



Minnesota State Zoological Board.  
Zoo-Related Organizations Files.

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# Office Memorandum

DEPARTMENT \_\_\_\_\_

TO : ISIS Control Group

DATE: February 9, 1977

FROM : Donald D. Bridgwater 

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: Additional Funding from USDI for Studbook and Pedigree Analysis

I had a call February 9 from the Wildlife Permit Section of the USDI. The contact was Mr. Arthur Lazarowitz (202-343-9443).

He indicated that he was Rick Parson's Administrative Assistant "sort of", and was calling to clarify the recent request of January 10 for the additional \$20,000. The basic questions revolved around 1) what had been done under the existing grant, 2) was this proposed as an amended extension of the existing grant or as a new request, 3) a whole series of questions concerning the nature of the task to be accomplished with this additional funding as opposed to what we had done under the task statement in the original contract concerning studbook and pedigree analysis.

Had a neat discussion which basically informed him under the terms of the existing grant we had completed the theoretical and base line work needed to put such a program on line, but now needed funding to actually do the tape transfer, convert it to the University language, and do all necessary work to actually input into the system in a real way. We then talked about all the neat things this would do with regard to USDI needs, etc. The basic summary premise which I gave him was this: that through the use of this system any listed or even unlisted animal for which data was available could be analyzed to produce information 1) with regard to sustained captive breeding populations and the subsequent reduction of demand for wild animals, 2) logic and numbers to make judgments on reintroduction schemes, 3) hard numbers on any permit requests with regard to endangered species transfer, for example the gaur that went out of Oklahoma City, etc.

He seemed quite enthused and the conversation was left with the following agreements:

- 1) They will thoroughly examine this request and within one week provide a response.
- 2) The response will indicate the degree of likelihood that such an extension can be effected.
- 3) That in no case, whether there are funds left over this year or whether it would come from new funds, could any funds be released or any agreement permanently reached until September 1, 1977 which is the beginning of their next fiscal year. In short, left over funds or new funds would be treated in the same time span.

He did, however, indicate that to the degree possible, he would indicate the percentage chance that this is going to be approved. Judging from the conversation and little hints here and there, I think we're in for some additional funds.

DDB/je



# ZOOACTION

*File*

A Publication of the Zoological Action Committee Inc.

SEPTEMBER 1976



*More than 100,000 letters and signatures, opposing Senator Magnuson's killer whale bill, being examined by, (left to right) Congressmen Bob Leggett, Bob Wilson, Lionel Van Deerlin, and Clair Burgener, in Mr. Leggett's Washington office.*

Copies of over 100,000 letters and signatures urging Congress to defeat bills (S.3130 and H.R. 12460) prohibiting removal of killer whales from American waters for research and public display were presented to Congressman Bob Leggett, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment on September 24, 1976. The presentation was made by Congressmen Bob Wilson, Lionel Van Deerlin and Clair Burgener from the San Diego area.

The letters and petitions were the result of a political action campaign in the three Sea World parks over the last three months using information booths to tell park visitors about the proposed legislation. After these over 100,000 citizens from every one of the 50 states learned of efforts which would threaten their privilege and opportunity to see, enjoy and learn about killer whales, they either wrote a letter to their Congressman or signed a petition urging that the bills be defeated.

Chairman Leggett called the grass roots campaign one of the "most impressive" he had ever seen during his Congressional career. The Congressman urged the zoological community to continue an aggressive political action program, pointing out "that it was about time that we heard from the other side" -- those hundreds of thousands who support zoos and oceanariums and do not want them closed or phased out.

\*\*\*

The big news for our non-profit, charitable zoos [501(c)(3)] is that the recently enacted tax bill spells out permission for you to use a specific part of your annual budget for lobbying.

Public charities can elect to be covered by the new provision instead of the current "insubstantial amount" test provision. The new language allows the public charity to spend up to 20% of your annual budget for lobbying if the annual budget does not exceed \$500,000. If your organization budget is between \$500,000 and \$1 million you can spend \$100,000 plus 15% of the excess over \$500,000. A budget of \$1 million to \$1.5 million allows you to spend \$175,000 plus 10% of the excess over \$1 million. Organizations with budgets of over \$1.5 million can spend \$225,000 plus 5% of the excess over \$1.5 million but only up to a maximum of \$1 million. These figures constitute your total allowable lobbying budget. A further restriction in the law, however, says that you can only spend 25% of that total allowable lobbying budget for what is called "grass roots expenditures." These are attempts to influence the general public on an issue, as opposed to contacting your legislators, government officials, or your own members. If you go over your budget for all types of lobbying or if you exceed the 25% allowable for grass roots lobbying, you will not automatically lose your tax-exempt status, but your organization will pay a tax equal to 25% of any excess expenditures in either category. Only if you habitually exceed your authorized lobbying budgets by more than 50% would your tax-exempt status be jeopardized.

\* \* \*

ZOOACT recently testified in favor of a bill, introduced by Representative Robert Leggett of California, to "Save the Gray and Bowhead Whales." The bill, as originally introduced, would have only applied to the gray whale but it was amended during the Subcommittee considerations to include bowhead whales. The bill mandates a study by the Secretary of Commerce in cooperation with the Marine Mammal Commission and the affected coastal states to study the distribution, migration, and populations of the mammals and the effects of disease, pesticides, chemicals and habitat destruction and food shortages on the animals. The purpose of the study would be to point out the need for further regulation or legislation to protect the animals. The original bill would have not only provided for the study but would have put a total ban on any killing or capture of gray whales. ZOOACT pointed out in its testimony before the Subcommittee that there was no need for an additional ban on killing since the gray whale is covered by the Marine Mammal Protection Act and is also listed as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. Without proper authorization, no American citizen or no person in American waters can kill a gray whale anyway. ZOOACT also pointed out that a ban on the capture of these animals would restrict any future research that would deal with pursuit or tagging of the whales in the wild. The House passed the bill on September 20 by a vote of 314 to 70. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Cranston.

\* \* \*

If anyone is interested in a report of the prosecutions for violations of the Animal Welfare Act for the 10 years from 1966 through 1976, the Department of Agriculture has published a report that details the facts, holdings and penalties imposed, if any, in each of the 53 civil cases and 2 criminal cases that were brought during that period. The report does not have any information about improvements that have come about as a result of enforcement activities which did not require legal action. Copies of the report can be obtained from the Information Division, APHIS, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250.

\* \* \*

A bill was introduced recently by Representative Sam Steiger of Arizona that would allow free movement interstate or in foreign commerce of any endangered species born in captivity. The bill, or similar legislation, is very beneficial to our zoological members although some of our institutions have expressed reservations about allowing endangered animals to enter this country from abroad without some kind of permit. Questions about the bill are probably moot for the immediate future, however, since there is no way that HR 15151 can be acted on before the end of this Congress. Since its sponsor is currently waging a tough fight for election to the Senate from his home state of Arizona, he will not be in the House of Representatives next year and it will be necessary to find another sponsor for the bill. We will keep everyone advised of developments along this line.

\* \* \*

We have been very pleased about some of the comments we have received about changing attitudes in the Department of the Interior. First, of course, has been the establishment of a central Federal Wildlife Permit Office which we understand from Interior sources is intended to make things easier for everyone seeking a federal permit dealing with wildlife. The eventual goal, as we understand it, is to be able to send a request for a permit or permits to the new FWPO and, in a reasonable period of time, receive back from that central office all permits involving wildlife that are necessary for the transaction. (This would not in all likelihood eliminate the need for fulfilling USDA quarantine requirements.) Interior officials have also stated publicly that they realize in the monitoring and enforcement of the wildlife laws, they need the cooperation of the reputable persons and organizations currently involved in activities dealing with wildlife. ZOOACT hopes that it is not being too optimistic to believe that this may signal the end of the old adversary attitude that certain officials in Interior took towards the zoological community and beginning of a cooperative working relationship between Interior and the reputable zoological organizations and their members.

\* \* \*

Further demonstration of the new outlook from Interior is the proposed position on the issues to be discussed at the meeting of the signatories of the International Convention on Trade of Endangered Species in Switzerland in November. The philosophy behind Interior's approach to the meeting appears to be that signatory countries should not undertake to establish any regime that they cannot enforce, that the mere addition of names to a list or Appendix does not in itself provide protection for the animals and that no animal should be given the special protection afforded endangered or vulnerable species until those species are in fact endangered or vulnerable. As far as the 800+ amendments that have been proposed dealing with the status of the various species on the Appendices, Interior appears to be adopting the line that no changes should be made until they can be backed up by good, substantial scientific evidence. This includes additions or deletions.

\* \* \*

Directors of county- or city-run zoological institutions are urged to contact your local government officials and the Economic Development Administration regional offices to see if your city or county government is eligible for funding under the Public Works Employment Act of 1976. This Act, which was passed by the Congress over the President's veto, provides funding to local governments in areas of high unemployment for public works projects which can include zoos. The new Act would allow your county or city to fund work at the zoo having to do with construction, renovation, repair or

other improvements to zoological parks, facilities, or to complete planning for such new facilities. Apparently the new Act would allow the funds to increase the federal share of a project that is already underway. EDA regional offices are located in Philadelphia, Atlanta, Denver, Chicago, Seattle and Austin and members can find their phone number and address in telephone listings for those cities under "US Government - Department of Commerce."

