

Native Wildlife Rehabilitation 679 Regulations Manual

1ST EDITION



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Chapter 1. California Native Wildlife Rehabilitation

Program Vision: *To support high ethical standards and continued advancements of wildlife rehabilitation in California; to increase appreciation and recognition of wildlife rehabilitation professionals; and to promote awareness of the intrinsic value of native wildlife and human-wildlife coexistence.*

(a) Introduction

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (department) oversees the permitting of wildlife rehabilitators in the State through its Native Wildlife Rehabilitation Program (hereafter program). The purpose of wildlife rehabilitation is to restore a native wild animal to a condition of good health for its release to suitable habitat in the wild, or to relieve its suffering through humane euthanasia as appropriate. A wildlife rehabilitator serves an important role by providing the highest standards of animal care and rehabilitation of sick, injured, and orphaned native wildlife; as well as wildlife conservation education and outreach to diverse local communities. The department recognizes the value of this service to the public and strives to support a collaborative network of permitted wildlife rehabilitators statewide.

For wildlife rehabilitation to reach its full potential in California, the department strives to ensure a deeper understanding and appreciation of the expertise and ethical standards maintained by wildlife rehabilitators, their staff, and volunteers, and compliance with all laws and permit conditions. Current and prospective wildlife rehabilitators, as well as any person interested in learning more about wildlife rehabilitation, can stay informed of current best practices, methods, and techniques by joining an organization dedicated to serving wildlife rehabilitators. Examples of such professional organizations include the California Council for Wildlife Rehabilitators (<https://ccwr.org/>), the National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association (<https://www.nrawildlife.org/>), and the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council (<https://theiwrc.org/>).

The purpose of the Native Wildlife Rehabilitation 679 Regulations Manual (manual) is to provide essential information about wildlife rehabilitation activities in California, including program requirements, and excerpts from the California Fish and Game Code. The manual does not provide complete coverage of all federal, state, or local laws. Changes to any law may occur at any time and it is the responsibility of each person to obey all laws while participating in wildlife rehabilitation activities.

(b) Getting Started

A person interested in becoming a wildlife rehabilitator in California may start by contacting a currently permitted wildlife rehabilitator to gain critical knowledge, training, and expertise. Relevant experience may also be gained at an accredited zoo, animal sanctuary, restricted species facility, or veterinary hospital. Considerations for connecting with an experienced permitted wildlife rehabilitator should include that rehabilitator having accessible written protocols and procedures; an ability to provide regular communication and constructive feedback; and knowledge of common native wildlife species in California and their life histories. Educational training, such as a degree, certification, or licensing in a relevant field (e.g., registered veterinary technician) may also count towards the 1,000 hours of experience requirement.

A person interested in becoming a wildlife rehabilitator in California should consider establishing a working relationship with a California licensed veterinarian who may be willing to serve as a Veterinarian of Record under a permit pursuant to sub-section 679.3(a)(6)(B) early in this process. Ideally, such a veterinarian will have experience with wildlife or other animals of similar taxa to the proposed rehabilitation animal species. A person may need to contact several different veterinarians prior to finding one that will be a match.

A person interested in becoming a wildlife rehabilitator to rehabilitate native birds in California must provide proof that they, either as a primary permittee, principal officer, or designated sub-permittee, possess or are in the process of obtaining a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Migratory Bird Rehabilitation Permit and any other applicable permits. The possession of a live or dead, or parts thereof, wild animal may occur only in compliance with all federal laws and regulations (Appendix B), in addition to state and local laws. Below is a list of some, but not all, federal and state permits associated with such lawful possession of any wildlife (Table 1).

(c) List of Some, but not all, Federal and State Permits Required for Possessing Live or Dead Wildlife. Table 1.

Category	Permit Purpose	Permit Name	Agency	Legal Authority	Valid Term	Agency Website
Wild Bird Rehabilitation	Migratory bird and eagle rehabilitation	Migratory Bird Rehabilitation	USFWS	50 CFR 21.31	5 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
	Renesting	Miscellaneous	USFWS	50 CFR 21.27	3 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
Educational Animals	CA non-releasable native wildlife and birds	Restricted Species	CDFW	Title 14 CCR 671	1 year	https://wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Restricted-Species
	Non-releasable migratory bird	Special Purpose Education	USFWS	50 CFR 21.27	3 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
	Non-releasable wildlife	Class C Exhibitor	USDA	Animal Welfare Act	Varies	https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalwelfare
Salvage and Taxidermy	Possession of dead wildlife or parts for educational purposes	Scientific Collecting Permit	CDFW	Title 14 CCR 650		Scientific Collecting Permits
	Migratory bird parts for educational purposes	Special Purpose Salvage	USFWS	50 CFR 21.27		https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
Research	Possession of live animal or parts for scientific purposes	Scientific Collection	CDFW	Title 14 CCR 650		https://wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Scientific-Collecting
	Migratory bird banding	Federal Bird Banding	USGS	50 CFR-10, 13, 21		https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
	Migratory bird data collection	Scientific Collection	USFWS	50 CFR-21.23		https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
Falcons	Falconry	Falconry License	CDFW	Title 14 CCR 395	Annual	https://wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Falconry
	Falconry	Falconry License	USFWS	50 CFR 21.82		https://epermits.fws.gov/falcp
Eagles	Native American, Eagle Parts (religious)	Eagle Parts for Native American Religious Purposes	USFWS	50 CFR-22-22	Lifetime	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
	Native American, Eagle Aviary	Native American Eagle Aviary	USFWS	50 CFR-22-60	3 years	https://www.fws.gov/service/3-200-78-native-american-tribal-eagle-aviary
	Educational & Taxidermy Eagles	Eagle Exhibition	USFWS	50 CFR-22-50	3 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
Reptiles	Desert Tortoise Adoption	Desert Tortoise Application	CDFW	Title 14 CCR 674	Lifetime	https://wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Desert-Tortoise-Adoption

For more information, resources, technical assistance through the application process, or questions, contact the department's program staff via email at Rehabwildlife@wildlife.ca.gov.

(d) Training and Resources

To prepare for taking and passing the free online California state wildlife rehabilitation examination, a person should have understanding and knowledge of basic wildlife rehabilitation concepts, standard practices, diseases of concern, and the life history of native wildlife most common to California. Several valuable resources exist for reference and review, including books and guides on wildlife rehabilitation standards, ethical codes of conduct, and species-specific

rehabilitation techniques, as well as field guides, natural history books, and various organizations (Appendix C. C). This broader knowledge is critical, as wildlife rehabilitators may often receive calls, questions, or even the animal itself, for a species outside their area of expertise.

The California state wildlife rehabilitation examination administered online by the department has 50 definitions, multiple-choice, and true-false questions; and 120 minutes maximum allotted time to complete. The department provides sample questions from the actual examination with an answer key (Appendix DAD) to help applicants prepare for the examination. A person seeking permission from the department to rehabilitate any species of specialty rehabilitation animal (i.e., black bear, mountain lion, ungulate, venomous snake, eagle, falcon) must also take and pass the free California state specialty rehabilitation examination administered online by the department. The California state specialty rehabilitation examination has 30 definitions, multiple-choice, and true-false questions; and 90 minutes maximum to complete.

Staying current with best practices, accepted techniques, and the latest advancements in wildlife rehabilitation, as well as emergency planning and professional development, is critical for all wildlife rehabilitators. In California, wildlife rehabilitators, their sub-permittees, designees, qualified handlers, and authorized persons must complete at least 8 hours of continuing education each year. Continuing education may be met through various learning platforms and topics such as formal training (e.g., class, course, certification), specialized training (e.g., venomous snake handling), and experiential learning. A wildlife rehabilitator must determine the type of continued education that is most beneficial to maintain facility operations and improve the welfare of each rehabilitation animal that they hold in trust for the purposes of release to the wild.

The department has developed and maintains a robust list of opportunities for continuing education through its Continuing Education Framework (PDF) document available on the department website at <https://wildlife.ca.gov/WildlifeRehab>.

To further support permitted wildlife rehabilitation activities, the department awards grants to eligible applicants through its California Native Wildlife Rehabilitation Grants Program as funded through a voluntary tax contribution fund. More information is available at <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Grants/Wildlife-Rehab-Grants>.

(e) Facility Operations

As with other state permits or licenses issued by the State, wildlife rehabilitators are responsible for the costs incurred under their permit. During the planning phase and beyond, a wildlife rehabilitator should strive to understand and consider the full scope of costs and requirements to properly support facility operations, seasonal changes in animal intakes, and ongoing compliance with all federal, state, and local laws.

- Communications – E.g., Webpage, social media, phone, email, outreach/educational resources.
- Emergency plans – E.g., Natural disasters; evacuations; any event requiring the transfer of animals.
- Facility operations – E.g., Property, facility, and enclosure construction and maintenance; insurance.
- Finances – E.g., Establish nonprofit status 501(c)(3), fundraising, donations, grants, community partnerships.
- Protocols – E.g., Animal intake; animal care/treatment; euthanasia.

Wildlife rehabilitators, whether operating a home-based or ‘brick-and-mortar’ facility, are often supported by dedicated staff or volunteer personnel. To protect native wildlife and the welfare of each rehabilitation animal, wildlife rehabilitators should establish a screening and onboarding personnel process, that may include, but not be limited to:

- Application form, references;
- Interview (in person/virtual);
- Mandatory “onsite” training;
- Documentation -- Acknowledgement form, liability waiver, “temporary loan” agreement (e.g., transport crate);
- Site inspection, if applicable.

(f) Wildlife Rehabilitation List of Persons, Except for General Volunteer, Defined Pursuant to 679.1. Table 2.

A permittee, their designee, or sub-permittee, should assign volunteer and staff personnel a level of responsibility and access to rehabilitation animals based on the any training or related requirements established by the permittee, their designee, or sub-permittee, and the experience required pursuant to these regulations (Table 2).

Descriptor	Minimum Age	Definition	Required Experience (Hours)	679 Wildlife Rehabilitation Examination
Permittee	21 years	A person with the minimum hours of required experience authorized by the department to temporarily possess rehabilitation animals under a department permit.	1,000 hours*	Yes (new permittee only)
Designee	21 years	A person with the minimum hours of required experience who is approved by the permittee to conduct activities under the permit (e.g., facility director) on behalf of the permittee.	500 hours*	Yes (new designees only)
Sub-permittee	21 years	A person with the minimum hours of required experience authorized by the department to temporarily possess rehabilitation animals without the supervision of the permittee at a separate location (satellite facility).	500 hours*	Yes (new sub-permittees only)
Authorized Person	18 years	A person with the minimum hours of required experience approved by a permittee, sub-permittee, or designee at their sole discretion, under direct supervision of such persons (e.g., weekly telehealth), who may temporarily confine rehabilitation animals for up to 30 consecutive days (i.e., homecare foster) prior to transfer back to a wildlife rehabilitation facility or satellite facility for physical examination by a permittee, their sub-permittee or designee, or a licensed veterinarian.	40 hours*	Optional (sole discretion of permittee, their designee or sub-permittee)
Qualified Handler	18 years	<u>For the purposes of specialty rehabilitation only</u> – A person with the minimum hours of required experience with that specialty rehabilitation animal or animals of a closely related taxonomic group.	Large carnivore – 300*; Ungulate - 100*; Specialty raptor - 100*; Venomous snake - 80*	Yes (new qualified handlers only)
General Volunteer	N/A	A person of an age and training as determined by the permittee, sub-permittee, or designee who may provide general animal care and facility support (e.g., washing dishes, animal diet) under direct supervision of such persons.	At the sole discretion of the permittee, their designee or sub-permittee	Optional (sole discretion of permittee, their designee or sub-permittee)
Veterinarian of Record	N/A	A veterinarian, currently licensed by the State of California, who agrees in writing to provide and direct veterinary treatment for rehabilitation animals pursuant to Section 679.3.	N/A	Optional (sole discretion of permittee, their designee or sub-permittee)

*Continuing education requirement (8.0 hours per year)

(g) Common Wildlife Diseases, and Their Primary Vector, Pathogen and Clinical Signs or Symptoms. Table 3.

Any person in close contact with rehabilitation animals are at increased risk of exposure to many of the common communicable wildlife diseases (Table 3).

The transmission of most communicable wildlife diseases can be prevented by eliminating exposure by using proper personal protective equipment (e.g., N-95 masks, disposable gloves, protective eyewear); pre- and post-exposure prophylaxis (e.g., SARS-COV-2, rabies vaccinations); and timely diagnosis and treatment after exposure. General knowledge of these diseases, their primary vector or host, pathogen, and clinical signs or symptoms that may be observed in an infected animal or person is critical.

Medical alert cards for wildlife professionals are available for free from the U.S. Geological Survey website at <https://www.usgs.gov/media/files/medical-wallet-card-wildlife-professionals>.

