

Native Wildlife Rehabilitation 679 Regulations Manual

1ST EDITION



California Department of Fish and Wildlife
August 2025

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Cover photograph credits: International Bird Rescue (oiled common loon), Tri County Wildlife Care (golden eagle release), Peninsula Humane Society and SPCA (gray fox release), Native Songbird Care & Conservation (nestling bushtits in care), Lake Tahoe Wildlife Care (injured coyote in care), Yggdrasil Urban Wildlife Care (juvenile raccoon in care)

This document should be cited as:

Monroe, V., Perry, H., Cornman, A., Bacon, J., Heeren, A. Native Wildlife Rehabilitation 679 Regulations Manual (New 08/2025) (form DFW 479), 1st Edition. 2025. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento, CA. 65 pp.

The preparers want to acknowledge the California Fish and Wildlife Commission and Department of Fish and Wildlife staff who contributed to the preparation of this document. They include David Kiene, Xao Yang, Drs. Deana Clifford, Brandon Munk, Emma Lantz, and Claire Butkus, Captain Nathan Smith and Lieutenant Trevor Pell, Ona Alminas, Mike Randall, and Rose Dodgen. Further, we appreciate the support and input of other state agencies, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

We give special thanks to the California Council for Wildlife Rehabilitators, National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association, and the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council for their time and expertise.

We are also indebted to the wildlife rehabilitators, their staff and volunteers, within our diverse wildlife rehabilitation community in California. Their immense dedication, compassion for wildlife, expertise, and engagement throughout the regulatory rulemaking process helped make this manual possible. We recognize and value the work of these dedicated individuals as our partners in conservation helping to promote public awareness of the intrinsic value of California biodiversity and native wildlife.

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Chapter 1. California Native Wildlife Rehabilitation

Program Vision: To support high ethical standards and continued advancements of native 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 safe 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.nwrawildlife.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 (Appendix A) and relevant federal laws (Appendix B). 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 subsection 679.3(a)(6) 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 pursuant to Title 14, California Code of Regulations subsection 679.3 (a)(1). The possession of a live or dead, or parts thereof, wild animal may occur only in compliance with all laws and regulations. Below is a list of some, but not all, federal and state permits associated with such lawful possession of any wildlife (Table 1).

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

(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	Authority	Valid	Agency Website
Wild Bird Rehabilitation	Migratory bird and eagle rehabilitation	Migratory Bird Rehabilitation	USFWS	50 CFR 21.76	5 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
	Renesting	Miscellaneous	USFWS	50 CFR 21.95	3 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
Educational Animals	Possession, importation, exportation, or use for any purpose, any non-releasable native wildlife and birds	Restricted Species	CDFW	Title 14 CCR 671	1 year	https://wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Restricted-Species
	Possession, importation, exportation, or use for any purpose, any non-releasable migratory bird	Special Purpose	USFWS	50 CFR 21.95	3 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
	Possession, importation, exportation, or use for any purpose, any 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 thereof for conservation education purposes	Scientific Collecting	CDFW	Title 14 CCR 650	3 years	https://wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Scientific-Collecting
	Possession of migratory bird parts for educational purposes	Special Purpose	USFWS	50 CFR 21.95	3 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
	Possession of migratory birds, parts thereof, nests, or eggs to perform taxidermy	Migratory Bird Taxidermy	USFWS	50 CFR 21.63	5 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
Research	Possession of live animal or parts for scientific purposes	Scientific Collection	CDFW	Title 14 CCR 650	3 years	https://wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Scientific-Collecting
	Migratory bird banding	Federal Bird Banding	USGS	50 CFR 10, 13, 21	3 years	https://www.usgs.gov/labs/bird-banding-laboratory/science/general-permit-information
	Collection and transport of migratory birds, parts thereof, nests, or eggs	Migratory Bird and Eagle Scientific Collecting	USFWS	50 CFR 21.73	3 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
	Collection and transport of eagles, parts thereof, nests, or eggs	Migratory Bird and Eagle Scientific Collecting	USFWS	50 CFR 22.50	3 years	https://fwsepermits.servicenowservices.com/fws
Falconry	Falconry, Raptors including eagles	Falconry License	CDFW	Title 14 CCR 395	1 year	https://wildlife.ca.gov/Licensing/Falconry
Eagles	Native American, Eagle Parts (religious)	Eagle Parts for Native American Religious Purposes	USFWS	50 CFR 22.60	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

(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.). 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 time to complete. The department provides sample questions from the actual examination with an answer key (Appendix D) to help applicants prepare for the examination. A person seeking permission from the department to rehabilitate any species of specialty rehabilitation animal (i.e., large carnivore, ungulate, venomous snake, eagle, falcon) must also take and pass the free California state specialty rehabilitation examination administered online by the department pursuant to subsection 679.3 (a). The California specialty rehabilitation examination has 30 definitions, multiple-choice, and true-false questions; and 90 minutes time 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 should 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 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.
- Finances – E.g., Establish nonprofit status 501(c)(3), fundraising, donations, grants, community partnerships.
- General liability – E.g., Insurance policy; personal property coverage; business liability coverage (e.g., Animal Welfare Organization Insurance Program; Spectrum® Wildlife Rehabilitators Business Insurance Program).
- 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 and volunteers. 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 Defined Pursuant to 679.1, and General Volunteer. 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	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, physical exam), who may temporarily confine a rehabilitation animal at a location other than the wildlife rehabilitation facility or satellite facility (i.e., homecare foster).	40 hours*	Optional (sole discretion of permittee, their designee or sub-permittee)
Qualified Handler – Large Carnivore	18 years	For the purposes of specialty rehabilitation only – A person with the minimum hours of required experience with that specialty rehabilitation animal or animals of a closely related taxonomic group.	300 hours*	Yes (new qualified handlers only)
Qualified Handler – Ungulate	18 years	For the purposes of specialty rehabilitation only – A person with the minimum hours of required experience with that specialty rehabilitation animal or animals of a closely related taxonomic group.	100 hours*	Yes (new qualified handlers only)
Qualified Handler – Eagle / Falcon	18 years	For the purposes of specialty rehabilitation only – A person with the minimum hours of required experience with that specialty rehabilitation animal or animals of a closely related taxonomic group.	100 hours*	Yes (new qualified handlers only)
Qualified Handler – Venomous Snake	18 years	For the purposes of specialty rehabilitation only – A person with the minimum hours of required experience with that specialty rehabilitation animal or animals of a closely related taxonomic group.	80 hours*	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 The Taxa Affected, 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 most common communicable wildlife diseases (Table 3) and such exposure may result in human infection and/or disease transmission to vulnerable wildlife and domestic animals. Chapter 1 (g), Table 3 is not intended as an exhaustive list of wildlife diseases. Chapter 3 (e), Table 17 lists the following wildlife diseases of concern in California: Adenovirus Hemorrhagic Disease, Chronic Wasting Disease, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease, Rabies, SARS-COV-2, Snake Fungal Disease, and White Nose Syndrome.

The transmission of most communicable wildlife diseases can be prevented 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 is critical, including route of transmission, transmission potential to or from humans (i.e., zoonotic disease*), the taxa affected, pathogens, vectors, and clinical signs or symptoms that may be observed in an infected animal or person. 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 Taxa Affected	Pathogen	Clinical Signs or Symptoms
Anthrax (<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>)*	Mammals, birds	Bacteria	Fever, lethargy, skin lesions, vomiting, death
Avian Pox	Birds	Virus	Wart-like lesions
Chytridiomycosis, i.e. chytrid fungus (<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>)	Amphibians	Fungus	Lethargy, loss of appetite, excessive shedding, skin thickening, death
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella spp.</i>)*	Mammals	Bacteria	Weight loss, infertility, stillbirth
Canine Distemper Virus	Mammals	Virus	Lethargy, loss of appetite, vomiting, eye discharge, diarrhea, seizures, death
Parvovirus	Mammals	Virus	Bloody diarrhea, vomiting, fever, death
Hemorrhagic Disease (e.g., Bluetongue virus, epizootic hemorrhagic disease virus)	Deer, elk	Virus	Lethargy, fever, hoof lesions, swollen head, swollen tongue, nasal discharge, death
Leptospirosis (<i>Leptospira spp.</i>)*	Mammals	Bacteria	Kidney damage, liver damage, death
Cryptosporidiosis* (<i>Cryptosporidium spp.</i>)	Mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles	Protozoa	Diarrhea, lethargy, weight loss
Foot-and-Mouth Disease	Deer, elk, bighorn, pronghorn	Virus	Foot lesions, mouth lesions, loss of appetite, death
Hantavirus*	Rodents	Virus	Respiratory disease, death
Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)*	Mammals	Bacteria	Fever, muscle pain, respiratory disease, vomiting, death
Psittacosis (<i>Chlamydophila psittaci</i>)	Birds	Bacteria	Respiratory disease, lethargy, eye discharge, nasal discharge
Ranavirus (e.g., epizootic hematopoietic necrosis virus, frog virus-3)	Amphibians, reptiles	Virus	Lethargy, difficulty swimming, swollen abdomen, swollen eyelids, nasal discharge, ulcers, death
Roundworm (<i>Baylisascaris spp.</i>)*	Mammals, birds	Parasite	Blindness, neurologic disease, death
Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella spp.</i>)*	Mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles	Bacteria	Dermal lesions, lethargy, death
Sarcoptic Mange*	Mammals	Parasite	Hair loss, skin scaling or thickening, infection
Tick-Borne Diseases* (e.g., ehrlichiosis, Lyme Disease, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever)	Mammals, birds	Parasite	Fever, lethargy, rash, muscle pain, joint swelling
Toxoplasmosis (<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>)*	Mammals, birds	Protozoa	Diarrhea, seizures, death
Tuberculosis (<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>)*	Mammals, birds	Bacteria	Respiratory disease, arthritis, death
Tularemia (<i>Francisella tularensis</i>)*	Mammals	Bacteria	Lethargy, ulcers, diarrhea, death
Virulent Newcastle Disease*	Birds	Virus	Respiratory disease, seizures, diarrhea, death
West Nile Virus*	Birds, mammals	Virus	Lethargy, neurologic disease, death