\* \* \*

Full details of the revised Injurious Wildlife regulations were given out at a briefing in August. Interior has apparently bowed to critics of the original regulations who felt that Interior was exceeding its authority under the Lacey Act by such wide-ranging use of the rulemaking power. The stay is only temporary, however, because Interior has made it clear that they intend to come back in January and seek new legislation giving them broader powers to control wildlife imports into this country under the provisions of an expanded Lacey Act. For the time being, however, they have decided to discard all of the controversial proposed regulation of February 24, 1975 except Subpart C which spells out new procedures for getting a permit under the Lacey Act. In addition, USDI has proposed to expand the list of prohibited animals to include many new animals. Among those animals to be banned as "injurious" would be vampire bats, weasels and ferrets, civets and mongooses, all rodents except laboratory rats and mice, tinamous, bulbuls (species, or the entire family), Japanese white-eye (or all species of Zosterops), mynahs, all poisonous snakes, the Japanese fire newt, the Chinese newt, Triturus newts, the African clawed frog, piranha (or entire family Characidae), and the tiger fish. Also all those high risk marine species listed in the earlier proposed regulation would be prohibited. When the Congress convenes in January, the additional legislation Interior will ask for will include the power to separate species either into injurious or non-injurious and leave a third "gray area" unclassified. Interior would then conceivably regulate only the gray area and the injurious, leaving the non-injurious importable without a permit. Regulations over the injurious animals, however, would expand not only to their importation, but also to the possession and disposition of the imported animals and their offspring. This has interesting possibilities: if all rodents are prohibited and the new law would give Interior the authority to regulate new imports plus the disposition of their offspring, how does Interior plan to differentiate between the offspring of a gerbil imported under a permit and gerbils (we understand there are quite a few) already in this country? Additionally, responsibility for identifying imported animals would be with the importer. Current exemptions under the Lacey Act for psittacine birds and importations by government agencies would be removed. Finally, the expanded Lacey Act would have civil as well as criminal penalty provisions. New legislation has not even been drawn up yet, but it is almost certainly being drafted. It is difficult to formulate positions for or against. ZOOACT will do all we can, however, to make sure that the language of any amendments to the Lacey Act do not go against the emerging trend of simplification of wildlife permit procedures.

\* \* \*

Conferees have agreed on compromise language for H.R. 12838, the Arts, Humanities, and Cultural Affairs Act of 1976. The important provisions of Title II were retained, which would establish a National Museum Services Board to provide assistance to institutions such as museums, botanical gardens or zoological institutions. Funds under this Act could be used to increase or improve services at the institution, improve facilities and exhibits, pay staff or administrative costs and upgrade or establish educational programs. While H.R. 12838 provides authorization for such

\* \* \*

assistance, no money will be available until actually appropriated by the Congress. Members are urged to check with their regional HEW offices on a periodic basis to find out when funds become available and how they should apply for them. ZOOACT will also endeavor to keep our members informed when the program becomes operational. Start looking around for important projects that have been put off for lack of funds. This may be the way to get them going.

\* \* \*

The Department of Agriculture has announced a meeting on October 13 to solicit comments from interested parties on the proposed new regulations to be issued under the Animal Welfare Act Amendments of 1976. The meeting will be held in the Heritage Room of the Adult Education Center, University of Maryland, Adelphi Road, College Park, Maryland, on October 13th beginning at 10:00 a.m., lasting throughout the day. The topics for discussion at this time will be standards for transport of animals and standards for terminal facilities belonging to commercial carriers and intermediate handlers. Anyone who would like to attend the meeting should contact the Office of Dr. Dale Schwindaman at 301/436-8271. Persons who would like to submit written comments can do so until the 23rd of October and may write directly to Dr. Schwindaman, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Services, Animal Care Staff, Room 767A Federal Building, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

\* \* \*

The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment held hearings on September 20th on a bill, H.R. 13037, to require the Secretary of the Interior to make a comprehensive study of the wolf for the purpose of developing adequate conservation measures. The hearings were the only action that were taken so far and the Subcommittee has not moved to report the bill out for consideration by the full House.

\* \* \*

There will be a meeting of the ZOOACT Board of Directors on Wednesday, October 6, at 8:00 p.m. in the Preston Room at the Baltimore Hilton Hotel.

All voting members of ZOOACT are reminded of the membership meeting to be held on Thursday, October 7, at 11:00 a.m. also in the Preston Room at the Baltimore Hilton. At this meeting, new officers and directors will be elected and a new operating budget will be approved.

The dates and location of both meetings were chosen to coincide with the annual AAZPA Convention.

\* \* \*

The House of Representatives decisively rejected a bill that would have established the precedent for compensating persons suffering predation from endangered species. While the bill went under the broad heading of Endangered Species Compensation Pilot Program, the bill was really a special relief bill that would have only reimbursed Minnesota farmers for livestock losses from timber wolves. Proponents claimed that it was a four-year pilot program to study the feasibility of reimbursing all citizens suffering such losses, but this argument did not swing over much support from those

who believed it would never be expanded nationwide. Those opponents teamed up with members who oppose any compensation and defeated the bill, H.R. 14418, by a vote of 152 for to 228 against.

\* \* \*

The Fish and Wildlife Service has listed the critical habitat for four endangered species: the American crocodile, the California condor, the Indiana bat and the Florida manatee. The critical habitat designation requires that all federal agencies not carry on any activities in the designated area that would adversely affect the species or habitat in question. The designation does not equate to establishing a refuge however, since no legal jurisdiction is assumed nor are specific activities banned. Full descriptions of the critical habitat areas were published in the September 24th Federal Register, but they are summarized here for members' information:

American crocodile - nearly all of present range, in part of Everglades National Park and the northern Florida Keys;

California condor - ten separate areas covering about 925 square miles in and around the Los Padres National Forest in Southern California;

Indiana bat - thirteen caves in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia;

Florida manatee - various waterways in Southern Florida.

Critical habitat for the whooping crane was proposed at the same time as the above species, but Interior is still evaluating the comments received on that species.

Additionally, Interior is seeking comments on proposals to determine critical habitat for the American peregrine falcon and the Morro Bay Kangaroo rat. The areas being considered are detailed in the August 30 Federal Register for persons interested in commenting: for the peregrine falcon, they are in Lake, Napa and Sonoma counties, and for the Kangaroo rat, in San Luis Obispo County, all in California. The deadline for comments is October 29th.

Another proposed rulemaking would determine whether the American marten is endangered or threatened as provided in the Endangered Species Act. FWS is interested in any information about populations and habitat areas for this animal. The deadline for comments on this matter is November 24.

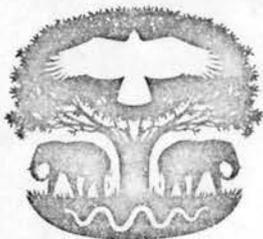
Interior has recently indicated a sincere desire for more comments from knowledgeable persons about its wildlife proposals. ZOOACT urges any members with information about the above species to submit it to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 19183, Washington, D.C. 20036.

\* \* \*

ZOOACT  
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## Zoological Society of San Diego

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3 June 1976

TO: AAZPA Conservation Committee  
and Officers and Directors

Gentlemen:

Since time is pressing I have taken the liberty of sending the enclosed not only to my fellow Conservation Committee members but Officers and Directors as well. Outlined in red on page two of the National Society for Medical Research Bulletin, May, 1976 is the implication that American zoos are a drain on the squirrel monkey supply and a major one at that. We all know this is not true. I don't know where these figures are coming from. Maybe ISIS can help us in establishing what zoo usage for the past few years has been. If we can come up with some hard evidence we had better publicize it as soon as possible.

On the surface this little article seems hardly worth bothering about but I believe the laboratory people are going to look for others to share their problems and this is an indication of what may be ahead in the future. If we can nip this sort of thing in the bud or at least be prepared to refute with hard evidence we will be far better off.

Sincerely,

Clyde A. Hill  
Curator of Mammals

CAH:mas  
Enc.

ZEST

Endangered, Threatened Species List

*Clyde*

**Interior Proposal Would Cut Primate Supply**

Squirrel monkeys, ranked second in importance as major primate laboratory animals for biomedical research, may become listed as a "Threatened" species as defined by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, if proposed Fish and Wildlife Service regulations published in the April 19 *Federal Register* go unchallenged by the scientific community.

Twenty-seven species of primates were listed as being "Endangered" or "Threatened." Those of special interest to biomedical research are the cotton-top marmoset (listed as Endangered), the Japanese and stump-tail macaques, the pigmy chimpanzee and chimpanzee, and the squirrel monkey (all listed as Threatened).

This is the first time any primates have been included on the Threatened species list. None of the species are listed in either Appendix I or Appendix II of the International Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, with the exception of the Chimpanzees which appear on Appendix II.

The primates were placed on the list after a survey was contracted in 1973 by the Division of Cooperative Research, Fish and Wildlife Service, to determine the current status of each recognized species. Data from this survey was used as the basis for the proposed rulemaking. It should be noted, however, that population was not taken into account in determining whether a species was Endangered or Threatened, and that the *entire* range of the species' known distribution is included.

**We urge NSMR members to write the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service to comment on the placing of these important primates on the Endangered and Threatened species lists. It is important that statements include full justification for use of primates in research being undertaken now and in the future with an indication of the priorities involved and the value of the studies to human welfare. All comments must be received by them no later than June 18, 1976. Send written comments, preferably in triplicate, to the Director (FWS/LE), United States Fish and Wildlife Service, P. O. Box 19183, Washington, D.C. 20036.**

Members of the research community met informally on May 6 with officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service at the Department of the Interior to discuss the repercussions of this shutoff of primates to medical research. The group also offered their future assistance and expertise as advisors to the Interior Department on subjects involving medical research.



**The Squirrel Monkey—A Threatened Species?**

*Handwritten mark*

Those attending were Dr. H. E. Kingman and Bettie Payne of NSMR, Dr. Leo Whitehair, director of Primate Research Centers at NIH; and Dr. E. Wayne Grogan and Dr. Nancy Muckenhirn of the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources (ILAR), National Academy of Sciences. Representing primate importers was Mr. Michael Nolan, president of Primate Imports Corporation.

Present from the Fish and Wildlife Service were Mr. Keith Schreiner, associate director for federal assistance; Dr. Ronald O. Skoog, chief, Office of Endangered Species; and Mr. John Paradiso, staff specialist.

During the discussion the terms Endangered and Threatened were better defined. If these primates are designated as Endangered (approaching extinction), stated Mr. Schreiner, prohibition is complete except for (1) scientific purposes, (2) propagation, or (3) other purposes that might serve to benefit the species. However, Dr. Kingman brought up the question as to who decides what biomedical research is essential where primates, Endangered or Threatened, are needed. The answer was that the Secretary of the Interior would make that decision, but only after consultations with all related fields of interest.

**See Comments . . . p. 2**

## Comments on New Regulations Urged . . . from p. 1

Primates listed as Threatened are those likely to become Endangered species if there are no regulations and restrictions made on their importation and use.

