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(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.

[45 FR 17864, Mar. 19, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 56861, Dec. 21, 1982]

§ 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

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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, 1382, 1538(d), 1539, 1540(f), 3374, 4901-4916; 18 U.S.C. 42; 19 U.S.C. 1202; E.O. 11911, 41 FR 15683; 31 U.S.C. 9701.

SOURCE: 39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 13.1 General.

Each person intending to engage in an activity for which a permit is required by this subchapter B shall, before commencing such activity, obtain a valid permit authorizing such activity. Each person who desires to obtain the permit privileges authorized by this subchapter must make application for such permit in accordance with the requirements of this part 13 and the other regulations in this subchapter which set forth the additional requirements for the specific permits desired. If the activity for which permission is sought is covered by the requirements of more than one part of this subchapter, the requirements of each part must be met. If the information required for each specific permitted activity is included, one application will be accepted for all permits required, and a single permit will be issued.

§ 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.

[54 FR 38147, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 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 "Import and Marking" (part 14), "Feather Imports" (part 15), "Injurious Wildlife" (part 16), "En-

dangered Wildlife and Plants" (part 17), "Marine Mammals" (part 18), "Migratory Birds" (part 21), "Eagles" (part 22) and "Endangered Species Convention" (part 23). As used in this part 13, the term "permit" shall refer to either a license, permit, or certificate as the context may require.

[42 FR 10465, Feb. 22, 1977, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977; 45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980]

§ 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.

[63 FR 52634, Oct. 1, 1998]

Subpart B—Application for Permits

§ 13.11 Application procedures.

The Service may not issue a permit for any activity authorized by this subchapter B unless the applicant has filed an application in accordance with the following procedures. Applicants do not have to submit a separate application for each permit unless otherwise required by this subchapter.

(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) Migratory bird banding permits (50 CFR 21.22)—Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland 20708. (Special application forms must be used for bird banding permits. They may be obtained by writing to the Bird Banding Laboratory).

(2) Exception to designated port (50 CFR part 14), import/export license (50 CFR 14.93), migratory bird permit, other than banding (50 CFR part 21) and Bald or Golden eagle permits (50 CFR part 22)—Assistant Regional Director for Law Enforcement of District in which the applicant resides (see 50 CFR 10.22 for addresses and boundaries of the Law Enforcement Districts).

(3) Feather quota (50 CFR part 15), injurious wildlife (50 CFR part 16), endangered and threatened species (50 CFR part 17), marine mammal (50 CFR part 18) and permits and certificates for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) (50 CFR part 23)—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Federal Wildlife Permit Office, P.O. Box 3654, Arlington, Virginia 22203.

(c) *Time notice.* The Service will process all applications as quickly as possible. However, it cannot guarantee final action within the time limits the applicant requests. Applicants for en-

dangered species and marine mammal permits should submit applications to the Office of Management Authority which are postmarked at least 90 calendar days prior to the requested effective date. Applicants for all other permits should submit applications to the issuing office which are postmarked at least 60 days prior to the requested effective date.

(d) *Fees.* (1) Unless otherwise exempted by this paragraph, applicants for issuance or renewal of permits must pay the required permit processing fee at the time of application. Applicants should pay fees by check or money order made payable to “U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.” The Service will not refund any application fee under any circumstances if the Service has processed the application. However, the Service may return the application fee if the applicant withdraws the application before the Service has significantly processed it.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (d)(4) of this section the fee for processing any application is \$25.00. 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. The issuing office may charge only the highest single fee for the activity permitted.

(3) A fee shall not be charged to any Federal, State or local government agency, nor to any individual or institution under contract to such agency for the proposed activities. The fee may be waived or reduced for public institutions (see 50 CFR 10.12). Proof of such status must accompany the application.

(4) *Nonstandard fees.*

Type of permit	Fee
Import/Export License (Section 14.93)	\$50.
Marine Mammal (Section 18.31)	\$100.
Migratory Bird-Banding or Marking (21.22)	None.
Bald or Golden Eagles (Part 22)	None.

(e) *Abandoned or incomplete applications.* Upon receipt of an incomplete or improperly executed application, or if the applicant does not submit the proper fees, the issuing office will notify the applicant of the deficiency. If the

applicant fails to supply the correct information to complete the application or to pay the required fees within 45 calendar days of the date of notification, the Service will consider the application abandoned. The Service will not refund any fees for an abandoned application.

[47 FR 30785, July 15, 1982, as amended at 50 FR 52889, Dec. 26, 1985; 54 FR 4031, Jan. 27, 1989; 54 FR 38147, Sept. 14, 1989; 61 FR 31868, June 21, 1996]

§ 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, mailing address, telephone number(s), and,

(i) If the applicant is an individual, the date of birth, height, weight, hair color, eye color, sex, and any business or institutional affiliation of the applicant related to the requested permitted activity; or

(ii) If the applicant is a corporation, firm, partnership, association, institution, or public or private agency, the name and address of the president or principal officer and of the registered agent for the service of process;

(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, and 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 sub-

chapter 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.

(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:

Type of permit	Section
Importation at nondesignated ports:	
Scientific	14.31
Deterioration prevention	14.32
Economic hardship	14.33
Marking of package or container:	
Symbol marking	14.83
Import/export license	14.93
Feather import quota: Importation or entry	15.21
Injurious wildlife: Importation or shipment	16.22
Endangered wildlife and plant permits:	
Similarity of appearance	17.52
Scientific, enhancement of propagation or survival, incidental taking for wildlife	17.22
Scientific, propagation, or survival for plants	17.62
Economic hardship for wildlife	17.23
Economic hardship for plants	17.63
Threatened wildlife and plant permits:	
Similarity of appearance	17.52
General for wildlife	17.32
American alligator-buyer or tanner	17.42(a)
General for plants	17.72
Marine mammals permits:	
Scientific research	18.31
Public display	18.31
Migratory bird permits:	
Banding or marking	21.22
Scientific collecting	21.23
Taxidermist	21.24
Waterfowl sale and disposal	21.25
Special aviculturist	21.26
Special purpose	21.27
Falconry	21.28
Raptor propagation permit	21.30
Depredation control	21.41
Eagle permits:	
Scientific or exhibition	22.21
Indian religious use	22.22
Depredation control	22.23
Falconry purposes	22.24

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Type of permit	Section
Take of golden eagle nests	22.25
Endangered Species Convention permits	23.15

[39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 10465, Feb. 22, 1977; 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977; 44 FR 54006, Sept. 17, 1979; 44 FR 59083, Oct. 12, 1979; 45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980; 45 FR 78154, Nov. 25, 1980; 46 FR 42680, Aug. 24, 1981; 48 FR 31607, July 8, 1983; 48 FR 57300, Dec. 29, 1983; 50 FR 39687, Sept. 30, 1985; 50 FR 45408, Oct. 31, 1985; 54 FR 38147, Sept. 14, 1989]

Subpart C—Permit Administration

§ 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) 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.

(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 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 this section or in the part(s) or section(s) specifically governing the activity for which the permit is requested.

[39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977; 47 FR 30785, July 15, 1982; 54 FR 38148, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 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, who has complied with this section, may continue the activities authorized by the expired permit until

the Service has acted on such person's application for renewal.

(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.

[54 FR 38148, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 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) *Service reservation.* The Service reserves the right to amend any permit for just cause at any time during its term, upon written finding of necessity.

(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.

[54 FR 38148, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.24 Right of succession by certain persons.

(a) Certain persons, other than the permittee are granted the right 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 representative of a deceased permittee; and

(2) A receiver or trustee in bankruptcy or a court designated assignee for the benefit of creditors.