(h) Public Information and Outreach

Wildlife rehabilitators, their staff and volunteers may regularly receive questions or requests for assistance from the public regarding various types of human-wildlife interactions. The ability to provide accurate information, outreach, and engagement on a local level are vital to protect native wildlife and support safe human-wildlife coexistence. Additionally, providing readily accessible resources and/or standard guidance to the public can be a critical aspect for supporting facility operations, such as during seasonal increases in rehabilitation animal intakes (e.g., “baby season”). Below are examples of responses to public inquiries about native wildlife, animal welfare, and human-wildlife conflict.

Example of standard response (animal welfare)

In most cases, wild animals do not require or benefit from human intervention. People and their pets should maintain a safe distance from wild animals observed in the wild. Human contact can cause harm, injury, or in some cases, death to the animal or person.

If a person finds a young wild animal, they should not assume it is orphaned. Wild parents rarely abandon their offspring, and may leave them alone to find food, sometimes for long periods of time. If a young wild animal appears healthy - “Leave them there, if you care”!

A wild animal with visible signs of distress or obvious injury (e.g., open wound) may benefit, in certain situations, from human intervention. A person should contact a local wildlife rehabilitation facility, animal services agency, or department regional office, or visit the CDFW website at <https://wildlife.ca.gov/wildliferehab>, for information and guidance *prior* to attempting to handle, restrain, temporarily confine, or transport any wild animal.

- a. Wildlife rehabilitators do not operate or respond 24 hours/day, 7 days/week (“on call”).
- b. Wildlife rehabilitators may specialize in certain species and/or limit the wild animals they can intake.
- c. Wildlife rehabilitators operate with limited resources. Be considerate when asking for help.

Example of standard response (human-wildlife conflict)

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) Program was established to address the increasing number of human-wildlife interactions reported throughout the State, as part of a statewide effort to safeguard and enhance California's biodiversity. Human-wildlife interactions and sightings do not usually escalate to perceived or actual conflict with wildlife. Safe coexistence is possible. The use of effective non-lethal tools and techniques to prevent and reduce human-wildlife conflict is strongly encouraged.

- CDFW Human-Wildlife Conflict Program – Resources, such as the HWC Toolkit and BearWise Campaign, are available online at <https://wildlife.ca.gov/HWC>
- CDFW Wildlife Incident Reporting (WIR) System –Statewide online system to report wildlife incidents available at <https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/wir>

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) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall maintain visual and physical separation between each rehabilitation animal with any domestic animal, restricted species, non-rehabilitation wild animals, and any person not performing wildlife rehabilitation activities. [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 subsection (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.

(A) "Pre-release conditioning" means the stage of the rehabilitation process during which a permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall evaluate for release to the wild a rehabilitation animal in accordance with sections 671.6 and 679.6 of these regulations. [Note: This requirement is intended to ensure that a rehabilitation animal is physically and behaviorally ready to be released to suitable habitat in the wild.]
- (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 15 herein pursuant to subsection 679.4(c). [Note: There is no cost to request a variance. The department does not charge a fee for variances.]
- (5) A permittee, their designee, or sub-permittee shall adhere to the terms and conditions provided in a variance approved 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.]
- (7) A temporary enclosure, as defined in these regulations, is a fully enclosed structure with four walls, a door, roof, and floor, that prevents the ingress or egress of any animal at will, and it is not permanently affixed to any surface. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow for the use of prefabricated enclosures, such as modular kennel cages or animal crates to house rehabilitation animals at a certain stage of rehabilitation as specified in these regulations.]
- (8) Provided it meets the minimum enclosure size requirements listed in Tables 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15 herein, a temporary enclosure may be used to house a neonate rehabilitation animal of any species or taxa. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow for the use of prefabricated enclosures, such as modular kennel cages or animal crates to house rehabilitation animals at a certain stage of rehabilitation as specified in these regulations.]
- (9) Provided it meets the minimum enclosure size requirements and pre-release conditioning enclosure requirements listed in Tables 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15 herein, a temporary enclosure may be used to house rehabilitation animals that have reached the pre-release conditioning stage of rehabilitation of the following species or taxa: amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammal species of the Orders Carnivora, Chiroptera, Didelphimorphia, Eulipotyphla (formerly Insectivora), Lagomorpha, and Rodentia, excluding any large carnivore specialty rehabilitation animal, ungulate specialty rehabilitation animal, eagle or falcon specialty rehabilitation animal, badger, bobcat, coyote, wolverine, North American beaver, and river otter.

(b) Rehabilitation Animal Enclosure Types. Table 4.

Enclosure Type	Requirements
(1) Neonate Enclosure	(A) Newborn and newly hatched rehabilitation animals shall be housed in a manner that allows for the physical and behavioral development of the animal that is appropriate to that species. (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. (C) Each enclosure shall allow for medical treatment and recovery of each animal, and observation of each animal prior to pre-release conditioning. (D) Individual neonate animals shall be placed with conspecific rehabilitation animals of the same age class and same species, or a compatible species or taxonomic group, as based on the best judgment of the permittee, their designee, or sub-permittee. [Note: This requirement is intended to maintain and improve the welfare of each animal.]
(2) Limited Mobility Enclosure	(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 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.] (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. (C) Each enclosure shall be used to house rehabilitation animals that can self-feed or require supplemental feeding and have outgrown a neonate enclosure, but not yet able to be safely housed in a pre-release conditioning enclosure with juvenile or adult conspecifics. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to any animal.]
(3) Pre-Release Conditioning Enclosure	(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. (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.

(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 subsection (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 varies widely based on the unique natural life history of each species.]
- (2) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittee, authorized person, and qualified handler shall quarantine an amphibian or reptile rehabilitation animal for at least 30 calendar days from the date of intake, notwithstanding any amphibian or reptile rehabilitation animal that can be released to the wild in a condition of good health prior to the end of the 30-calendar day quarantine period. A permittee, their designee, sub-permittee, authorized person, or qualified handler may house amphibian or reptile rehabilitation animals from the same wild population, and with the same date of intake, in the same enclosure. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent transmitting diseases between amphibian or reptile rehabilitation animals, other wild animals, domestic animals, or humans.]

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

Taxonomic Group	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
(1) Amphibians	(A) Frogs, treefrog, toads, newts, salamanders	1. Each enclosure shall be constructed of either: a. Plastic; or b. Acrylic; or c. Fiberglass; or d. Glass. 2. Each enclosure shall have at least 6 air holes of no more than 1/8-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.] 3. Floors shall be covered with either: a. Soil at a minimum depth of 2 inches; or b. sphagnum moss a minimum depth of 2 inches; or c. similar substrate a minimum depth of 2 inches. 4. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. a shallow pan filled with chlorine-free carbon filtered or treated water [Note: This requirement is intended to provide water of a depth sufficient for each animal to fully ingress and egress at will.]; and b. at least 1 natural or artificial rock [Note: This requirement is intended to allow for each animal to lay on at will.]; and c. a full-spectrum ultraviolet b (UVB) 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	1. Each enclosure shall be constructed of either: a. Plastic; or b. Acrylic; or c. Fiberglass; or d. Glass. 2. Each enclosure shall have at least 6 air holes of no more than 1/8-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.] 3. Floors shall be covered with either: a. Soil at a minimum depth of 2-inches; or b. Non-abrasive sand at a minimum depth of 2-inches; or c. coconut fiber or similar substrate at a minimum depth of 2-inches. 4. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. a shallow pan filled with clean water of a depth sufficient for each animal to fully ingress and egress at will, notwithstanding a western pond turtle enclosure that shall be filled with at least 10-gallons of clean water per 1-inch of body length [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to fully submerge in the water and swim at will.]; and b. at least 1 natural or artificial rock [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to lay on and thermoregulate at will.]; and c. a full-spectrum ultraviolet b (UVB) 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	Minimum Requirements
(1) Carnivora	(A) Badger	- Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch affixed to the interior wall; or - Concrete. - Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: 11-gauge chain link with any mesh size; or - Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inch; or - Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or - Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or - Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. - Wall and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: - A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or - A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. - Walls 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.] - Floors shall be constructed of concrete and covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] - Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: 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.]; and - At least one area of the floor a minimum of 4-feet x 4-feet (L x W) covered with 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 - At least 1 tree stump or tree limb at least 6 feet long with a minimum diameter of 4 inches securely attached either horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees to the wall. [Note: This is intended to allow an animal to climb and scratch.]
	(B) Bobcat	- Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch affixed to the interior wall; or - Welded steel wire with mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inches; or - Concrete.