Mr. Schreiner felt that many of these primates could be propagated in the United States without too much trouble. However, it was brought up by Dr. Whitehair that it would take many years before propagation in the U.S. would become effective in replacing primates received from other countries. (The April 1974 *NSMR Bulletin* reported that U.S.-bred primates would cost an average of three times as much as wild specimens.)

As stated in Section 4(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Secretary of the Interior may determine a species to be Endangered or Threatened because of any of the following five factors: (1) the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range; (2) overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; (3) disease or predation; (4) the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or (5) other natural or man-made factors affecting its continued existence.

Figures used in data on squirrel monkeys and other nonhuman primates were taken from reports made before the prohibition last year of selling them to pet stores. For instance, data on squirrel monkeys in the proposed rulemaking states: "In 1968 almost half of those imported were used in biomedical research, while in 1969 less than 1/5 were so used; the remainder went to pet dealers and zoos. It is generally concluded that the demand for squirrel monkeys for research and pets could be met with wild animals for a few more years, but that if allowed to continue indefinitely it would lead to severe depletion of the species." This statement is now erroneous since the sell of primates to pet dealers has been eliminated, thereby allowing for additional population increases.

### Effects of Proposed Rulemaking

Following is printed the section on the effects of the proposed rulemaking, as written in the *Federal Register*:

#### Effect of the Proposed Rulemaking

If this proposed rulemaking is finalized, it will be illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to import, export, ship in interstate commerce in the course of a commercial activity, or sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any of the proposed Endangered species. There would, however, be no restrictions on interstate sale or movement of these species if such sale or movement is not in the course of a commercial activity involving a change of ownership of the specimen. In this context, the term "commercial activity" is defined in Section 3(1) of the Act as follows:

"The term 'commercial activity' means all activities of industry and trade, including but not limited to, the buying or selling of commodities and activities conducted for the purpose of facilitating such buying and selling."

The terms "industry or trade," as used in the above definition, were defined in the September 26, 1975, *FEDERAL REGISTER* (40 FR 44416) as follows:

"'Industry or trade' in the definition of 'commercial activity' in the Act means the actual or intended trans-

### Primates on Proposed Endangered, Threatened Species List

Common Name	Known Distribution
<b>Endangered:</b>	
Cotton-top marmoset	Panama, Costa Rica
Pied tamarin	Northern Brazil
Yellow-tailed woolly monkey	Andes of northern Peru
Diana monkey	Coastal West Africa
Red-eared nose-spotted monkey	Nigeria, Fernando Po
Red-bellied monkey	Western Nigeria
L'hoest's monkey	Upper eastern Congo Basin, Cameroon, Nigeria
White-collared magabey	Senegal to Ghana; Nigeria to Gabon
Black colobus	Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo (Brazzaville)
Mandrill	Central West Africa
Drill	Western Cameroon, eastern Nigeria
Francois' leaf monkey	Kwangsi (Peoples Republic of China), Indochina
<b>Threatened:</b>	
Lesser slow loris	Philippines (Mindanao, Bohol, Leyte, Samar Islands)
Philippine tarsier	Philippines
White-footed tamarin	Northern Colombia
Black howler monkey	Mexico, Guatamala, Belize
Squirrel monkey	South America
Stumptail macaque	Assam (India), to southern China and Malay Peninsula
Gelada	Northern Ethiopia
Formosan rock macaque	Taiwan
Japanese macaque	Japan (Shikoku, Kyushu and Honshu Islands)
Toque macaque	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
Long-tailed langur	Mentawi Islands, Indonesia
Purple-faced langur	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
Tonkin snub-nosed monkey	North Vietnam
Pigmy chimpanzee	Zaire
Chimpanzee	Western and central Africa

fer of wildlife or plants from one person to another person in the pursuit of gain or profit."

For any species proposed herein to be listed as a Threatened species, the same prohibitions would apply as to an Endangered species. An exception, however, would be made in the case of live animals held in captivity in the United State on the effective date of the final rulemaking or to the progeny of such animals or to the progeny of animals legally imported into the U.S. after the effective date of the final rulemaking. None of the prohibitions outlined above would apply to such animals. Regulations published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (40 FR 44412) of September 26, 1975, provide for the issuance of permits to carry out otherwise prohibited activities involving Endangered or Threatened species under certain circumstances. Such permits are available for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the species. In some instances, permits may be issued during a specified time to relieve undue economic hardship which would be suffered if such relief were not available.

The Service will review these species to determine whether they should be proposed to the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora for placement upon the appropriate appendices to that Convention, or whether they should be considered under other appropriate international agreements. 15



# American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

June 21, 1976

ISIS

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Mr. Donald Bridgwater, Chairman  
AAZPA ISIS Committee  
Minnesota State Zoological Gardens  
Wentworth Office Center  
33 East Wentworth Avenue  
West St. Paul, MN 55118

Dear Don:

Thank you for providing me with the data on the 27 species of primates currently being proposed by Interior for either endangered or threatened status. This data will be most helpful in providing assistance to us in our response to the proposed rulemaking.

I agree with you that the figures are somewhat shocking in most cases. I would not have guessed that the captive population numbers were so low in all proposed species. It is especially interesting to note that 13 of the proposed species are not held in any of the 107 reporting institutions.

Again, thank you for providing this data. I appreciate your cooperation and assistance.

Warm regards,

Robert O. Wagner  
Executive Director

ROW:ljb

Copies to: AAZPA Board of Directors

1968/73 = 173,000 imported

45,000 1968-69  
25-29,000 animals thru 1972  
22,500 Medical Results

Assumed 7 years history  
for zoos + care pattern

5-5,800 in 1970  
" " 1971  
" " 1972

~~336~~ 336 Born

~~280~~ 280 Died

~~430~~ 430 Imported / Not true but assume

~~436~~ Drove alone 210

280

average 5.5 years

63  
9  
431  
360  
7  
2520

173,580  
223,000  
21,520

223,500  
2,230,000

1,000  
13.5% Ratio

11% send

580

727  
504  
422  
300  
360  
4

360  
11  
360  
360  
39.6%

360  
13.5  
18000  
36000  
36000  
14  
1440  
360  
040

48  
360  
13  
1080  
360  
4880

225  
0.4  
900

360  
2520  
11  
2520  
135  
136000  
175600  
2520  
341200  
341

each director, addressed to the director's residence or usual place of business, at least two (2) days before the day on which the meeting is to be held, or be delivered personally or by telephone, not later than one (1) day before the day on which the meeting is to be held. Each such notice shall state the time and place of the meeting, but need not state the purposes thereof except as otherwise herein expressly provided. Notice of any meeting of the Board need not be given to any director who shall be present at such meeting; and any meeting of the Board shall be a legal meeting without any notice thereof having been given, if all of the directors of the corporation then in office shall be present thereat.

Section 3.10. Quorum and Manner of Acting. Except as otherwise provided by statute or by these Bylaws, one-third (1/3) of the total number of directors (but not less than two (2)) shall be required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting, and the act of a majority of the directors present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board of Directors. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the directors present may adjourn any meeting from time to time until a quorum be had. Notice of any adjourned meeting need not be given.

Section 3.11. Compensation. No director shall receive any compensation for any service that he or she may render to the corporation in his or her capacity as such director.

Section 3.12. Minnesota Zoological <sup>GARDEN</sup> Board Director. The Director of the Minnesota Zoological ~~GARDEN~~ <sup>GARDEN</sup> created under Chapter 85 A of the Minnesota Statutes shall at all times be an ex-officio member, without voting rights, of the Board of Directors of this corporation [and he, or his designate, shall be an ex-officio member, without voting rights, to each committee of this corporation.] Said Director <sup>shall</sup> ~~or his designate~~ shall be entitled to attend all

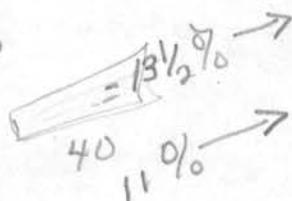
Summary

40 Zoos      ave 6 @ 200 = 240  
 1 Zoo            225            120  
    225

Net Est Pop				Origin			
Total Institutions	Total Number	Total Births	Total Deaths	Capt	Wild Caught	Donations	Dealers Zoo B.L.
42	63	582	118	54	316	179	73 7 7

25-29,000  
 $\frac{20}{5,000} \frac{20}{5,800}$

25, - 29,000



5,000 - 5,800 for med research

Zoo's current

360 of which only <sup>179</sup><sub>63</sub> 242 could be attributed to inputs of which 63 were dealer purchases 179 were donations from private individuals

70-72

19-23

$\frac{46}{20}$   
 $\frac{20}{20}$

of Deaths are consistent

200 died in zoos

240 were born

allowing that each year 73 were purchased then only 365

$\frac{73}{5}$   
 365

5-5.8 = med Reserch  
 (365) 1,000 = Zoo then

19-23,000 other purposes.  
 Pets.

$\frac{196}{60}$   
 25.6

meetings and receive notice thereof. At such time as the Director of the Minnesota Zoological Board shall change, the outgoing Director shall cease to be a member of the Board of Directors of this corporation and he or his designate shall cease to be a member of each committee of this corporation, and the new Director shall immediately become a non-voting ex-officio member of the Board of Directors of this corporation, and he or his designate shall immediately become a non-voting ex-officio member of all committees of this corporation.

#### ARTICLE IV Officers

Section 4.01. Number. The officers of the corporation shall be a President, one or more Vice Presidents (if elected by the Board of Directors), a Secretary, a Treasurer, and, if the Board shall so elect, such other officers as may be appointed by the Board of Directors. No two (2) offices except that of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same person.

Section 4.02. Election, Term of Office, and Qualifications. The officers shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors, and, except in the case of officers appointed in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.10, each shall hold office until the next annual election of officers and until his or her successor shall have been duly elected and qualified, or until his or her death, or until he or she shall resign, or until he or she shall have been removed in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 4.03. Resignations. Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice of his or her resignation to the Board of Directors, to the President or to the Secretary of the corporation. Any such resignation shall take effect at the time specified therein; and, unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

203 4.5 157

← ↑ ↑ →

Age classes

	1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20
Known	23	31	31	23	27	91	11	30
Est	35	46	46	35	41	137	16	4

average 5.5 years.