(b) In order to secure the right provided in this section the person or persons desiring to continue the activity

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shall furnish the permit to the issuing officer for endorsement within 90 days from the date the successor begins to carry on the activity.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.25 Permits not transferable; agents.

(a) Permits issued under this part are not transferable or assignable. Some permits authorize certain activities in connection with a business or commercial enterprise and in the event of any lease, sale, or transfer of such business entity, the successor must obtain a permit prior to continuing the permitted activity. However, certain limited rights of succession are provided in § 13.24.

(b) 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, as an agent for the permittee.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 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

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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) The population(s) of the wildlife or plant that is 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 the objection period. The issuing officer shall notify the permittee in writing of the Service's decision and the reasons therefore, together with the information concerning the right to request and the procedures for requesting reconsideration.

(4) Unless a permittee files a timely request for reconsideration, any wildlife held under authority of a permit that is revoked must be disposed of in accordance with instructions of the issuing officer. If a permittee files a timely request for reconsideration of a proposed revocation, such permittee may retain possession of any wildlife held under authority of the permit

until final disposition of the appeal process.

[54 FR 38149, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 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

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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

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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 which set forth specific times, dates, places, methods of taking, numbers and kinds of wildlife or plants, location of activity, authorize certain circumscribed transactions, or otherwise permit a specifically limited matter, are to be strictly construed and shall not be interpreted to permit similar or related matters outside the scope of strict construction.

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

§ 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.

[39 FR 1161, Jan. 4, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 32377, June 24, 1977; 54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 13.47 Inspection requirement.

Any person holding a permit under this subchapter B shall allow the Director's agent to enter his premises at any reasonable hour to inspect any wildlife or plant held or to inspect, audit, or copy any permits, books, or records required to be kept by regulations of this subchapter B.

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

§ 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.

[54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

§ 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.

Any person holding a permit under subchapter B assumes all liability and responsibility for the conduct of any activity conducted under the authority of such permit.

[54 FR 38150, Sept. 14, 1989]

PART 14—IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION, AND TRANSPORTATION OF WILDLIFE

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.

- 14.1 Purpose of regulations.
- 14.2 Scope of regulations.
- 14.3 Information collection requirements.
- 14.4 Definitions.

Subpart B—Importation and Exportation at Designated Ports

- 14.11 General restrictions.
- 14.12 Designated ports.
- 14.13 Emergency diversion.
- 14.14 In-transit shipments.
- 14.15 Personal baggage and household effects.
- 14.16 Border ports.
- 14.17 Personally owned pet birds.
- 14.18 Marine mammals.
- 14.19 Special ports.
- 14.20 Exceptions by permit.
- 14.21 Shellfish and fishery products.
- 14.22 Certain antique articles.
- 14.23 Live farm-raised fish and farm-raised fish eggs.
- 14.24 Scientific specimens.

Subpart C—Designated Port Exception Permits

- 14.31 Permits to import or export wildlife at nondesignated port for scientific purposes.
- 14.32 Permits to import or export wildlife at nondesignated port to minimize deterioration or loss.
- 14.33 Permits to import or export wildlife at nondesignated port to alleviate undue economic hardship.

Subpart D [Reserved]

Subpart E—Inspection and Clearance of Wildlife

- 14.51 Inspection of wildlife.
- 14.52 Clearance of imported wildlife.

taking and a description of any measures that will be taken in the following year to prevent exceeding the authorized incidental take level.

(5) Results of any population assessment studies made on marine mammals in the Outer Sea Test Range during the previous year.

§216.156 Renewal of Letter of Authorization.

(a) A Letter of Authorization issued under §216.106 for the activity identified in §216.151(a) will be renewed annually upon:

(1) Timely receipt of the reports required under §216.155(f) and (g), which have been reviewed by the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, and determined to be acceptable;

(2) A determination that the maximum incidental take authorizations in §216.151(b) will not be exceeded; and

(3) A determination that the mitigation measures required under §216.153(b) and the Letter of Authorization have been undertaken.

(b) If a species' annual authorization is exceeded, the National Marine Fisheries Service will review the documentation submitted with the annual report required under §216.155(g), to determine that the taking is not having more than a negligible impact on the species or stock involved.

(c) Notice of issuance of a renewal of the Letter of Authorization will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[59 FR 5126, Feb. 3, 1994. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 15887, 15890–15891, Apr. 10, 1996]

§216.157 Modifications to Letter of Authorization.

(a) In addition to complying with the provisions of §216.106, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no substantive modification, including withdrawal or suspension, to the Letter of Authorization issued pursuant to §216.106 and subject to the provisions of this subpart shall be made until after notice and an opportunity for public comment. For purposes of this paragraph, renewal of a Letter of Authorization under §216.146, without modi-

fication, is not considered a substantive modification.

(b) If the National Marine Fisheries Service determines that an emergency exists that poses a significant risk to the well-being of the species or stocks of marine mammals specified in §216.151, or that significantly and detrimentally alters the scheduling of explosives detonation within the area specified in §216.151, the Letter of Authorization issued pursuant to §216.106, or renewed pursuant to this section may be substantively modified without prior notice and an opportunity for public comment. A notice will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER subsequent to the action.

[59 FR 5126, Feb. 3, 1994. Redesignated and amended at 61 FR 15887, 15891, Apr. 10, 1996]

Subparts O–Q [Reserved]

PART 217—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.

217.1 Purpose of regulations.

217.2 Scope of regulations.

217.3 Other applicable laws.

217.4 When regulations apply.

Subpart B—Definitions

217.12 Definitions.

Subpart C—Addresses

217.21 Assistant Administrator.

217.22 Office of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species.

217.23 Enforcement Division.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 742a *et seq.*, 1361 *et seq.*, and 1531–1544, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction

§217.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations of parts 216 through 227 are promulgated to implement the following statutes enforced by the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, which regulate the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase,

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barter, exportation, and importation of wildlife.

(Endangered Species Act of 1973, section 11(f), 87 Stat. 884, Pub. L. 93-205; Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, 16 U.S.C. 742a-1)

[39 FR 41370, Nov. 27, 1974, as amended at 52 FR 24250, June 29, 1987]

§ 217.2 Scope of regulations.

The various provisions of parts 216 through 227 of this chapter are inter-related, and particular note should be taken that the parts must be construed with reference to each other. The regulations in parts 216 through 227 apply only for fish or wildlife under the jurisdictional responsibilities of the Secretary of Commerce for the purpose of carrying out the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (see part 222, § 222.23(a)). Endangered species of fish or wildlife other than those covered by these regulations are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. For rules and procedures relating to such species, see 50 CFR parts 10 through 17.

[39 FR 41370, Nov. 27, 1974, as amended at 52 FR 24250, June 29, 1987]

§ 217.3 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 parts 216 through 227 of this chapter. In addition, nothing in parts 216 through 227 of this chapter, nor any permit issued under parts 217 through 228 of this chapter, 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 National Marine Fisheries Service enforced statutes or regulations.

[39 FR 41370, Nov. 27, 1974, as amended at 52 FR 24250, June 29, 1987]

§ 217.4 When regulations apply.

The regulations of parts 216 through 227 of this chapter shall apply to all matters, including the processing of permits, arising after the effective date of such regulations, with the following exception:

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(a) *Civil penalty proceedings.* Except as otherwise provided in § 218.25, the civil penalty assessment procedures contained in parts 216 through 227 of this chapter 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) [Reserved]

[39 FR 41370, Nov. 27, 1974, as amended at 52 FR 24250, June 29, 1987]

Subpart B—Definitions

§ 217.12 Definitions.

Accelerator funnel means a device used to accelerate the flow of water through a shrimp trawl net.

Act means the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Pub. L.

93-205).