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch affixed to the interior roof; or b. Welded steel wire with mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inches; or c. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining area consisting of either a or b; or e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the listed materials: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of 11-gauge chain link shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle if floors are not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or c. Welded steel wire with mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inches covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or d. 11-gauge chain link with mesh no larger than 2.5 inches covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 3 wood beams or tree limbs at least 6 feet long with a minimum diameter of 4 inches securely attached either horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees to the wall [Note: This is intended to allow an animal to climb and scratch]; and b. 1 elevated platform that is placed at a minimum height of 4 feet above the floor with a minimum area of 6 square feet; and c. 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.]
	(C) Coyote	1. Walls shall be constructed of either: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch affixed to the interior wall; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inch. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inch; or c. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the listed materials: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle if floors are not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. 11- gauge chain link covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot; or c. Welded steel wire covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or d. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 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. At least 2 wood beams or tree limbs at least 6 feet long and a minimum diameter of 4 inches securely attached horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; or c. 1 elevated platform that is placed at a minimum height of 3 feet above the floor with a minimum of 6 square feet.
	(D) Ermine, Mink, Weasel	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger 1-inch x 1-inch affixed to the interior wall; or c. Wood panels; or d. Fiberglass panels; or e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels or other similar solid material. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch; or b. Wood panels; or c. Fiberglass panels; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels. 3. Wall and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the listed materials: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle if floors are not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Welded steel wire or chain link covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		b. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 2 wood beams or tree limbs at least 4 feet long with a minimum diameter of 3 inches placed on the floor either horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions 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.]
	(E) Fisher	1. Walls shall be constructed of either: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch affixed to the interior wall; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11 -gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch affixed to the interior wall; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh sized no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or c. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the listed materials: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts, or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence posts. 4. Walls shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle if the floor is not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot; or c. Welded steel wire covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or d. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 4 wood beams or tree limbs at least 4 feet long with a minimum diameter of 6 inches placed on the floor either horizontally or at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and b. 2 elevated platforms that are placed at varying heights a minimum of 2 feet high above the floor with a minimum area of 2 square feet; and c. At least 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 2.5-feet x 2-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.]
	(F) Fox, Gray and Sierra	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inch; or

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
	Nevada Red	b. Wood panels; or c. Fiberglass panels; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels; or e. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inch; or b. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of material listed in a; or c. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of material listed in a; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of material listed in a. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the listed materials: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts, or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of welded steel wire shall be buried at least 2 feet down and 2 feet inward at a 90-degree angle if floors are not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. Welded steel wire shall be covered with soil or similar natural substrate of a minimum depth of 6 inches; or c. 11-gauge chain link shall be covered with soil or similar natural substrate of a minimum depth of 1 foot; or d. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate of a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 2 tree limbs with a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed on the floor horizontally; and b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet (L x W x H) [Note: This requirement is intended an animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]; and c. 1 wood ramp at least 6 feet long and 4 inches wide placed at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; or d. 1 elevated wood platform that is placed at a minimum of 2 feet high above the floor with a minimum area of 3 square feet.
	(G) Fox, Kit	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inch; or b. Wood panels; or c. Fiberglass panels; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels; or e. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inch; or

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		b. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of material listed in a; or c. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of material listed in a; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of material listed in a. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the listed materials: a. A minimum size of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts, or b. A minimum size of 2-inch diameter metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of welded steel wire shall be buried at least 2 feet down and 2 feet inward at a 90-degree angle if floor is not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inch covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or c. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot; or d. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 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.]; and b. At least one area of the floor, a minimum size of 12 square feet, with a minimum of 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.]; and c. At least 2 hide boxes or sheltered retreats with the minimum dimensions of 3 feet x 1.5 feet x 1 foot (L x W x H). [Note: This requirement is intended to allow an animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]
	(H) Marten	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch affixed to the interior wall; or b. Welded steel wire with mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or c. Wood panels; or d. Fiberglass panels; or e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels; or f. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch affixed to the interior wall; or

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		b. Welded steel wire with mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or c. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Fiberglass or polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of either: a. A minimum size of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts, or b. A minimum size of 2-inch diameter metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of chain link or welded steel wire shall be buried at least 1.5 feet down and 1.5 feet inward at a 90-degree angle if floor is not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of one of the either: a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot; or c. Welded steel wire with mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or d. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 2 wood beams or tree limbs at least 3 feet in length with a minimum diameter of 12 inches placed on the floor either horizontally or secured at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and b. 1 elevated wood platform that is placed at a minimum of 2 feet high above the ground with a minimum area of 2 square feet; and c. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions 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.]
	(I) Raccoon	1. Walls shall be constructed of either: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger 1-inch x 1-inch affixed to the interior wall; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or c. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle if floor is not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floor shall be constructed of either: a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. Concrete with at least one area of the floor with a minimum dimension of 2 feet x 2 feet (L x W) covered with soil or similar substrate at a minimum depth of 6-inches; or c. Welded steel wire covered with soil or similar substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or d. 11-gauge chain link covered with soil or similar substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 3 wood beams or tree limbs at least 2 feet long with a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed on the floor either horizontally or secured to a wall at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and b. 1 pool or water feature constructed of plastic, aluminum, fiberglass, concrete, or metal that is a minimum of 2 feet in diameter filled with a minimum of 6 inches of clean water; and c. 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 for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.] 7. Other species shall not be housed in enclosures designated for raccoons. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent transmitting raccoon roundworm to other animals.]
	(J) Ringtail	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or c. Wood panels; or d. Fiberglass panels; or e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels; or f. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or c. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wooden fence post; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post.

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		4. Walls constructed of either welded steel wire or chain link shall be buried a minimum of 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle if floor is not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Concrete covered with soil, or similar natural substrate with a minimum depth of 3 inches; or b. Soil or similar natural substrate; or c. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch covered with soil or other similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot; or d. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch covered with soil or other similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 3 wood beams or tree limbs at least 3 feet long with a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed on the floor either horizontally or secured to the enclosure wall at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and b. 1 elevated platform that is a minimum height of 4 feet above the ground with a minimum area of 2 square feet; and c. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions 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.]
	(K) River Otter	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1 inch x 1-inch; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger 1-inch x 1-inch affixed to the interior wall; or c. Fiberglass panels; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels; or e. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 2-inch x 3-inch; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches; or c. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of welded steel wire or 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: a. Soil, or similar natural substrate; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1 inch x 1-inch covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		minimum depth of 6 inches; or c. 11-gauge wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot; or d. Concrete covered with heavy-duty rubber drainage mats or soil, or similar natural substrate, at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. A pool at least 10 feet in diameter and constructed of metal, plastic, fiberglass, or concrete, filled with clean 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.] 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 housed with adult conspecifics only shall have a pool filled with clean water at least 3 feet deep. d. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 4 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet (L x W x H). [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]
	(L) Skunk	1. Walls and roof shall be constructed of welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch. 2. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 3. Walls constructed of 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: a. Welded steel wire covered with soil, or similar natural material a minimum depth of 3-inches; or b. Concrete covered with soil, or similar natural material a minimum depth of 3-inches. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 2 tree limbs at least 3 feet long with a minimum diameter of 4 inches placed horizontally on the floor; and b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the 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.]
	(M) Wolverine	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches; or b. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 2-inches x 2-inches; or c. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of chain link shall be buried at least 1.5 feet down and 1.5 feet inward at a 90-degree angle if floor is not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 2-inches x 2-inches 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 6 inches; or d. Soil, or similar natural substrate. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 2 wood beams or tree limbs at least 4 feet long with a minimum diameter of 3 inches placed on the floor horizontally or secured to a wall at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and b. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 3 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.]; and c. At least one area of the floor, a minimum of 4-feet x 4-feet, with 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	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 shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Wood panels covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the wall area; or b. Plastic panels covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the wall area; and/or c. Wall area not constructed of wood or plastic shall be constructed of coated polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or welded wire mesh with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 0.5-inch. 3. Wall and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of one of the listed materials: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Interior walls shall be covered with either polycarbonate vinyl or polypropylene plastic mesh with mesh size no larger than 1/6 inches x 1/6 inches. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal.] 5. Roof shall be constructed of either [Note: This requirement is intended to provide shelter for each animal.]: a. Wood covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/3 of the roof area; or b. Plastic covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/3 of the roof area; or c. Metal covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/3 of the roof area; and

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		d. Roof area not constructed of wood, plastic, or metal shall be constructed of fiberglass netting or similar soft net material. 6. Floors shall be constructed of either [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal.]: a. Concrete covered with carpet, mat, or other soft material; or b. Soil; or c. Non-abrasive sand. 7. Enclosure shall have the following enrichment [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal of a cavity or crevice dwelling or foliage roosting species to be fully hidden and to climb, hang, or roost at will.]: a. 2 hide boxes or sheltered retreat no larger than 6 inches x 1.5 inches x 6 inches (L x W x H), or cloth pouches, placed a minimum of 5 feet high above the floor; and b. 2 tree branches at least 3 feet long with a minimum diameter of 0.5 inches with artificial or natural leaves and secured from the ceiling.
(3) Didelphimorphia	(A) Opossum	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 1-inch; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 1-inch affixed to the interior wall; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 1-inch; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 1-inch affixed to the interior of the roof; or c. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b ; or d. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Walls and roof material consisting of chain link or welded steel wire shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of welded steel wire or chain link shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle if floor is not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent egress or ingress by any animal.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Soil, or similar natural substrate; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 1-inch covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 3 inches; or c. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or d. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 3 inches.

