

for reciprocal cooperative environmental impact analysis of major Federal actions which have significant transboundary effects on the quality of the human environment in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

(Pub. L. 101-646, title I, §1401, Nov. 29, 1990, 104 Stat. 4773; Pub. L. 104-332, §2(h)(1), Oct. 26, 1996, 110 Stat. 4091.)

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104-332 made technical amendment to Pub. L. 101-646, §1401, which enacted this section.

CHAPTER 68—PACIFIC YEW CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

§§ 4801 to 4805. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Sections 4801 to 4805 were omitted as expired pursuant to section 4807 of this title.

Section 4801, Pub. L. 102-335, §2, Aug. 7, 1992, 106 Stat. 859, related to findings, purposes, and definitions.

Section 4802, Pub. L. 102-335, §3, Aug. 7, 1992, 106 Stat. 860, related to Pacific yew conservation and management.

Section 4803, Pub. L. 102-335, §4, Aug. 7, 1992, 106 Stat. 861, related to research regarding ecology of Pacific yew, development of alternative methods of procuring taxol, and propagation of species.

Section 4804, Pub. L. 102-335, §5, Aug. 7, 1992, 106 Stat. 861, related to collection and sale of Pacific yew resources.

Section 4805, Pub. L. 102-335, §6, Aug. 7, 1992, 106 Stat. 862, related to construction of chapter with other laws.

SHORT TITLE

Section 1(a) of Pub. L. 102-335 provided that Pub. L. 102-335 (this chapter) could be cited as the "Pacific Yew Act".

§ 4806. Repealed. Pub. L. 105-362, title IX, §901(a)(1), Nov. 10, 1998, 112 Stat. 3289

Section, Pub. L. 102-335, §7, Aug. 7, 1992, 106 Stat. 862; Pub. L. 103-437, §6(d)(43), Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4585, related to report to Congress concerning sufficiency of Pacific yew harvests to supply taxol required for medicinal purposes and concerning Pacific yew inventory required by section 4802(d) of this title.

§ 4807. Omitted

CODIFICATION

Section, Pub. L. 102-335, §7, formerly §8, Aug. 7, 1992, 106 Stat. 862; renumbered §7 and amended Pub. L. 105-362, title IX, §901(a)(2), Nov. 10, 1998, 112 Stat. 3289, provided that if the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior concluded that quantities of taxol sufficient to satisfy medicinal demands were available from sources other than the Pacific yew, they were to jointly notify Congress, at which time the requirements of this chapter would expire. Such a conclusion was transmitted to Congress by the Secretaries in a letter dated Jan. 26, 1998.

A prior section 7 of Pub. L. 102-335 was classified to section 4806 of this title prior to repeal by Pub. L. 105-362.

CHAPTER 69—WILD EXOTIC BIRD CONSERVATION

- Sec. 4901. Findings.
- 4902. Statement of purpose.
- 4903. Definitions.

- Sec. 4904. Moratoria on imports of exotic birds covered by Convention.
 - (a) Immediate moratorium.
 - (b) Emergency authority to suspend imports of listed species.
 - (c) Moratorium after one year for other species listed in Appendices.
 - (d) Limitation on number imported during first year.
- 4905. List of approved species.
 - (a) Listing.
 - (b) Captive bred species.
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- 4906. Qualifying facilities.
 - (a) Determination.
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- 4907. Moratoria for species not covered by Convention.
 - (a) In general.
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- 4908. Call for information.
- 4909. Petitions.
 - (a) In general.
 - (b) Consideration and ruling.
- 4910. Prohibited acts.
 - (a) Prohibitions.
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- 4911. Exemptions.
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 - (a) Penalties.
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 - (d) Regulations.
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- 4913. Exotic bird conservation assistance.
 - (a) Assistance.
 - (b) Fund.
 - (c) Review and report on other conservation opportunities.
- 4914. Marking and recordkeeping.
 - (a) In general.
 - (b) Avoiding deterrence of breeding.
- 4915. Authorization of appropriations.
- 4916. Relationship to State law.

§ 4901. Findings

The Congress finds the following:

(1) In addition to habitat loss and local use, the international pet trade in wild-caught exotic birds is contributing to the decline of species in the wild, and the mortality associated with the trade remains unacceptably high.

(2) The United States, as the world's largest importer of exotic birds and as a Party to the Convention, should play a substantial role in finding effective solutions to these problems, including assisting countries of origin in implementing programs of wild bird conservation, and ensuring that the market in the United States for exotic birds does not operate to the detriment of the survival of species in the wild.

(3) Sustainable utilization of exotic birds has the potential to create economic value in them and their habitats, which will contribute to their conservation and promote the maintenance of biological diversity generally.

(4) Utilization of exotic birds that is not sustainable should not be allowed.

(5) Broad international attention has focused on the serious conservation and welfare problems which currently exist in the trade in wild-caught animals, including exotic birds.

(6) Many countries have chosen not to export their wild birds for the pet trade. Their deci-