Approved TED means:

(1) A hard TED that complies with the generic design criteria set forth in 50 CFR 227.72(e)(4)(i). (A hard TED may be modified as specifically authorized by 50 CFR 227.72(e)(4)(iv)); or

(2) A soft TED that complies with the provisions of 50 CFR 227.72(e)(4)(iii); or

(3) A special hard TED which complies with the provisions of 50 CFR 227.72(e)(4)(ii).

Assistant Administrator means the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries of the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, or his authorized representative.

Atlantic Area means all waters of the Atlantic Ocean south of 36°33'00.8" N. latitude (the line of the North Carolina/Virginia border) and adjacent seas, other than waters of the Gulf Area, and all waters shoreward thereof (including ports).

Atlantic Shrimp Fishery-Sea Turtle Conservation Area (Atlantic SFSTCA) means the inshore and offshore waters extending to 10 nautical miles (18.5 km) offshore along the coast of the States of Georgia and South Carolina from the Georgia-Florida border (defined as the line along 30°42'45.6" N. lat.) to the North Carolina-South Carolina border

(defined as the line extending in a direction of 135°34'55" from true north from the North Carolina-South Carolina land boundary, as marked by the border station on Bird Island at 33° 51'07.9" N. lat., 078°32'32.6" W. long.).

Authorized officer means:

(1) Any commissioned, warrant, or petty officer of the U.S. Coast Guard;

(2) Any special agent or enforcement officer of the National Marine Fisheries Service;

(3) Any officer designated by the head of a Federal or state agency that has entered into an agreement with the Secretary or the Commandant of the Coast Guard to enforce the provisions of the Act; or

(4) Any Coast Guard personnel accompanying and acting under the direction of any person described in paragraph (1) of this definition.

Bait shrimp means a shrimp trawler that fishes for and retains its shrimp catch alive for the purpose of selling it for use as bait.

Commercial activity means all activities of industry and trade, including, but not limited to, the buying or selling of commodities and activities conducted for the purpose of facilitating such buying and selling: *Provided, however,* That it does not include the exhibition of commodities by museums or similar cultural or historical organizations.

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.

Fish or wildlife means any member of the animal kingdom, including without limitation any mammal, fish, bird (including any migratory, nonmigratory, or endangered bird for which protection is also afforded by treaty or other international agreement), amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod or other invertebrate, and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof.

Fishing, or to fish, means:

(1) The catching taking or harvesting of fish or wildlife;

(2) The attempted catching, taking, or harvesting of fish or wildlife;

(3) Any other activity that can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish or wildlife; or

(4) Any operations on any waters in support of, or in preparation for, any activity described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this definition.

Footrope means a weighted rope or cable attached to the lower lip (bottom edge) of the mouth of a trawl net along the forwardmost webbing.

Footrope length means the distance between the points at which the ends of the footrope are attached to the trawl net, measured along the forwardmost webbing.

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.

Four-seam, straight-wing trawl means a design of shrimp trawl in which the main body of the trawl is formed from a top panel, a bottom panel, and two side panels of webbing. The upper and lower edges of the side panels of webbing are parallel over the entire length.

Four-seam, tapered-wing trawl means a design of shrimp trawl in which the main body of the trawl is formed from a top panel, a bottom panel, and two side panels of webbing. The upper and lower edges of the side panels of webbing converge toward the rear of the trawl.

Gulf Area means all waters of the Gulf of Mexico west of 81° W. longitude (the line at which the Gulf Area meets the Atlantic Area) and all waters shoreward thereof (including ports).

Gulf Shrimp Fishery-Sea Turtle Conservation Area (Gulf SFSTCA) means the offshore waters extending to 10 nautical miles (18.5 km) offshore along the coast of the States of Texas and Louisiana from the South Pass of the Mississippi River (west of 89°08.5' W. long.) to the U.S.-Mexican border.

Hard TED means a rigid deflector grid and associated hardware designed to be installed in a trawl net forward of the codend for the purpose of excluding sea turtles from the net.

Headrope means a rope that is attached to the upper lip (top edge) of the mouth of a trawl net along the forwardmost webbing.

Headrope length means the distance between the points at which the ends of the headrope are attached to the trawl net, measured along the forwardmost webbing.

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.

Inshore means marine and tidal waters landward of the 72 COLREGS demarcation line (International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972), as depicted or noted on nautical charts published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Coast Charts, 1:80,000 scale) and as described in 33 CFR part 80.

Leatherback conservation zone means all inshore and offshore waters bounded on the south by a line along 28°24.6' N. lat. (Cape Canaveral, FL), and bounded on the north by a line along 36°30.5' N. lat. (North Carolina-Virginia border).

Length in reference to a shrimp trawler, means the distance from the tip of the vessel's bow to the tip of its stern.

North Carolina restricted area means that portion of the offshore waters bounded on the north by a line along 34°17.6' N. latitude (Rich Inlet, North Carolina) and 34°35.7' N. latitude (Browns Inlet, North Carolina) to a distance of 1 nautical mile seaward of the 72 COLREGS demarcation line (International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972).

Offshore means marine and tidal waters seaward of the 72 COLREGS demarcation line (International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972), as depicted or noted on nautical charts published by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

(Coast Charts, 1:80,000 scale) and as described in 33 CFR part 80.

Permit or "*Certificate of exemption*" means any document so designated by the National Marine Fisheries Service and signed by an authorized official of the National Marine Fisheries Service, including any document which modifies, amends, extends or renews any permit or certificate of exemption.

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 or political subdivision thereof, or of any foreign government.

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.

Pre-Act endangered species part means any sperm whale oil, including derivatives and products thereof, which was lawfully held within the United States on December 28, 1973 in the course of a commercial activity; or any finished scrimshaw product, if such product or the raw material for such product was lawfully held within the United States on December 28, 1973, in the course of a commercial activity.

Pusher-head trawl (chopsticks) means a trawl that is spread by poles suspended in a "V" configuration from the bow of the trawler.

Right whale, as used in subpart D of this part, means any whale that is a member of the western North Atlantic population of the northern right whale species (*Eubalaena glacialis*).

Scrimshaw product means any art form which involves the substantial etching or engraving of designs upon,

or the substantial carving of figures, patterns, or designs from any bone or tooth of any marine mammal of the order Cetacea. For purposes of this part, polishing or the adding of minor superficial markings does not constitute substantial etching, engraving or carving.

Secretary means the Secretary of Commerce or his authorized representative.

Shrimp means any species of marine shrimp (Order Crustacea) found in the Atlantic Area or the Gulf Area, including, but not limited to:

- (1) Brown shrimp (*Penaeus aztecus*);
- (2) White shrimp (*P. setiferus*);
- (3) Pink shrimp (*P. duorarum*);
- (4) Rock shrimp (*Sicyonia brevirostris*);
- (5) Royal red shrimp (*Hymenopenaeus robustus*); and
- (6) Seabob shrimp (*Xiphopenaeus kroyeri*).

Shrimp trawler means any vessel that is equipped with one or more trawl nets and that is capable of, or used for, fishing for shrimp, or whose on-board or landed catch of shrimp is more than 1 percent, by weight, of all fish comprising its on-board or landed catch.

Skimmer trawl means a trawl that extends from the outrigger of a vessel with a cable and a lead weight holding the trawl mouth open.

Soft TED means a panel of polypropylene or polyethylene netting designed to be installed in a trawl net forward of the codend for the purpose of excluding sea turtles from the net.

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

Stretched mesh size means the distance between the centers of the two opposite knots in the same mesh when pulled taut.

Summer flounder means the species *Paralichthys dentatus*.