Disease	Primary Vector	Pathogen	Clinical Signs or Symptoms
Epizootic Hemorrhagic Diseases	Deer	Virus	No signs to acute death
Staphylococcus, streptococcus infection	All	Bacteria	Dermal lesions, sepsis
Leptospirosis (<i>Leptospira spp.</i>)	Mammals	Bacteria	Kidney damage, liver damage, death
Cryptosporidiosis (<i>Cryptosporidium spp.</i>)	All	Protozoa	Diarrhea, lethargy, weight loss
Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella spp.</i>)	All	Bacteria	Dermal lesions, lethargy, death
Tularemia (<i>Francisella tularensis</i>)	Rabbit, hare, rodents	Bacteria	Lethargy, ulcers, diarrhea, death
Psittacosis (<i>Chlamydomphila psittaci</i>)	Birds	Bacteria	Lethargy, ocular or nasal discharge, respiratory disease
West Nile Virus	Birds	Virus	Lethargy, neurologic disease, death
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella spp.</i>)	Mammals	Bacteria	No sign to spontaneous abortion
Tuberculosis (<i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>)	Mammals	Bacteria	Respiratory disease, arthritis, death
Hantavirus	Rodents	Virus	Respiratory disease, death
Toxoplasmosis (<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>)	Mammals, birds	Protozoa	Diarrhea, seizures, death
Roundworm (<i>Baylisascaris spp.</i>)	Raccoons, skunks	Parasite	Blindness, neurologic disease, death
Canine Parvo Virus	Mammals	Virus	Bloody diarrhea, vomiting, fever, death
Canine Distemper	Canids, raccoons, skunks, felids	Virus	Lethargy, loss of appetite, vomiting, eye discharge, diarrhea, seizures
Sarcoptic Mange	Mammals	Parasite	Progressive hair loss, scaling/thickening of skin, secondary infection
Tick-Borne Diseases (e.g., ehrlichiosis, Lyme Disease, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.)	Mammals, Birds	Parasite	Lethargy, muscle and joint pain, joint swelling
Avian Pox	Mosquitos	Virus	Wart-like lesions

(h) Human Health and Safety

For members of the public, people should maintain a safe distance from all wild animals. Human contact can cause harm, injury, or in some cases, death to the animal or person.

A person should contact their nearest wildlife rehabilitation facility, local animal services agency, or department regional office, or visit the department website for more information *prior* to attempting to touch, handle, restrain, or temporarily confine any wild animal at <https://wildlife.ca.gov>.

IMPORTANT: Hereafter, Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 of this manual are incorporated by reference in Section 679.1, Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR). It constitutes regulatory text and is mandatory. However, notes (i.e., only those statements beginning with the word “Note”) that are within square brackets [] do not constitute regulatory text and are intended to provide guidance only.

Chapter 2. Facility and Enclosure Requirements (See CCR Title 14, Section 679.4(d))

(a) Enclosure Requirements

- (1) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall know the basic ecology, natural behavior, and life history of the species or taxa of each rehabilitation animal they temporarily possess. Behavioral and environmental enrichment shall be provided to each animal that is suitable for the developmental stage, condition, and rehabilitation stage of that animal. [Note: This requirement is intended to ensure there is sufficient knowledge to maintain and improve the welfare of each animal.]
- (2) Each enclosure shall have visual and physical separation maintained between each rehabilitation animal and any domestic animal, restricted species, non-conspecific rehabilitation animal, other wild animals, and any person. [Note: This requirement is intended to minimize the risk of habituation or mal-imprinting of any animal.]
- (3) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall use the animal enclosure type, as listed in sub-section (b) Table 4 below, that is specific to the stage of rehabilitation of each rehabilitation animal: neonate enclosure, limited mobility enclosure, pre-release conditioning enclosure.
- (4) A permittee, their designee, or sub-permittee shall request a variance from the department for consideration by the department to use any enclosure that may not meet requirement for minimum enclosure size, or differ in construction materials, or any other requirements listed in Tables 4 through 14 pursuant to Section 679.4(c). [Note: There is no cost to request a variance. The department does not charge a fee for variances.]
- (5) A variance may be approved for a temporary enclosure or permanent structure, as specified on the approved variance form with the terms and conditions set by the department.
- (6) The department shall review any existing variances, and the terms and conditions set by the department, at the time of permit renewal by the permittee or their designee. [Note: This requirement is intended to ensure that the variance continues to maintain and improve the welfare of each rehabilitation animal potentially affected by that variance, e.g., modified pre-release conditioning enclosure.]

(b) Rehabilitation Animal Enclosure Types. Table 4.

Enclosure Type	Requirements
(1) Neonate Enclosure	<p>(A) Newborn and newly hatched rehabilitation animals shall be housed in a manner that limits mobility and allows for the physical and behavioral development of the animal that is appropriate to that species.</p> <p>(B) Each enclosure shall provide the minimum and maximum temperature (via, e.g., heat lamp) and humidity gradient (via, e.g., humidifier) required for neonate animals of that species.</p> <p>(C) Each enclosure shall allow for medical treatment and recovery of each animal, and observation of each animal prior to pre-release conditioning.</p> <p>(D) Individual neonate animals shall be placed with conspecific rehabilitation animals of the same age class, as based on the best judgment of the permittee, their designee, or sub-permittee, up to the maximum number of animals naturally found in a litter or brood size of that species. [Note: This requirement is intended to maintain and improve welfare of each animal.]</p>
(2) Limited Mobility Enclosure	<p>(A) Juvenile and adult rehabilitation animals that have not yet reached the pre-release conditioning stage of rehabilitation shall be housed in a manner that limits mobility, allows for the physical and behavioral development of the animal that is appropriate to that species. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to any animal]</p> <p>(B) Each enclosure shall allow for the medical treatment and recovery of each rehabilitation animal, and observation of each animal prior to pre-release conditioning.</p> <p>(C) Each enclosure may be used for fledgling birds having outgrown a neonate enclosure, but not yet able to be safely housed in a pre-release conditioning enclosure. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to young birds by juvenile or adult conspecifics.]</p>
(3) Pre-Release Conditioning Enclosure	<p>(A) Juvenile and adult rehabilitation animals that have reached the pre-release conditioning stage of rehabilitation shall be housed in a manner that allows full mobility of each animal. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to display the natural behaviors required of that species to survive in the wild such as flying, swimming, predator avoidance, hunting, and foraging.</p> <p>(B) Unless otherwise specified in these regulations, the requirements for pre-release conditioning enclosures do not differ between adult and juvenile rehabilitation animals at this stage of rehabilitation.</p>

(c) Amphibian and Reptile Requirements

- (1) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittee, authorized person, and qualified handler shall provide the minimum enclosure size for pre-release conditioning of any amphibian or reptile, based on animal welfare and the natural life history of that species, provided that all sub-section (d) Table 5 requirements are met. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to display the physical abilities it needs to survive in the wild. The enclosure sizes needed to maintain and improve the welfare of each animal will vary widely based on the unique natural life history of each species.]

(d) Pre-release Conditioning Enclosure Requirements; Amphibian and Reptiles. Table 5

Taxonomic Group	Animal Type	Requirements
(1) Amphibians	(A) Frogs, treefrogs, toads, newts, salamanders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each enclosure shall be constructed of the following material: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Plastic; or b. Acrylic; or c. Fiberglass; or d. similar non-porous smooth surface material. 2. Each enclosure shall have at least 6 airholes of no more than 0.25-inch diameters, or similar means of ventilation, and a lid secured by a lock or latching mechanism. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by climbing or digging.] 3. Floors shall be covered with one of the following materials at least 2 inches deep: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil; or b. sphagnum moss; or c. similar substrate. 4. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 shallow pan filled with chlorine-free water of a depth sufficient for each animal to fully ingress and egress at will; and b. at least one rock for each animal to lay on at will; and c. a full-spectrum light or access to natural sunlight at least 8-hours each 24-hour period. [Note: This requirement is intended to mimic the natural diurnal process for each animal.]
(2) Reptiles	(A) Snakes, turtles, tortoises, lizards	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each enclosure shall be constructed of the following material: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. plastic, or b. acrylic, or c. fiberglass, or d. similar non-porous smooth surface material. 2. Each enclosure shall have a minimum of 3 airholes no more than 0.25-inch diameter or similar means of ventilation, and a lid secured by a lock or latching mechanism. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by climbing or digging.] 3. Floors shall be covered with one of the following materials at least 2 inches deep: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil; or 2. Non-abrasive sand; or 3. coconut fiber; or 4. similar substrate. 4. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a shallow pan filled with chlorine-free water of a depth sufficient for each animal to fully ingress and egress at will; and b. at least one basking rock; and c. a full-spectrum light or access to natural sunlight at least 8-hours each 24-hour period. [Note: This requirement is intended to mimic the natural diurnal process for each animal.]

(e) Mammal Requirements

(1) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittee, authorized person, and qualified handler shall adhere to the mammal pre-release conditioning enclosure

requirements specified in (f) Table 6 and the minimum enclosure size requirements for neonate and pre-release conditioning mammal enclosures specified in (g) Table 7

(f) Pre-release Conditioning Enclosure Requirement; Mammals. Table 6.

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
(1) Carnivora	(A) Badger	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls, floor, and roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 9-gauge chain link; or b. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire. 2. Wall and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch X 4-inch wood fence post; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 3. Walls shall be buried at least 3 feet deep and 5 feet inward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 4. Floors shall be covered with a minimum of 1 foot of soil or similar natural substrate. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 2.5 feet X 2 feet x 2 feet (L x W x H). [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.] b. At least one area of the floor a minimum of 4-feet x 4-feet shall have at least 6 cubic feet of soil or similar natural substrate. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal claw and dig at will.]
	(B) Bobcat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and floor shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11-gauge chain link; or b. 1 inch by 2-inch welded steel wire; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11-gauge chain link; or b. 1-inch by 2-inch welded steel wire. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch X 4-inch wood fence post, or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of chain link or welded steel wire shall be buried at least 1 foot deep and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil or other similar natural substrate; or b. Concrete covered with soil or other natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3 wooden beams or tree limbs at least 6 feet long and 4 inches wide securely attached either horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees to the enclosure walls [Note: This is intended to allow an animal to climb and scratch]; and b. 1 elevated platform that is at a minimum height of 4 feet and a minimum area of 6 square feet.

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
	(C) Coyote	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11-gauge chain link; or b. 1-inch X 2-inch welded steel wire. 2. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch X 4-inch wood fence post, or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 3. Walls shall be buried at least 2 feet deep and 2 feet inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging]. 4. Floors shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. 11- gauge chain link covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or c. Concrete covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat that is 4 feet X 3 feet X 3 feet (L x W x H) [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]; and either b. 2 wood beams or tree limbs at least 6 feet long and 4 inches wide securely attached horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; or c. 1 elevated platform that is at a minimum height of 3 feet and a minimum of 6 square feet.
	(D) Fox	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire; or b. Concrete (walls only). 2. Roof shall be constructed of 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts, or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire shall be buried a minimum of 2 feet deep and 2 feet inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging]. 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate of a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 tree limbs with a minimum diameter of 2 inches; and b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet [Note: This requirement is intended an animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will]; and c. 1 wood ramp at minimum of 6 feet long and 4 inches wide placed horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; or d. 1 wood platform a minimum of 2 feet high and a minimum area of 4 square feet. 7. Kit fox species shall have at least one area of the floor a minimum of 4-feet x 4-feet shall have at least 6 cubic feet of soil or similar natural substrate. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be able to express its natural behavior, such as to dig and burrow at will.]

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
	(E) Fisher, Marten	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11-gauge chain link; or b. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11-gauge chain link; or b. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire. 2. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts, or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence posts. 3. Walls constructed of chain link or welded steel wire shall be buried at least 1.5 feet deep and 1.5 feet inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging]. 4. Floors shall be constructed of one of the following materials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil; b. Mulch; or c. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3 tree limbs at least 4 feet in length with a minimum diameter of 12 inches placed horizontally, vertically, or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat that has the minimum dimensions of 1.5-feet x 1.5-feet x 1.5-feet. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]
	(F) Raccoon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Walls and roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire, or b. 11-gauge chain link. b. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wooden fence post; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. c. Walls constructed of 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire, or 11-gauge chain link shall be buried at a minimum of 1 foot deep and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] d. Floor shall be constructed of either; and covered with soil, or similar natural substrate with a minimum depth of 6 inches: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concrete; or b. 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire. e. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3 tree limbs with a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed either horizontally or at an angle of 30 degrees to 60 degrees; and b. 1 pool or water feature constructed of plastic, aluminum, rubber, or metal that is a minimum of 2 feet in diameter and can hold a minimum of 6 inches of water; and c. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with minimum dimensions of 2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.] f. Other species shall not be housed in enclosures designated for raccoons. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent transmitting raccoon roundworm to other animals.]

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
	(G) Ringtail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire; or b. 11-gauge chain link; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire; or b. 11-gauge chain link. 3. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wooden fence post; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire, or 11-gauge chain link shall be buried a minimum of 1 foot deep and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concrete covered with soil, or other similar natural substrate with a minimum depth of 6 inches; or b. Soil or similar natural substrate. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3 tree limbs with a minimum diameter of 2 inches and placed horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and b. 1 elevated platform that is a minimum height of 4 feet tall with a minimum area of 2 square feet; and c. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat that is a minimum of 1.5-feet x 1 foot x 1 foot (L x W x H) [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]
	(H) River Otter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 inch x 1-inch welded steel wire; or b. 11-gauge chain link; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire; or b. 11-gauge chain link. 3. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire, or 11-gauge chain link shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: this requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging]. 5. Floor shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil, or similar natural substrate; or b. Concrete covered with soil, or similar natural substrate with a minimum depth of 6 inches or heavy-duty rubber drainage mats. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A pool at least 5 feet x 2.5 feet constructed of metal, plastic, or concrete, filled with fresh water, and a ramp or similar sloped entry. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to ingress or egress the pool at will.]

