitted under §16.33.

§ 16.13 Importation of live or dead fish, mollusks, and crustaceans, or their eggs.

(a) Upon an exporter filing a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under §14.61 of this chapter, live or dead fish, mollusks, and crustaceans, or parts thereof, or their gametes or fertilized eggs, may be imported, transported, and possessed in
captivity without a permit except as follows:

(1) No such live fish, mollusks, crustacean, or any progeny or eggs thereof may be released into the wild except by the State wildlife conservation agency having jurisdiction over the area of release or by persons having prior written permission from such agency.

(2) The importation, transportation, or acquisition of any of the species listed in this paragraph is prohibited except as provided under the terms and conditions set forth in §16.22:

(i) Live fish or viable eggs of walking catfish, family Clariidae.

(ii) Live mitten crabs, genus Eriocheir, or their viable eggs.

(iii) Live mollusks, veligers, or viable eggs of zebra mussels, genus Dreissena.

(iv) Any live fish or viable eggs of snakehead fishes of the genera Channa and Parachanna (or their generic synonyms of Bostrychoides, Ophiocryptus, Ophiocryptus, and Paraphryra) of the Family Channidae, including but not limited to:

(A) Channa ambiens (Chel or Borni snakehead).

(B) Channa argus (Northern or Amur snakehead).

(C) Channa asiatica (Chinese or Northern Green snakehead).

(D) Channa aurantimaculata.

(E) Channa bankanensis (Bangka snakehead).

(F) Channa barca (barca or tiger snakehead).

(G) Channa bleheri (rainbow or jewel snakehead).

(H) Channa cyanospilos (bluespotted snakehead).

(I) Channa gachua (dwarf, gaucha, or frog snakehead).

(K) Channa harcourtbutleri (Inle snakehead).

(L) Channa lucius (shiny or splendid snakehead).

(M) Channa maculata (blotched snakehead).

(N) Channa marulius (bullseye, murrel, Indian, great, or cobra snakehead).

(O) Channa maruloides (emperor snakehead).

(P) Channa melanoptera.

(Q) Channa melasoma (black snakehead).

(R) Channa micropeltes (giant, red, or redline snakehead).

(S) Channa nox.

(T) Channa orientalis (Ceylon or Ceylonese Green snakehead).

(U) Channa panaw.

(V) Channa pleurophthalmus (ocellated, spotted, or eyespot snakehead).

(W) Channa punctata (dotted or spotted snakehead).

(X) Channa stewartii (golden snakehead).

(Y) Channa striata (chevron or striped snakehead).

(Z) Parachanna africana (Niger or African snakehead).

(AA) Parachanna insignis (Congo, square-spotted African or light African snakehead).

(BB) Parachanna obscura (dark African, dusky, or square-spotted snakehead).

(v) Any live fish, gametes, viable eggs, or hybrids of the following Asian carp species in family Cyprinidae:

(A) Hypophthalmichthys harmandi (largescale silver carp).

(B) Hypophthalmichthys molitrix (silver carp).

(C) Hypophthalmichthys nobilis (silver carp).

(D) Mylopharyngodon piceus (black carp).

(3) Notwithstanding §16.32, all Federal agencies shall be subject to the requirements stated within this section. Live or dead unevacuerated salmonid fish (family Salmonidae), live fertilized eggs, or gametes of salmonid fish are prohibited entry into the United States for any purpose except by direct shipment accompanied by a certification that: as defined in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, the fish lots, from which the shipments originated, have been sampled; virus assays have been conducted on the samples according to methods described in paragraphs (e)(2) through (4) of this section; and Oncorhynchus masou virus and the viruses causing viral hemorrhagic septicemia, infectious hematopoietic necrosis, and infectious pancreatic necrosis have not been detected in the fish stocks from which the samples were taken. In addition, live salmonid fish can be imported into the United States
§ 16.13

only upon written approval from the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

(4) All live fish eggs of salmonid fish must be disinfected within 24 hours prior to shipment to the United States. Disinfection shall be accomplished by immersion for 15 minutes in a 75 part per million (titratable active iodine) non-detergent solution of polyvinylpyrrolidone iodine (iodophor) buffered to a pH of 6.0 to 7.0. Following disinfection, the eggs shall be rinsed and maintained in water free of fish pathogens until packed and shipped. Any ice or water used for shipping shall be from pathogen-free water.