Sexes

	♂	♀	Unk
Known	91	124	25
Est	136	186	38

360

Diamond

225

1960 = 37 inputs

1967 = 10 inputs

to see if Repo Cycle changed

50-60 surplus each year.

Unk

Est 186 186 38

ORIGIN

	Known	Estimated →
Wild caught	40	60
Capt Born	69	104
Unknown	131	196

Known ORIGIN of Wild Caught and Unknown (171)

	Donations	Dealers	Other Zoo	Breeding Loan	Capt. Born
Wild caught →	23	14	0	3	
Unknown	96	28	5	2	171
	<u>119</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>69</u>

Est. Origin of 360

	Est	Known
Captive Born	104	169
Dealers	63	42
Donations	179	119
Other Zoos	7	5
Breeding Loans	7	5
	<u>360</u>	<u>240</u>



Section 4.04. Removal. Any officer may be removed, either with or without cause, by a vote of the Board of Directors at a meeting called for the purpose, and such purpose shall be stated in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting unless all the directors of the corporation shall be present thereat.

Section 4.05. Vacancies. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal or any other cause shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term in the manner prescribed in these Bylaws for election or appointment to such office.

Section 4.06. President. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation and shall have general active management of the business of the corporation. The President shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the members and directors; shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors are carried into effect; may execute and deliver in the name of the corporation any contracts or other instruments pertaining to the business of the corporation, including, without limitation, any instruments necessary or appropriate to enable the corporation to donate income or principal of the corporation to or for the account of such organizations, causes, and projects described in the Articles of Incorporation of the corporation as the corporation was organized to support; shall have such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors; and, in general, shall perform all duties usually incident to the office of President.

Section 4.07. Vice President. Each Vice President shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as may be specified in the Bylaws or prescribed by the Board of Directors or by the President. In the event of absence or disability of the President, the Vice President shall succeed to the powers and duties of the President; and in the event of a vacancy in the

BYLAWS OF  
MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION

ARTICLE I  
Offices, Corporate Seal

Section 1.01. Registered Office. The registered office of the corporation in Minnesota shall be that set forth in the Articles of Incorporation or in the most recent amendment of the Articles of Incorporation or resolution of the directors filed with the Secretary of State of Minnesota changing the registered office.

Section 1.02. Other Offices. The corporation may have such other offices, within the State of Minnesota, as the directors shall from time to time determine.

Section 1.03. Corporate Seal. The corporation shall have no corporate seal.

ARTICLE II  
Members and Meetings of Members

Section 2.01. Members. The members of this corporation shall consist solely and exclusively of the persons who constitute the directors of this corporation from time to time. When a person becomes a director of this corporation he shall concurrently with becoming such a director, automatically become and be a member of this corporation, and when a person ceases to be a director of this corporation he shall, concurrently with ceasing to be such a director, automatically cease to be a member of this corporation.

Section 2.02. Property. No member shall have any right, title or interest in or to the property of the corporation.

Section 2.03. Annual Meetings. The first annual meeting of the members shall be held in November, 1975, on a day designated by the directors. Each subsequent meeting shall be held on the same date of the same month, or if that date shall fall upon a legal holiday, on the next succeeding business day.

Section 2.04. Special Meetings. A special meeting of the members for any purpose or purposes, unless otherwise prescribed by statute, may be called at any time by the President or by the Board of Directors or by petition of not less than five (5) voting members.

Section 2.05. Place of Meeting. Each meeting of the members of the corporation shall be held at any place within or without the State of Minnesota, designated by the directors, and, in the absence of such designation, shall be held at the registered office of the corporation in the State of Minnesota.

Section 2.06. Notice of Meetings. Except as otherwise provided by statute and in these Bylaws, written notice of each meeting of the members, whether annual or special, shall be given not less than five (5) nor more than thirty (30) days before the day on which the meeting is to be held, to each member by mailing such notice in a postage prepaid envelope addressed to the member at the member's post office address as shown on the books of the corporation. Notice of any meeting of members shall not be required to be given to any member who shall attend such meeting in person or by proxy. Notice of any adjourned meeting of the members shall not be required to be given, except where expressly required by law.

Section 2.07. Quorum. At each meeting of the members, one-half (1/2) of the total number of voting members present in person or by proxy shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except where a greater percentage may be required by statute.

Section 2.08. Voting. At each meeting of members, each member shall be entitled to one (1) vote in person or by proxy on each matter to be voted upon at the meeting. At all meetings of the members, all matters (except in special cases where other provision may be made by statute or by the Articles of Incorporation of the corporation) shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast by the voting members present in person or by proxy, a quorum being present. Voting shall not be cumulative. Unless demanded by a voting member present in person or by proxy at any meeting, the vote on any question need not be by ballot.

ARTICLE III  
Board of Directors

Section 3.01. General Powers. The property, affairs and business of the corporation shall be managed by its Board of Directors.

Section 3.02. Number, Qualifications, and Term of Office. Until such time as the number of directors of this corporation has been changed by amendment to these Bylaws, the Board of Directors shall consist of twenty-five (25) persons. The first four (4) of the twenty-five (25) directors named in the Articles of Incorporation shall be referred to as "Appointed Directors", and shall serve until his or her successors are appointed in the following manner: In June of each year, commencing in 1976, the then chairman of the Minnesota Zoological Board created under Chapter 85A of the Minnesota Statutes shall appoint the successors to these four (4) Appointed Director positions and these successor Appointed Directors shall serve for a period of one (1) year, to be succeeded by four (4) Appointed Directors appointed in the same manner by the chairman of the Minnesota Zoological Board for succeeding one-year terms. Appointed Directors may serve as many one year terms as they are appointed to by the Minnesota Zoological Board Chairman. The remaining twenty-one (21) directors,

referred to in the Articles of Incorporation as "Elected Directors" shall hold office until the annual meeting of the members occurring in the year in which his or her term expires, as set forth opposite his or her name in the Articles of Incorporation, or until his or her successor shall have been elected and shall qualify, or until his or her death, or until he or she shall resign. At each annual meeting of the members, commencing with the first annual meeting held in 1975, successors to the directors whose terms expire in the year of such annual meeting shall be elected for three (3) year terms and each successor shall hold office until his or her term expires and until his or her successor shall have been elected and shall qualify, or until his or her death, or until he or she resigns. No Elected Director may serve for more than two (2) consecutive full three (3) year terms, but after an absence of one (1) year from the Board, a person shall again become eligible to be an Elected Director.

Section 3.03. Organization. At each meeting of the Board of Directors, the President of the corporation or, in his or her absence, such person as is chosen by a majority of the directors present, shall preside as chairperson of such meeting.

Section 3.04. Resignation. Any director of the corporation may resign at any time by giving written notice to the President or to the Secretary of the corporation. The resignation of any director shall take effect at the time specified therein; and, unless otherwise specified therein, the acceptance of such resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective.

Section 3.05. Vacancies. Any vacancy in the Board of Directors caused by death, resignation, disqualification, or any other cause, may be filled for the unexpired term by a vote of the remaining directors (though less than a quorum), and each director so chosen shall hold office until the

expiration of the unexpired term for which he or she was so chosen and until his or her successor shall have been duly elected and shall qualify.

Section 3.06. Place of Meetings. The Board of Directors may hold its meetings at such place or places, within or without the State of Minnesota, as it may from time to time determine.

Section 3.07. Annual Meeting. As soon as practicable after each annual election of Elected Directors, and preferably on the same day, the Board of Directors shall meet, at the place where such annual election of directors is held, or at such other place within the State of Minnesota as may be designated by the Board of Directors, for the purpose of electing the officers of the corporation and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before the meeting. Notice of such meeting need not be given if it is held at the place where the annual election of directors is held, but if such annual meeting of the directors is to be held at any other place, such other place shall be specified in a notice given as hereinafter provided for special meetings of the Board of Directors or in a consent and waiver of notice thereof signed by all the directors.

Section 3.08. Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held quarterly in November (concurrently with the annual meeting), February, May, and August of each year, in each instance on such day and at such time and place within the State of Minnesota as the Board may determine by resolution adopted by a majority of the whole Board of Directors. Notice of regular meetings need not be given.

Section 3.09. Special Meetings; Notice. Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held whenever called by the President or by two (2) of the directors. Notice of each such special meeting shall be mailed to

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 37 \\ 18 \\ \hline 55 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 326 \\ 48 \\ \hline 46 \\ 2 \\ \hline 92 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 46 \\ 3 \\ \hline 138 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 35 \\ \hline 115 \\ 69 \\ \hline 805 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 137 \\ 16 \\ 4 \\ \hline 157 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 35 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 35 \\ 41 \\ \hline 203 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 35 \\ 92 \\ 138 \\ 805 \\ 205 \\ \hline 822 \\ 176 \\ 64 \\ \hline 233 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 6 \\ \hline 822 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 16 \\ \hline 66 \\ 48 \\ \hline 176 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 5 \\ \hline 205 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ 4 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 137 \\ 8 \\ \hline 1096 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 16 \\ \hline 84 \\ 14 \\ \hline 22 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 4 \\ \hline 72 \\ 33 \\ \hline 35 \\ 92 \\ 138 \\ 805 \\ 205 \\ 1096 \\ 224 \\ 72 \\ \hline 2667 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 35 \\ 46 \\ 46 \\ 35 \\ \hline 162 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 48 \sqrt{2337} \\ 240 \\ \hline 330 \\ 2997 \\ 180 \\ \hline 360 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1096 \\ 822 \\ \hline 274 \\ 48 \\ \hline 330 \end{array}$$

$$55 \sqrt{2667}$$

$$\boxed{15.4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \sqrt{2997} \\ 275 \\ \hline 247 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ 62 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 203 \\ 157 \\ \hline 8360 \end{array}$$

1	2	3	4	5
10	10	20	30	10

5.3

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.6 \\ 15 \sqrt{250} \\ 15 \\ \hline 100 \\ 90 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$$

1.67

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.3 \\ 15 \sqrt{80} \\ 75 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$$



