

§ 14.171

DENSITY GUIDELINES FOR RODENTS

	Max. No.	Space/Animal		Ht. of Box	
		cm /2/	in /2/	cm	in
		wt. in grams of rodent:			
220 or less	20	194	30	15	6
220–450	12	388	60	20	8
450–1000	6	770	120	25	10
1,000–5,000	2	2,310	360	30	12

(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.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BIRDS

§ 14.171 Consignment to carrier.

(a) A personally owned pet bird originally transported from the United States and being returned to this country with its original United States certificate of veterinary inspection within 60 days of departure may be accepted by a carrier without a new veterinary examination.

(b) No carrier shall accept for transport to the United States any bird that was captured in the wild unless a qualified veterinarian, authorized by the national government of the country from which the bird is being exported, certifies that the bird has been held in captivity for at least 14 days.

§ 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.

PART 15—WILD BIRD CONSERVATION ACT

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions

- Sec.
- 15.1 Purpose of regulations.
- 15.2 Scope of regulations.
- 15.3 Definitions.
- 15.4 Information collection requirements.

Subpart B—Prohibitions and Requirements

- 15.11 Prohibitions.
- 15.12 Requirements.

Subpart C—Permits and Approval of Cooperative Breeding Programs

- 15.21 General application procedures.
- 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.
- 15.26 Approval of cooperative breeding programs.

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.
- 15.32 Criteria for including species in the approved list for non-captive-bred species.
- 15.33 Species included in the approved list.

Subpart E—Qualifying Facilities Breeding Exotic Birds in Captivity

- 15.41 Criteria for including facilities as qualifying for imports. [Reserved]
- 15.42 List of foreign qualifying breeding facilities. [Reserved]

Subpart F—List of Prohibited Species Not Listed in the Appendices to the Convention

- 15.51 Criteria for including species and countries in the prohibited list. [Reserved]
- 15.52 Species included in the prohibited list. [Reserved]
- 15.53 Countries of export included in the prohibited list. [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 61 U.S.C. 4901-4916.

SOURCE: At 58 FR 60536, Nov. 16, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction and General Provisions**§ 15.1 Purpose of regulations.**

The regulations in this part implement the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-440, 16 U.S.C. 4901-4916.

§ 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, Dromaiinae, 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.