(b)(1) The certification to accompany importations as required by this section shall consist of a statement in the English language, printed or typewritten, stating that this shipment of dead uneviscerated salmonid fish, live salmonid fish, or live, disinfected fertilized eggs or gametes of salmonid fish has been tested, by the methods outlined in this section, and none of the listed viruses were detected. The certification shall be signed in the country of origin by a qualified fish pathologist designated as a certifying official by the Director.

(2) The certification must contain:

(i) The date and port of export in the country of origin and the anticipated date of arrival in the United States and port of entry;

(ii) Surface vessel name or number or air carrier and flight number;

(iii) Bill of lading number or airway bill number;

(iv) The date and location where fish, tissue, or fluid samples were collected;

(v) The date and location where virus assays were completed; and

(vi) The original handwritten signature, in ink, of the certifying official and his or her address and telephone number.

(3) Certification may be substantially in the following form:

I, _______ designated by the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on _______ (date), as a certifying official for _______ (country), as required by Title 50, CFR 16.13, do hereby certify that the fish lot(s) of origin for this shipment of _______ (weight in kilograms) dead uneviscerated salmonid fish, live salmonid fish, live salmonid fish eggs disinfected as described in §16.13, or live salmonid gametes to be shipped under _______ (bill of lading number or airway bill number), were sampled at _______ (location of fish facility) on _______ (sampling date) and the required viral assays were completed on _______ (date assays were completed) at _______ (location where assays were conducted) using the methodology described in §16.13. I further certify that _______ virus and the viruses causing viral hemorrhagic septicemia, infectious hematopoietic necrosis, and infectious pancreatic necrosis have not been detected in viral assays of the fish lot(s) of origin.

The shipment is scheduled to depart _______ (city and country) on _______ (date), via _______ (name of carrier) with anticipated arrival at the port of _______ (city), U.S.A., on _______ (date).

(Signature in ink of certifying official)

(Printed name of certifying official)

Date:
Organization employing certifying official:
Mailing address:
City:
State/Province:
Zip Code/Mail Code:
Country:
Office telephone number: International code
Telephone number
Fax number

(c) Nothing in this part shall restrict the importation and transportation of dead salmonid fish when such fish have been eviscerated (all internal organs removed, gills may remain) or filleted or when such fish or eggs have been processed by canning, pickling, smoking, or otherwise prepared in a manner whereby the _______ virus and the viruses causing viral hemorrhagic septicemia, infectious hematopoietic necrosis, and infectious pancreatic necrosis have been killed.

(d) Any fish caught in the wild in North America under a valid sport or commercial fishing license shall be exempt from sampling and certification requirements and from filing the Declaration for Importation of Wildlife. The Director may enter into formal agreements allowing the importation of gametes, fertilized eggs, live fish, or dead, uneviscerated fish without inspection and certification of pathogen status, if the exporting Nation has an acceptable program of inspection and pathogen control in operation, can document the occurrence and distribution
of fish pathogens within its boundaries, and can demonstrate that importation of salmonid fishes into the United States from that National will not pose a substantial risk to the public and private fish stocks of the United States.

(e) Fish sampling requirements, sample processing, and methods for virus assays—(1) Fish sampling requirements. (i) Sampling for virus assays required by this section must be conducted within the six (6) months prior to the date of shipment of dead uneviscerated salmonid fish, live salmonid fish, live salmonid eggs, or salmonid gametes to the United States. Sampling shall be on a lot-by-lot basis with the samples from each lot distinctively marked, maintained, and processed for virus assay separately. A fish lot is defined as a group of fish of the same species and age that originated from the same discrete spawning population and that always have shared a common water supply. In the case of adult broodstock, various age groups of the same fish species may be sampled as a single lot, provided they meet the other conditions previously stated and have shared the same container(s) for at least 1 year prior to the sampling date.