Summer flounder fishery-sea turtle protection area means:

- (1) All offshore waters, bounded on the north by a line along 37°05' N. latitude (Cape Charles, VA) and bounded on the south by a line along 33°35' N. latitude (North Carolina-South Caro-

lina border), except as provided in paragraph (2) of this definition.

(2) [Reserved]

Summer flounder trawler means any vessel that is equipped with one or more bottom trawl nets, and that is capable of, or used for, fishing for flounder, or whose on-board or landed catch of flounder is more than 100 pounds (45.4 kg).

Take means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or attempt to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect.

Taper, in reference to the webbing used in trawls, means the angle of a cut used to shape the webbing, expressed as the ratio between the cuts that reduce the width of the webbing by cutting into the panel of webbing through one row of twine (bar cuts) and the cuts that extend the length of the panel of webbing by cutting straight aft through two adjoining rows of twine (point cuts). For example, sequentially cutting through the lengths of twine on opposite sides of a mesh, leaving an uncut edge of twines all lying in the same line, produces a relatively strong taper called "all-bars"; making a sequence of 4-bar cuts followed by 1-point cut produces a more gradual taper called "4 bars to 1 point" or "4b1p"; similarly, making a sequence of 2-bar cuts followed by 1-point cut produces a still more gradual taper called "2b1p"; and making a sequence of cuts straight aft does not reduce the width of the panel and is called a "straight" or "all-points" cut.

Taut means a condition in which there is no slack in the net webbing.

TED (turtle excluder device) means a device designed to be installed in a trawl net forward of the codend for the purpose of excluding sea turtles from the net.

Test net, or try net, means a net pulled for brief periods of time just before, or during, deployment of the primary net(s) in order to test for shrimp concentrations or determine fishing conditions (e.g., presence or absence of bottom debris, jellyfish, bycatch, seagrasses, etc.).

Tongue means any piece of webbing along the top, center, leading edge of a trawl, whether lying behind or ahead of

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the headrope, to which a towing bridle can be attached for purposes of pulling the trawl net and/or adjusting the shape of the trawl.

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

Triple-wing trawl means a trawl with a tongue on the top, center, leading edge of the trawl and an additional tongue along the bottom, center, leading edge of the trawl.

Two-seam trawl means a design of shrimp trawl in which the main body of the trawl is formed from a top panel and a bottom panel of webbing that are directly attached to each other down the sides of the trawl.

Underway, with respect to a vessel, means that the vessel is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore, or aground.

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

Vessel includes every description of watercraft, including nondisplacement craft and seaplanes, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

Vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver has the meaning specified for this term at 33 U.S.C. 2003(g).

Whoever means the same as person.

Wildlife means the same as fish or wildlife.

Wing net (butterfly trawl) means a trawl with a rigid frame, rather than trawl door, holding the trawl mouth open.

(Sec. 3(d), Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended, 88 Stat. 92 (16 U.S.C. 742b); sec. 11(f), Endangered Species Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884 (16 U.S.C. 1540))

[45 FR 57132, Aug. 27, 1980]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 217.12, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

Subpart C—Addresses

AUTHORITY: Sec. 3(d), Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended, 88 Stat. 92 (16 U.S.C.

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742b); sec. 11(f), Endangered Species Act of 1973, Pub. L. 93-205, 87 Stat. 884 (16 U.S.C. 1540).

SOURCE: 45 FR 57133, Aug. 27, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 217.21 Assistant Administrator.

Mail forwarded to the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries should be addressed:

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, F
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, DC 20235.

§ 217.22 Office of Marine Mammals and Endangered Species.

Mail in regard to permits should be addressed to:

Office of Marine Mammals and Endangered
Species, F/MM
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, DC 20235.

§ 217.23 Enforcement Division.

Mail in regard to enforcement and certificates of exemption should be addressed to:

Enforcement Division, F/CM5
National Marine Fisheries Service
Washington, DC 20235.

PART 220—GENERAL PERMIT PROCEDURES

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.

- 220.1 General.
- 220.2 Purpose of regulations.
- 220.3 Scope of regulations.
- 220.4 Emergency variation from requirements.

Subpart B—Application for Permits

- 220.11 Procedure for obtaining a permit.
- 220.12 [Reserved]
- 220.13 Abandoned application.

Subpart C—Permit Administration

- 220.21 Issuance of permits.
- 220.22 Duration of permit.
- 220.23 [Reserved]
- 220.24 Renewal of permit.
- 220.25 Permits not transferable; agents.
- 220.26 Right of succession by certain persons.
- 220.27 Change of mailing address.
- 220.28 Change in name.
- 220.29-220.30 [Reserved]
- 220.31 Discontinuance of activity.

Subpart D—Conditions

- 220.42 Permits are specific.
- 220.43 Alteration of permits.
- 220.44 Display of permit.
- 220.45 Filing of reports.
- 220.46 Maintenance of records.
- 220.47 Inspection requirement.

Subpart E—Permits Involving Endangered or Threatened Sea Turtles

- 220.50 Purpose.
- 220.51 Permit applications.
- 220.52 Issuance of permits.
- 220.53 Other requirements.

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973, sec. 11(f), 87 Stat. 884, Pub. L. 93-205; act of August 31, 1951, Ch. 376, Title 5, sec. 501, 65 Stat. 290 (31 U.S.C. 483a).

SOURCE: 39 FR 41373, Nov. 27, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Introduction**§ 220.1 General.**

Each person intending to engage in an activity for which a permit is required by parts 217 through 222 of this chapter or the Endangered Species Act of 1973 shall, before commencing such activity, obtain a valid permit authorizing such activity. Each person who desires to obtain the permit privileges authorized by parts 217 through 222 of this chapter must make application for such permit in accordance with the requirements of this part 220 of this chapter and the other regulations in parts 217 through 222 of this chapter which set forth the additional requirements for the specific permits desired. If the activity for which permission is sought is covered by the requirements of more than one part of parts 217 through 222 of this chapter, the requirements of each part must be met. If the information required for each specific permitted activity is included, one application may be accepted for all permits required, and a single permit may be issued.

§ 220.2 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part will provide uniform rules and procedures for application, issuance, renewal, conditions, and general administration of permits issuable pursuant to parts 217 through 222 of this chapter.

§ 220.3 Scope of regulations.

The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other permit regulations of parts 217 through 222 of this chapter and apply to all permits issued thereunder, including ‘‘Endangered Fish or Wildlife’’ (part 222).

§ 220.4 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 parts 217 through 222 of this chapter, and will not be unlawful.

Subpart B—Application for Permits**§ 220.11 Procedure for obtaining a permit.**

The following general procedures apply to applications for permits:

(a) *Forms.* Applications must be submitted by letter containing all necessary information, attachments, certification, and signature. In no case will oral or telephone applications be accepted.

(b) *Forwarding instructions.* Applications must be submitted to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service. The address is listed in § 217.21.

(c) *Time requirement.* Applications must be received by the appropriate official of the National Marine Fisheries Service at least 90 calendar days prior to the date on which the applicant desires to have the permit made effective. The National Marine Fisheries Service will, in all cases, attempt to process applications deemed sufficient in the shortest possible time. The National Marine Fisheries Service does not, however, guarantee 90 days issuance after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of receipt of a permit application and some permits cannot be issued within that time period.

§ 220.12 [Reserved]**§ 220.13 Abandoned application.**

Upon receipt of an insufficiently or improperly executed application, the

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applicant shall be notified of the deficiency in the application. If the applicant fails to supply the deficient information or otherwise fails to correct the deficiency within 60 days following the date of notification, the application shall be considered abandoned.

Subpart C—Permit Administration

§ 220.21 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 § 220.4 is inserted into the official file of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Any representation of an employee or agent of the United States Government shall not be construed as a permit unless it meets the requirements of a permit as defined in 50 CFR 217.12.