	1yr	2yr	3yr	4yr	5yr	10yr	15yr	20yr	>20	♂	unk	♀	Prepaying in '75	Wild Born	Captive Born	Unk		
Brant							2	1		2		1					3	Heap 2 Smoked 1
Buffalo Vaca			1							1							1	Donation
Roosevelt						2				2							2	purchased from Chase '72
Akron		3								3					3			Purchase
Navel.				1						1							1	Purchase '74
Portland	3			4		2				4		3				1 ?	6	2 Labors 3 Private
Fager Wm			1		1	4				1	3	4	3 animals			5	3	Donations
FT Worth	1				1	3				3		2				1	4	Purchase (4)
Houston		1		1	1	2				3	1	2	1 animal			4	2	Donation
			2		1	7	2			2		10		8	2-'64 donation 1-'72 donation 4-'73 purchase - 2 animals @ 300	4		
Caldwell Child.	1				1	3				4		2	1 animal			2	4	Donations
Lafayette					3	2				2	1 abnl	2				1	4	Donations
Woodland PK.	3	1	4	8	1	4	1	2		9	3	12	3 animals			15	9	all private Donations.
Indianawee			2	1	5	1				1	1	7					9	5 many purchased 400 from C. Chase
Birmingham						2						2					2	Donation uk.
SDWAP		7								3		4		7 - '75 purchase from C. Chase				
St. Barbara	1	1				5				3	1	3	1 animal			4	3	Private Donation (3)
Overson					2	1				2		1					3	Don Barn Edge
Ellen Trout						2				2							2	
Meeker	1					3				2		2	1 animal	3 - '74 on loan from Kirklands	1			
	(23)	(31)	(31)	( <del>33</del> )	(27)	(91)	(11)	(3)	(0)	(91)	(25)	(124)	(23)	(40)	( <del>131</del> )	(69)	(131)	
																	(240)	

	Age									♂	♀	Institutions successfully propagated in '75	Wild Born + date	Captive Born	Unknown
	1yr	2yr	3yr	4yr	5yr	10yr	15yr	20yr	>20						
Mont Phoenix	1	6	1		<del>1</del> 1					1	3	4	1 Phoenix	3	1 Anatus 5 Purchase '75
S Diego					2							2			2 on loan S.D.S.V.
S. Fran			3									3			3 Donations
Denver			2		1	7				2		8		2	2 Donations
Beverly	2					6				2	2	4	2 animals	2	6 Donations 2 US Naval Svc.
Nect.						5				2		3			5 Donations
Santa Fe			1	1		2	1			2		3			5 4 Donat 1 Purchase 200
Millark						1				1				1 '75 donation	
Lincoln PK	2	1	2		2	7				4	2	8	2 animals	4	10 1-'70 6-'71 all donations 2-'72 1-'74
Ft. Wayne	4	5			3	5				4	4	9	4 animals	9	8 5 Donations 3 Purchase 200
Potawatomie			1	1						2					2 Donations
Topoka	1	1				3				2	1	2	1 animal	2	3 Donations
Sedgwick		2	4							2		4			7 <del>some</del> trade from Chase
Prater Rouge			3							1		2			3 purchase from Chase
Dickerson			2			2				2		2		2/2-'72 donations	2 Donations
Lincoln Childrens				1						1					1 200 Purchase
Henry Dosty	1	1		2	1	7				2	1	9	1 animal	2	10 all purchase Donations
Cohamick				2	2	1				3	1	1			5 4 Don 1 Purchase '73
Turtleback	2	1	1			1	5			7		3	2 animals	4	3 3 Purchase '72 1-'72 donation

	# Est.	Births	Dead	# Live	Notes
Squirrel Monkey	28	<sup>17</sup> <del>204</del> - 37 <hr/> 167	37	167	Monkey Jungle 70 PPRC Southborough 34
Cotton top	10	50	20	30	Southborough 14(12)
T. Geo + Frayls	1	3	2	1	all at Beauventon
Japanese Macaque	2	<del>31</del>	3	29	Scott's RPRC
Stumptail	8	38	6	32	4 RPRC's provided 27
C. torquatus	2	2		2	
White colored A tys	5	9	1	8	5 at RPRC
Mandill	12	18	5	13	
Orill	3	3		3	
Belada	9	22	5	17	
Diana	13	15	3	12	
reducing	0				
Chimps	8	17	4	13	
Pyg. chimp	0				

125  
3  
135

125  
129  
138

107  
 18,000  
 30,000 est.  
 14.8  
 1.8  
 1.4  
 1.4  
 324  
 18.6  
 10.6  
 10.6  
 14.2  
 12.6  
 12.6  
 18.0  
 3.0  
 6.0  
 Prch. error

Antikutan 107

Dean Burden

# of 2000 ♂ ♀ Births Deaths <5 >5

<i>Saguinus leucor</i>	1	0(1)	0	1	1	
<i>S. geoffroyi</i>	3	12	2	1	10	2
<i>S. oedipus</i>	23	80	21	10	52	28
<i>L. flavicauda</i>	1	1				1(9)
<i>Cercopithecus discus</i>	15	48	3	2	17	31
<i>diana diana</i>	10	34	5	1	16	18
also roloway	2	4	0	0	1	3
<i>Drias</i>	27	86	8	3	34	52
<i>Cercopithecus erythrotis</i>						
<i>C. erythrogaster</i>						
<i>C. lhoesti</i>						
<i>C. preussi</i>						
<i>Cercocebus torquatus</i>	8	22	3	5	5	17
<i>T.T.</i>	4	19	3	0	11	8
<i>affes</i>	3	6	0	0	0	6
<i>Lunatus</i>	3	7	1	0	3	4
		54	7	5	19	35

Colobus satanus

(Drill) <sup>mill</sup>

<i>Papio Sphinx</i>	32	116	15	10	42	74
<i>Papio Leucophaeus</i>	7	21	1	1	6	15

<i>Presbytis francoisi</i>	0					
<i>Theropithecus gelada</i>	14	51	1	6	16	35
<i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i>	0					
<i>Tarsier syrichta</i>	1	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Squinus leucopus</i>	3	7	0	1	6	1
<i>Alouatta pigra</i>	0					
<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	34	209	30	27	121	88
<i>S. s. s.</i>	7	27	1	0	16	11
<i>S. s. bolivans</i>	1	4	1	0	1	3
<i>Macaca arctoides</i>	6(1)	30	6	0	17	13
<i>thibetana</i>	6	38	4	4	13	25
<i>M. cyclopsis</i>	0	6	1	0	3	3
<i>M. sinica</i>	1	2	0	1	2	1
<i>fuscata</i>	6	43	6	2	34	9
<i>Presbytis potenzianni</i>	0					
<i>Presbytis senex</i>	2	12	0	0	4	8
<i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i>	0	2	1	1	3	6
<i>Pan paniscus</i>	2	9	3	2	32	114
<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	41	146				

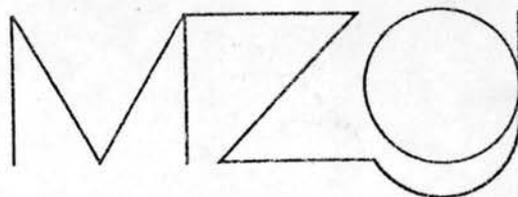
Possible error in S.D.

ANALYSIS OF 27 PRIMATES PROPOSED FOR  
INCLUSION AS ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES

	No. of Insti- tutions	Est. No. of Insti- tutions	Total No. Ani- mals	Est. To- tal No. Animals	Births	Est. No. Births	Deaths	Est. No. Deaths	Less than 5 years Est.		Greater than 5 years Est.	
1. ( <i>Saguinus oedipus</i> (cotton top marmoset) -----	23	34	80	120	21	32	10	15	52	78	28	42
( <i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i> -----	3	5	12	18	2	3	1	2	10	15	2	3
2. <i>Saguinus bicolor</i> (pied tamarin)-----	1	2	1	2	0		1	2	1	2		
3. <i>Lagothrix flavicauda</i> (yellow-tailed woolly monkey) -----	1	2	1	2								
4. ( <i>Cercopithecus diana</i> (diana monkey) -----	25	38	82	123	8	12	3	5	33	50	49	74
( <i>C. roloway</i> -----	2	3	4	6	0		0		1	2	3	5
( <i>C. dryas</i> -----	0		0		0		0		0		0	
5. <i>Cercopithecus erythrotis</i> (red-eared nose-spotted monkey)-----	0											
6. <i>C. erythrogaster</i> (red-bellied monkey)-----	0											
7. ( <i>C. L'hoesti</i> (L'hoest's monkey) -----	0											
( <i>C. preussi</i> -----	0											
8. ( <i>Cercocebus torquatus</i> (white-collared mangabey) -----	12	18	41	62	6	9	5	8	16	24	25	38
( <i>C. atys</i> -----	3	5	6	9	0		0		0		6	9
( <i>C. lunatus</i> -----	3	5	7	10	1	2	0		3	5	4	6
9. <i>C. satanus</i> (black colobus) -----	0											
10. <i>Papio sphinx</i> (mandrill)-----	32	48	116	174	15	22	10	15	42	63	74	111
11. <i>Papio leucophaeus</i> (drill)-----	8	12	21	32	1	2	1	2	6	9	15	22
12. <i>Presbytis Francoisi</i> (Francois' leaf monkey)-----	0											
1. <i>Nycticebus pygmaeus</i> (lesser slow loris) -----	0											
2. <i>Tarsier syrichta</i> (Philippine tarsier) -----	1	2	2	3	0		0		0		2	3
3. <i>Saguinus leucopus</i> (Whitefooted tamarin)-----	3	5	7	10	0		1	2	6	9	1	2
4. <i>Alouatta pigra</i> (black howler monkey)-----	0											
5. <i>Saimiri sciureus</i> (squirrel monkey)-----	42	63	240	360	32	48	27	40	138	207	102	153
6. <i>Theropithecus gelada</i> (gelada baboon)-----	15	22	81	122	1	2	6	9	33	50	48	72
7. ( <i>Macaca arctoides</i> (stump-tailed macaque)-----	6	9	38	57	4	6	4	6	13	20	25	38
( <i>M. thibetana</i> -----	1	2	6	9	1	2	0		3	5	3	5
8. <i>Macaca cyclopsis</i> (Formosa rock macaque)-----	0											
9. <i>M. sinica</i> (Toque macaque) -----	1	2	2	3	0		1	2			2	3
10. <i>M. fuscata</i> (Japanese Macaque)-----	6	9	43	64	6	9	2	3	34	51	9	14
11. <i>Presbytis potenziani</i> (Longtailed langur)-----	0											
12. <i>P. senex</i> (purple-faced langur)-----	2	3	12	18	0		0		4	6	8	12
13. <i>Rhinopithecus avunculus</i> (Tonkin snub-nosed monkey) -----	0											
14. <i>Pan paniscus</i> (pygmy chimpanzee)-----	2	3	9	14	1	2	1	2	3	5	6	9
15. <i>Pan troglodytes</i> (chimpanzee) -----	41	62	146	219	3	5	2	3	32	48	114	171

(Reported to be colony at Southborough RPRC)

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



June 17, 1976

Mr. Robert Wagner  
Executive Director, AAZPA  
Oglebay Park  
Wheeling, W. Va.