(ii) In a sample, or sub-sample of a given lot, collection of 10 or more moribund fish shall be given first preference. The remainder of fish required for collection shall be randomly selected live fish from all containers occupied by the lot being sampled. Moribund fish shall be collected and processed separately from randomly selected fish. In the event the sample is taken from adult broodstock of different ages that share the same container, first preference shall be given to collecting samples from the older fish.

(iii) The minimum sample numbers collected from each lot must be in accordance with a plan that provides 95 percent confidence that at least one fish, with a detectable level of infection, will be collected and will be present in the sample if the assumed minimum prevalence of infection equals or exceeds 2 percent. A total of 150 fish collected proportionately from among all containers shared by the lot usually meets this requirement. A sampling strategy based on a presumed pathogen prevalence of 5 percent (60 fish) may be used to meet sampling requirements for shipments of gametes, fertilized eggs, or uneviscerated dead fish; provided that in the previous 2 years no disease outbreaks caused by a pathogen of concern have occurred at the facility from which the shipment originated and all stocks held at the facility have been inspected at least four times during that period (at intervals of approximately 6 months) and no pathogens of concern detected.

(iv) Fish must be alive when collected and processed within 48 hours after collection. Tissue and fluid samples shall be stored in sealed, aseptic containers and kept at 4 °Celsius (C.) or on ice but not frozen.

(v) Tissue collection shall be as follows:

(A) Sac Fry and fry to 4 centimeter (cm): Assay entire fish. If present, remove the yolk sac.

(B) Fish 4–6 cm: Assay entire visceral mass including kidney.

(C) Fish longer than 6 cm: Assay kidney and spleen in approximately equal weight proportions.

(D) Spawning adult broodstock: Assay kidney and spleen tissues from males and/or females and ovarian fluid from females. Ovarian fluid may comprise up to 50 percent of the samples collected.

(2) General sample processing requirements. (i) Ovarian fluid samples shall be collected from each spawning female separately. All samples from individual fish shall be measured to ensure that similar quantities from each fish are combined if samples are pooled. Ovarian fluid samples from more than five fish may be combined to form a pool.

(ii) Whole fry (less yolk sacs), viscera, and kidney and spleen tissues from no more than five fish may be similarly pooled.

(iii) Antibiotics and antifungal agents may be added to ovarian fluid or tissue samples to control microbial contaminant growth at the time of sample collection. Final concentrations shall not exceed 200–500 micrograms/milliliter (μg/ml) of Gentamycin, 800 international units/milliliter (IU/ml) of penicillin, or 800 μg/ml of streptomycin. Antifungal
agent concentrations should not exceed 200 IU/ml of mycostatin (Nystatin) of 20 μg/ml of amphotericin B (Fungizone).

(iv) Sample temperature must be maintained between 4 at 15 °C. during processing. Use separate sets of sterile homogenization and processing equipment to process fluids or tissues from each fish lot sampled. Processing equipment need not be sterilized between samples within a single lot.

(v) Homogenized tissue samples may be diluted 1:10 with buffered cell culture medium (pH 7.4–7.8) containing antibiotics and antifungal agents not exceeding the concentrations described in paragraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section. Centrifuge tissue suspensions and ovarian fluid samples 4 °C. at 2,500 × gravity (g) (relative centrifugal force) for 15 minutes. Resulting supernatant solutions can be stored overnight at 4 °C.

(vi) At the time of inoculation onto cell cultures, total dilution of processed tissue samples must not exceed 1:100 (volume to volume (v/v)); total dilution of ovarian fluid samples must not exceed 1:20 (v/v). In samples inoculated onto cell cultures, the final antibiotic concentration shall not exceed 100 μg/ml of Gentamicin, 100 IU/ml of penicillin, or 100 μg/ml of streptomycin and antifungal agent concentrations should not exceed 25 IU/ml of mycostatin (Nystatin) or 2.5 μg/ml of amphotericin B (Fungizone).