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Juveniles, and adult conspecifics housed with juveniles, shall have a pool filled with fresh water at least 6 inches deep in the shallow end, and no more than 2 feet deep at the deep end. c. Adults shall have a pool filled with fresh water at least 3 feet deep.
	(I) Skunk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and roof shall be constructed of 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire. 2. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 3. Walls constructed of 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 4. Floors shall be constructed of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1-inch by 1-inch welded steel wire covered with soil, or similar natural material at least 1 foot deep; or b. Concrete covered with soil, or similar natural material at least 1 foot deep. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 tree limbs with a minimum of 3 feet long with a minimum diameter of 4 inches placed horizontally on the floor; and b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with minimum dimensions of 2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet (L x W x H) [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.] 6. Other species shall not be housed in enclosures designated solely for skunks. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent transmitting skunk roundworm to other animals.]
	(J) Weasel, Ermine, Mink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and roof shall be constructed of 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire. 2. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 3. Walls constructed of 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire shall be buried at least 1 foot deep and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent escape by digging]. 4. Floors shall be constructed of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire; or b. Concrete covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at least 1 foot deep. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 tree limbs a minimum of 4 feet long with a minimum diameter of 3 inches placed horizontally on the ground or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with minimum dimensions of 1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will].

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
	(K) Wolverine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11-gauge chain link; or b. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11-gauge chain link; or b. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts, or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of chain link or welded steel wire shall be buried at least 1.5 feet deep and 1.5 feet inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging]. 5. Floors shall be constructed of either, and covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11-gauge chain link; or b. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire; or c. Concrete. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 tree limbs at least 4 feet in length with a diameter at least 3 inches placed horizontally, vertically, or at an angle between 30 degrees to 60 degrees; and b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat that has the minimum dimensions of 3 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]; and c. At least one area of the floor a minimum of 4-feet x 4-feet shall have at least 6 cubic feet of soil or similar natural substrate. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal claw and dig at will.]
(2) Chiroptera	(A) All Bats	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enclosures shall have a double-door entry system that is closed and secured at all times. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by flying.] 2. Walls and roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood; or b. Plastic; or c. Aluminum tubing. 3. Wall and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Interior walls shall be covered with 1/6 inches x 1/6 inches or smaller polypropylene mesh. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal.] 5. Ceilings shall be covered with shade cloth, tarp, or similar material covering at least 1/3 up to 1/2 of the ceiling area. [Note: This requirement is intended to provide shelter for each animal.] 6. Floors shall be constructed of the following material: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concrete covered with carpet, mat, or other soft material; or b. Soil; or c. Non-abrasive sand. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal.]

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
		7. Enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 hide boxes (6 inches x 6 inches x 6 inches) placed a minimum of 5 feet high; or b. 2 cloth pouches (6 inches x 6 inches x 6 inches), or similar sheltered retreat placed a minimum of 5 feet high; and c. 2 branches a minimum of 3 feet long of a minimum diameter of 0.5 inches with artificial or natural leaves secured from the ceiling. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal of a crevasse-dwelling or foliage roosting species to be fully hidden and to climb, hang, or roost at will.]
(3) Didelphimorphia	(A) Opossum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire; or b. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire. 3. Walls and roof material consisting of 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire shall be buried at least 1 foot deep and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil, or similar natural substrate. b. 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot; or c. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3 tree limbs or tree branches with a minimum length of 4 feet and a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and b. 1 elevated platform at a minimum height of 3 feet and a minimum of 3 square feet; and c. 1 hide box or shelter with minimum dimension of 2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1 foot [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will].
(4) Eulipotyphla (formerly Insectivora)	(A) Mole, Shrew	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enclosures shall be constructed of either; and must contain airholes or similar means of ventilation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Plastic; or b. Acrylic; or c. Fiberglass, or similar non-porous smooth surface material. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 2. Floors shall be covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot.

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
(5) Lagomorpha	(A) Hare, Rabbit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire and covered with shade cloth, mesh netting, or similar material. 2. Roof shall be made of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood; or b. Fiberglass; or c. Tarp; or d. Shade cloth; or e. Other similar non-transparent material [Note: This requirement is intended to provide visual barrier to aerial predators.] 3. Walls and roof material shall be affixed shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire shall be buried a minimum of 1 foot deep and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. The floor shall be constructed of 0.5-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Straw bales, vegetation, or similar soft material lining at least 2 of the four walls; and b. 1 of item of wood, bone, antler, or similar tooth-resistant materials [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent overgrown teeth and injury to each animal.] c. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimension of 1.5-feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet.
(6) Rodentia	(A) Chipmunk, Ground Squirrel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and floor shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 16-gauge chain link covered with 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire [Note: This requirement is intended to provide a visual barrier for each animal.]; or b. 0.5-inch x 3-inch welded steel wire; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 16-gauge chain link; or b. 0.5-inch x 3-inch welded steel wire. 3. Walls and roof constructed of 16-gauge chain link, or 0.5-inch x 3-inch welded steel wire shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of 16-gauge chain link, or 0.5-inch x 3-inch welded steel wire shall be buried 1.5 feet deep and 1.5 inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging]. 5. Floors shall be constructed of one of the following materials [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.]: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 16-gauge chain link covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1.5 feet; or b. 0.5-inch x 3-inch welded steel wire covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1.5 feet; or c. Concrete covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1.5 feet

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Each enclosure shall have at least 1 wood stump or tree limb of a minimum diameter of 2 inches 7. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 1 foot x 1 foot x 1 foot [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will]; and a. At least 2 tooth-resistant items such as fibrous vegetation, wood, bone, or antler. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent overgrown teeth and injury to each animal.]
	(B) Flying Squirrel, Tree Squirrel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 16-gauge chain link covered with 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire on the interior wall; or b. 0.5-inch x 3-inches welded steel wire; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 16-gauge chain link covered with 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire; or b. 0.5-inch x 3-inch welded steel wire. 3. Each enclosure shall have at least 3 tree limbs or tree branches of 3 inches minimum diameter; 1 elevated platform placed at a minimum height of 4 feet, and at least 1 hide box or sheltered retreat placed at a minimum height of 4 feet. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.] 4. Walls shall be constructed of 16-gauge chain link covered with hardware cloth on the interior side, or at least ½ inches x 3 inches welded steel wire. 5. Floors shall be constructed of concrete, or 16-gauge chain link covered with hardware cloth or welded steel wire, covered with soil or similar natural substrate. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat; and b. At least 2 tooth-resistant items such as fibrous vegetation, wood, bone, or antler. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent overgrown teeth and injury to each animal.]
	(C) Marmot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and floor shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 9-gauge chain link; or b. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 9-gauge chain link; or b. 1-inch x 1-inch welded steel wire. 3. Walls and roof, not constructed of concrete, shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood; or b. 2-inch diameter metal post. 4. Walls constructed of 9-gauge chain link or 1 inch x 1-inch welded steel wire shall be buried at least 3 feet down and 5 feet inward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floor material shall be covered with soil or similar natural substrate at least 12 inches deep. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment:

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least one area of the floor a minimum of 4-feet x 4-feet shall have at least 6 cubic feet of soil or similar natural substrate. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal claw and dig at will.]; and b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with minimum dimensions of 2.5 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will]; and c. 1 log or rock that is a minimum of 18 inches tall and 18 inches in diameter [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to perch at will]; and d. At least 2 tooth-resistant items such as fibrous vegetation, wood, bone, or antler. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent overgrown teeth and injury to each animal.]
	(D) Muskrat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls and roof shall be constructed of 11-gauge chain link. 2. Walls and roof material shall be affixed shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 6 feet apart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 3. Walls shall be buried at least 1 foot deep and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 4. Floors shall be constructed of concrete, soil, or non-abrasive sand and covered with rubber drainage mats. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimension of 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1 foot [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will]; and b. Pool at least 2-feet in diameter, constructed of metal, plastic, or concrete and filled with fresh water at least 2 feet deep; and c. At least 2 tooth-resistant items such as fibrous vegetation, wood, bone, or antler. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent overgrown teeth and injury to each animal.]
	(E) Native Mouse, Native Rat, Vole, Pocket Gopher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Plastic; or c. Acrylic; or d. 3/8 inches x 3/8 inches metal wire mesh [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 2. Floors shall be covered with straw, paper bedding, soil, or other natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 inch. 3. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat; and c. At least 2 tooth-resistant items such as fibrous vegetation, wood, bone, or antler. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent overgrown teeth and injury to each animal.]

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
	(F) North American Beaver	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11-gauge chain link; or b. Concrete. 2. Roofs shall be constructed of 11-gauge chain link. 3. Walls and roof 11-gauge chain link shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of 11-gauge chain link shall be buried at least 1.5 feet deep and 1.5 feet inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging]. 5. Floors shall be constructed of concrete and covered with soil or other similar material, or heavy-duty rubber drainage mats. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the following minimum dimensions 4-feet x 2-feet x 2 feet [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will]; and b. Tree limbs and trunks of the following native variety readily available at all times: willow, cottonwood, aspen, or poplar. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent overgrown teeth and injury to each animal.]
	(F) North American Beaver	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Each enclosure shall have a pool at least 3 feet in diameter constructed of metal or concrete with the following requirements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Juvenile animals, and adult conspecifics housed with juveniles, shall have a sloped pool entrance with water at least 6 inches deep in the shallow end and no more than 2 feet deep in the deep end [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to ingress and egress at will from the pool.]; and b. Adult animals not housed with juvenile conspecifics shall have a ramped or sloped entry pool filled with water at least 3 feet deep in the shallow end. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to ingress and egress at will from the pool.]
	(G) North American Porcupine	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 11-gauge chain link covered with 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal and provide a visual barrier.]; or b. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. 11-gauge chain link 3. Walls and roof constructed of 11-gauge chain link shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of 11-gauge chain link shall be buried at least 1 foot deep and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle, using concrete foundation. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 tree limbs a minimum of 6 feet long with a minimum diameter of 4 inches either placed horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees securely attached to the wall; and

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
		b. 1 elevated platform a minimum of 2 feet high and minimum 16 square feet; and c. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat at least 4-feet x 2 feet x 2 feet; and d. At least 2 tooth-resistant items such as fibrous vegetation, wood, bone, or antler. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent overgrown teeth and injury to each animal.]

(g) Minimum Enclosure Size Requirements for Neonate and Pre-release Conditioning Enclosures and Maximum Number of Animals Per Enclosure; Mammals. Table 7.

(Length x Width x Height, in feet, unless otherwise indicated)

Order	Animal Type	Neonate	Neonate Max #	Juvenile Pre-Release	Juvenile Max #	Adult Pre-Release	Adult Max #
(1) Carnivora	(A) Badger	2 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 10 feet x 6 feet	3	16 feet x 10 feet x 6 feet	1
	(B) Bobcat	2.5 feet x 2 feet x 3 feet	4	24 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	4	24 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	1
	(C) Coyote	2.5 feet x 2 feet x 3 feet	6	24 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	6	24 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	1
	(D) Fox	2.5 feet x 2 feet x 3 feet	6	16 feet x 10 feet x 6 feet	6	16 feet x 10 feet x 6 feet	1
	(E) Marten	1.5 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1
	(F) Pacific Fisher	2 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 10 feet x 6 feet	3	16 feet x 10 feet x 6 feet	1
	(F) Raccoon	2 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	4	12 feet x 10 feet x 6 feet	4	10 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	1
	(G) Ringtail	2 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	4	16 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	4	16 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	1
	(H) River otter	2 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	3	40 feet x 25 feet x 6 feet	3	40 feet x 25 feet x 6 feet	1
	(I) Skunks	2 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	6	12 feet x 10 feet x 6 feet	6	10 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	1
	(J) Weasel, Ermine, Mink	1.5 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1
	(K) Wolverine	2 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	3	36 feet x 20 feet x 8 feet	3	36 feet x 20 feet x 8 feet	1
(2) Chiroptera	(A) Bat	4 inches x 4 inches x 6 inches	6	12 feet x 8 feet x 7 feet	20	12 feet x 8 feet x 7 feet	20
(3) Didelphimorphia	(A) Opossum	1.5 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	10	8 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	10	8 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	1
(4) Eulipotyphla (formerly Insectivora)	(A) Mole, Shrew	1.5 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	6	2 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet	6	2 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet	1
(5) Lagomorpha	(A) Hare	2 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	4	20 feet x 20 feet x 6 feet	6	20 feet x 20 feet x 6 feet	1
	(B) Rabbit	1.5 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	6	8 feet x 4 feet x 6 feet	6	8 feet x 4 feet x 6 feet	1
(6) Rodentia	(A) Chipmunk, Ground squirrel	1.5 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	6	6 feet x 4 feet x 6 feet	6	6 feet x 4 feet x 6 feet	1
	(B) Flying squirrel	1.5 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	4	8 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	4	8 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	1
	(B) Tree squirrel	2 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	6	4 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	5	4 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	1
	(C) Marmot	2 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1
	(D) Muskrat	2 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	6	6 feet x 4 feet x 6 feet	6	6 feet x 4 feet x 6 feet	1

Order	Animal Type	Neonate	Neonate Max #	Juvenile Pre-Release	Juvenile Max #	Adult Pre-Release	Adult Max #
	(E) Native mouse, rat, vole	1.5 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	8	4 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet	8	4 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet	1
	(E) Pocket gopher	2 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	6	4 feet x 3 feet x 6 feet	6	4 feet x 3 feet x 6 feet	1
	(F) North American beaver	2 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	3	40 feet x 25 feet x 6 feet	3	40 feet x 25 feet x 6 feet	1
	(G) North American porcupine	2 feet x 1 feet x 1 feet	1	8 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	1	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1

(h) Bird Requirements

(1) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall know the distinction between neonate, juvenile, and adult bird species requirements. [Note: This requirement is intended to identify the type of specialized care at each stage of rehabilitation.]