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: 3 tree limbs or tree branches at least 4 feet long and with a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed horizontally or secured to an enclosure wall at an angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees; and 1 elevated platform at a minimum height of 3 feet and a minimum of 3 square feet; and 2 hide boxes or sheltered retreat 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	1. Enclosures shall be constructed of either; and must contain air holes or similar means of ventilation: - Plastic; or - Acrylic; or - 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.
(5) Lagomorpha	(A) Hare, Rabbit	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: - Welded steel wire with a mesh no larger than 0.5-inch x 1-inch and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inches x 1-inch, shade cloth, or similar material affixed to the interior of the wall; or 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inches x 1-inch, shade cloth, or similar material affixed to the interior of the wall; or - Solid panels of wood, fiberglass, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC). 2. Roof shall be made of either or a combination of the listed materials: - Welded steel wire with a mesh no larger than 0.5-inch x 1-inch covered with no more than 30% UV shade cloth; or 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches covered with no more than 30% UV shade cloth; or - Wood; or - Fiberglass; or - Other similar non-transparent material. [Note: This requirement is intended to provide visual barrier to predators.] 3. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: - A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or - A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of welded steel wire or 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: - Soil, or other similar natural substrate; or - Welded steel wire with a mesh no larger than 0.5-inch x 1-inch covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment:

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		a. Vegetation, shade cloth, tarp, or similar material lining at least 2 walls; and b. 1 item of wood, bone, antler, or similar tooth-resistant materials [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent overgrown teeth and injury to each animal.]; and 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	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch]; or b. Wood panels; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches; or c. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of welded steel shall be buried 1.5 feet down and 1.5 inward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floor shall be constructed of either [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.]: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 1 foot; 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: 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 b. At least 1 wood stump or tree limb at least 2 feet long with a minimum diameter of 2 inches; 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	Minimum Requirements
	(B) Flying Squirrel, Tree Squirrel	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch; or b. Wood panels; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Welded steel wire with mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch. b. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of a; or c. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of a; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of a. 3. Walls constructed of welded steel wire shall be buried 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal ingress or egress by digging.] 4. Floors shall be constructed of either [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.]: a. Soil, or other similar natural substrate; or b. Welded steel wire or chain link 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 6-inches. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 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.]; and b. 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.]; and c. 3 wood beams or tree limbs at least 3 feet long of 3 inches minimum diameter; and d. 1 elevated platform placed at a minimum height of 4 feet above the floor.
	(C) Marmot	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or c. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 2-inch x 3-inch; or c. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Walls not constructed of concrete shall be affixed to posts consisting of either:

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal post. 4. Walls constructed of chain link or 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 shall be constructed of either [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.]: a. Welded steel wire covered with soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and 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 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: 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 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 c. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the 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 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	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches with steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inches x 1-inch affixed to the interior wall; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch; or c. Fiberglass panels; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels; or e. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inches; or c. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or d. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b; or e. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Walls and roof material shall be affixed shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of chain link or welded steel wire shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Soil, or non-abrasive sand and covered with rubber drainage mats; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches covered with soil, or non-abrasive sand at a minimum depth of 6-inches; or c. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inches covered with soil, or non-abrasive sand at a minimum depth of 6-inches; or d. Concrete covered with rubber drainage mats. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: 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 4 feet in diameter, constructed of metal, plastic, or concrete and filled with clean 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, Vole	1. Walls and floors shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging or chewing.]: a. Glass; or b. Plastic; or c. Acrylic. 2. Floors shall be covered with straw, paper bedding, soil, or other natural substrate at a minimum depth of 2 inches. 3. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: 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.]
	(F) Native Rat, Kangaroo and Woodrat	1. Walls and floors shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Glass; or b. Plastic; or c. Acrylic; or d. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 3/8 inches. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging or chewing.] 2. Floors shall be covered with straw, paper bedding, soil, or other natural substrate at a minimum depth of 2 inches. 3. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: 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.]

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
	(G) North American Beaver	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches; or b. Concrete. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches; or b. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of a; or c. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of a; or d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of a. 3. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of chain link shall be buried at least 1.5 feet down 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: a. Soil, or other similar natural material; or b. Chain link covered with soil, or other similar natural material at a minimum depth of 1 foot; or c. Concrete and covered with soil or other similar material at a minimum depth of 6 inches, or heavy-duty rubber drainage mats. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 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 to each animal: willow, cottonwood, aspen, or poplar. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent overgrown teeth and injury to each animal.] 7. Each enclosure shall have a pool at least 10 feet in diameter constructed of metal or concrete with the following requirements: 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.]

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
	(H) North American Porcupine	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger 2.5 inches covered with steel hardware cloth affixed to the interior wall [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 or a combination of the listed materials: a. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size of no larger than 2.5 inches; or b. Wood panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of a; or c. Fiberglass panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of a. d. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of a. 3. Walls and roof material shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter metal fence post. 4. Walls constructed of 11-gauge chain link shall be buried at least 1 foot down and 1 foot inward at a 90-degree angle if floor is not constructed of concrete. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging.] 5. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered in soil, or other 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 6 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: 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 b. 1 elevated platform a minimum of 2 feet above the floor and a minimum of 16 square feet; and c. 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 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.]
	(I) Pocket Gopher	1. Walls shall be constructed of either of the listed materials: a. Plastic; or b. Acrylic; or c. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 3/8 inches. [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 6 inches. 3. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: 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.]

(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 foot 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 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	4	20 feet x 16 feet x 6 feet	4	20 feet x 16 feet x 6 feet	1
	(C) Coyote	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	4	20 feet x 16 feet x 6 feet	4	20 feet x 16 feet x 6 feet	1
	(D) Ermine, Mink, Weasel	1.5 feet x 1 foot x foot	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1
	(E) Fisher	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	3	16 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	1
	(F) Fox, Gray and Native Red	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	6	16 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	6	16 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	1
	(G) Fox, Kit	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1.5 feet	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1
	(H) Marten	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1.5 feet	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1
	(I) Raccoon	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	6	10 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	6	10 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	1
	(J) Ringtail	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	4	10 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	4	10 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	1
	(K) River otter	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	4	40 feet x 25 feet x 6 feet	4	40 feet x 25 feet x 6 feet	1
	(L) Skunk	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1
	(M) Wolverine	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 8 feet x 6 feet	1	16 feet x 8 feet x 6 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 foot x 1 foot	10	6 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	6	6 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	1
(4) Eulipotyphla (formerly Insectivora)	(A) Mole, Shrew	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	6	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	6	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	1
(5) Lagomorpha	(A) Hare	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	4	8 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	4	8 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	1
	(B) Rabbit	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	6	8 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	6	8 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	1
(6) Rodentia	(A) Chipmunk	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	6	6 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	6	6 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	4
	(B) Flying Squirrel	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	1
	(C) Ground Squirrel	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	4
	(D) Tree squirrel	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	1
	(E) Marmot	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	4	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1
	(F) Muskrat	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	6	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1
	(G) Native Mouse and Vole	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	8	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	8	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	1
	(H) Native Rat (Kangaroo and Woodrat)	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	8	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	8	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	1
	(I) North American Beaver	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	3	40 feet x 25 feet x 6 feet	3	40 feet x 25 feet x 6 feet	1
	(J) North American Porcupine	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	1	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1	8 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet	1
	(K) Pocket gopher	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	6	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	6	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	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 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.]

(3) 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 8.