(3) Cell culture procedures. (i) Both epithelioma papulosum cyprini (EPC) and chinook salmon embryo (CHSE–214) cell lines must be maintained and used in all virus assays. Susceptible, normal appearing, and rapidly dividing cell cultures shall be selected. Penicillin (100 IU/ml), streptomycin (100 μg/ml), and antifungal agents, such as mycostatin/Nystatin (25 IU/ml) or amphotericin B/Fungizone (2.5 μg/ml), are permitted in media used for cell culture and virus assay work.

(ii) Cell cultures shall be seeded and grown, at optimum temperatures, to 80–90 percent confluence in 24-well plates for virus assay work.

(iii) Decant the medium from the required number of 24-well plates of each cell line, and inoculate four replicate wells per cell line with .10 ml per well of each processed sample. When all wells have been inoculated, tilt plates to spread the inocula evenly. Incubate inoculated plates for 1 hour at 15 °C. for sample contact. After the 1 hour contact add cell culture medium. Medium shall be buffered or cells incubated so that a pH between 7.4 and 7.8 is maintained. All cell culture assays shall be incubated, without overlays, at 15 °C. for 21 days.

(4) Virus identification by serological methods. All cell cultures showing cytopathic effects (CPE) must be sub-cultured onto fresh cell cultures. If CPE is observed, determine the presence and identify the virus by serum neutralization, dot blot, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, or other equivalent serological technique.

(f) Information concerning the importation requirements of this section and application requirements for designation as a certifying official for purposes of this section may be obtained by contacting: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Fish Hatcheries (820 Arlington Square), 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240. Telephone 703–358–1878.

(g) The information collection requirements contained in this part have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget under 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. and assigned clearance number 1018–0078. The information is being collected to inform U.S. Customs and USFWS inspectors of the contents, origin, routing, and destination of fish and eggs shipments and to certify that the fish lots were inspected for listed pathogens. The information will be used to protect the health of the fishery resource. Response is required to obtain a benefit.

§ 16.14 Importation of live amphibians or their eggs.

Upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under §14.61, all species of live amphibians or their eggs may be imported, transported, and possessed in captivity.
without a permit, for scientific, medical, education, exhibition, or propagating purposes, but no such live amphibians or any progeny or eggs thereof may be released into the wild except by the State wildlife conservation agency having jurisdiction over the area of release or by persons having prior written permission for release from such agency.

§ 16.15 Importation of live reptiles or their eggs.

(a) The importation, transportation, or acquisition is prohibited of any live specimen or egg of the brown tree snake (*Boiga irregularis*): Provided, that the Director shall issue permits authorizing the importation, transportation, and possession of such live snakes or viable eggs under the terms and conditions set forth in § 16.22.

(b) Upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under §14.61, all other species of live reptiles or their eggs may be imported, transported, and possessed in captivity, without a permit, for scientific, medical, educational, exhibitional or propagating purposes, but no such live reptiles or any progeny or eggs thereof may be released into the wild except by the State wildlife conservation agency having jurisdiction over the area of release or by persons having prior written permission for release from such agency.

[55 FR 17441, Apr. 25, 1990]

Subpart C—Permits

§ 16.22 Injurious wildlife permits.

The Director may, upon receipt of an application and in accordance with the issuance criteria of this section, issue a permit authorizing the importation into or shipment between the continental United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any possession of the United States of injurious wildlife (See subpart B of this part) for zoological, educational, medical, or scientific purposes.

(a) Application requirements. Submit applications for permits to import, transport or acquire injurious wildlife for such purposes to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (Attention: Office of Management Authority), 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 700, Arlington, VA 22203. Submit applications in writing on a Federal Fish and Wildlife License/Permit application (Form 3–200) and attach all of the following information:

1. The number of specimens and the common and scientific names (genus and species) of each species of live wildlife proposed to be imported or otherwise acquired, transported and possessed;
2. The purpose of such importation or other acquisition, transportation and possession;
3. The address of the premises where such live wildlife will be kept in captivity;
4. A statement of the applicant’s qualifications and previous experience in caring for and handling captive wildlife.