(2) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall classify a fledgling bird as a “juvenile” once it reaches the stage of development whereby it can self-feed and requires no parental care. [Note: This requirement is necessary because a neonate bird that has left the nest on its own, called a fledgling, continues to require parental care for a short period of time often in the form of food provisioning.]

(3) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall adhere to the conditions required to maintain and improve the welfare of any species of waterbird that requires a body of water to feed, hunt, or take flight. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal of a waterbird species, such as seabirds, wading birds, and waterfowl, to be able to express their natural life history.]

(4) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, and authorized persons shall adhere to the requirements regarding bird enclosures in Tables 8 through 12.

(i) Pre-release Conditioning Enclosure Requirements; Birds (Excluding Waterbirds). Table 2.

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
(1) All Birds, excluding waterbirds	(A) All Birds, excluding waterbirds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enclosures shall have a double door system to prevent escape and shall be secured at all times unless otherwise specified in these regulations, to prevent ingress or egress by any animal. 2. Walls shall be constructed of one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 9-gauge chain link covered with nylon netting on the interior wall; or b. 0.5-inches by 0.5-inches welded steel wire covered with nylon netting on the interior wall. 3. Wall material shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 6 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2-inch X 4-inch wood fence post, or b. 2-inch metal fence post. 4. Walls shall be buried at least 1 foot deep and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal ingress by digging.] 5. Roof shall be constructed of one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood covering at least ¼ up to 1/2 of the ceiling area; or b. Plastic covering at least ¼ up to 1/2 of the ceiling area; or c. Metal covering at least ¼ up to 1/2 of the ceiling area; and d. Mesh fiberglass netting or similar soft net material covering the remaining ceiling area. 6. Floors shall be constructed of one of the following materials:

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pea gravel; or b. non-abrasive sand; or c. Concrete covered with pea gravel or non-abrasive sand at a minimum depth of 3-inches. <p>7. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 3 static perches constructed of wood or rope with a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed at a minimum height of 5 feet; and b. At least 2 dynamic perches, such as a tree limb, with a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed at a minimum height of 5 feet; and c. 1 shallow pan filled with water, soil, or bathing dust at least 1 inch deep. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to ingress and egress at will to preen and clean its feathers.]
(2) Accipitriformes	(A) Turkey Vultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be covered with soft netting on the interior wall [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal] and constructed of the following material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood; or b. Galvanized metal; or c. Plastic pipe; or d. 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire; or e. 9-gauge chain link. 2. Each enclosure shall have a minimum of 3 flat perches at least 1 foot x 3 feet placed at different heights in the enclosure with a minimum height of 6 feet.
	(B) All Hawks, Northern Harrier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be covered with soft netting on the interior wall [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal] and constructed of the following material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood; or b. Galvanized metal; or c. Plastic pipe; or d. 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire; or e. 9-gauge chain link. 2. Each enclosure shall have a minimum of 3 perches of at least 1 inch in diameter and placed at different heights in the enclosure with a minimum height of 4 feet.
	(C) Osprey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be covered with soft netting on the interior wall [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal] and constructed of the following material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood; or b. Galvanized metal; or a. Plastic pipe; or b. 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire; or c. 9-gauge chain link. 2. Roof shall be constructed of one solid material and one semi-solid material from below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood; or b. Fiberglass; or c. Similar solid material; and d. 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire; or e. 11-gauge chain link. 3. Walls and roof constructed materials from "2" shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
		<p>no more than 8 feet apart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. 2-inch diameter metal fence post. <p>4. Walls shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot outward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent predators or pests from entering the enclosure by digging].</p> <p>5. Floors shall be constructed of either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Natural substrate; or b. Concrete covered with at least 3 inches of soil, sand, pea gravel, or similar natural substrate. <p>6. Each enclosure shall have one pool at least 4 feet x 4 feet filled with fresh water at least 2 feet deep.</p> <p>7. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 3 perches or tree limbs of various diameters of at least 1.5 inches in diameter placed at different heights. b. A shallow pan constructed of plastic or metal, of at least 4 feet x 4 feet filled with water, soil, or bathing dust and minimum of 6 inches deep and no more than 12 inches deep, or a 4 foot x 4 foot area of soil or bathing dust. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to preen and clean its feathers.]
(2) Apodiformes	(A) Hummingbirds	<p>1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 3 feeding stations placed at varying heights a minimum of 2 feet high. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal.]
	(B) Swifts	<p>1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 vertical hide box of at least 1 foot by 1 foot and 4 feet long, comprised of wood, plastic, or brick, such as a chimney, open-ended on both sides, and placed at a minimum height of 6 feet; and b. At least 2 walls covered with plywood or similar material. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to cling to the walls at will.]
(3) Caprimulgiformes	(A) Nighthawks, Nightjars, Poorwills	<p>1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. At least 3 wood logs, tree branches, or perch at least 6 inches in diameter placed on the floor; and e. At least 4 live native shrubs or similar vegetation. <p>2. Floors shall be covered with soil, leaf litter, or similar natural substrate at least 4 inches deep.</p>
(4) Cuculiformes	(A) Roadrunners	<p>1. Each enclosure shall have at least 2 of the following enrichment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 1 wood log or wood stump placed on the floor; and b. At least 1 stationary perch placed at least 2 feet high; and c. 2 shrubs, bushes, or similar vegetation. [Note: This requirement is intended to provide a visual barrier for each animal to fully hide behind at will.]
(5) Falconiformes	(A) American Kestrel, Merlin, Kite	<p>1. Walls shall be covered with soft netting on the interior wall [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal] and constructed of the following material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood; or b. Galvanized metal; or c. 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire; or d. 9-gauge chain link. <p>2. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A minimum of 3 perches placed at different heights; and b. At least 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with minimum dimensions of 6 inches x 6 inches x 6 inches (L x W x H) constructed of wood, plastic, or similar material, placed a minimum of 4 feet high [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will].

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
(6) Passeriformes	(A) Corvids [Note: This includes, crows, ravens, jays, magpies.]	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 static perch of at least 0.5-inch diameter; and b. At least 2 wood logs or stumps of various diameter a minimum of 6 inches diameter; and c. At least 1 dynamic perch, such as a wood branch, a minimum length of 2 feet and at least 0.5-inch diameter secured from the ceiling; and d. 1 open plastic pool or similar “dig box” at least 4 feet by 2 feet filled with mulch or bark mixed with 2-inch minimum diameter rocks.
	(B) Shrikes	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 2 perches of various diameters placed at a minimum height of 4 feet; and b. At least 2 wood branches with thorns or similar spiked surface. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow for each animal to impale or cache their food.]
	(C) Swallows	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 2 static wood perches of various diameters placed at a minimum height of 4 feet at the end of each enclosure; and b. 1 dynamic perch comprised of nylon rope or similar material, at least 10 feet in length. placed at a minimum height of 6 feet at the sheltered end of the enclosure [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to roost at will.]
	(D) Bushtits	1. Each enclosure shall have at least one tree limb or trunk with multiple branches of varying diameter to allow each animal to perch.
	(E) Quail	1. Each enclosure shall have at least one piece of shrub or vegetation. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will]
(7) Piciformes	(A) Woodpeckers	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 6 wood logs a minimum of 6 inches in diameter placed vertically at a minimum height of 5 feet; and b. at least 1 sheltered retreat. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]
(8) Strigiformes	(A) All Owls	1. Walls shall be covered with soft netting on the interior wall [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal] and constructed of the following material: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood; or b. Galvanized metal; or c. 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire; or d. 9-gauge chain link. 2. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 2 perches with a minimum dimension of 1 inch placed at minimum height of 4 feet. b. At least 2 hides or sheltered retreats with a minimum dimension of 1 foot x 1 foot x 1 foot (increase size as needed for larger birds) and placed at a minimum height of 5 feet.
	(B) Burrowing owls	1. Each enclosure shall have at least 2 hide boxes or sheltered retreats constructed of wood, plastic, or similar material, at least 3 feet long, placed on the ground [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will].

(j) Minimum Enclosure Size Requirements for Neonate and Pre-release Conditioning Enclosures and Maximum Number of Animals Per Enclosure; Birds (Notwithstanding Waterbirds). Table 9.

(Length x Width x Height)

Order	Animal Type	Neonate ¹	Max # ¹	Juvenile ²	Max # ²	Adult ³	Max # ³
(1) Accipitriformes	(A) Turkey Vultures	3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet	1	100 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	6	100 feet x 20 feet x 16 feet	6
	(B) Northern Harrier	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	1	50 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	4	50 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	1
	(C) Swainson's Hawk, Ferruginous Hawk	3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet	1	50 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	6	50 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	6
	(D) Sharp-shinned Hawk	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	1	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	1	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	1
	(E) Cooper's Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	1	30 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	4	30 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	4
	(F) Harris', Rough-legged, Red-tailed Hawk	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	1	50 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	3	50 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	3
	(G) Osprey	3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet	3	100 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	4	100 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	4
(2) Apodiformes	(A) Swifts	4 inches W x 2 in H	8	16 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	12	16 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	12
	(B) Hummingbirds	3 inches W x 2 inches H	2	4 feet x 2 feet x 6 feet	6	4 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	4
(3) Caprimulgiformes	(A) Nighthawks, Nightjars, Poorwills	6 inches x 8 inches x 8 inches	4	12 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	4	12 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	4
(4) Columbiformes	(A) Dove, Pigeon	6 inches W x 3 inches H	3	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	10	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	10
(5) Cuculiformes	(A) Roadrunners	1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	8	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6
(6) Falconiformes	(A) Merlin	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	1	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	3
	(B) Kites	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	4	30 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	6	30 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	6
	(C) American Kestrel	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet		16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	2
(7) Passeriformes	(A) Species less than 6 inches (unless otherwise listed)	4 inches W x 2 inches H	6	8 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6	8 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6
	(B) Species greater than 6 inches (unless otherwise listed)	6 inches W x 3 inches H	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
	(C) Swallows	4 inches W x 2 inches H	5	16 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	12	16 feet x 12 feet x 8 feet	12
	(D) Bushtits	4 inches W x 2 inches H	6	4 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	10	4 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	10
	(E) Quail	1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	12	8 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	12	8 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
	(F) Sage Grouse	1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	8	12 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	8	12 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
	(G) Jays, Magpies	6 inches W x 3 inches H	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	8	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6
	(H) Crows, Ravens	10 inches W x 5 inches H	4	20 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6	20 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6
(8) Piciformes	(A) Woodpecker species less than 12 inches	6 inches W x 4 inches H	4	8 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4	8 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
	(B) Woodpecker species greater than 12 inches	8 inches W x 6 inches H	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
(9) Strigiformes	(A) Burrowing owl, Flammulated owl, Northern pygmy owl, Northern saw-whet, Western screech owl	1.5 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	1	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	5	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	5
	(B) Barn owl, Long eared owl, Short eared owl	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	1	30 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	8	30 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	8
	(C) Great horned, Spotted owl	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	1	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	6	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	6

(k) Pre-release Conditioning Enclosure Requirements; Waterbirds. Table 10.