(b) The Director shall issue the appropriate permit unless—

(1) Denial of a permit has been made pursuant to subpart D of 15 CFR part 904;

(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 or a showing of responsibility;

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

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

(c) Each permit shall bear a serial number. Such number may be reassigned to the permittee to whom issued so long as he maintains continuity of renewal.

(d) The applicant shall be notified in writing of the denial of any permit request, and the reasons therefor. If authorized in the notice of denial, the applicant may submit further information, or reasons why the permit should not be denied. Such further submissions shall not be considered a new application. The final action by the Director shall be considered the final ad-

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ministrative decision of the Department.

[39 FR 41373, Nov. 27, 1974, as amended at 49 FR 1042, Jan. 6, 1984]

§ 220.22 Duration of permit.

Permits shall entitle the person to whom issued to engage in the activity specified in the permit, within the limitations of the applicable statute and regulations contained in parts 217 through 222 of this chapter for the period stated on the permit, unless sooner modified, suspended, or revoked pursuant to subpart D of 15 CFR part 904.

[49 FR 1042, Jan. 6, 1984]

§ 220.23 [Reserved]

§ 220.24 Renewal of permit.

Where the permit is renewable and a permittee intends to continue the activity described in the permit during any portion of the year ensuing its expiration, he shall, unless otherwise notified in writing by the Director, file a request for permit renewal, together with a certified statement that the information in his original application is still currently correct, or a statement of all changes in the original application, accompanied by any required fee at least 30 days prior to the expiration of his permit. Any person holding a valid renewable permit, who has complied with the foregoing provision of this section, may continue such activities as were authorized by his expired permit until his renewal application is acted upon.

§ 220.25 Permits not transferable; agents.

(a) Permits issued under parts 220 through 222 are not transferable or assignable. Some permits authorize certain activities in connection with a business or commercial enterprise and in the event of any lease, sale, or transfer of such business entity, the successor must obtain a permit prior to continuing the permitted activity. However, certain limited rights of succession are provided in § 220.26.

(b) Except as otherwise stated on the face of a permit, any person who is under the direct control of the permittee, or who is employed by or under

contract to the permittee for the purposes authorized by the permit, may carry out the activity authorized by the permit.

§ 220.26 Right of succession by certain persons.

(a) Certain persons, other than the permittee, are granted the right 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 representative of a deceased permittee; and

(2) A receiver or trustee in bankruptcy or a court designated assignee for the benefit of creditors.

(b) In order to secure the right provided in this section, the person or persons desiring to continue the activity shall furnish the permit to the issuing officer for endorsement within 90 days from the date the successor begins to carry on the activity.

§ 220.27 Change of mailing address.

During the term of his permit, a permittee may change his mailing address without procuring a new permit. However, in every case notification of the new mailing address must be forwarded to the issuing official within 30 days after such change. This section does not authorize the change of location of the permitted activity for which an amendment must be obtained.

§ 220.28 Change in name.

A permittee continuing to conduct a permitted activity is not required to obtain a new permit by reason of a mere change in trade name under which a business is conducted or a change of name by reason of marriage or legal decree: *Provided*, That such permittee must furnish his permit to the issuing official for endorsement within 30 days from the date the permittee begins conducting the permitted activity under the new name.

§§ 220.29–220.30 [Reserved]

§ 220.31 Discontinuance of activity.

When any permittee discontinues his activity, he shall, within 30 days thereof, mail his permit and a request for cancellation to the issuing officer, and said permit shall be deemed void upon receipt. No refund of any part of an amount paid as a permit fee shall be made where the operations of the permittee are, for any reason, discontinued during the tenure of an issued permit.

Subpart D—Conditions

§ 220.42 Permits are specific.

The authorizations on the face of a permit which set forth specific times, dates, places, methods of taking, numbers and kinds of fish or wildlife, location of activity, authorize certain circumscribed transactions, or otherwise permit a specifically limited matter, are to be strictly construed and shall not be interpreted to permit similar or related matters outside the scope of strict construction.

§ 220.43 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.

§ 220.44 Display of permit.

Any permit issued under parts 220 through 222 shall be displayed for inspection upon request to the Director or his agent, or to any other person relying upon its existence.

§ 220.45 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 parts 217 through 222 of this chapter or the provisions of the permit set forth other reporting requirements.

§ 220.46 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 fish or wildlife pursuant to such permit. Such records shall be kept current and shall include names and addresses of persons with whom any fish 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, unless otherwise specified, shall be entered in books, legibly written in the English language. Such records shall be retained for 5 years from the date of issuance of the permit.

§ 220.47 Inspection requirement.

Any person holding a permit under parts 217 through 222 of this chapter shall allow the Director's agent to enter his premises at any reasonable hour to inspect any fish or wildlife held or to inspect, audit, or copy any permits, books, or records required to be kept by regulations of parts 217 through 222 of this chapter or by the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Subpart E—Permits Involving Endangered or Threatened Sea Turtles

SOURCE: 43 FR 32809, July 28, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§ 220.50 Purpose.

This subpart establishes procedures for issuance of permits for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of "endangered" or "threatened" sea turtles and zoological exhibition or educational purposes for "threatened" sea turtles.

§ 220.51 Permit applications.

Applications for permits to take, import, export or engage in any other prohibited activity involving any species of sea turtle listed in 50 CFR 17.11 shall be submitted to the Wildlife Permit Office (WPO) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with either, 50 CFR 17.22(a) (Endangered Spe-

cies) or 50 CFR 17.32(a) (Threatened Species) as appropriate. Applications involving activities under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as defined in 50 CFR 222.23(a) and 50 CFR 227.4 shall be forwarded by the WPO to NMFS.

§ 220.52 Issuance of permits.

(a) Applications under the jurisdiction of the WPO shall be reviewed and acted upon in accordance with 50 CFR 17.22 or 50 CFR 17.32 as appropriate.

(b) NMFS shall make a complete review of applications forwarded to it by the WPO in accordance with § 220.51 and determine the appropriate action to be taken in accordance with 50 CFR 220.21(b) and 222.23(c). In instances where the application involves activities solely within NMFS jurisdiction, NMFS shall issue permits or letters of denial and provide WPO with copies of its actions.

(c) Where a permit application involves activities under both NMFS and FWS jurisdiction, each agency will process the application for activities under its jurisdiction. WPO will issue either a permit or a letter of denial.

(d) Where a permit application for activities under NMFS jurisdiction also requires a permit under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (TIAS 8249, July 1, 1975) (CITES) (50 CFR part 23), NMFS will process the application for activities under its jurisdiction. WPO will issue the final document by means of a combination ESA/CITES permit or a letter of denial.

§ 220.53 Other requirements.

Permits issued by NMFS under this subpart shall be administered and comply with the provisions of 50 CFR parts 217 through 227 as appropriate.

PART 221—DESIGNATED PORTS

AUTHORITY: Endangered Species Act of 1973, sec. 11(f), 87 Stat. 884, Pub. L. 93-205.

§ 221.1 Importation and exportation at designated ports.

Any fish or wildlife (other than shellfish and fishery products which (a) are

not endangered or not threatened species, and (b) are 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) which is subject to the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce and is intended for importation into or exportation from the United States, shall not be imported or exported except at a port or ports designated by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior may permit the importation or exportation at nondesignated ports in the interest of the health or safety of the fish or wildlife or for other reasons if he deems it appropriate and consistent with the purpose of facilitating enforcement of the Endangered Species Act and reducing the costs thereof. Importers and exporters are advised to see 50 CFR part 14 for importation and exportation requirements and information.