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
(1) All Birds, excluding waterbirds	(A) All Birds, unless otherwise indicated	1. Enclosures shall have a double door system to prevent escape and shall be secured at all times unless otherwise specified in these regulations. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent ingress or egress by any animal.] 2. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials: a. Wood covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the lower wall area-or b. Galvanized metal panels covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the lower wall area; or c. Plastic panels covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the lower wall area or d. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the lower wall area; and/or. e. Welded steel wire mesh with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch covering the remaining wall area, and with soft netting or steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch affixed to the interior of the remaining wall area. 3. Roof shall be constructed either: a. Wood covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the roof area; or b. Plastic covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the roof area; or c. Metal covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the roof area; or d. Fiberglass mesh netting or similar soft mesh netting material covering the remaining roof area. 4. Wall and roof materials shall be affixed to posts consisting of either: a. A minimum size of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence post, or b. A minimum size of 2-inch metal fence post. 5. Walls shall be buried at least 6-inches down and 6-inches outward at a 90-degree angle if floors are not constructed of concrete or wood. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent predatory animal ingress by digging.] 6. Floors shall be constructed of either: a. Rounded rock such as pea gravel; or b. Non-abrasive sand; or c. Concrete covered with rounded rock, such as pea gravel, or non-abrasive sand, soil, or similar substrate at a minimum depth of 3-inches; or d. Welded steel wire with mesh size no larger than 1/2-inch x 1/2-inch covered with rounded rock, soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 3-inches; or e. Wood covered with rounded rock, soil, soil, or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 3-inches. 7. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 3 static perches constructed of wood or rope with a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed at a minimum height of 2 feet above the ground; and b. At least 2 dynamic perches, such as a tree limb, with a minimum diameter of 1-inch placed at a minimum height of 5 feet above the ground; and c. 1 shallow pan filled with clean 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) All Hawks, Northern Harrier	1. Walls shall be constructed with either or a combination [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal injury.]: a. Wood and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or b. Galvanized metal and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		c. Plastic and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or d. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or e. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size of no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with soft netting on the interior wall.
	(B) Osprey	1. Walls shall be constructed with either or a combination [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal injury.]: a. Wood and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or b. Galvanized metal and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or c. Plastic and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or d. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or e. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size of no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with soft netting on the interior wall. 2. Each enclosure shall have one pool at least 4 feet x 4 feet filled with clean water at least 2 feet deep. 3. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment a. At least 3 perches or tree limbs of various diameters with a minimum diameter of 1.5 inches placed at different heights with a minimum of 6 feet above the ground. b. A shallow pan constructed of plastic or metal, of at least 4 feet x 4 feet filled with clean water with a minimum of 6 inches deep and no more than 12 inches deep. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to preen and clean its feathers.]
	(C) Turkey Vultures	1. Walls shall be constructed with either or a combination [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal injury.]: a. Wood and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or b. Galvanized metal and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or c. Plastic and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or d. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or e. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size of no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with soft netting on the interior wall. 2. Each enclosure shall have a minimum of 2 static perch platforms at least 4 square feet placed at different heights in the enclosure with a minimum height of 6 feet above the ground.
(3) Apodiformes	(A) Hummingbirds	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 3 feeding stations placed at varying heights, a minimum of 2 feet high above the ground [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal.]; and b. At least 4 perches with a maximum diameter of 0.5 inches placed at different heights with a minimum of 4 feet above the ground.
	(B) Swifts	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 1 vertical hide box with the minimum dimensions of 1-foot x 1-foot x 4 feet (L x W x H), comprised of wood, plastic, or similar material, and open-ended on both sides such as a chimney, and with the bottom of the hide box placed at a minimum of 3 feet above the ground; and

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		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.]
(4) Caprimulgiformes	(A) Nighthawks, Nightjars, Poorwills	1. Floors shall be constructed of either [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal injury.]: a. Soil or similar natural substrate covered with soil or similar natural substrate; or b. Concrete covered with soil or similar natural substrate at a minimum depth of 3 inches. 2. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 3 wood logs, tree branches, or perch at least 6 inches in diameter placed on the floor; and b. At least 4 live native shrubs or similar vegetation.
(5) Cuculiformes	(A) Roadrunners	1. Each enclosure shall have at least 2 of the following enrichment: a. At least 1 wood log or wood stump placed on the floor; and b. At least 1 stationary perch placed at a minimum of 2 feet above the ground; and c. At least 2 artificial or live shrubs, bushes, or similar vegetation. [Note: This requirement is intended to provide a visual barrier for each animal to fully hide behind at will.]
(6) Falconiformes	(A) American Kestrel, Merlin, Kite	1. Walls shall be constructed with either or a combination [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal injury.]: a. Wood and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or b. Galvanized metal and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or c. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or d. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size of no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with soft netting on the interior wall. 2. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with the minimum dimensions of 8 inches x 8 inches x 8 inches (L x W x H) constructed of wood, plastic, or similar material, placed a minimum of 4 feet high above the ground. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]
(7) Galliformes	(A) Quail, Sage Grouse	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 artificial or live shrubs, bushes, or similar vegetation placed on the ground [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden at will]; and b. At least 1 hide box or sheltered retreat with a minimum dimension of 18 inches x 18 inches x 18 inches (L x W x H) placed on the floor. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]
(8) Passeriformes	(A) Corvids [Includes, crows, ravens, jays, magpies]	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 wood logs or wood stumps with a minimum diameter of 6 inches placed on the ground; and b. At least 2 artificial or live shrubs, bushes, or similar vegetation; and c. At least 2 hide boxes or sheltered retreats with the minimum dimensions of 3 feet x 1.5 feet x 1 foot (L x W x H) [Note: This requirement is intended an animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will]; and d. At least one area of the floor with a minimum size of 8 square feet, covered with mulch or bark, mixed with rocks or shells. [Note: This requirement is intended for each animal to be able to express its natural behavior.]
	(B) Shrikes	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 perches of various diameters placed at a minimum height of 4 feet above the ground; and

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		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: a. At least 2 static wood perches of various diameters placed at a minimum height of 4 feet above the ground 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 above the ground. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to roost at will.]
	(D) Bushtits	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 1 tree limb or trunk with multiple branches of varying diameters. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to perch.]
	(E) Creeper, Nuthatch	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment; at least 6 wood logs, a minimum of 6 inches in diameter placed vertically with the bottom at a minimum height of 5 feet above the ground.
(9) Piciformes	(A) Woodpeckers	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 6 wood logs with a minimum diameter of 6 inches and a minimum length of 3 feet affixed vertically to the wall, with the bottom at a minimum height of 3 feet above the ground; and b. At least 1 hide box or sheltered retreat, constructed of wood or similar material, with the minimum dimensions of 1 foot x 1 foot x 1 foot (L x W x H) and placed at a minimum height of 5 feet above the ground. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]
(10) Strigiformes	(A) All Owls	1. Walls shall be constructed with either or a combination [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal injury.]: a. Wood and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or b. Galvanized metal and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or c. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch and covered with soft netting on the interior wall; or d. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size of no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with soft netting on the interior wall. 2. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 hides or sheltered retreats constructed of wood, plastic, or similar material, with the minimum dimensions of 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1 foot (L x H x W), placed at a minimum height of 5 feet above the ground. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]
	(B) Burrowing owls	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 hide boxes or sheltered retreats constructed of wood, plastic, or similar material, with a minimum size of 3 feet x 6 inches x 6 inches (L x H x W) and a maximum size of 4 feet x 8 inches x 8 inches, placed on the ground. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]
	(C) Western screech owls	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 hides or sheltered retreats constructed of wood, plastic, or similar material, with a minimum size of 8 inches x 12 inches x 8 inches (L x H x W) and a maximum size of 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1 foot (L x H x W), placed at a minimum height of 6 feet above 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 (Excluding 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) Cooper's Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	3	30 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	4	30 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	2
	(B) Harris', Rough-legged, Red-tailed Hawk	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	1	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	3	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	2
	(C) Northern Harrier	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	3	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	4	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	2
	(D) 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	2
	(E) Sharp-shinned Hawk	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	1	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	1
	(F) Swainson's Hawk, Ferruginous Hawk	3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet	3	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	6	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	2
	(G) Turkey Vultures	3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet	1	50 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	4	50 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	4
(2) Apodiformes	(A) Hummingbirds	12 inches x 6 inches x 6 inches	2	4 feet x 2 feet x 6 feet	6	4 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	2
	(B) Swifts	12 inches x 6 inches x 6 inches	8	16 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	12	16 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	12
(3) Caprimulgiformes	(A) Nighthawks, Nightjars, Poorwills	1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1 foot	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
(4) Columbiformes	(A) Dove, Pigeon	1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1 foot	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) American Kestrel	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
	(B) Kites	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	4	30 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	3	30 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	3
	(C) Merlin	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4	50 feet x 10 feet x 12	3
(7) Galliformes	(A) 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
	(B) 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
(8) Passeriformes	(A) Species less than 6 inches (adult size)* (unless otherwise listed)	12 inches x 6 inches x 6 inches	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 (adult size)* (unless otherwise listed)	12 inches x 6 inches x 6 inches	8	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
	(C) Bushtits	12 inches x 6 inches x 6 inches	6	4 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	10	4 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	10
	(D) Crows	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	4	20 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6	20 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6
	(E) Jays, Magpies	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	8	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	6
	(F) Ravens	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	1	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	3	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	3
	(G) Swallows	12 inches x 6 inches x 6 inches	5	16 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	12	16 feet x 16 feet x 8 feet	12
(9) Piciformes	(A) Woodpecker species less than 12 inches (adult size)*	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	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 (adult size) *	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	4
(10) Strigiformes	(A) Owl species less than 10 inches (adult size)*	1.5 feet x 1 foot x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	5	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	5
	(B) Owl species greater than 10 inches and less than 18 inches (adult size)*	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	3	30 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	8	30 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	8

Order	Animal Type	Neonate ¹	Max # ¹	Juvenile ²	Max # ²	Adult ³	Max # ³
(10) Strigiformes	(C) Owl species greater than 18 inches (adult size)*	2 feet x 1.5 feet x 2 feet	3	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	6	50 feet x 10 feet x 12 feet	6
	(D) Burrowing owl	1.5 feet x 1 feet x 1.5 feet	3	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	5	16 feet x 8 feet x 8 feet	5

*In the case of sexually dimorphic species, adult sizes are based on the larger of the two sexes.