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
(1) All Waterbirds	(A) All Waterbirds, unless otherwise indicated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of one of the following materials [Note: This requirement is to provide visual barrier to each animal and prevent feather damage or injury]: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pressure-treated or composite wood; or b. Metal; or c. Plastic pipe such as conduit pipe or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe; or d. 0.5-inch by 0.5-inch welded steel wire; or e. 11-gauge chain link with interior wall covered with soft netting or shade cloth. 2. Roof shall be covered by netting or similar non-opaque (transparent) material [Note: This requirement is intended to provide each animal exposure to natural light]. 3. Wall and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the following materials and spaced no more than 8 feet apart: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch X 4-inch wood fence post; or b. 2-inch metal fence post. 4. Walls shall be buried at least 1 foot deep and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal ingress by digging]. 5. Floor shall be covered with one of the following materials, notwithstanding an enclosure comprised of a pool-only: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil; or b. Non-abrasive sand; or c. River rock or similar smooth flat rocks; or d. Anti-fatigue or similar matting. 6. Pool shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Galvanized metal; or b. Fiberglass; or c. Concrete; or d. A polyethylene stock tank. 7. Water quality of each pool shall be maintained by either [Note: This requirement is necessary to ensure each animal has access to water quality sufficient to maintain health, ensure plumage integrity prior to release, and perform natural history activities]: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Filtration and recirculation system combined with surface overflow and siphoning of sunken debris; or b. Running fresh water into the pool combined with surface overflow and siphoning of sunken debris; or c. Completely changing the water when soiled, notwithstanding the special needs of obligate pool birds. 8. Each enclosure shall have at least 2 flat surface perches a minimum of 1 foot x 1 foot, commonly called a “net-bottom insert”, placed outside of the pool and elevated off the floor constructed of knotless netting with a mesh size of 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch stretched across plastic pipe with a 0.75-inch minimum diameter [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each waterbird to perch, at will. This allows for increased air flow, reduces the risk of plumage damage or contamination, and prevents injury to each animal].
(2) Anseriformes	(A) Dabbling duck	1. Each enclosure shall have at least 2 hides such as artificial or live emergent aquatic vegetation or shrubs [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden from view at will].
	(B) Native geese, native swan	1. Each enclosure shall have at least 2 hides such as artificial or live emergent aquatic vegetation or shrubs [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden from view at will].

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
	(C) Diving duck, Stiff-tailed duck, Merganser	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each enclosure shall be comprised of a pool-only with no land area [Note: This requirement is necessary to protect the welfare of this subset of obligate waterbirds that have rehabilitation needs that differ from other waterbirds.] 2. Pool roof and wall support shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe; or b. 1-inch galvanized metal pipe. 3. Pool roof shall be covered of either [Note: this requirement is intended to create a structure that completely surrounds the pool and prevents animal ingress or egress from the pool at will]: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Shade cloth; or b. Soft, knotless netting.
(3) Charadriiformes	(A) Alcid	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each enclosure shall be comprised of a pool-only with no land area [Note: This requirement is necessary to protect the welfare of this subset of obligate waterbirds that have rehabilitation needs that differ from other waterbirds.] 2. Pool roof and wall support shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe; or b. 1-inch galvanized metal pipe. 3. Pool roof shall be covered of either [Note: this requirement is intended to create a structure that completely surrounds the pool and prevents animal ingress or egress from the pool at will]: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Shade cloth; or b. Soft, knotless netting.
	(B) Gull, Tern, Jaeger, Skuas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each enclosure shall have a minimum of 4 flat perching platforms at least 1-foot by 2-foot placed at various heights a minimum of 1-feet above the ground [Note: This requirement is to encourage flight exercise and ensure each waterbird has appropriate perching surfaces to prevent injury to sensitive feet].
	(C) Red phalarope, Red-necked phalarope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each enclosure shall be comprised of a pool-only with no land area [Note: This requirement is necessary to protect the welfare of this subset of obligate waterbirds that have rehabilitation needs that differ from other waterbirds.] 2. Pool roof and wall support shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe; or b. 1-inch galvanized metal pipe. 3. Pool roof shall be covered of either [Note: this requirement is intended to create a structure that completely surrounds the pool and prevents animal ingress or egress from the pool at will]: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Shade cloth; or b. Soft, knotless netting. 4. Each pool enclosure shall have at least 2 floating flat surfaces a minimum of 1 foot x 1 foot constructed of plastic or similar smooth surface material [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each waterbird to ingress and egress from the water surface to rest at will for the purpose of feeding or resting.].
	(D) Sandpiper, Plover, Skimmer, Oystercatcher, Wilson's phalarope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each enclosure shall have at least one shallow wading pool filled with clean water [Note: This requirement allows rehabilitation animals to maintain clean, waterproof plumage and avoid bathing in their food dishes].

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
(4) Coraciiformes	(A) Kingfisher	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Floors shall be covered with large flat rocks with a minimum dimension of 1 foot by 1 foot. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2 logs a minimum of 3 feet long and a minimum diameter of 4 inches placed vertically at various heights a minimum of 4 feet above the ground; and At least 2 flat perches, such as shelves, at least 2-feet by 6 inches placed at a minimum height of 4 feet above the ground; and At least one shallow wading pool filled with water [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to bathe and maintain waterproof plumage].
(5) Gaviformes	(A) Loon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each enclosure shall be comprised of a pool-only with no land area [Note: This requirement is necessary to protect the welfare of this subset of obligate waterbirds that have rehabilitation needs that differ from other waterbirds]. Pool roof and wall support shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe; or 1-inch metal galvanized pipe. Pool roof shall be covered of either [Note: this requirement is intended to create a structure that completely surrounds the pool and prevents animal ingress or egress from the pool at will]: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shade cloth; or Soft, knotless netting.
(6) Gruiformes	(A) Coot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each enclosure shall have a pool [Note: This requirement ensures these species have access to clean water for bathing, swimming, and exercise]; and A minimum of 2 flat perching platforms 1-foot by 2-feet placed at various heights placed a minimum of 4 feet above the ground [Note: This requirement is to encourage flight exercise and ensures these species have access to clean water for bathing and exercise and appropriate perching surfaces to prevent injury to sensitive feet]; and At least 2 hides of emergent vegetation or shrubs [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden at will].
	(B) Crane	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Walls shall be constructed of one of the following materials [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury as a result of any animal getting stuck in fencing with larger gaps]: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1-inch x 0.5-inch coated wire mesh; or 1-inch x 0.5-inch hardware cloth. Walls shall have a minimum of the lower 6 feet constructed of either [Note: This requirement serves to prevent animal injury due to a tendency to run into non-opaque walls when startled or performing natural jumping behaviors]: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wood; or Fiberglass (or similar opaque material). Each enclosure shall have at least one shallow wading pool with clean water for bathing. [Note: This requirement allows rehabilitation animals to maintain clean, waterproof plumage.]
	(C) Rails	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each enclosure shall have at least one shallow wading pool with clean water for bathing. [Note: This requirement allows rehabilitation animals to perform natural history behaviors and maintain clean, waterproof plumage.]
(7) Pelecaniformes	(A) Bittern Egret Heron Ibis Stork	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least one shallow wading pool [Note: This requirement ensures these species have access to clean water for bathing and exercise.]; and

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
	(B) Pelicans	<p>b. At least 3 wood perches at least 2-inches in diameters placed at various heights with a minimum height of 4 feet height [Note: This requirement ensures varied perching surfaces to prevent injury to sensitive feet plus encourages flight.]</p> <p>1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment:</p> <p>a. A minimum 2 perches with a minimum diameter of 2 inches covered with textured material and a minimum of 6 feet high (e.g., artificial grass) [Note: This requirement encourages athletic flight for these very large birds]; and</p> <p>b. A minimum of 2 ground-level stump or stump-like perches with a minimum diameter of 6 inches and a minimum of 18 inches tall enough to avoid feather breakage and soiling [Note: This requirement allows pelicans to perch off the ground when eating or resting at ground level]; and</p> <p>2. Pool edges shall be covered with textured material such as rubber tire tread, anti-fatigue matting, or artificial grass [Note: This requirement is to prevent foot injuries from developing in care].</p>
(8) Podicipediformes	(A) Grebes	<p>1. Each enclosure shall be comprised of a pool-only with no land area [Note: This requirement is necessary to protect the welfare of this subset of obligate waterbirds that have rehabilitation needs that differ from other waterbirds].</p> <p>2. Pool roof and wall support shall be constructed of either:</p> <p>a. 1-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe; or</p> <p>b. 1-inch metal galvanized pipe.</p> <p>3. Pool roof shall be covered of either [Note: this requirement is intended to create a structure that completely surrounds the pool and prevents animal ingress or egress from the pool at will]:</p> <p>a. Shade cloth; or</p> <p>b. Soft, knotless netting.</p> <p>4. Pied-billed grebe enclosure shall have the following enrichment:</p> <p>a. At least 2 hides or sheltered retreats of emergent aquatic vegetation [Note: this requirement is necessary because the species requires additional visual barriers to reduce stress].</p>
(9) Procellariiformes	(A) Albatross	<p>1. Each enclosure shall be comprised of a pool-only with no land area [Note: This requirement is necessary to protect the welfare of this subset of obligate waterbirds that have rehabilitation needs that differ from other waterbirds.]</p> <p>2. Pool roof and wall support shall be constructed of either:</p> <p>a. 1-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe; or</p> <p>b. 1-inch metal galvanized pipe.</p> <p>3. Pool roof shall be covered of either [Note: this requirement is intended to create a structure that completely surrounds the pool and prevents animal ingress or egress from the pool at will]:</p> <p>a. Shade cloth; or</p> <p>b. Soft, knotless netting.</p>
	(B) Fulmar, Petrel, Shearwaters	<p>1. Each enclosure shall be comprised of a pool-only with no land area [Note: This requirement is necessary to protect the welfare of this subset of obligate waterbirds that have rehabilitation needs that differ from other waterbirds.]</p> <p>2. Pool roof and wall support shall be constructed of either:</p> <p>a. 1-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe; or</p> <p>b. 1-inch metal galvanized pipe.</p> <p>3. Pool roof shall be covered of either [Note: this requirement is intended to create a structure that completely surrounds the pool and prevents animal ingress or egress from the pool at will]:</p> <p>a. Shade cloth; or</p> <p>b. Soft, knotless netting.</p>

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
(10) Suliformes	(A) Boobies Cormorants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each enclosure shall have at least one pool for swimming and bathing. [Note: This requirement ensures birds have access to clean water for bathing and exercise.] Pool edges shall be covered with anti-fatigue mats, rubber tire tread, or similar textured material. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent each animal from developing foot injuries.] Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 2 perches with a minimum diameter of 1-inch and covered with anti-fatigue mats, or similar rubber mat material, or artificial grass; and Perches shall be elevated at varying heights with a minimum height of 4 feet; and A minimum of 2 ground-level stump or stump-like perches with a minimum of 6 inches in diameter and at least 1 foot tall placed on the floor [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to perch off the ground when eating or resting at ground level].

(I) Minimum Size Requirements for Neonate and Pre-release Conditioning Enclosures and Maximum Number of Animals Per Enclosure; Waterbirds.

Table 11.

(Length x Width x Height).

Adapted from: *Tables 10.3a and c Minimum Housing Size Guidelines for Waterbirds*, pages 158-163. Miller, E. A., and J. Schlieps, editors. 2021. *Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation*. National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association: Bloomington, MN.

Order	Animal Type	Neonate ¹	Max # ¹	Juvenile ²	Max # ²	Adult ³	Max # ³
(1) Anseriformes	(A) Dabbling duck	20 inches x 10 inches x 10 inches	8	10 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	6	10 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	6
	(B) Diving duck, Merganser, Stiff-tailed duck	10 inches x 10 inches x 10 inches	4	Pool Only	4	Pool Only	4
	(C) Native geese	19 inches x 14 inches x 14 inches	4	18 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	6	18 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	6
	(D) Native swan	19 inches x 14 inches x 14 inches	2	20 feet x 12 feet x 8 feet	3	20 feet x 12 feet x 8 feet	3
(2) Charadriiformes	(A) Alcids	10 inches x 10 inches x 10 inches	3	Pool Only	4	Pool Only	4
	(B) Gull, Tern (species less than 14 inches)	1 foot x 15 inches x 1.5 feet	6	4 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6	4 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6
	(C) Gull (species greater than 14 inches), Jaeger, Skua	18 inches x 18 inches x 18 inches	2	16 feet x 8 feet x 10 feet	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 10 feet	4
	(D) Red Phalarope, Red-necked Phalarope	1 foot x 1 foot x 1 foot	4	4 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	6	Pool Only	5
	(E) Plover, Sandpiper, shorebird species less than 10 inches (unless otherwise listed)	1 foot x 1 foot x 1 foot	4	6 feet x 4 feet x 6 feet	6	6 feet x 4 feet x 6 feet	6
	(F) Shorebird species greater than 10 inches (unless otherwise listed)	1 foot x 1 foot x 1.5 feet	4	6 feet x 4 feet x 6 feet	6	8 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	6
	(G) Tern, oystercatcher, skimmer, Wilson's Phalaropes (species greater than 14 inches)	2 feet x 1 foot x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	6	16 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	6
(3) Coraciiformes	(A) Kingfishers	3 inches x 3 inches	1	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	8	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
(4) Gaviiformes	(A) Loons	4 feet x 29 inches x 22 in	2	Pool Only	4	Pool Only	2

Order	Animal Type	Neonate ¹	Max # ¹	Juvenile ²	Max # ²	Adult ³	Max # ³
(5) Gruiformes	(A) Coots	10 inches x 10 inches x 10 inches	6	6 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	4	6 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	4
	(B) Cranes	2 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet	1	10 feet x 25 feet x 10 feet	4	10 feet x 25 feet x 10 feet	4
	(C) Rail species less than 10 inches	1 foot x 1 foot x 1 foot	2	4 feet x 6 feet x 3 feet	4	4 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	3
	(D) Rail species greater than 10 inches	1 foot x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	2	4 feet x 8 feet x 4 feet	2	4 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
(6) Pelecaniformes	(A) Bittern, Egret, Heron, Ibis, Stork, (species less than 20 inches)	1 foot x 1 foot x 1 foot	4	4 feet x 12 feet x 8 feet	4	4 feet x 12 feet x 8 feet	4
	(B) Bittern, Egret, Heron, Ibis, Stork, (species Greater than 20 inches)	2 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	3	10 feet x 25 feet x 10 feet	4	10 feet x 25 feet x 10 feet	2
	(C) Frigatebird	2 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	3	12 feet x 30 feet x 12 feet	1	12 feet x 30 feet x 12 feet	1
	(D) Pelican, Brown	1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	3	12 feet x 30 feet x 10 feet	4	12 feet x 30 feet x 10 feet	6
	(E) Pelican, White	1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	3	12 feet x 30 feet x 10 feet	6	12 feet x 30 feet x 10 feet	4
(7) Podicipediformes	(A) Grebes	10 inches x 10 inches x 10 inches	6	Pool Only	4	Pool Only	4
(8) Procellariiformes	(A) Albatross	40 inches x 27 inches x 30 inches	1	15 feet x 30 feet x 12 feet	3	Pool Only	2
	(B) Fulmars, Storm Petrels	17 inches x 11 inches x 11 inches	1	Pool Only	4	Pool Only	5
	(C) Petrel species, Shearwaters (unless otherwise indicated)	17 inches x 11 inches x 11 inches	1	Pool Only	4	Pool Only	5
(9) Suliformes	(A) Boobies, Cormorants	1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	1	10 feet x 20 feet x 8 feet	1	20 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	1

(m) Minimum Size Requirements for Pre-release Conditioning Pools; Waterbirds. Table 12.