Dear Bob:

The following is an analysis utilizing ISIS data on the status of squirrel monkey populations in U.S. zoos as of 1975. Again, as in the earlier data submitted on the 27 species of primates to be included on the endangered and threatened list, we believe that the current data from 107 zoos represents approximately 70 percent of the primate species in question, and particularly the squirrel monkey, but in order to make it absolutely clear, we have chosen to use the factor of 1.5 or we have assumed 50 percent of squirrel monkey data is currently in the systems.

With this as a background, I have analyzed the squirrel monkey data into the following categories: (1) age classes, (2) sex distribution, (3) origin of animals, ie. whether wild caught, captive born, or unknown, and (4) estimated known sources of animals currently in captivity as to whether donations, dealers, other zoos, breeding loans, etc. Please note that "unknown" simply means the zoo does not know whether the animal was wild caught or captive born. In all cases, they know whether it was private donation, purchase from a dealer, etc.

It would appear that approximately 63 institutions hold 360 animals with 48 births and 40 deaths for the year 1975. If you refer to the summary table page, age classes are given. We can imply from this that the mean age class falls somewhere between four and five years. In other words, half of the 360 animals are above five years and well into breeding, while half are below five years. The distribution indicates a very healthy reproductive population. With reference to sex distribution, we estimate 136 males, 186 females, and 38 of unknown sex. With regard to the origin of animals, we estimate that 60 are known wild caught, 104 captive born, and 196 are simply unclear as to whether they were captive born or wild caught. These 196 animals have for the most part come from private individuals come from private individuals making donations to zoological gardens or from dealers who simply did not indicate their origin or did not know it.

Perhaps the most interesting statistic is the table entitled Estimated and Known Sources of Wild Caught and Unknown Origin Animals. We simply referred to the ISIS data and have made some projections which would indicate that 179 animals came from private donations, 63 came from dealers through purchase or trade, 7 have come from other zoos, and 7 are on breeding loan, and, of course, 104 represent captive born animals.

Currently the estimated birth rate for zoo population is about 13.5 percent, and the estimated death rate from all age classes is about 11 percent. Thus, it would appear that the squirrel monkey population is reproducing sufficient to replace its losses and increase at the rate of 1.5 percent at least for 1975.

Now, with reference to an attempt at estimating the actual demands which zoos have placed on wild imported squirrel monkeys, and with reference to the figures given in the publication in the Federal Register on page 16467, we can make some assumptions to estimate this number. First, we took as the base year 1968 and used the base figure of 173,000 squirrel monkeys imported into the U. S. We then simply said that for 1973, 1974, 1975, perhaps 25,000 each year, were imported, making a total of 248,000 squirrel monkeys imported.

Now, giving credit to the statement in the Federal Register that only one-fifth were used for medical research, and allowing this figure to hold through 1975, we would conclude that as many as 50,000 squirrel monkeys may have gone into biomedical research from 1968 through 1975. This leaves 198,000 animals imported into this country, which went somewhere.

In order to estimate what zoo pressure might have been with regard to these animals, we made the following calculations and/or assumptions. First, we assumed that the death rate established would be approximately the same through the past eight years, thus yielding 320 animals which would be in need of replacement. Secondly, we assumed that there was no captive reproduction to replace these animals. Thus, up to 320 animals might possibly have come from the import of wild squirrel monkeys (at the very outside). On top of this we also assumed that the estimated 63 animals purchased from dealers held true for the past eight years. Thus 63 animals times eight years yields 504 animals.

In other words, assuming no reproduction at all, assuming that a mortality rate of 11 percent held consistent through eight years, and assuming that the acquisition of wild animals held through for eight years, zoos possibly could have consumed 824 animals since 1968 ignoring any captive reproduction at all. This, of course, is a completely outside guess and in no way did we feel it could have happened.

If we take the 104 captive births times eight years, yielding a figure of 832, and compare it to the earlier replacement figure of 824, one could say that during the past eight years squirrel monkey populations in zoos has remained stable, if not have been self-replacing, even with the most dire projections with regard to mortality, importation and replacement.

In summary, it is our best guess, using the hard data and some assumptions, that the zoo consumption of squirrel monkeys over the past eight years, could not represent more than four tenths to five tenths of one percent of the total number imported during this eight years. In reality, the number is probably far less than that.

Another interesting point is that of those animals currently in zoos, 179 have come from donations, virtually all of which were from private individuals, thus reflecting a flow from the pet trade to the zoo, who, of course, is always the last resort when the owner of a pet doesn't know what else to do with it.

Robert Wagner - page 3 - 6/17/76

It is, of course, unfortunate that we zoos didn't have a system like ISIS back in 1968 so that such elements could be documented. As a result, we have had to establish our first hard data base in 1975 and work backwards with some assumptions, but I think they are fair and logical.

I hope this will provide you with some ideas for the response and also that it will help get at identifying just what the role of the zoo has been in this import as indicated in Clyde Hill's recent communication.

I should also note that these data discussed here do not include that marvelous squirrel monkey colony which Frank Dumond has been propagating since 1960 in Monkey Jungle. I recently talked to Frank and have reviewed some of the literature reporting on the colony there. Basically, at this time, there are approximately 225 squirrel monkeys in that group. These have originated from the original group of 37 imports in 1960, with 5.5 animals introduced in the wild in 1967. Frank feels that there may be a few of this last import group in the colony but they have not finished marking the entire group as yet. In short, for practical purposes, that entire group represents a captive born colony into its fourth generation of breeding. In addition, they produced last year approximately 80 viable young. If one inserts this singular group into the data discussed earlier, the figures begin to look even more impressive.

I hope this has been of some help.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Donald D. Bridgwater  
Chairman - AAZPA - ISIS COMMITTEE

DDB vc

Werler  
Braker  
Mehrtens  
Hill  
ISIS

ISIS Analysis of Squirrel Monkey  
Status in U.S. Zoos 1975

---

AGE CLASSES

Age Class	Years								Total/
	/ 1	2	3	4	5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
Known	23	31	31	23	27	91	11	3	240
Estimate	35	46	46	35	41	137	16	4	360

SEX DISTRIBUTION

	Male	Female	Unknown
Known	91	124	25
Estimated	136	186	38

ORIGIN OF ANIMALS

	Known	Estimated
Wild Caught	40	60
Captive Born	69	104
*Unknown Origin	131	196

\* ESTIMATED AND KNOWN SOURCES OF WILD, CAUGHT AND

UNKNOWN ORIGIN ANIMALS

	Donations	Dealers	Other Zoos	Breeding Loan	Captive Born
Known	119	42	5	5	
Estimated	179	63	7	7	104

\*Unknown origin means do not know if captive born or wild caught.



# United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

In Reply Refer To:  
FWS/LE PRT 1

MAR 09 1976

Mr. Donald D. Bridgwater  
Chairman  
A.A.Z.P.A. ISIS Committee  
MZG - Wentworth Office Center  
West St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

Dear Mr. Bridgwater:

I want to thank you for the copy of the A.A.Z.P.A. ISIS Committee Mid-Year Report. We appreciate your keeping us informed of developments in this area as they occur.

Your continued interest in the conservation of endangered species is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. R. Bavin  
Chief, Division of Law Enforcement





# American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

March 1, 1976

Mr. Clyde A. Hill, Curator of Mammals  
Zoological Society of San Diego  
P. O. Box 551  
San Diego, CA 92112

Dear Clyde:

This is in response to your letter of 19 February 1976 regarding captive self-sustaining populations of endangered species.

I agree with many of the points raised in your letter; however, the planned restraints USDI will impose on those who will be allowed to traffic in any CSSP animals should insure that only qualified individuals and/or institutions will receive them. For reference, please refer to the Federal Register, 26 September 1975. Therein you will read the criteria Interior will propose for CSSP permits or licenses.

Clyde, your arguments with reference to the Black Lemurs have also echoed the sentiments of others who are opposed to the Amur and North Chinese Leopards being included with "leopards" in consideration for downlisting to CSSP.

I am sure that Don Bridgwater discussed with you some of the problems that were raised by the action of the ISIS Committee in their submission of data to Interior in the form of a request for changing the status of five species of mammals to CSSP. Upon the completion of the recent Board Meetings here in Wheeling, the problems were resolved, in my opinion, to everyone's satisfaction.

It is my understanding that Interior plans to go to the Federal Register momentarily with their proposal for CSSP and their proposal for those permitted to traffic in same. As soon as received, we will mail copies to all Institution/Society members for comment. The AAZPA will respond to Interior within the required sixty-day period. The response will include all pertinent comments received from the membership.