(k) Pre-release Conditioning Enclosure Requirements; Waterbirds (Excluding Pool-Only Waterbirds). Table 10a.

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
(1) All Waterbirds	(A) All Waterbirds, unless otherwise indicated	1. Walls shall be constructed with either or a combination of the listed material [Note: This requirement is intended to provide a visual barrier and to prevent injury to each animal.]: a. Wood covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the lower wall area; or b. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the lower wall area; or c. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches covering at least 1/4 and up to 1/2 of the lower wall area; and d. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 1-inch covering the remaining wall area, and steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch affixed to the interior of the remaining wall area. 2. Roof shall be constructed of one of the following: a. Wood, plastic, or metal covering the entire roof area; or b. Mesh netting or similar soft net material covering the entire roof area; or c. Wood, plastic, and metal covering at least 1/4 up to 1/2 of the roof area; and d. Mesh netting or similar soft net material covering the remaining roof area. [Note: This requirement is intended to provide each animal exposure to natural light.] 3. Wall and roof material shall be affixed to either: a. A minimum of 2-inches x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. A minimum of 2-inch metal fence post. 4. Floor shall be constructed of either: a. Soil; or b. Non-abrasive sand; or c. River rock or similar smooth flat rocks; or d. Concrete covered with anti-fatigue or similar matting; or e. Wood. 5. Each enclosure shall have a pool with clean water and constructed of either [Note: This requirement allows animals to maintain clean, waterproof plumage and avoid bathing in their food dishes.]: a. Galvanized metal; or b. Fiberglass; or c. Concrete; or d. Polyethylene stock tank. 6. Pool water shall be maintained by either [Note: This requirement is necessary to ensure each animal has access to water quality sufficient to maintain the welfare and health of each animal.]: a. Filtration and recirculation system combined with surface overflow and siphoning of sunken debris; or b. Constantly running fresh water into the pool combined with surface overflow and siphoning of sunken debris; or c. Completely replacing the water when soiled with clean water.

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
(2) Anseriformes	(A) Dabbling duck	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment of either [Note: this requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden from view at will.]: a. At least 2 hides or shelter boxes; or b. 1 visual barrier made of smooth fabric or similar material secured from the ceiling; and c. artificial or live vegetation or shrubs, such as potted plants.
	(B) Native geese, native swan	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment of either [Note: this requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden from view at will.]: a. At least 2 hides or shelter boxes; or b. 1 visual barrier made of smooth fabric or similar material secured from the ceiling; and c. artificial or live vegetation or shrubs, such as potted plants.
(3) Charadriiformes	(A) Gull	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 dynamic perches constructed of wood or rope with a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed a minimum of 4 feet above the ground [Note: This requirement is to encourage flight and ensures these species have access to clean water for bathing and exercise and appropriate perching surfaces to prevent injury to sensitive feet.]; and b. At least 2 static perches, such as a tree stump or rock, a minimum of 18 inches high placed on the ground. [Note: This requirement allows each animal to perch off the ground.]
(4) Coraciiformes	(A) Kingfisher	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 logs, a minimum of 3 feet long and a minimum diameter of 6 inches placed horizontally at various heights, a minimum of 4 feet above the ground; and b. At least 2 flat perches, at least 2 feet x 6 inches placed at a minimum height of 4 feet above the ground.
(5) Gruiformes	(A) Coot	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 hides of artificial or live vegetation or shrubs, such as a potted plant, placed on the floor. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden at will.]
	(B) Crane	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury or any animal getting stuck in fencing with larger gaps.]: a. Coated wire mesh with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 0.5-inch; or b. Steel hardware cloth with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 0.5-inch. 2. Walls shall have at least the first 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.]: a. Wood; or b. Fiberglass (or similar opaque material).
	(C) Rail	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 hides of artificial or live vegetation or shrubs, such as a potted plant, placed on the floor. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden at will.]
(6) Pelecaniformes	(A) Bittern Egret, Heron Ibis, Stork	1. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 3 wood perches at least 2-inches in diameters placed at various heights a minimum height of 3 feet [Note: This requirement ensures varied perching surfaces to prevent injury to sensitive feet and to encourage flight.]; and

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		b. At least 2 hides of artificial or live vegetation or shrubs, such as a potted plant, placed on the floor. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden at will.]
	(B) Pelican	- Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: - At least 2 perches with a minimum diameter of 2 inches covered with artificial grass or similar material placed a minimum height of 6 feet above the ground [Note: This requirement is intended to encourage flight.]; and - At least 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 animals to perch off the ground when eating or resting at ground level.]; and - 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 injury to each animal.]
(7) Suliformes	(A) Boobies Cormorants	- 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: - At least 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 2 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.]

(I) Pre-release Conditioning Enclosure Requirements; Pool-Only Waterbirds. Table 10b.

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
(1) Pool-Only Waterbirds	(A) Pool-Only Waterbirds (Includes diving ducks, stiff-tailed ducks, mergansers, alcids, phalaropes, loons, grebes, albatrosses, fulmars, petrels)	- 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 waterbirds that have rehabilitation needs that differ from other waterbirds.] - Frame of walls and roof shall be constructed of either: - A minimum of 1-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe; or - A minimum of 1-inch galvanized metal pipe. - Roof shall be covered of either [Note: this requirement is intended to create a structure that fully surrounds the pool and prevents animal ingress or egress from the pool-only enclosure at will.]: - Shade cloth; or - Soft, knotless netting. - Each enclosure shall have a pool with clean water and constructed of either [Note: This requirement allows rehabilitation animals to maintain clean, waterproof plumage and avoid bathing in their food dishes.]: - Galvanized metal; or - Fiberglass; or - Concrete; or - Plastic, such as a polyethylene stock tank. - Pool water shall be maintained by either [Note: This requirement is necessary to ensure each animal has access to water quality sufficient to maintain the welfare and health of each animal.]: - Filtration and recirculation system combined with surface overflow and siphoning of sunken debris; or - Constantly running fresh water into the pool combined with surface overflow and siphoning of sunken debris. - Each enclosure shall have the water level of the pool at least 1 foot below the top of the pool edge. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent injury to each animal.]
(2) Charadriiformes	(A) Red phalarope, Red-necked phalarope	- Each pool enclosure shall have the following enrichment: - At least 1 flat surface area with a minimum dimension of 2-foot x 1 foot (L x W) placed above the water-level and covered with rubber mats or similar non-abrasive material. [Note: This requirement is necessary to provide animals an area above the water surface to access food while preventing injury to sensitive feet.]
(3) Podicipediformes	(A) Pied-Billed Grebe	- Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: - Artificial or live emergent aquatic vegetation. [Note: This requirement is intended to provide a visual barrier and allow each animal to be fully hidden at will.]

(m) 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 (adult size)*	1 foot x 15 inches x 1.5 feet	6	10 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	6	10 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	6
	(C) Gull, Jaeger, Skua species greater than 14 inches (adult size)*	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**	6
	(E) Plover, Sandpiper, Shorebird species less than 10 inches (adult size)* (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 (adult size)* (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) (adult size)*	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 inches	2	Pool Only**	4	Pool Only**	2
(5) Gruiformes	(A) Coots	10 inches x 10 inches x 10 inches	6	10 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	4	10 feet x 6 feet x 8 feet	4
	(B) Cranes	2 feet x 2 feet x 2 feet	1	25 feet x 10 feet x 25 feet	4	25 feet x 10 feet x 25 feet	4
	(C) Rail species less than 10 inches (adult size)*	1 foot x 1 foot x 1 foot	2	6 feet x 4 feet x 3 feet	4	6 feet x 4 feet x 3 feet	3
	(D) Rail species greater than 10 inches (adult size)*	1 foot x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	2	8 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	2	8 feet x 4 feet x 4 feet	4
(6) Pelecaniformes	(A) Bittern, Egret, Heron, Ibis, Stork (species less than 20 inches) (adult size)*	1 foot x 1 foot x 1 foot	4	12 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	4	12 feet x 4 feet x 8 feet	2
	(B) Bittern, Egret, Heron, Ibis, Stork (species greater than 20 inches) (adult size)*	2 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	3	25 feet x 10 feet x 10 feet	4	25 feet x 10 feet x 10 feet	4
	(C) Frigatebird	2 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot	3	30 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	1	30 feet x 12 feet x 12 feet	1
	(D) Pelican, Brown	1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	10	100 feet x 20 feet x 20 feet	35	100 feet x 20 feet x 20 feet	35
	(E) Pelican, White	1.5 feet x 1.5 feet x 1.5 feet	10	100 feet x 20 feet x 20 feet	20	100 feet x 20 feet x 20 feet	20
(7) Podicipediformes	(A) Grebes	10 inches x 10 inches x 10 inches	6	Pool Only**	4	Pool Only**	4

Order	Animal Type	Neonate ¹	Max # ¹	Juvenile ²	Max # ²	Adult ³	Max # ³
(8) Procellariiformes	(A) Albatross	40 inches x 27 inches x 30 inches	1	30 feet x 15 feet x 12 feet	3	Pool Only**	2
	(B) Fulmar, Storm Petrel	17 inches x 11 inches x 11 inches	1	Pool Only**	4	Pool Only**	5
	(C) Petrel, Shearwater (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	20 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	3	20 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	3

*In the case of sexually dimorphic species, adult sizes are based on the larger of the two sexes.