(b) Additional permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, permits to import or ship injurious wildlife for zoological, educational, medical, or scientific purposes shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. All live wildlife acquired under permit and all progeny thereof, must be confined in the approved facilities on the premises authorized in the permit.
2. No live wildlife, acquired under permit, or any eggs or progeny thereof, may be sold, donated, traded, loaned, or transferred to any other person unless such person has a permit issued by the Director under §16.22 authorizing him to acquire and possess such wildlife or the eggs or progeny thereof.
3. Permittees shall notify the nearest Special Agent-in-Charge (see §10.22 of this chapter) by telephone or other expedient means within 24 hours following the escape of any wildlife imported or transported under authority of a permit issued under this section, or the escape of any progeny of such wildlife, unless otherwise specifically exempted by terms of the permit.

(c) Issuance criteria. The Director shall consider the following in determining whether to issue a permit to
import or ship injurious wildlife for zoological, educational, medical, or scientific purposes:

(1) Whether the wildlife is being imported or otherwise acquired for a bona fide scientific, medical, educational, or zoological exhibition purpose;

(2) Whether the facilities for holding the wildlife in captivity have been inspected and approved, and consist of a basic cage or structure of a design and material adequate to prevent escape which is maintained inside a building or other facility of such structure that the wildlife could not escape from the building or other facility after escaping from the cage or structure maintained therein;

(3) Whether the applicant is a responsible person who is aware of the potential dangers to public interests posed by such wildlife, and who by reason of his knowledge, experience, and facilities reasonably can be expected to provide adequate protection for such public interests; and

(4) If such wildlife is to be imported or otherwise acquired for zoological or aquarium exhibition purposes, whether such exhibition or display will be open to the public during regular appropriate hours.

(d) The Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection requirements contained in this part 16 under 44 U.S.C. 3507 and assigned OMB Control Number 1018–0093. The Service may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. We are collecting this information to provide information necessary to evaluate permit applications. We will use this information to review permit applications and make decisions, according to criteria established in various Federal wildlife conservation statutes and regulations, on the issuance, suspension, revocation, or denial of permits. You must respond to obtain or retain a permit. We estimate the public reporting burden for these reporting requirements to average 2 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the forms. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of these reporting requirements to the Service Information Collection Control Officer, MS–222 ARLSQ, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, DC 20240, or the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1018–0093), Washington, DC 20603.


Subpart D—Additional Exemptions

§ 16.32 Importation by Federal agencies.

Nothing in this part shall restrict the importation and transportation, without a permit, of any live wildlife by Federal agencies solely for their own use, upon the filing of a written declaration with the District Director of Customs at the port of entry as required under § 14.61: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to bald and golden eagles or their eggs, or to migratory birds or their eggs, the importations of which are governed by regulations under parts 22 and 21 of this chapter, respectively.

§ 16.33 Importation of natural-history specimens.

Nothing in this part shall restrict the importation and transportation, without a permit, of dead natural-history specimens of wildlife or their eggs for museum or scientific collection purposes: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to dead migratory birds, the importation of which is governed by regulations under parts 20 and 21 of this chapter; to dead game mammals from Mexico, the importation of which is governed by regulations under part 14 of this chapter; or to dead bald and golden eagles or their eggs, the importation of which is governed by regulations under part 22 of this chapter.
FINDING AIDS

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List of CFR Sections Affected

All changes in this volume of the Code of Federal Regulations that were made by documents published in the FEDERAL REGISTER since January 1, 2001, are enumerated in the following list. Entries indicate the nature of the changes effected. Page numbers refer to FEDERAL REGISTER pages. The user should consult the entries for chapters and parts as well as sections for revisions.


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