[39 FR 41375, Nov. 27, 1974]

PART 222—ENDANGERED FISH OR WILDLIFE

Subpart A—Introduction

Sec.

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- 222.2 Scope of regulations.
- 222.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Certificates of Exemption for Pre-Act Endangered Species Parts

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- 222.11-2 Application renewal procedure.
- 222.11-3 Application renewal requirements.
- 222.11-4 Procedures for issuance of renewals of certificates of exemption.
- 222.11-5 Application for modification of certificate of exemption by holder.
- 222.11-6 Amendment of certificates of exemption.
- 222.11-7 Procedures for suspension, revocation, or modification of certificates of exemption.
- 222.11-8 Purchaser provisions.
- 222.11-9 Duration of certificate of exemption.
- 222.12 Locations covered by certificate of exemption.
- 222.12-1 Certificate of exemption not transferable; exception.

- 222.12-2 Change of address.
- 222.12-3 Certain continuance of business.
- 222.12-4 Change in trade name.
- 222.12-5 State or other law.
- 222.12-6 Right of entry and examination.
- 222.12-7 Records.
- 222.12-8 Record of receipt and disposition.
- 222.12-9 Importation.
- 222.13 Exportation.
- 222.13-1 Procedure by exporter.
- 222.13-2 Action by Customs.
- 222.13-3 Transportation to effect exportation.
- 222.13-4 Burden of proof; presumption.

Subpart C—Endangered Fish or Wildlife Permits

- 222.21 General permit requirement.
- 222.22 Permits for the incidental taking of endangered species.
- 222.23 Permits for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected endangered species.
- 222.24 Procedures for issuance of permits.
- 222.25 Applications for modification of permit by permittee.
- 222.26 Amendment of permits by NMFS.
- 222.27 Procedures for suspension, revocation, or modification of permits.
- 222.28 Possession of permits.

Subpart D—Special Prohibitions

- 222.31 Approaching humpback whales in Hawaii.
- 222.32 Approaching North Atlantic right whales.
- 222.33 Special prohibitions relating to endangered Steller sea lion protection.

Subpart E—Incidental Capture of Endangered Sea Turtles

- 222.41 Policy regarding incidental capture of sea turtles.
- 222.42 Special prohibitions relating to leatherback sea turtles.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1531-1543 and 16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*

Subpart A—Introduction

§ 222.1 Purpose of regulations.

The regulations contained in this part identify the species or subspecies of fish or wildlife determined to be endangered under either the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 or the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and presently deemed endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce, and establish procedures and criteria for

§ 222.2

issuance of permits for the taking, importation, exportation, or otherwise prohibited acts, involving endangered fish or wildlife. The regulations of this part implement, in part, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, 87 Stat. 884, Pub. L. 93-205, as amended.

[45 FR 57133, Aug. 27, 1980]

§ 222.2 Scope of regulations.

(a) The regulations of this part apply only to endangered fish or wildlife.

(b) The provisions in this part are in addition to, and are not in lieu of, other regulations of parts 217 through 222 of this chapter which may require a permit or prescribe additional restrictions or conditions for the taking, importation, exportation, and interstate transportation of fish or wildlife. (See also parts 220 and 221 of this chapter.)

[45 FR 57133, Aug. 27, 1980]

§ 222.3 Definitions.

These definitions apply only to § 222.22:

Adequately covered means, with respect to species listed pursuant to section 4 of the ESA, that a proposed conservation plan has satisfied the permit issuance criteria under section 10(a)(2)(B) of the ESA for the species covered by the plan and, with respect to unlisted species, that a proposed conservation plan has satisfied the permit issuance criteria under section 10(a)(2)(B) of the ESA that would otherwise apply if the unlisted species covered by the plan were actually listed. For the Services to cover a species under a conservation plan, it must be listed on the section 10(a)(1)(B) permit.

Changed circumstances means changes in circumstances affecting a species or geographic area covered by a conservation plan that can reasonably be anticipated by plan developers and NMFS and that can be planned for (e.g., the listing of new species, or a fire or other natural catastrophic event in areas prone to such events).

Conserved habitat areas means areas explicitly designated for habitat restoration, acquisition, protection, or other conservation purposes under a conservation plan.

Conservation plan means the plan required by section 10(a)(2)(A) of the ESA

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that an applicant must submit when applying for an incidental take permit. Conservation plans also are known as "habitat conservation plans" or "HCPs."

Operating conservation program means those conservation management activities which are expressly agreed upon and described in a conservation plan or its Implementing Agreement, if any, and which are to be undertaken for the affected species when implementing an approved conservation plan, including measures to respond to changed circumstances.

Properly implemented conservation plan means any conservation plan, Implementing Agreement and permit whose commitments and provisions have been or are being fully implemented by the permittee.

Unforeseen circumstances means changes in circumstances affecting a species or geographic area covered by a conservation plan that could not reasonably have been anticipated by plan developers and NMFS at the time of the conservation plan's negotiation and development, and that result in a substantial and adverse change in the status of the covered species.

[63 FR 8872, Feb. 23, 1998]

Subpart B—Certificates of Exemption for Pre-Act Endangered Species Parts

SOURCE: 45 FR 57134, Aug. 27, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 222.11-1 General certificate of exemption requirements.

(a) The Assistant Administrator, pursuant to the provisions of the Endangered Species Act, and pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, may exempt any pre-Act endangered species part from one or more of the following:

(1) The prohibition, as set forth in section 9(a)(1)(A) of the Act, to export any such species part from the United States;

(2) The prohibitions, as set forth in section 9(a)(1)(E) of the Act, to deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship in interstate or foreign commerce, by any means whatsoever and in the course of

a commercial activity any such species part;

(3) The prohibitions, as set forth in section 9(a)(1)(F) of the Act, to sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any such species part.

(b) No person shall engage in any of the above activities involving any pre-Act endangered species part without a valid certificate of exemption, or evidence of a right thereunder, issued pursuant to this subpart B.

(c) After January 31, 1984, no person may export; deliver, receive, carry, transport or ship in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of a commercial activity; or sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any pre-Act finished scrimshaw product unless that person has been issued a valid certificate of exemption and the product or the raw material for such product was held by such certificate holder on October 13, 1982.

[45 FR 57134, Aug. 27, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 12808, Apr. 1, 1985]

§ 222.11-2 Application renewal procedure.

(a) Any person to whom a certificate of exemption has been issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service and who desires to obtain a renewal of such certificate of exemption may make application therefor to the Assistant Administrator. The sufficiency of the application shall be determined by the Assistant Administrator in accordance with the requirements of this part and, in that connection, he may waive any requirement for information, or require any elaboration for further information deemed necessary.

(b) One copy of a completed application for renewal shall be submitted to the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, DC 20235.

(c) The outside of the envelope should be marked, ATTENTION: Enforcement Division, "Certificate of Exemption Request." Assistance may be obtained by writing or calling the Enforcement Division, NMFS, in Washington, DC (AC 202, 634-7265). At least 15 days should be allowed for processing. An application for a certificate of exemption shall provide the information contained in § 222.11-3 (when the informa-

tion requested is not applicable, put "N.A.") and such other information that the Assistant Administrator may require.

[45 FR 57134, Aug. 27, 1980]

§ 222.11-3 Application renewal requirements.

(a) The following information will be used as the basis for determining whether an application for renewal of a certificate of exemption is complete:

(1) Title: Application for Renewal of Certificate of Exemption Under Pub. L. 97-304.

(2) The date of application.

(3) The identity of the applicant including complete name, original certificate of exemption number, current address, and telephone number, including zip and area codes. If the applicant is a corporation, partnership, or association set forth the details.