**For pool-only enclosure size requirements, refer to (n) Minimum Size Requirements for Pre-release Conditioning Pools; Waterbirds. Table 12.

(n) 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 Duck	4 feet x 1.5 feet	4 feet x 1.5 feet
	(B) Diving Duck	6 feet x 3 feet	6 feet x 3 feet
	(C) Native geese	6 feet x 2 feet	6 feet x 2 feet
	(D) Native swan	8 feet x 3 feet	8 feet x 3 feet
(2) Charadriiformes	(A) Alcid	6 feet x 3 feet	6 feet x 3 feet
	(B) Gull, Tern species less than 14 inches (adult size)*	4 feet x 1 foot	4 feet x 1 foot
	(C) Gull, Jaeger, Skua species greater than 14 inches (adult size)*	4 feet x 1 foot	4 feet x 1 foot
	(D) Red Phalarope, Red-necked Phalarope	4 feet x 1 inch	4 feet x 6 inches
	(E) Plover, Sandpiper, Shorebird species less than 10 inches	3 feet x 1 inch	3 feet x 1 inch
	(F) Plover, Sandpiper, Shorebird species greater than 10 inches	3 feet x 2 inches	3 feet x 2 inches
	(G) Tern, oystercatcher, skimmer, Wilson's Phalaropes (species greater than 14 inches) (adult size)*	4 feet x 1 foot	4 feet x 1 foot
(3) Coraciiformes	(A) Kingfisher	4 feet x 6 inches	4 feet x 6 inches
(4) Gaviiformes	(A) Loon	8 feet x 3 feet	8 feet x 3 feet
(5) Gruiformes	(A) Crane	4 feet x 4 inches	4 feet x 4 inches
	(B) Rail species less than 10 inches	3 feet x 3 inches	3 feet x 3 inches
	(C) Rail species greater than 10 inches	4 feet x 8 inches	4 feet x 8 inches
	(D) Coot	4 feet x 1.5 feet	4 feet x 1.5 feet
(6) Pelecaniformes	(A) Bittern, Egret, Heron, Ibis, Stork (species less than 20 inches) (adult size)*	2 feet x 6 inches	2 feet x 6 inches
	(B) Bittern, Egret, Heron, Ibis, Stork (species greater than 20 inches) (adult size)*	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) Podicipediformes	(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) Storm Petrel	4 feet x 1.5 feet	4 feet x 1.5 feet
	(C) Fulmar, Petrel, Shearwater (unless otherwise indicated)	6 feet x 3 feet	6 feet x 3 feet
(9) Suliformes	(A) Boobies, Cormorant	8 feet x 3 feet	8 feet x 3 feet

*In the case of sexually dimorphic species, adult sizes are based on the larger of the two sexes.

(o) 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.]

(4) A permittee, their sub-permittee, designee, or qualified handler shall notify the department in writing by email at Rehabwildlife@wildlife.ca.gov within 24 hours of a specialty rehabilitation animal escaping from its enclosure or making contact with any person that results in human illness, injury or death, such as an animal attack or bite. [Note: This requirement is intended to protect human health and human safety as specialty rehabilitation animals require specialized training to properly handle, restrain, capture, or transport.]

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

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
(1) Accipitriformes	(A) Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle	- Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials [Note: This requirement is intended to provide visual barrier and prevent animal injury.]: - Wood; or - Plastic; or - Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inch and covered with soft netting or hardware cloth affixed to the interior wall; or 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with soft netting or hardware cloth affixed to the interior wall. - Roof shall be constructed of either: - Wood covering at least 1/3 up to 1/2 of the roof area; or - Plastic covering at least 1/3 up to 1/2 of the roof area; or - Metal covering at least 1/3 up to 1/2 of the roof area; or - Fiberglass, or similar solid materials, covering at least 1/3 up to 1/2 the roof area; and 11-gauge chain link or welded steel wire shall cover the remaining portion of the roof area. - Wall and roof material shall be affixed to either: - A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts, or - A minimum of 2-inch galvanized metal fence posts. - Walls constructed of chain link or 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.] - Floor shall be constructed of either: - Soil; or - Non-abrasive sand; or - Rounded rock such as pea gravel; or - Concrete covered with soil, non-abrasive sand, or rounded rock such as pea gravel, at a minimum depth of 3 inches. - Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: - At least 2 perches or tree limbs of various diameters of at least 1.5 inches in diameter placed at different heights a minimum of 4 feet above the ground; and 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 - 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	- Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials [Note: This requirement is intended to provide visual barrier and prevent animal injury.]: - Wood; or - Metal panels; or 11-gauge chain link covered with woven wire mesh or shade cloth affixed to the interior wall.

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		2. Walls shall have a 3-foot security barrier affixed to the top of the wall at an outward angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent predatory animals from entering the enclosure.] and constructed of either: a. Galvanized steel panels; or b. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels; or c. Fiberglass panels; or d. Barbed wire; and/or e. Electric fencing. 3. Wall materials shall be affixed to fence posts that shall be either: a. A minimum of 4-inch x 4-inch wood fence post; or b. A minimum of 2-inch diameter galvanized steel. 4. Floor shall be constructed of either: a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. Concrete covered with mulch, soil, or other natural substrate at a minimum depth of 6 inches. 5. Other species shall not be housed in enclosures designated solely for ungulates. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent transmitting any disease of concern between free-roaming ungulates and ungulate rehabilitation animals.]
(3) Carnivora	(A) American Black Bear	1. Walls shall be constructed of the listed materials in the following manner [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape from the enclosure.]: a. Vertical galvanized steel posts a minimum diameter of 2 inches spaced no more than 8 feet apart; and b. Horizontal galvanized steel posts a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed no more than 3 inches above the ground; and c. 9-gauge chain link affixed to the vertical and horizontal steel posts and buried at least 18 inches down and 18 inches inward at a 90-degree angle [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape by digging]. 2. Walls of an outdoor enclosure shall have a 3-foot security barrier affixed to the top of the wall at an outward angle between 30-degrees and 60-degrees [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape from the enclosure.] and constructed of either: a. Galvanized steel panels; or b. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) panels; or c. Fiberglass panels; or d. Barbed wire; or e. Electric fencing. 3. Roof of an indoor enclosure shall be constructed of the listed materials in the following manner [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape from the enclosure.]: a. Galvanized steel posts a minimum diameter of 2 inches spaced no more than 8 feet apart; and b. 9-gauge chain link affixed to the galvanized steel posts. 4. Floor shall be constructed of either: a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. Rounded rock such as pea gravel; or c. Concrete. 5. Each enclosure shall have one den a minimum size of 6 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet (L x W x H) that shall be constructed of the listed materials [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.]:

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		a. Concrete or cinder blocks; and b. 1 lockable ground-level door constructed of galvanized steel, such as a guillotine door. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 3 tree limbs at least 6 feet long with a minimum diameter of 12 inches securely attached horizontally or vertically. b. A pool at least 3 feet in diameter and constructed of metal, concrete, or high-density polyethylene plastic filled with clean water at least 1 foot deep.
	(B) Mountain Lion	1. Walls shall be constructed of the listed materials in the following manner [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape from the enclosure.]: a. Vertical galvanized steel posts a minimum diameter of 2 inches spaced no more than 8 feet apart; and b. Horizontal galvanized steel posts a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed no more than 3 inches above the ground; and c. 9-gauge chain link affixed to the vertical and horizontal steel posts and buried at least 18 inches down, and 18 inches inward at a 90-degree angle. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape from the enclosure.] 2. Roof of the enclosure shall be fully enclosed and constructed of the listed materials in the following manner [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent animal escape from the enclosure.]: a. Galvanized steel posts a minimum diameter of 2 inches spaces no more than 10 feet apart; and b. 9-gauge chain link affixed to the galvanized steel posts. 3. Floor shall be constructed of either a. Soil or similar natural substrate; or b. Rounded rock such as pea gravel; or c. Concrete. 4. Each enclosure shall have one den with a minimum size of 6 feet x 6 feet x 6 feet (L x W x H), that shall be constructed of the listed materials [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.]: a. Concrete or cinder blocks; and b. 1 lockable ground-level galvanized steel horizontal or vertical sliding door, such as a guillotine door. 5. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. 3 wood beams or tree limbs at least 6 feet long with a minimum diameter of 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 x 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.]
(4) Falconiformes	(A) Peregrine Falcon, Prairie Falcon	1. Walls shall be constructed of either or a combination of the listed materials [Note: This requirement is intended to provide visual barrier to prevent animal injury.]: a. Wood; or b. Plastic; or c. Welded steel wire with a mesh size no larger than 1-inch x 2-inch and covered with soft netting or hardware cloth affixed