(Pool diameter x depth included as part of total minimum enclosure size).

Order	Animal Type	Juvenile ² Pool	Adult ³ Pool
(1) Anseriformes	(A) Dabbling Ducks	4 feet x 1.5 feet	4 feet x 1.5 feet
	(B) Diving Ducks	6 feet x 2 feet	6 feet x 2 feet
	(C) Native geese	6 feet x 3 feet	6 feet x 3 feet
	(D) Native swan	8 feet x 3 feet	8 feet x 3 feet
(2) Charadriiformes	(A) Alcids	4 feet x 2 feet	4 feet x 2 feet
	(B) Gulls, Jaegers, Oystercatchers, Skimmers, Skuas, Terns (species less than 14 inches)	4 feet x 1 foot	4 feet x 1 foot
	(C) Gulls, Jaegers, Oystercatchers, Skimmers, Skuas, Terns (species greater than 14 inches)	4 feet x 1 foot	4 feet x 1 foot
	(D) Red Phalarope, Red-necked Phalarope	3 feet x 1 inch	4 feet x 6 inches
	(E) Plover, Sandpiper, Shorebirds (species less than 10 inches)	3 feet x 1 inch	3 feet x 1 inch
	(F) Plover, Sandpiper, Shorebirds (species greater than 10 inches)	3 feet x 2 inches	3 feet x 2 inches
(3) Coraciiformes	(A) Kingfishers	4 feet x 6 inches	4 feet x 6 inches
(4) Gaviiformes	(A) Loons	8 feet x 3 feet	8 feet x 3 feet
(5) Gruiformes	(A) Cranes	4 feet x 4 inches	4 feet x 4 inches
	(B) Rails (species less than 10 inches)	3 feet x 3 inches	3 feet x 3 inches
	(C) Rails (species greater than 10 inches)	4 feet x 8 inches	4 feet x 8 inches
	(D) Coots	4 feet x 1.5 feet	4 feet x 1.5 feet

Order	Animal Type	Juvenile ² Pool	Adult ³ Pool
(6) Pelecaniformes	(A) Bittern, Egret, Heron, Ibis, Stork (species less than 20 inches)	2 feet x 6 inches	2 feet x 6 inches
	(B) Bittern, Egret, Heron, Ibis, Stork (species greater than 20 inches)	2 feet x 6 inches	2 feet x 6 inches
	(C) Frigatebird	No Pool	No Pool
	(A) Pelican, Brown	10 feet x 2 feet	10 feet x 2 feet
	(B) Pelican, White	10 feet x 2 feet	10 feet x 2 feet
(7) Podicioediformes	(A) Grebes	6 feet x 3 feet	6 feet x 3 feet
(8) Procellariiformes	(A) Albatross	10 feet x 3 feet	10 feet x 1.5 feet
	(B) Fulmars, Storm Petrels	6 feet x 2 feet	4 feet x 1 foot
	(C) Petrel species, Shearwaters (unless otherwise indicated)	6 feet x 3 feet	6 feet x 3 feet
(9) Suliformes	(A) Boobies, Cormorants	8 feet x 2 feet	8 feet x 2 feet

(n) Specialty Rehabilitation Animal Requirements

(1) A permittee, their designee, or sub-permittee if applicable, may rehabilitate a species or taxa classified as a “specialty rehabilitation animal” only under specific authorization from the department pursuant to these regulations: large carnivore (black bear, mountain lion), ungulate (deer, elk, bighorn, pronghorn), venomous snakes, bald eagle, golden eagle, prairie falcon, peregrine falcon.

(2) Each specialty rehabilitation animal enclosure shall have a double-door entry system that is secured at all times. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape, or ingress of the enclosure by any other animal or non-authorized person.]

(3) A specialty rehabilitation animal enclosure shall have a method to view the animals from outside the enclosure without opening the door, such as a viewing window, remote camera, or live video feed. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent habituation or mal-imprinting of a specialty rehabilitation animal.]

(o) Specialty Rehabilitation Animal Enclosure Requirements for Pre-release Conditioning. Table 13.

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
(1) Accipitriformes	(A) Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of one or a combination of the following materials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood; or b. Plastic; or c. 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire covered with soft netting or hardware cloth on the interior wall [Note: This requirement is intended to provide visual barrier to prevent animal injury]. 2. Roof shall be constructed in the following manner: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wood, fiberglass, or similar solid materials covering at least 1/3 up to 1/2 the total ceiling area; and b. 11-gauge chain link or 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire shall cover the remaining portion of the ceiling. 3. Wall and roof material shall be affixed to one of the following materials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts, or b. 2-inch galvanized metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot outward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent predator ingress at will.] 5. Floor shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil; or

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Non-abrasive sand; or c. Pea gravel; or d. Concrete covered with soil, non-abrasive sand, or pea gravel at least 3 inches deep. <p>6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 2 perches or tree limbs of various diameters of at least 1.5 inches in diameter placed at different heights (minimum of 4 feet high); and b. 1 shallow pan constructed of plastic or metal, of at least 4 feet x 4 feet filled with water, soil, or bathing dust and minimum of 6 inches deep; or c. At least 16 square feet of floor space covered with at least 6 inches of soil or bathing dust. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to preen and clean its feathers.]
(2) Artiodactyla	(A) Deer, Bighorn, Elk, Pronghorn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Solid wood or metal panels; or b. 11-gauge chain link covered internally with woven wire mesh or shade cloth; or c. Bottom half constructed of solid wood or metal panels and top half constructed of 11-gauge chain link covered internally with woven wire mesh or shade cloth; and 2. Top of walls shall have an external 3-foot kick back at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent predatory animals from entering the enclosure] and constructed of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. galvanized steel panels; or b. polyvinyl chloride panels; or c. fiberglass panels; or d. barbed wire; and/or e. electric fencing. 3. Walls materials shall be affixed to fence posts that shall be constructed of one of the following and spaced at least 6 feet apart and no more than 12 feet apart: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 4-inch X 4-inch wood fence post; or b. 2-inch diameter galvanized steel. 4. Floor shall be constructed of one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. soil or similar natural substrate; or b. concrete covered with mulch, soil, or other natural substrate at least 6 inches deep. 5. If natural shelter is unavailable within the enclosure, then a shelter of at least 100 square feet shall be constructed of wood or metal panels with a minimum of 2 walls and a roof [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to fully ingress and egress at will].
(3) Carnivora	(A) American Black Bear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed in the following manner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vertical galvanized steel posts a minimum of 2 inches in diameter spaced no more than 8 feet apart; b. Horizontal galvanized bottom perimeter steel post a minimum of 2 inches in diameter no more than 3 inches above the ground; c. 9-gauge wire shall be affixed to the vertical and horizontal steel posts and will extend below grade buried at least 18 inches downward, and 18 inches inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging]. 2. Each enclosure shall be secured in one of the following manners [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by climbing.], either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A fully enclosed roof constructed of 9-gauge wire with horizontal beams of galvanized steel posts at least 2 inches in diameter, spaced no more than 8 feet apart, and attached to walls; or

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Walls constructed with an internal 3-foot kick back at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees constructed of galvanized steel panels, or polyvinyl chloride panels, or fiberglass panels. The 3-foot kick back shall barb wire or electric fencing affixed to the panels. 3. Floor shall be constructed in one of the following manners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Outside enclosures shall have soil, pea gravel, or similar natural substrate; and b. Inside enclosure shall be constructed of concrete. 4. Each enclosure shall have one den, at least 6 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet, with a lockable ground-level guillotine door [Note: This requirement is intended to allow for the safe capture, confinement, and transfer of each animal in a crate to and from the enclosure.] that shall be constructed of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concrete; or b. Cinder blocks. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 3 tree limbs at least 6 feet long and 12 inches in diameter securely attached horizontally or vertically. b. A pool constructed of metal, concrete, or high-density polyethylene plastic that is at least 3 feet x 3 feet and filled with clean water at least 1 foot deep.
	(B) Mountain Lions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed in the following manner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Vertical galvanized steel posts a minimum of 2 inches in diameter spaced no more than 8 feet apart; b. Horizontal galvanized bottom perimeter steel post a minimum of 2 inches in diameter no more than 3 inches above the ground; c. 9-gauge wire shall be affixed to the vertical and horizontal steel posts and will extend below grade buried at least 18 inches downward, and 18 inches inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging]. 2. Roof shall be fully enclosed and constructed of 9-gauge wire, with 2-inch galvanized steel cross beams spaced no more than 10 feet apart and attached to walls. 3. Floor shall be constructed in one of the following manners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Outside enclosures shall have soil, pea gravel, or other natural substrate; and b. Inside enclosures shall be constructed of concrete. 4. Each enclosure shall have one den, at least 6 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet, with a lockable ground-level guillotine door [Note: This requirement is intended to provide transport crate access to safely capture, confine, and transfer each animal to and from the enclosure.] that shall be constructed of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concrete; or b. Cinder blocks. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 3 wood beams or tree limbs at least 6 feet long and 5 inches wide securely attached horizontally or at an at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to climb and scratch]; and b. 1 elevated platform at least 4 feet by 8 feet, and at least 2 feet above the ground and no more than 5 feet above the ground. At least two sides of the elevated platform shall have a visual barrier constructed of vegetation, wood, or similar material; and c. Vegetation at least 3 feet high, such as bushes or shrubs, covering a minimum area of 6 feet x 6 feet of the enclosure [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden at will and to express its natural behaviors such as to cache food.]

Order	Animal Type	Requirements
(4) Falconiformes	(B) Peregrine Falcon, Prairie Falcon	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls shall be constructed of one or a combination of the following materials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. Wood; or e. Plastic; or f. 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire covered with soft netting or hardware cloth on the interior wall [Note: This requirement is intended to provide visual barrier to prevent animal injury.]. 2. Roof shall be constructed in the following manner: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Wood, fiberglass, or similar solid materials covering at least 1/3 up to ½ the total ceiling area; and d. 11-gauge chain link or 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire shall cover the remaining portion of the ceiling. 3. Wall and roof material shall be affixed to one of the following materials: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts, or d. 2-inch galvanized metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot outward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent predator ingress at will.] 5. Floor shall be constructed of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. Soil; or f. Non-abrasive sand; or g. Pea gravel; or h. Concrete covered with soil, non-abrasive sand, or pea gravel at least 3 inches deep. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 2 perches or tree limbs of various diameters of at least 0.5 inches in diameter placed at different heights (minimum of 4 feet high); and b. 1 shallow pan constructed of plastic or metal, of at least 4 feet x 4 feet filled with water, soil, or bathing dust and minimum of 6 inches deep; or c. At least 16 square feet of floor space covered with at least 6 inches of soil or bathing dust. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to preen and clean its feathers.]
(5) Squamata	(A) Venomous Snake	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walls, floor, and roof shall be constructed of plastic, glass, or similar smooth surface material with a secure locking lid, and at least 6 airholes with a minimum diameter of 0.25 inches or similar means of ventilation. 2. Each enclosure shall have the following items: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. at least 1 hide or shelter box; b. a full-spectrum ultraviolet light or access to sunlight between 8 hours and 10 hours in a 24-hour day [Note: This requirement is intended to mimic the natural diurnal process for each animal.]; and c. a heat and humidity source such as a heat lamp and humidity chamber. 3. Floor shall be covered with soil, non-abrasive sand, or other natural substrate at least 3 inches deep. 4. Each enclosure shall contain a label that is clearly and conspicuously posted on the outside, stating “Venomous animals” and the common and scientific name and number of snakes contained inside. 5. Each enclosure shall be kept inside a lockable building clearly posted with the following information: poison control telephone number and location of nearest hospital with antivenom. A first aid kit shall be made readily available within the building. 6. Capture equipment (e.g. wide-jaw humane snake tongs, snake hooks, snake tube, nylon snake bags) and personal protective equipment shall be used to handle a venomous snake for any purpose and be made readily available and accessible at all times. 7. A permittee, their sub-permittee, or designee shall notify the department in writing by email at Rehabwildlife@wildlife.ca.gov within 24 hours of a venomous snake bite resulting in human death or escape of a venomous snake from its enclosure.