(4) The period of time for which a renewal of the certificate of exemption is requested; however, no renewal of certificate of exemption, or right claimed thereunder, shall be effective after the close of the three-year period beginning on the date of the expiration of the previous renewal of the certificate of exemption.

(5)(i) A complete and detailed updated inventory of all pre-Act endangered species parts for which the applicant seeks exemption. Each item on the inventory must be identified by the following information: a unique serial number; the weight of the item in grams, to the nearest whole gram; and a description in detail sufficient to permit ready identification of the item. Small lots, not exceeding five pounds (2,270 grams), of scraps or raw material, which may include or consist of one or more whole raw whale teeth, may be identified by a single serial number and total weight. All finished scrimshaw items subsequently made from a given lot of scrap may be identified by the lot serial number plus additional digits to signify the piece number of the individual finished item. Identification numbers will be in the following format: 00-000000-0000. The first two digits will be the last two digits of the appropriate certificate of exemption number; the next six digits, the serial number of the individual piece or lot of scrap or

raw material; and the last four digits, where applicable, the piece number of an item made from a lot of scrap or raw material. The serial numbers for each certificate holder's inventory must begin with 000001, and piece numbers, where applicable, must begin with 0001 for each separate lot.

(ii) Identification numbers may be affixed to inventory items by any means, including, but not limited to, etching the number into the item, attaching a label or tag bearing the number to the item, or sealing the item in a plastic bag, wrapper or other container bearing the number. Provided that, the number must remain affixed to the item until it is sold to an ultimate user, as defined in §222.11-8(b) of this part.

(iii) No renewals will be issued for scrimshaw products in excess of any quantities declared in the original application for a certificate of exemption.

(6) A certificate in the following language:

I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining a renewal of my certificate of exemption under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended by Pub. L. 94-359, 90 Stat. 911, Pub. L. 96-159, 93 Stat. 1225, Pub. L. 97-304, 95 Stat. 715, and the Department of Commerce regulations issued thereunder, and that any false statement may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, or to the penalties under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

(7) Signature of the applicant.

(b) Upon receipt of an incomplete or improperly executed application for renewal, the applicant shall be notified by Certified Mail of the deficiency in the application for renewal. If the application for renewal is not corrected and received by the Assistant Administrator within 30 days following the date of receipt of notification, the application for renewal shall be considered as having been abandoned.

[45 FR 57134, Aug. 27, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 12808, Apr. 1, 1985]

§222.11-4 Procedures for issuance of renewals of certificates of exemption.

Whenever application for a renewal of a certificate of exemption is received

by the Assistant Administrator which the Assistant Administrator deems sufficient, he shall, as soon as practicable, issue a certificate of renewal to the applicant.

§222.11-5 Application for modification of certificate of exemption by holder.

Where circumstances have changed so that an applicant or certificate of exemption holder desires to have any material term or condition of his application or certificate modified, he must submit in writing full justification and supporting information in conformance with the provisions of this part.

§222.11-6 Amendment of certificates of exemption.

All certificates are issued subject to the condition that the Assistant Administrator reserves the right to amend the provisions of a certificate of exemption for just cause at any time. Such amendments take effect on the date of notification, unless otherwise specified.

§222.11-7 Procedures for suspension, revocation, or modification of certificates of exemption.

Any violation of the applicable provisions of parts 217 through 222 of this chapter, or of the Act, or of a condition of the certificate of exemption may subject the certificate holder to the following:

(a) The penalties provided in the Act; and

(b) Suspension, revocation, or modification of the certificate of exemption, as provided in subpart D of 15 CFR part 904.

[49 FR 1042, Jan. 6, 1984]

§222.11-8 Purchaser provisions.

(a) Any person granted a certificate of exemption, including a renewal, under this subpart, upon a sale of any exempted pre-Act endangered species part, must provide the purchaser in writing with a description (including full identification number) of the part sold, and must inform the purchaser in writing of the purchaser's obligation

under paragraph (b) of this section, including the address given in the certificate to which the purchaser's report is to be sent.

(b) Any purchaser of pre-Act endangered species parts included in a valid certificate of exemption, unless an ultimate user, must within 30 days after the receipt of such parts submit a written report to the address given in the certificate specifying the quantity of such parts or products received, the name and address of the seller, a copy of the invoice or other document showing the serial numbers, weight, and descriptions of the parts or products received, the date on which such parts or products were received, and the intended use of such parts by the purchaser. An ultimate user, for purposes of this paragraph, means any person who acquired such endangered species part or product for his own consumption or personal use (including as gifts), and not for resale.

(c) After January 31, 1984, no purchaser may export; deliver, receive, carry or transport in interstate or foreign commerce in the course of a commercial activity; or sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any endangered species part or product even though such part or product was acquired under a certificate of exemption either prior to or subsequent to that date.

[50 FR 12808, Apr. 1, 1985]

§ 222.11-9 Duration of certificate of exemption.

A certificate of exemption is valid only if renewed in accordance with the procedures set forth in § 222.11-3 of this part. All certificates so renewed will be valid for a period beginning April 1, 1985, and ending no later than March 31, 1988. A renewed certificate of exemption entitles the holder to engage in the business or activity specified in the certificate of exemption, within the limitations of the Act and the regulations contained in this subpart, for the period stated in the certificate of exemption, unless sooner terminated.

[50 FR 12808, Apr. 1, 1985, as amended at 50 FR 25713, June 21, 1985]

§ 222.12 Locations covered by certificate of exemption.

The certificate of exemption covers the business or activity specified in the certificate of exemption at the address described therein. No certificate of exemption is required to cover a separate warehouse facility used by the certificate of exemption holder solely for storage of pre-Act endangered species parts, if the records required by this subpart are maintained at the address specified in the certificate of exemption which is served by the warehouse or storage facility.

[50 FR 12809, Apr. 1, 1985]

§ 222.12-1 Certificate of exemption not transferable; exception.

Certificates of exemption issued under this subpart are not transferable: *Provided*, That in the event of the lease, sale or other transfer of the operations or activity authorized by the certificate of exemption the successor is not required by this subpart to obtain a new certificate of exemption prior to commencing such operations or activity. In such case, the successor will be treated as a purchaser and must comply with the record and reporting requirements set forth in § 222.11-8.

[45 FR 57134, Aug. 27, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 12809, Apr. 1, 1985]

§ 222.12-2 Change of address.

A certificate of exemption holder may during the term of the certificate of exemption move his business or activity to a new location at which he intends regularly to carry on such business or activity, without obtaining a new certificate of exemption. However, in every case, notification of the new location of the business or activity must be given in writing within 10 days of such move to the Assistant Administrator. In each instance, the certificate of exemption must be endorsed by the Assistant Administrator. After endorsement of the certificate of exemption the Assistant Administrator will provide an amended certificate of exemption to the person to whom issued.

§ 222.12-3 Certain continuance of business.

A certificate of exemption holder who requests that his certificate of exemption be amended by the Assistant Administrator for corrections or endorsement in compliance with the provisions contained in this subpart, may continue his operations while awaiting action by the Assistant Administrator.

§ 222.12-4 Change in trade name.

A certificate holder continuing to conduct business at the location shown on his certificate of exemption is not required to obtain a new certificate of exemption by reason of a change in trade name under which he conducts his business: *Provided*, That such certificate of exemption holder requests in writing that his certificate of exemption be endorsed to reflect such change of name to the Assistant Administrator within 30 days from the date the certificate of exemption holder begins his business under the new name.

§ 222.12-5 State or other law.

A certificate of exemption issued under this subpart confers no right or privilege to conduct a business or an activity contrary to State or other law. Similarly, compliance with the provisions of any State or other law affords no immunity under any Federal laws or regulations of any other Federal Agency.

§ 222.12-6 Right of entry and examination.