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		to the interior wall; or d. 11-gauge chain link with a mesh size no larger than 2.5 inches and covered with soft netting or hardware cloth affixed to the interior wall. 2. Roof shall be constructed of either [Note: This requirement is intended to provide shelter for each animal.]: a. Wood covering at least 1/3 up to 1/2 of the roof area; or b. Plastic covering at least 1/3 and up to 1/2 of the roof area; or c. Fiberglass covering at least 1/3 and up to 1/2 of the roof area; and d. 11-gauge chain link or 0.5-inch x 0.5-inch welded steel wire covering no more than 1/2 of the roof area with the remaining roof area consisting of either a or b. 3. Wall and roof material shall be affixed to either: a. A minimum of 2-inch x 4-inch wood fence posts; or b. A minimum of 2-inch galvanized metal fence posts. 4. Walls constructed of chain link or 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: a. Soil; or b. Non-abrasive sand; or c. Rounded rock such as pea gravel; or d. Concrete covered with soil, non-abrasive sand, or rounded rock such as pea gravel, at a minimum depth of 3 inches. 6. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 2 static perches constructed of wood or rope with a minimum diameter of 2 inches placed at a minimum height of 8 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 8 feet; and c. 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 d. At least 16 square feet of floor space covered at a minimum depth of 6 inches of soil or similar bathing dust. [Note: This requirement is intended to allow for each animal to preen and clean its feathers.]
(5) Squamata	(A) Venomous Snake	1. Walls, floor, and roof shall be constructed of either: a. Plastic; or b. Glass or similar smooth surface material; and c. With a secure locking lid or door and containing at least 6 airholes with a maximum diameter of 0.25 inches. [Note: This requirement is intended for adequate ventilation and preventing ingress or egress at will.]. 2. Each enclosure shall have the following enrichment: a. At least 1 hide or shelter box [Note: This requirement is intended to allow each animal to be fully hidden and ingress and egress at will.]; b. A full-spectrum ultraviolet b (UVB) 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.]; 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 a minimum depth of 3 inches.

Order	Animal Type	Minimum Requirements
		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 of snake(s) 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 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 to qualified handlers. [Note: This requirement is intended to protect native wildlife, animal welfare, human health, and human safety. Examples of proper equipment to capture, handle, and transfer a venomous snake may include wide-jaw humane snake tongs, snake hooks, snake tube, and nylon snake bags.]

(q) Neonate and Limited Mobility Minimum Enclosure Size Requirements and Maximum Number of Animals Per Enclosure; Specialty Rehabilitation Animals. Table 14.

(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	Based on animal condition	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	0
	(b) Elk	6 feet x 6 feet x 4 feet	2	10 feet x 10 feet x 8 feet	2	Not Allowed	0
(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	0
	(b) Black Bear	2 feet x 2 feet x 2.5 feet	3	8 feet x 6 feet x 4 feet	3	Not Allowed	0
(4) Falconiformes	(a) Peregrine Falcon, Prairie Falcon	3 feet x 3 feet x 3 feet	4	Based on animal condition	1	Based on animal condition	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

(r) Pre-Release Conditioning 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	2	100 feet x 16 feet x 16 feet	2
(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 credible science as defined in Fish and Game Code Section 33. 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 systems, 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 debris and waste material prior to using disinfectant products (including, but not limited to, those substances listed in subsection c, Table 16) 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.]

(5) Amphibian and reptile enclosures shall only be used to temporarily house amphibians and reptiles and contain a label that is clearly and conspicuously posted on the outside, stating “Amphibian or Reptile Only”. These enclosures shall not be used for any other taxa at any time. [Note: This requirement is intended to ensure that proper cleaning requirements are met for each enclosure. Amphibians and reptiles are vulnerable to disease and require specific cleaning requirements. Improperly used cleaning agents are harmful to amphibians and reptiles.]

(6) Ungulate specialty rehabilitation enclosures shall only be used to temporarily house specialty rehabilitation ungulates and contain a label that is clearly and conspicuously posted on the outside, stating “Ungulate Only”. These enclosures shall not be used for any other taxa at any time. [Note: This requirement is intended to ensure that proper cleaning requirements are met for each enclosure. Ungulates are vulnerable to certain diseases of concern in California.]

(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, enzymatic detergent (e.g., Tergazyme®)).
(5) Herbal-based Solutions	General cleaning, disinfectant (e.g., Concrobium® Broad Spectrum Disinfectant II).
(6) Hypochlorites	Disinfectant for nonmetallic surfaces (e.g., chlorine bleach, calcium hypochlorite).
(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).
(12) Amphibian and Reptile Enclosures (Cleaning Requirements)	Remove organic materials from enclosure, floor, and other potentially contaminated surfaces and use Virkon® Aquatic or 3% bleach disinfectant solution for a minimum of 20-minutes contact time.
(13) Ungulate Enclosures (Cleaning Requirements)	Remove organic materials from enclosure, floor, and other potentially contaminated surfaces, and use either of the following cleaning solutions for a minimum of 10-minutes contact time: 2% sodium hypochlorite solution (1-part household bleach to 1-part water); Tergazyme® enzymatic detergent; or Environ® LpH SE Phenolic disinfectant.

(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 species 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 17, pursuant to subsection 679.5(a)(8). [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 17.

Disease of Concern	Taxa Affected	Etiologic Agent	Clinical Signs or Symptoms	Reporting Agency
(1) Adenovirus Hemorrhagic Disease	Deer	Virus	Progressive weight loss, mouth sores, death	Department of Fish and Wildlife
(2) Chronic Wasting Disease	Deer, elk	Prion	Progressive weight loss, loss of natural fear, death	Department of Fish and Wildlife
(3) Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus	Avifauna, mammals	Virus	Lethargy, tremors, head tilt, death	Department of Fish and Wildlife
(4) Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus	Rabbits, hares	Virus	Lethargy, bleeding from nostril, neurologic symptoms, death	Department of Fish and Wildlife
(5) Rabies Virus	Mammals*	Virus	Loss of fear response, aggression, drooling, lethargy, paralysis, death *California primary vector species: Bat, skunk, fox.	Local Health Department
(6) SARS-COV-2	Mammals	Virus	Cough, fatigue, body pain, diarrhea, loss of taste/smell, death	Department of Public Health
(7) Snake Fungal Disease	Snakes	Fungus	Poor body condition, scabs, skin ulcers, discolored scales, cloudy eyes	Department of Fish and Wildlife
(8) 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. [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, and other 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 18.
- (5) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittees, authorized persons, and qualified handlers shall not use any method of euthanasia not listed in Table 18, 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 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, and transfer the carcass to the National Eagle Repository pursuant to the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.
- (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. A permittee, their designee, and sub-permittees shall dispose of the carcass of a rehabilitation animal that has been chemically euthanized using one of the following methods: incineration at a qualified facility; rendering at a qualified facility; burying to a minimum depth of 6 feet; or transfer of the carcass to an entity with authorization to possess.
- (8) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittee, or qualified person shall affix a temporary or permanent mark or tag to the carcass of any rehabilitation animal, that is stored prior to disposal of the carcass, that provides the following information: animal intake number, common or species name, known or suspected disease(s) if applicable.
- (9) A permittee, their designee, sub-permittee, or qualified person shall dispose of the carcass of any ungulate specialty rehabilitation animal either by placing the carcass in double-lined plastic bags, or treating it with high-pressure alkaline hydrolysis, and burying the carcass in a landfill operating under a solid waste facilities permit pursuant to Section 21563 of Title 27 California Code of Regulations, in a manner that will reasonably prevent access of the carcass by any animal or person; or incinerating the carcass in a federal Environmental Protection Agency-approved incinerator. A permittee, their designee, sub-permittee, or qualified person shall only dispose of the carcass of an ungulate specialty rehabilitation animal in the state of California. [Note: This requirement is intended to prevent the exposure of animals to the infectious prions that cause Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD). CWD has been confirmed in California deer populations.]

(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 mammals (< 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/sea_turtle-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: 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/>
USFWS, 2022. Migratory Bird Permitting Handbook: <https://www.fws.gov/policy-library/hbindex>
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 D. 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