(p) Neonate and Limited Mobility Minimum Enclosure Size Requirements and Maximum Number of Animals Per Enclosure; Specialty Rehabilitation Animals. Table 3.

(Length x Width x Height, in feet, unless otherwise indicated).

Order	Animal Type	Neonate ¹	Max # ¹	Juvenile ²	Max # ²	Adult ²	Max # ²
(1) Accipitriformes	(a) Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle	3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet	3	Based on animal condition	1	100 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	3
(2) Artiodactyla	(a) Deer, Pronghorn, Bighorn Sheep	4 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	2	8 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	2	Not Allowed	N/A
	(b) Elk	6 feet x 6 feet x 4 feet	2	10 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	2	Not Allowed	N/A
(3) Carnivora	(a) Mountain Lion	2 feet x 2 feet x 2.5 feet	3	8 feet x 6 feet x 4 feet	3	Not Allowed	N/A
	(b) Black Bear	2 feet x 2 feet x 2.5 feet	3	8 feet x 6 feet x 4 feet	3	Not Allowed	N/A
(4) Falconiformes	(a) Peregrine Falcon, Prairie Falcon	3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet	4	Based on animal condition	1	100 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	1
(5) Squamata	(a) Venomous Snake	1.5 times the length of the animal	1	1.5 times the length of the animal	1	1.5 times the length of the animal	1

(q) Pre-Release Enclosure Minimum Enclosure Size Requirements and Maximum Number of Animals Per Enclosure; Specialty Rehabilitation Animals. Table 15.

(Length x Width x Height, in feet, unless otherwise indicated).

Order	Animal Type	Juvenile ³	Max # ³	Adult ³	Max # ³
(1) Accipitriformes	(a) Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle	100 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	3	100 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	3
(2) Artiodactyla	(a) Deer, Pronghorn, Bighorn Sheep	80 feet x 50 feet x 8 feet	6	Not Allowed	0
	(b) Elk	80 feet x 50 feet x 8 feet	6	Not Allowed	0
(3) Carnivora	(a) Mountain Lion	750 square feet per animal (10 feet minimum height)	5	Not Allowed	0
	(b) Black Bear	750 square feet per animal (10 feet minimum height)	5	Not Allowed	0
(4) Falconiformes	(a) Peregrine Falcon, Prairie Falcon	100 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	1	100 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	1
(5) Squamata	(a) Venomous Snake	1.5 times the length of the animal	1	1.5 times the length of the animal	1

Chapter 3. Humane Care Requirements (See CCR Title 14, Section 679.5(e))

(a) Care and Treatment Requirements

(1) A permittee, their designee, and sub-permittees shall only intake rehabilitation animals of a species that they are able to identify with reasonable certainty and temporarily possess in a manner that protects the welfare of that animal, human health, and human safety.

(2) A permittee, their designee, and sub-permittees shall transfer a rehabilitation animal to another wildlife rehabilitation facility if for any reason the welfare of the animal cannot be maintained or improved, such as inadequate enclosure, lack of species-specific expertise, inability to provide appropriate veterinary medical care, or unique conspecific requirements.

(3) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall triage rehabilitation animals upon intake and respond with proper treatment. [Note: The best initial course of action for many animals is to temporarily confine in a warm, quiet, and dark enclosure isolated from other animals; stabilize with fluid therapy; examine for signs of trauma; and monitor for signs of disease. Euthanasia may be the most appropriate and humane triage response to prevent unnecessary pain and suffering.]

(4) A permittee, their designee, and sub-permittees shall develop an individual treatment plan for each rehabilitation animal that includes a preliminary assessment of any proposed treatment, and the impact of the recovery process on the welfare of the animal, as based on the best available scientific literature, case studies, or derived from similar species or situational scenarios. [Note: A wildlife rehabilitator may seek veterinary consultation from any licensed veterinarian, or guidance from another wildlife rehabilitator, as needed.]

(5) A permittee, their designee, and sub-permittees shall adopt written standard procedures for basic veterinary medical treatment and treatment plans for specific species or taxa of rehabilitation animal provided by a licensed veterinarian (i.e., standing orders) pursuant to subsection 679.5(b). [Note: This requirement is intended to reduce a rehabilitation animal's risk of habituation or mal-imprinting, prolonged handling, and unnecessary physical or behavioral stress.]

(6) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall be able to reasonably determine when a rehabilitation animal is required to be seen by a veterinarian for veterinary medical care services including, but not limited to: surgery; diagnosis of medical condition; and prescribing of drugs, medicine, and appliances. [Note: This requirement is intended to protect animal welfare and prevent the unnecessary pain or needless suffering of each animal.]

(7) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall know the nutritional requirements of each rehabilitation animal based on the life history, species, age class, and physical condition of the animal. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent common nutritional deficiencies known to affect the endocrine, gastrointestinal, nervous, skeletal, and vascular system, such as metabolic bone disease, by providing a proper diet. Rehabilitation animals with pre-existing nutritional disorders may or may not be recoverable, depending on the severity of the deficiency.]

(8) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall allow a rehabilitation animal to feed independently as soon as the animal is able to express the behavioral and physical traits required for feeding that are appropriate to its species, age class, and condition. [Note: This requirement is necessary as neonate and juvenile animals are at risk of habituation or mal-imprinting during any stage of rehabilitation; a habituated or mal-imprinted animal is unable to express the natural life history behaviors of its species and is less likely to survive in the wild.]

(b) Cleaning Requirements

(1) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall remove visible organic waste material prior to using disinfectant or cleaning products (including, but not limited to, those substances listed in subsection c, Table 15), and closely adhere to the safety data sheet if applicable and instructions for proper dilution, use, storage, and disposal of any disinfectant or cleaning products.

(2) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall disinfect the enclosure of any rehabilitation animal suspected of or known to have a communicable disease, including compliance with any requirements of a local or state public health agency with jurisdiction once that animal has been removed from the enclosure.

(3) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, and authorized persons shall maintain physical separation of raccoon and skunk enclosures from domestic animals, restricted species, and other rehabilitation animals. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent transmitting raccoon or skunk roundworm (*Baylisascaris procyonis*, *B. columnaris*) to other wild animals, domestic animals, or humans.]

(4) Raccoon enclosures shall only be used to temporarily house raccoons and contain a label that is clearly and conspicuously posted on the outside, stating "Raccoons Only"; skunk enclosures shall only be used to temporarily house skunks and contain a label that is clearly and conspicuously posted on the outside, stating "Skunks Only. These enclosures shall not be used for any other species at any time. [Note: This requirement is intended to ensure that proper cleaning requirements are met for each enclosure. Raccoons and skunks are the primary hosts of roundworm (*B. procyonis*, *B. columnaris*) and typically have no clinical signs. Roundworm eggs are transmitted via feces and can lay dormant for years prior to infecting a host. Roundworm eggs can be killed by flame-sterilizing enclosures between each use. Common detergents and disinfectants are not effective.]

(c) Common Cleaning Agents to Limit the Transmission of Communicable Wildlife Diseases. Table 16.

Category	Uses
(1) Alcohols	Antiseptic, cleaning instruments (e.g., ethanol, isopropyl alcohol).
(2) Aldehydes	Cold sterilization, disinfectant (e.g., formaldehyde, Wavicide-01, Cidex®).
(3) Biguanides	Wound care, antiseptic, disinfectant (e.g., chlorhexidine-based products).
(4) Detergents	General cleaning (e.g., laundry/dish soap).
(5) Herbal-based Solutions	General cleaning, disinfectant (e.g., Concrobium® Broad Spectrum Disinfectant II).
(6) Hypochlorites	Disinfectant for nonmetallic surfaces (e.g., chlorine bleach).
(7) Iodophores	Surgical preparation, disinfectant, wound care (e.g., Betadine™ solution).
(8) Oxidizing Agents	Disinfectant for nonmetal surfaces (e.g., peroxide-based compounds).
(9) Phenols	General disinfectant, foot baths (e.g., Hil-Phene®).
(10) Quaternary Ammonium Compounds	General cleaning, disinfectant (e.g., KennelSol®).
(11) Stabilized Chlorine Dioxides	General cleaning, disinfectant (e.g., Oxine® Bio-Cide).

(d) Communicable Wildlife Diseases

(1) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall handle a rehabilitation animal using personal protective equipment (such as disposable gloves, face mask) that is appropriate to the life history, species, stage of rehabilitation, and specific risks associated with that animal such as claws, talons, teeth, or beak. [Note: This requirement is intended to protect animal welfare, native wildlife, human health, and human safety by reducing the risk of disease transmission and spread of etiological agents.]

(2) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall report any rehabilitation animal suspected or known to have a disease of concern, as determined by the Fish and Game Commission to be a communicable disease of potentially significant consequence to an affected population of native wildlife, domestic animal, or humans in California, to the proper reporting agency, as indicated in Table 16, pursuant to subsection 679.5(a)(7). [Note: This requirement is intended to aid the investigation and monitoring of potential disease outbreaks and mortality events by the department's Wildlife Health Laboratory pursuant to California Fish and Game Section 1008.]

(e) Wildlife Diseases of Concern in California and the Agency to Report Confirmed or Suspected Infected Wildlife.

Table 174.

Disease of Concern	Taxa Affected	Etiologic Agent	Clinical Signs or Symptoms	Reporting Agency
(1) Chronic Wasting Disease	Deer, elk	Prion	Progressive weight loss, loss of awareness, loss of natural fear	Department of Fish and Wildlife
(2) Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus	Avifauna, mammals	Virus	Lethargy, tremors, head tilt, death	Department of Fish and Wildlife
(3) Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus	Rabbits, hares	Virus	Lethargy, bleeding from nostril, neurologic symptoms, death	Department of Fish and Wildlife
(4) Rabies Virus	Mammals*	Virus	Loss of fear response, aggression, drooling, lethargy, paralysis, death *California primary vector species: Bat, skunk, fox.	Local Health Department
(5) SARS-COV-2	Mammals	Virus	Cough, fatigue, body pain, diarrhea, loss of taste/smell, death	Department of Public Health
(6) Snake Fungal Disease	Snakes	Fungus	Poor body condition, scabs, skin ulcers, discolored scales, cloudy eyes	Department of Fish and Wildlife
(7) White Nose Syndrome	Bats	Fungus	White powdery fungus on muzzle, ears, wings, limbs; emaciation; death.	Department of Fish and Wildlife

(f) Non-Releasable Animal Requirements

(1) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, or a licensed veterinarian shall deem a rehabilitation animal as non-releasable in accordance with section 679.6(a). [Note: Conditions that would likely prevent an animal from surviving in the wild, may include, but not be limited to: permanent visual impairment; amputated limb, foot, or wing; permanent damage to skin, scale, scute, fur, or feathers; permanent inability to display the natural life history behaviors of its species; permanent spinal injury, paralysis, or paresis.]

(2) A non-releasable rehabilitation animal shall be handled pursuant to subsection 679.5(c) of these regulations. [Note: In rare cases, the department may approve permanent placement of a non-releasable rehabilitation animal at a permitted facility if the department deems the animal to be a suitable candidate for placement and all conditions required to protect the welfare of the animal, native wildlife, human health, and human safety are met. Euthanasia is generally the most compassionate outcome for a wild animal rather than a life in captivity.]

(g) Euthanasia Requirements

(1) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, other properly trained personnel shall meet the euthanasia training minimum hour requirements listed in subsection 679.5(c)(1)(A) 1 through 3.

(2) A permittee, their sub-permittee, or designee shall maintain written documentation of all euthanasia training completed by any personnel as a required record.

(3) Euthanasia training curriculum shall include, but not be limited to, an overview of the history and reasons for euthanasia; humane animal restraint techniques; euthanasia methods and procedures; induction times and verification of death; personnel stress management and safety training; and record keeping and regulation compliance.

(4) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, other properly trained personnel, and licensed veterinarian shall euthanize a rehabilitation animal using only the methods of euthanasia listed in Table 17.

(5) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall not use any method of euthanasia not listed in Table 17, including the following unacceptable methods of euthanasia: Thoracic compression, freezing, suffocation, carbon monoxide, ether, and any method of take prohibited pursuant to the California Fish and Game Code or any other ordinance, regulation, or statute. [Note: This requirement is intended to prohibit the use of any euthanasia method that does not protect animal welfare and determined to be inhumane.]

(6) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, other properly trained personnel, and licensed veterinarians shall obtain permission from the USFWS and the department prior to euthanizing a Bald or Golden Eagle or threatened or endangered species, unless humane considerations warrant prompt euthanasia prior to such notification.