Warm regards,

Robert O. Wagner  
Executive Director

ROW:ljb

Copies to: AAZPA Board of Directors  
Bill Braker  
John Mehrtens  
Marvin Jones  
Charles Hoessle  
Don Bridgwater  
Martin Jacobs

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Mr. Marvin Jones  
4070 Kansas St. #113  
San Diego, CA 92104 USA

Mr Donald D Bridgewater  
Chairman AAZPA ISIS Committee  
c/o Minnesota Zoological Gardens  
St Paul MN 55118

29 February 1976

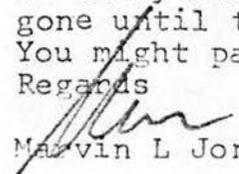
Dear Don:

Thank you for your recent letter to Clyde re the petition situation. I would agree that in this instance we would be advised NOT to withdraw our present action, I think we would lose far more than we would gain. Clyde can of course as you suggest make comment direct to USDI once the item does appear in the Register, although I would suggest that he not. One must realize that all letters sent to USDI (or any other agency) concerning an item in the Register is available for inspection by anyone and all parties under the Privacy and Freedom of Information Acts, and the last thing we need now is dissension in public among zoo professionals.

I am sure that future actions will be made a bit more public as regards AAZPA members and committees, and regard this action as a dead point. Or at least I do.

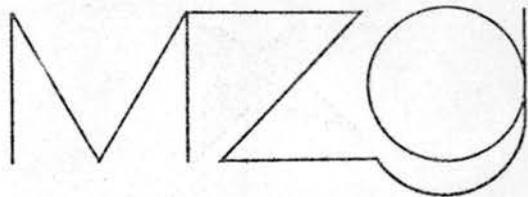
This past week I discussed the European ISIS situation with Arne Dyhrberg of the Copenhagen Zoo who was in North America briefly with a Danish Tourism group. It appears that most of the directors who said yes at Colorado to Lee Simmons were talking a bit in advance and have not been supported by their staffs and boards at home. Only Copenhagen and Rotterdam (of the continental zoos) will now enter into an ISIS agreement and will be paying for my trip to Europe to do this, in 1976 for ~~xxxxx~~ mammals, in 1977 for birds. It is possible that once the more established zoos run by the more well known "leaders" see what the two are doing they will join. I will leave here in April and will have both into the system by 30 June. I assume that Linda has sent a packet to Rotterdam, tell her Copenhagen has theirs. This week Arne will check with Wheater in Edinburgh to see if he is doing it alone, or will join with these two in having me do it. London seems unwilling. I find it all the more remarkable that the old line "leaders" who have pushed so hard to be on the IUCN committees are so opposed to ISIS and Arne and I agree that your membership may force a change in due course. I will advise as to my exact departure and schedule, suffice to say I will be gone until the Baltimore meeting of AAZPA which I plan to attend. You might pass this on to Ulie and Linda.

Regards

  
Marvin L Jones

*W. H. get the Otang data to Linda BEFORE  
I depart, possibly possible.*

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



February 23, 1976

Mr. Robert O. Wagner  
Executive Director, AAZPA  
Oglebay Park  
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

Dear Bob:

Re: Clyde Hill's comments, February 19, 1976, concerning  
the CSSP petitions on lemurs

In an effort to more specifically clarify the issues, I did talk with Clyde on the phone today. Basically, the conclusions are these:

The petitions were submitted after thorough review and due consideration as to the intent and comply in all ways with the federal regulations definition of CSSP. The numbers and data do not have relevance necessarily to the individual biological management of a given group but are presented within the meaning of the law in an effort to (1) provide a mechanism for the reduction of paper work and a better records system, and (2) provide a greater amount of freedom for qualified institutions to traffic in these animals under the intent of the law.

It should be pointed out here that, as I understand it, the official AAZPA position would be requesting the total deregulation of endangered species born in this country since the 1973 law to qualified institutions which would result in even broader deregulation than that provided for by the CSSP route.

In summary, there has been no intent to railroad this petition submission, nor is there a question of ethics involved.

The Wildlife Conservation Committee was not consulted as a total body, although individual members did have input a number of times. Further, we have had a number of discussions which I think will lead to a very thorough system of communication and evaluation prior to the submission of any other petitions for CSSP status. This would include consultation with our executive offices, the Wildlife Conservation Committee, AAZPA-ISIS Committee, and legislative committee.

I suppose what it boils down to is Clyde's objection to the rather broad interpretation of what constitutes a CSSP, while, on the other hand, other members of our organization would seek an even broader or total deregulation of all captive born and endangered species. We are only attempting to work within the existing regulations and hopefully develop some system within our own organization which will be effective in managing the resources.

I do not feel that the petitions should be withdrawn, and, in fact, probably cannot be at this point, as I understand they are ready to be published in the

ROW - 2 - 2/23/76

Federal Register. Further, when this happens, anyone is in a position to submit comments. While I understand the basic intent of Clyde's position, I do feel that the AAZPA has the capability of answering needs which he expresses. If this is not possible, certainly federal regulation will do that for us and I am not at all certain that this is a desirable goal.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Donald D. Bridgwater, Member  
Wildlife Conservation Committee

DDB vc

cc: John Mehrtens  
Marvin Jones  
Charles Hoessle  
John Werler



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Zoological Society of San Diego

February 19, 1976

Mr. Robert O. Wagner  
Executive Director  
American Association of Zoological  
Parks and Aquariums  
Oglebay Park  
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

Dear Bob:

I will not attempt to answer Don Bridgwater's letter of 4 February concerning the downgrading of black and ring-tailed lemurs in the same length, but there are some things that should be pointed out.

1. Now Bridgwater reveals the "black lemur" also includes the white-fronted, the brown, collared, red-fronted mayottensis, Sanfords and Sclaters.

2. He claims the concept of subspecies is too complicated for the government. He argues that it is all right to pool the various subspecies to get the necessary population security even though none of the subspecies are of sufficient population to maintain themselves. Does this mean that if one of the subspecies is doing well in captivity then we can include all the other subspecies? Such maneuvering is not ethical in my opinion. In the case of the black lemur, many fully qualified taxonomists believe the black lemur is a full species and the various brown lemurs are another species.

3. The "beefing up" of lemur statistics by including National Primate Research Centers and university laboratories may not be such a good idea. These are research animals and the interest of those institutions in breeding for conservation is secondary, if at all. ?

4. Bridgwater does not answer my assertion that ring-tailed lemurs are inclined to fall victim to catastrophic diseases and avoids my comment that less than half of the pairs of ring-tailed lemurs do not breed ... according to ISIS statistics.

February 19, 1976

5. It is my impression that few of the members at the Calgary meeting were aware of the lemur petitions. No one seems to remember them being discussed at the general business meeting. Only an exclusive few seem to be involved in this "railroad". Perhaps I am wrong in this matter. Regardless, Bridgwater admits the Conservation Committee was not involved in any of the preparation of this material, a major blunder. Or was the Conservation Committee purposefully avoided?

6. What do we have to do to have the two lemur petitions withdrawn?

Sincerely,



Clyde A. Hill  
Curator of Mammals

CAH:sal

CC: Don Bridgwater  
John Mehrtens  
Marvin Jones  
Charles Hoessle  
John Werler



# American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

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February 19, 1976

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FROM: ROBERT O. WAGNER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: INTERIM PROPOSED AAZPA CRITERIA FOR CERTIFICATION OF  
INSTITUTIONS TO TRAFFIC IN CAPTIVE-BORN ENDANGERED SPECIES

Attached are the interim proposed criteria for the certification of institutions to freely traffic in captive-born endangered species. These will require a considerable amount of refinement but allow us a platform upon which to build.

Indications are that Interior is about to go to the FEDERAL REGISTER with their proposal. A meeting has been established for Tuesday, 24 February, between legal counsel for Mr. Leggett's subcommittee, George Steele and me. During this meeting, I shall explain our dissatisfaction with Interior's proposed criteria for issuing permits and further discuss our proposed criteria. After this meeting, we shall meet with Interior officials for the same purpose.

You will recall that we are complying with the request of Congressman Leggett. He suggested that we establish criteria for certifying our institutions.

Please note that Interior's proposal makes several references to the International Species Inventory System, but it fails to mention that it is a committee of the AAZPA. This "error" will be called to the attention of Interior while I'm in Washington.

If any of you have any major additions or deletions to these interim proposed criteria, please call me by Monday night, 23 February. My home phone number is (614) 695-1955.

Robert O. Wagner  
Executive Director

ROW:ksr

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOOLOGICAL PARKS AND AQUARIUMS

PROPOSED CRITERIA FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS  
TO TRAFFIC IN CAPTIVE-BORN ENDANGERED SPECIES

1. An institution must be a permanent facility which is open to the public and operated by a municipal, county, state, or division of the federal government, OR incorporated under a charter issued by any state or the District of Columbia.
2. An institution must be under the direction of a person who meets the following minimum qualifications: He/she shall have been employed continuously on the administrative staff of a zoo or aquarium for at least three (3) years and possesses at least a four (4) year degree from an accredited institution of higher learning OR shall have been employed at least eight (8) years in a zoological park or aquarium, the last four (4) years of which shall have been continuous in a management capacity.
3. An institution must employ a full-time or part-time veterinarian who inspects the facilities and animals not less than once per week. The veterinarian must be graduated from an accredited veterinary college or university.
4. Exhibit areas for endangered species must meet the minimum standards prescribed by federal or state governmental agencies, or professional association guidelines.
5. An institution must maintain a permanent record keeping system and must participate in the AAZPA International Species Inventory System.
6. All endangered species must be permanently marked before being transferred to another certified institution.
7. An institution must maintain adequate security to guard against theft of endangered species.
8. Transfers (sales, trades, loans, gifts, etc.) shall be only of captive-born endangered species or those held in captivity prior to 28 December 1973. Existing prohibitions upon the taking of endangered species from the wild are not affected by these proposals.

(1)

## Philosophical Base

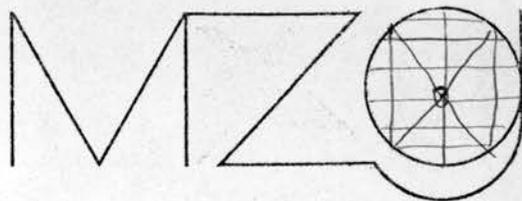
Basic belief on the part of current owners  
of Captive Born Endangered Species acquired prior to the effective  
date of the act ~~and of individual BORN in captivity as a~~  
→ date of the act are a result of individual expense and efforts that these  
animals are a form of private property to be  
dealt with as such and without interference  
from regulatory agencies

Basic assumption that there are large  
numbers of "Endangered Species" existing in  
habitats throughout the world ~~which~~ whose  
existence is ~~threatened~~ <sup>placed in jeopardy</sup> in part by  
~~demands~~ the indiscriminate taking of ~~the~~  
specimens for a commercial market  
which ~~market~~ <sup>includes</sup> ~~services~~ zoological displays, ~~and~~  
commercial pet trade, scientific research  
programs, ~~and~~ captive breeding programs and  
commercial activities such as the fur <sup>industry</sup> and leather  
industry and related enterprises.