Any person authorized to enforce the Act may enter during business hours the premises, including places of storage, of any holder of a certificate of exemption or of any purchaser for the purpose of inspecting or examining any records or documents required to be kept by such certificate of exemption holder or successor under this subpart, and any endangered species parts at such premises of location.

[45 FR 57134, Aug. 27, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 12809, Apr. 1, 1985]

§ 222.12-7 Records.

The records pertaining to pre-Act endangered species parts prescribed by this subpart shall be in permanent

form, and shall be retained at the address shown on the certificate of exemption, or at the principal address of a purchaser in the manner prescribed by this subpart.

[45 FR 57134, Aug. 27, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 12809, Apr. 1, 1985]

§ 222.12-8 Record of receipt and disposition.

(a) Holders of certificates of exemption must maintain records of all pre-Act endangered species parts they receive, sell, transfer, distribute or dispose of otherwise. Purchasers of pre-Act endangered species parts, unless ultimate users, must similarly maintain records of all such parts or products they receive.

(b) Such records as referred to in paragraph (a) of this section may consist of invoices or other commercial records which must be filed in an orderly manner separate from other commercial records maintained, and be readily available for inspection. Such records must (1) show the name and address of the purchaser, seller, or other transferor; (2) show the type, quantity, and identity of the part or product; (3) show the date of such sale or transfer; and (4) be retained, in accordance with the requirements of this subpart, for a period of not less than three years following the date of sale or transfer. Each pre-Act endangered species part will be identified by its number on the updated inventory required to renew a certificate of exemption.

(c)(1) Each certificate of exemption holder must submit a quarterly report (to the address given in the certificate) containing all record information required by paragraph (b) on all transfers of pre-Act endangered species parts made in the previous calendar quarter, or such other record information the Assistant Administrator may specify from time to time.

(2) Quarterly reports are due on January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15. The first report is due on October 15, 1985.

(d) The Assistant Administrator may authorize the record information to be submitted in a manner other than that prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section when it is shown by the record

holder that an alternate method of reporting is reasonably necessary and will not hinder the effective administration or enforcement of this subpart.

[45 FR 57134, Aug. 27, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 12809, Apr. 1, 1985]

§ 222.12-9 Importation.

No pre-Act endangered species part shall be imported into the United States, and a certificate of exemption issued in accordance with the provisions of this subpart confers no right or privilege to import into the United States any such part.

§ 222.13 Exportation.

(a) Any person desiring to export from the United States any pre-Act endangered species part or scrimshaw product, must possess a valid certificate of exemption issued in accordance with the provisions of this subpart.

(b) In addition to other information, which may be required by this subpart, the exporter will notify the Assistant Administrator by letter which shall show the name and address of the foreign consignee, the intended port of exportation, and a complete description of the parts to be exported. Such information should reach the Assistant Administrator not less than 10 days prior to shipment.

(c) No pre-Act endangered species part or scrimshaw product which is to be exported from the United States under a certificate of exemption issued therefor, shall be exported except at a port or ports designated by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior may permit the exportation at non-designated ports for any reason if he deems it appropriate and consistent with the purposes of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, or it will facilitate the administration or enforcement of the Act and reducing the costs thereof. Exporters are advised to see 50 CFR part 14 for a listing of the designated ports.

§ 222.13-1 Procedure by exporter.

Shipment may not be made until the requirements of § 222.13 are met by the exporter. A copy of the certificate of exemption, and any endorsements thereto, must be sent by the exporter to the District Director of Customs at

the port of exportation, and must precede or accompany the shipment in order to permit appropriate inspection prior to lading.

§ 222.13-2 Action by Customs.

Upon receipt of a certificate of exemption authorizing the exportation of pre-Act endangered species parts or scrimshaw products, the District Director of Customs may order such inspection as deemed necessary prior to lading of the merchandise. If satisfied that the shipment is proper and agrees with the information contained in the certificate, and any endorsement thereto, the District Director of Customs will clear the merchandise for export. The certificate, and any endorsements, will be forwarded to the Chief, Enforcement Division, F/CM5 National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, DC 20235.

§ 222.13-3 Transportation to effect exportation.

Notwithstanding any provision of this subpart, it shall not be required that authorization be obtained from the Assistant Administrator for the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of pre-Act endangered species parts to effect an exportation of such parts authorized under the provisions of this subpart.

§ 222.13-4 Burden of proof; presumption.

Any person claiming the benefit of any exemption or certificate of exemption under the Act or regulations, shall have the burden of proving that the exemption or certificate is applicable, has been granted, and was valid and in force at the time of the alleged violation.

Subpart C—Endangered Fish or Wildlife Permits

SOURCE: 39 FR 41375, Nov. 27, 1974, unless otherwise noted.

§ 222.21 General permit requirement.

No person shall take, import, export, or engage in any other prohibited activity involving, any species or subspecies of fish or wildlife which the Secretary has determined to be endangered under the Endangered Species

Act of 1973, as evidenced by its inclusion on the list of endangered fish or wildlife (see 50 CFR chapter I, part 17) or which the Secretary of the Interior determined to be endangered under the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 and which are now under the jurisdictional responsibilities of the Secretary of Commerce, without a valid permit issued pursuant to this part.

(Pub. L. 94–359)

[41 FR 36028, Aug. 26, 1976]

§ 222.22 Permits for the incidental taking of endangered species.

(a) *Scope.* (1) The Assistant Administrator may issue permits to take endangered marine species incidentally to an otherwise lawful activity under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The regulations in this section apply only to those endangered species under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce identified in § 222.23(a).

(2) If the applicant represents an individual or a single entity, such as a corporation, the Assistant Administrator will issue an individual incidental take permit. If the applicant represents a group or organization whose members conduct the same or a similar activity in the same geographical area with similar impacts on endangered marine species, the Assistant Administrator will issue a general incidental take permit. To be covered by a general incidental take permit, each individual conducting the activity must have a certificate of inclusion issued under paragraph (f) of this section.

(b) *Permit application procedures.* Applications should be sent to the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1335 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910. The sufficiency of the application will be determined by the Assistant Administrator in accordance with the requirements of this section. At least 120 days should be allowed for processing. Each application must be signed and dated and include the following:

(1) The type of application, either:

(i) Application for an Individual Incidental Take Permit under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, or

(ii) Application for a General Incidental Take Permit under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

(2) The name, address and telephone number of the applicant. If the applicant is a partnership, corporate entity or is representing a group or organization, the applicable details.

(3) The species or stocks, by common and scientific name, and a description of the status, distribution, seasonal distribution, habitat needs, feeding habits and other biological requirements of the affected species or stocks.

(4) A detailed description of the proposed activity, including the anticipated dates, duration and specific location. If the request is for a general incidental take permit, an estimate of the total level of activity expected to be conducted.

(5) A conservation plan, based on the best scientific and commercial data available, which specifies

(i) The anticipated impact (*i.e.*, amount, extent and type of anticipated taking) of the proposed activity on the species or stocks;

(ii) The anticipated impact of the proposed activity on the habitat of the species or stocks and the likelihood of restoration of the affected habitat;

(iii) The steps (specialized equipment, methods of conducting activities, or other means) that will be taken to monitor, minimize and mitigate such impacts, and the funding available to implement such measures; and

(iv) The alternative actions to such taking that were considered and the reasons why those alternatives are not being used.

(v) A list of all sources of data used in preparation of the plan, including reference reports, environmental assessments and impact statements, and personal communications with recognized experts on the species or activity who may have access to data not published in current literature.

(c) *Issuance criteria.* (1) In determining whether to issue a permit, the Assistant Administrator will consider the following:

(i) The status of the affected species or stocks;

(ii) The potential severity of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts on the