§ 23.69 How can I trade internationally in fur skins and fur skin products of bobcat, river otter, Canada lynx, gray wolf, and brown bear?

(a) U.S. and foreign general provisions. For purposes of this section, CITES furbearers means bobcat (Lynx rufus), river otter (Lontra canadensis), and Canada lynx (Lynx canadensis), and the Alaskan populations of gray wolf (Canis lupus), and brown bear ( Ursus arctos). These species are included in Appendix II based on Article II(2)(b) of the Treaty (see §23.89). The import, export, or re-export of fur skins and fur skin products must meet the requirements of this section and the other requirements of this part (see subparts B and C for prohibitions and application procedures). For specimens that were harvested from a State or Tribe without an approved CITES export program, see §23.36 for export permits and §23.37 for re-export certificates.

(b) Export approval of State and tribal programs. States and Tribes set up and maintain management and harvest programs designed to monitor and protect CITES furbearers from over-harvest. When a State or Tribe with a management program provides us with the

(v) A requirement that State or tribal personnel will issue certificates for wild and artificially propagated ginseng. These certificates must contain at a minimum:

(A) State of origin.
(B) Serial number of certificate.
(C) Dealer’s State or tribal license or registration number.
(D) Dealer’s shipment number for that harvest season.
(E) Year of harvest of ginseng being certified.
(F) Designation as wild or artificially propagated.
(G) Designation as dried or fresh (green) roots.
(H) Weight of roots.
(I) Statement of State or tribal certifying official verifying that the ginseng was obtained in that State or on those tribal lands in accordance with all relevant laws for that harvest year.
(J) Name and title of State or tribal certifying official.

(2) In addition, a State or Tribe seeking initial CITES export program approval for wild American ginseng must submit the following information to the U.S. Management Authority:

(i) An assessment of the condition of the population and trends, including a description of the types of information on which the assessment is based, such as an analysis of population demographics; population models; or analysis of past harvest levels or indices of abundance independent of harvest information, such as field surveys.
(ii) Historic, present, and potential distribution of wild ginseng on a county-by-county basis.
(iii) Phenology of ginseng, including flowering and fruiting periods.

(3) A State or Tribe with an approved CITES export program must complete Form 3–200–61 and submit it to the U.S. Management Authority by May 31 of each year to provide information on the previous harvest season.

(c) U.S. application process. Application forms and a list of States and Tribes with approved ginseng programs can be obtained from our website or by contacting us (see §23.7).

(1) To export wild or artificially propagated ginseng harvested under an approved State or tribal program, complete Form 3–200–34 or Form 3–200–74 for additional single-use permits under an annual program file.

(2) To export wild ginseng harvested from a State or Tribe that does not have an approved program, complete Form 3–200–32. To export artificially propagated ginseng from a State or Tribe that does not have an approved program, complete Form 3–200–33.

(3) To re-export ginseng, complete Form 3–200–32.

(4) For information on issuance criteria for CITES documents, see §23.35 for export permits, §23.37 for re-export certificates, and §23.40 for certificates for artificially propagated plants.

(d) Conditions for export. Upon export, roots must be accompanied by a State or tribal certificate containing the information specified in paragraph (b)(1)(v) of this section.
necessary information, we make pro-
grammatic findings and have specific
requirements that allow export under
CITES. A State or Tribe must provide
sufficient information for us to deter-
mine that its management program
and harvest controls are appropriate to
ensure that CITES furbearers har-
vested within its jurisdiction are le-
gally acquired and that export will not
be detrimental to the survival of the
species in the wild.

(1) A State or Tribe seeking initial
CITES export program approval must
submit the following information to
the U.S. Management Authority, ex-
cept as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of
this section:

(i) An assessment of the condition of
the population and a description of the
types of information on which the as-
sessment is based, such as an analysis
of carcass demographics, population
models, analysis of past harvest levels
as a function of fur prices or trapper ef-
fort, or indices of abundance inde-
pendent of harvest information, such
as scent station surveys, archer sur-
veys, camera traps, track or scat sur-
veys, or road kill counts.

(ii) Current harvest control meas-
ures, including laws regulating harvest
seasons and methods.

(iii) Total allowable harvest of the
species.

(iv) Distribution of harvest.

(v) Indication of how frequently har-
vest levels are evaluated.

(vi) Tagging or marking require-
ments for fur skins.

(vii) Habitat evaluation.

(viii) If available, copies of any
furbearer management plans or other
relevant reports that the State or
Tribe has prepared as part of its exist-
ing management program.

(2) If the U.S. Scientific Authority
has made a range-wide non-det-
riment finding for a species, a State or
Tribe with an approved export pro-
gram for that species should include, at
a minimum, a statement indicating
whether or not the status of the species
has changed and the information in
paragraph (b)(3)(iii) and (iv) of this sec-
tion. Range-wide non-detiment find-
ings will be re-evaluated at least every
5 years, or sooner if information indi-
cates that there has been a change in
the status or management of the spe-
cies that might lead to different treat-
ment of the species. When a range-wide
non-detiment finding is re-evaluated,
States and Tribes with an approved ex-
port program for the species must sub-
mit information that allows us to de-
termine whether our finding remains
valid.

(c) CITES tags. Unless an alternative
method has been approved, each CITES
fur skin to be exported or re-exported
must have a U.S. CITES tag perma-
nently attached.

(1) The tag must be inserted through
the skin and permanently locked in
§ 23.70 How can I trade internationally in American alligator and other crocodilian skins, parts, and products?

(a) U.S. and foreign general provisions. For the purposes of this section, crocodilian means all species of alligator, caiman, crocodile, and gavial of the order Crocodylia. The import, export, or re-export of any crocodilian skins, parts, or products must meet the requirements of this section and the other requirements of this part (see subparts B and C for prohibitions and application procedures). For American alligator (Alligator mississippiensis) specimens harvested from a State or Tribe without an approved CITES export program, see §23.36 for export permits and §23.37 for re-export certificates.

(b) Definitions. Terms used in this section are defined as follows:

(1) Crocodilian skins means whole or partial skins, flanks, chalecos, and bellies (including those that are salted, crusted, tanned, partially tanned, or otherwise processed), including skins of sport-hunted trophies.

(2) Crocodilian parts means body parts with or without skin attached (including tails, throats, feet, meat, skulls, and other parts) and small cut skin pieces.

(c) Export approval of State and tribal programs for American alligator. States and Tribes set up and maintain management and harvest programs designed to monitor and protect American alligators from over-harvest. When a State or Tribe with a management program provides us with the necessary information, we make programmatic findings and have specific requirements that allow export under CITES. A State or Tribe must provide sufficient information for us to determine that its management program and harvest controls are appropriate to