(7) A permittee, their designee, and sub-permittees shall select the method of carcass disposal of a rehabilitation animal that is euthanized, or dies of natural causes, based on the condition of the animal carcass, cause of mortality, and species pursuant to all federal, state, and local jurisdiction requirements.

(h) Acceptable euthanasia methods for rehabilitation animals. Table 18.

EUTHANASIA TYPE	EUTHANASIA METHODS	ANIMAL TYPE
(1) Inhalant Methods	(A) Anesthetic gas [isoflurane, methoxyflurane, sevoflurane]	Small animals (< 15 lbs.)
	(B) Anesthetic gas [halothane, isoflurane]	Bats
	(C) CO ² [carbon dioxide]	Bird, reptile, small mammal (< 0.5 lbs.) excluding bats.
	(D) MS-222 [tricaine methanesulfate]	Amphibians
(2) Injectable Methods	(A) Barbiturate [pentobarbital sodium]	Amphibian, bird, mammal, reptile.
	(B) Potassium chloride [prior anesthesia required]	Amphibian, bird, mammal, reptile.
	(C) Acepromazine, butorphanol tartrate, xylazine [combination]	Bats
	(D) Pentobarbital sodium [prior anesthesia required]	Bats
	(E) Alfaxalone	Reptiles
(3) Physical Methods	(A) Cervical luxation/dislocation [prior anesthesia preferred]	Small animals only (< 0.5 lbs.)
	(B) Decapitation [emergency use only]	Small animals only (< 1.0 lbs.)
	(C) Firearm [emergency use only]	Amphibian, bird, mammal, reptile
	(D) Exsanguination [prior anesthesia required]	Amphibian, bird, mammal, reptile.
	(E) Pithing [prior anesthesia required]	Amphibian, reptile.

Appendices

Appendix A. California Fish and Game Code Excerpts**§1050. General License Provisions**

(a) All licenses, permits, tags reservations, and other entitlements authorized by this code shall be prepared and issued by the department.

§2000. Taking And Possessing In General

It is unlawful to take any bird, mammal, fish, reptile, or amphibian except as provided in this code or regulations made pursuant thereto. Possession of a bird, mammal, fish, or reptile or parts thereof in or on the fields, forests, or waters of this state, or while returning therefrom with fishing or hunting equipment is prima facie evidence the possessor took the bird, mammal, fish or reptile or parts thereof.

§2120. Regulations Governing Wild Animals

(a) The commission, in cooperation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, shall adopt regulations governing both (1) the entry, importation, possession, transportation, keeping, confinement, or release of any and all wild animals that will be or that have been imported into this state pursuant to this chapter, and (2) the possession of all other wild animals. The regulations shall be designed to prevent damage to the native wildlife or agricultural interests of this state resulting from the existence at large of these wild animals, and to provide for the welfare of wild animals and the safety of the public.

§2121. Escape or Release of Wild Animals

No person having possession or control over any wild animal under this chapter shall intentionally free, or knowingly permit the escape, or release of such an animal, except in accordance with the regulations of the commission.

§2122. Regulations for Guidance of Enforcement Officers

The commission shall promulgate regulations in cooperation with the State Department of Food and Agriculture for the guidance of enforcing officers. Such regulations shall include a list of the wild animals for which permits that may be issued under this chapter will be refused, and the disposition of such wild animals illegally imported into this state.

§2127. Eligible Local Entities

(a) The department may reimburse eligible local entities, pursuant to a memorandum of understanding entered into pursuant to this section, for costs incurred by the eligible local entities in the administration and enforcement of any provision concerning the possession of, handling of, care for, or holding facilities provided for, a wild animal designated pursuant to Section 2118.

(b) The department may enter into memorandums of understanding with eligible local entities for the administration and enforcement of any provision concerning the possession of, handling of, care for, or holding facilities provided for, a wild animal designated pursuant to Section 2118.

(c) The commission shall adopt regulations that establish specific criteria an eligible local entity shall meet in order to qualify as an eligible local entity.

(d) For the purposes of this division, "eligible local entity" means a county, local animal control officer, local humane society official, educational institution, or trained private individual that enters into a memorandum of understanding with the department pursuant to this section.

§2150.2. Establishment of Fees

The department shall establish fees for permits, permit applications, and facility inspections in amounts sufficient to cover the costs of administering, implementing, and enforcing this chapter.

§2150.4. Inspection of Wild Animal Facilities

(a) The department or an eligible local entity shall inspect the wild animal facilities, as determined by the director's advisory committee, of each person holding a permit issued pursuant to Section 2150 authorizing the possession of a wild animal.

(b) In addition to the inspections specified in subdivision (a), the department or an eligible local entity, pursuant to the regulations of the commission, may inspect the facilities and care provided for the wild animal of any person holding a permit issued pursuant to Section 2150 for the purpose of determining whether the animal is being cared for in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations. The department shall collect an inspection fee, in an amount determined by the department pursuant to Section 2150.2.

(c) No later than January 1, 2009, the department, in cooperation with the committee created pursuant to Section 2150.3, shall develop, implement, and enter into memorandums of understanding with eligible local entities if the department elects not to inspect every wild animal facility pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b). Eligible local entities shall meet the criteria established in regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 2157.

§2192. Regulation and Enforcement

Notwithstanding Part 2.5 (commencing with Section 18900) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 11356 of the Government Code, or any other provision of law, regulations of the commission relating to the construction, fixtures, and other minimum caging standards adopted by the commission for the confinement of live wild animals pursuant to this chapter are not building standards subject to the approval of the State Building Standards Commission.

§3005.5. Methods of Taking

It is unlawful to capture any game mammal, game bird, nongame bird, nongame mammal, or furbearer, or to possess or confine any live game mammal, game bird, nongame bird, nongame mammal, or furbearer taken from the wild, except as provided by this code or regulations made pursuant thereto. Any bird or mammal possessed or confined in violation of this section shall be seized by the department. The commission may promulgate regulations permitting the temporary confinement of game mammals, game birds, nongame birds, nongame mammals, or furbearers for the purpose of treating the animals, if injured or diseased.

§3800. Nongame Birds

(a) All birds occurring naturally in California that are not resident game birds, migratory game birds, or fully protected birds are nongame birds. It is unlawful to take any nongame bird except as provided in this code or in accordance with regulations of the commission or, when relating to mining operations, a mitigation plan approved by the department.

§4150. Nongame Mammals

All mammals occurring naturally in California which are not game mammals, fully protected mammals, or fur-bearing mammals, are nongame mammals. Nongame mammals or parts thereof may not be taken or possessed except as provided in this code or in accordance with regulations adopted by the commission.

Appendix B. Federal Law and Regulation Excerpts

YEAR ENACTED	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	WEBSITE
1900	The Lacey Act	Regulates interstate and international commerce in wildlife and controls the transportation of wildlife across state lines. This statute applies to rehabilitators by preventing the rehabilitator from accepting animals from other states, transporting animals into or out of the state, or releasing a rehabilitated animal in another state. [Amended 1981, 2008.]	https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid%3AUSC-prelim-title18-section42&num=0&edition=prelim
1900	The Lacey Act Provision	Establishes that the importation or shipment of injurious mammals, birds, fish (including mollusks and crustacea), amphibia, and reptiles, or the offspring or eggs of any of the foregoing animals considered injurious by the Secretary of the Interior are prohibited.	https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid%3AUSC-prelim-title18-section42&num=0&edition=prelim
1918	Migratory Bird Treaty Act	Establishes that the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species; including its nest, eggs, or feathers; without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is prohibited.	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2020-title16/pdf/USCODE-2020-title16-chap7-subchapII-sec703.pdf
1940	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	Establishes the requirement that any person who handles these species for wildlife rehabilitation, education, or research purposes must obtain a special purpose permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This includes their parts: feathers, nests, or eggs.	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2010-title16/pdf/USCODE-2010-title16-chap5A-subchapII.pdf
1972	Marine Mammal Protection Act	Establishes a moratorium on taking and importing marine mammals, including parts and products. Rehabilitation of any marine mammal is only permitted by the National Marine Fisheries Service under NOAA.	https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2017-title16/pdf/USCODE-2017-title16-chap31-subchapI-sec1361.pdf
1973	Endangered Species Act	Establishes protection for fish, wildlife, and plant species that are threatened or endangered with extinction.	https://www.fws.gov/law/endangered-species-act
2019	Standard Conditions for Care and Maintenance of Captive Sea Turtles	Establishes jurisdiction between National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service several codes of federal regulations. Facilities that care for sick or injured sea turtles must comply with the Standard Conditions for Care and Maintenance of Captive Sea Turtles.	https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/seaturtle-standard-conditions-for-care-2019.pdf

Appendix C. Wildlife Rehabilitation Resources

Staying current with best practices, accepted techniques, and the latest advancements in wildlife rehabilitation is critical for all wildlife rehabilitators. Several valuable resources exist for reference and review, including books and guides on wildlife rehabilitation standards, ethical codes of conduct, and species-specific rehabilitation techniques, as well as field guides, natural history books, and various organizations. This broader knowledge is critical, as wildlife rehabilitators may often receive calls, questions, or even the animal itself, for a species outside their area of expertise. [NOTE: Additionally, the department has developed and maintains a robust list of opportunities for continuing education through its Continuing Education Framework (PDF) document available on the department website at <https://wildlife.ca.gov/WildlifeRehab>.]

Professional Associations

California Council for Wildlife Rehabilitators: <https://ccwr.org/>
 National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association: <https://www.nwrawildlife.org/>
 International Wildlife Rehabilitators Council (IWRC):
 IWRC Certified Wildlife Rehabilitator Program, <https://cwrexam.org>
 American Veterinary Medical Association: <https://www.avma.org/>

Agency Resources

CDFW, Native Wildlife Rehabilitation Program: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/wildliferehab>
 CDFW, Wildlife Health Laboratory: <https://wildlife.ca.gov/WHL>
 California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA): <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/>
 CDFA, California Animal Response Emergency System: https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/Animal_Health/eprs/cares/
 California Department of Consumer Affairs (CDCA), Veterinary Medical Board License Search: <https://www.breeze.ca.gov/datamart/mainMenu.do>
 CDCA, California Veterinary Medical Board: <https://www.vmb.ca.gov/>
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 USDA National Agricultural Library, Animal Welfare Act: <https://www.nal.usda.gov/animal-health-and-welfare/animal-welfare-act>
 USDA National Agricultural Library, Disaster Planning with Animals: <https://www.nal.usda.gov/animal-health-and-welfare/disaster-planning-animals>
 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Live Animals Regulations: <https://www.iata.org/en/publications/store/live-animals-regulations/>
 National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians: <http://nasphv.org/>

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Appendix DA. CDFW Wildlife Rehabilitation Examination (Example)**Definitions**

1. _____. Preventative measures taken to reduce the risk of transmission of communicable diseases from one human, animal, or place to others.
2. _____. An item or activity designed to stimulate and encourage a range of innate behaviors of an animal, specific to that species.
3. _____. A process that occurs when an animal, not normally domesticated, is repeatedly exposed to anthropogenic stimuli and no longer has a natural behavioral response to that stimuli.
4. _____. A specialized form of learning by an animal that occurs during a brief period in early development that provides it with a self-identity and social bonds that are rarely reversible.
5. _____. A facility authorized pursuant to Section 679.3, operated by a sub-permittee, that may temporarily possess rehabilitation animals at a location other than the location listed on the permit.

True/False

6. Wildlife rehabilitators are authorized to trap and remove “nuisance” wildlife to reduce conflict.
7. Wildlife rehabilitators may decline to intake any animal or species they so choose.
8. CDFW personnel may inspect a rehabilitator's facility and records at any reasonable time.
9. A wildlife rehabilitator may exhibit rehabilitation animals under their Wildlife Rehabilitation Permit.
10. It is permissible to use orphaned baby birds for educational program prior to releasing to the wild.

Multiple Choice

11. Which information is NOT required in the CDFW Wildlife Rehabilitation Annual Report?
 - a. Summary of patient outcome (e.g., how many were released, euthanized)
 - b. Name and mailing address of people who submitted animals
 - c. Species of animals received
 - d. Number and type of non-releasable animals held under a restricted species permit
12. Which of the following descriptions describes neonate altricial birds?
 - a. Virtually naked, helpless, and blind
 - b. Covered with a thick down layer
 - c. Active and relatively self-sufficient
 - d. Unable to vocalize
13. Most nestling songbirds fledge at:
 - a. 10-14 days
 - b. 7-10 days
 - c. 28-30 days
 - d. 18-21 days
14. Which characteristic will NOT help you identify a very young bird?
 - a. Foot type/shape
 - b. Length of tail feathers
 - c. Mouth color
 - d. Beak shape
15. Which of the following mammals is NOT a rodent?
 - a. California ground squirrel
 - b. Beaver
 - c. Mexican free-tailed bat
 - d. Nutria
 - e. Marmot

ANSWER KEY

1. Biosafety practice
2. Enrichment
3. Habituation
4. Imprinting
5. Satellite facility
6. False
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. False
11. b
12. a
13. d
14. b
15. c