→ <sup>and</sup> Regulatory Action to control ~~and regulate~~ such  
traffic is reflected in the Endangered Species  
Act of 1973 and by the Convention on  
International Trade in Endangered Species of  
Wild Fauna and Flora which has the  
required <sup>number of ratified</sup> ~~nations now signed~~ to make it  
international law. ~~Additionally~~ The I.U.C.N  
has long kept <sup>the</sup> Red Book Lists ~~which~~ in an  
effort to ~~to~~ create awareness of the  
critical status of certain species

The primary purpose of the Endangered Species act is ~~to~~ to conserve and protect Endangered wild populations of fauna and flora and insure their continued existence.

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



February 5, 1976

Mr. John Perry  
National Zoological Park  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear John:

Just some quick comments concerning your letter of January 22, 1976, re: black lemur and Thorington's letter regarding a hypothetical definition of a self-sustaining population.

First, I'll tackle the Thorington letter. What Dick is essentially saying, in a hypothetical sense, and more importantly perhaps in an ideal laboratory sense, with an ideal animal, that the number of currently producing females be equal to the loss of such females either through death, old age, reproductive failure, etc., etc. In addition, he would suggest that there should be regularly in the population, at least one half that minimum number of performing males. Further, as I understand it, he suggests that this minimum number of producing females should be at least twenty, and perhaps fifty.

There are, of course, a number of things which he does not take into consideration, and which could be considered, using data which we are beginning to generate here at ISIS - such things as the accumulation of inbreeding, ie. inbreeding co-efficients, differential reproduction, ie. particular females producing greater numbers of offspring than other particular females, etc.

Further, there is the problem of considering special reproductive characteristics of the animal in question. Obviously, there can be some rather large groupings, harem-type hoofstock, such as antelope, etc., litter type species, such as tigers, canides, etc.

I am assuming that you are attempting to develop some sort of a number which would be a significant measure of status for a particular species population. It is probable that this can be done, although I would be horribly uncomfortable with a blanket application of numbers such as Thorington puts forth, except in a theoretical way. What we are beginning to find is that the real problem is not captive, self-sustaining populations, rather "safe populations".

There are a number of definitional areas here meriting consideration, including such things as where animals in question are located, the probability of the institution entering into co-op. efforts, the possibility of developing good, solid inbreeding, co-efficient data, in order to slow inbreeding rates, etc.

As you know, we have been messing around with all of this with regard to ISIS and with regard to some studies which the Minnesota Zoo has underwritten. As a result of your letter, Dr. Nate Flesness, U.S. Seal, and myself, Brad House and some others, have speculated a bit about where the future is headed and

Mr. John Perry - 2 - February 5, 1976

are beginning to accumulate some data which I think would yield perhaps an interpretation of the problem to which you are addressing yourself.

Unfortunately, I do not have the time to do a neat summarized review of all the material, but in lieu of this, I am sending you a series of both speculations and papers which I think you will find of interest. I would ask that you basically use them personally and do not circulate them at large, since by and large they represent preliminary thoughts and we hope within the next four to eight weeks to create a firmer statement. Besides that, they are somewhat unedited and some of the people involved do have a pride of authorship.

The one paper enclosed, Gene Pool Conservation in Zoos, created by Nate, was given at AAZPA and I think represents good solid information. The paper entitled Speculative Speechwriter's Inc. is simply a very off-the-cuff set of responses created through discussion with regard to the Thorington letter and with regard to the role which ISIS could play.

In the very near future, we will have another extremely interesting document. Nate has completed a computer program measuring the pedigree analysis of the Equus Przewalski, using studbook information, and has created some interesting predictions with regard to inbreeding co-efficients and some speculation as to what needs to be done in order to create long term managements of the species.

I think you will find this information at least interesting reading and would appreciate your comments.

Now, with regard to the lemurs, I don't think that we found any astonishing number, rather, I suspect the differences are reflection of the fact that the IZY Data can be from 18 to 24 months late and data which we are accumulating here at ISIS is certainly within the year and is continually upgraded on a four month basis.

By now you should have received the mid-year committee report, and I think this pretty well tells the tale so far as where we are headed. It is a tremendous undertaking but going well.

In essence, if you take the information on the handwritten sheets enclosed, and coordinate it with the IZY, you should have a fairly complete picture of black lemurs.

If material from Beaverton does not show in the IZY, we know that there are actually 25 animals out there, starting from a group of six in 1967 or 1968, although they have not put their data into the ISIS system as yet. In short, in the United States alone, at the present time, there are approximately 89 black lemurs. This is the Lemur macaco macaco. It does not include information on the other subspecies, collared, red-fronted, etc.

contd. 3 -

Mr. John Perry -3- February 5, 1976

In summary, this whole project has become tremendously exciting as an effective tool for long term management, quick data turn-around, and, I think, holds the hope of an intelligent management of captive species in the future.

We do appreciate so much your support, and I would be interested in any comments you have with regard to the mid-year report of the ISIS program.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman  
AAZPA - ISIS Committee

DDB vc  
enc,



January 22, 1976

Mr. Donald Bridgwater, Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
Wentworth Office Center  
33 Wentworth Avenue  
West St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

Dear Don:

I'm now completing work on the captive breeding tables, adding the latest year of data. Since ZOOLOGICA can't publish, we will multilith the job here and plan to reissue the tables annually.

Someone told me a few days ago that ISIS, in evaluating Lemur macaco had found an astonishing number of the beasts, far more than IZY's 78. As soon as it's typed, I'll send you the table on this species. Of course, you have the IZY and thus know what collections ISIS includes which IZY did not.

Obviously ISIS will provide a far better basis for evaluation than IZY data. However, I suspect the IZY data will have usefulness for several years, because it gives trends since 1964. (I haven't used IZY for 1962 and 1963, because they were then rapidly building their coverage.)

I'd be interested in your comments on Thorington's letter, enclosed.

Best wishes,

John Perry  
Assistant Director for Conservation

Enclosures



February 4, 1976

Mr. Donald Bridgwater, Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
Wentworth Office Center  
33 Wentworth Avenue  
West St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

Dear Don:

Here is the black lemur table. The front matter will, of course, explain how it was derived from IZY and note the limitations of accuracy.

In terms of stability of data, lemurs are the worst of the lot. The percent captive-born fluctuates wildly. The annual number of captive-born fluctuates with little relationship to the reported births. Tananarive was omitted because they report only occasionally. Cros de Cagnes repeatedly reported increases in captive-born without reports of prior births.

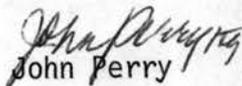
If we assume, arbitrarily, an 8% annual mortality, deaths over the period were 42. The total population increase was 61, of which 52 was the increase in captive-born. Thus indicated acquisitions, as replacements, were  $42 + 9 = 51$ .

Of course, some births may not have been reported. The actual total may be greater than 61. But a higher total would simply increase the disappearance, here shown as 9. ("Disappearance" is the difference between total surviving births and the 1964-74 change in number reported as captive-born. It thus includes deaths and transfers to nonreporting collections.) The 9 is obviously low; it would indicate an annual death rate of only 15 per 1,000 for the captive-born.

I have no idea what actual mortality is. Over the entire period, birth rate per 1,000 population was 138. If the death rate is, in fact, substantially below that, the situation may be promising.

I'm fascinated by the report that ISIS records a far larger number of black lemurs. I hope we can run some comparisons, zoo by zoo, with IZY. Even more, I hope to see what ISIS data shows for the various factors.

Cordially,

  
John Perry

## BLACK LEMUR

Lemur macaco

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
No. of collections	6	8	9	8	9	15	15	15	12	13	13		
Total population	17	20	22	35	42	47	52	68	67	73	78		
Change	--	+3	+2	+13	+7	+5	+5	+16	-1	+6	+5		
Avg. no. per collection	2.8	2.5	2.4	4.4	4.7	3.1	3.5	4.5	5.6	5.6	6.0		
Collections with one sex	2	4	4	1	2	6	5	3	2	3	4		
Captive-born	1	5	2	11	11	9	17	28	40	39	53		
Change	--	+4	-3	+9	0	-2	+8	+11	+12	-1	+14		
% captive-born	6	25	9	31	26	14	33	41	60	53	68		
Surviving births	2	2	3	5	3	5	7	13	8	13	--		
Births per M population	118	100	136	143	71	106	135	191	119	178	--		
Births not surviving	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	5	6	--		
Surviving births, 1964--73	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61	--		
Net change	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+52		
Disappearance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9		
Total wild-caught	16	15	20	24	31	42	35	40	27	34	25		
Change	--	-1	+5	+4	+7	+11	-7	+5	-13	+7	-9		
% wild-caught	94	75	91	69	74	86	67	59	40	47	32		
<b>FEMALES:</b>													
Total population	8	10	13	20	18	25	29	37	39	40	38		
Wild-caught	8	8	12	13	13	22	18	22	15	20	14		
Surviving births	1	1	2	1	2	2	4	9	3	6	--		

COMMENTS: Tananarive has been omitted because of erratic reporting. The table shows no reasonable relationship between reported births and changes in the number reported as captive-bred, and the latter must be considered unreliable.

None the less, trends appear to be favorable.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION · WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009

February 4, 1976

Handwritten calculation:  

$$\begin{array}{r} 1461 \\ 2.5 \\ \hline 730 \\ 292 \\ \hline 365 \end{array}$$

Mr. Donald Bridgwater, Director  
 Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
 Wentworth Office Center  
 33 Wentworth Avenue  
 West St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

Dear Don:

Thanks for the ISIS material. I'd been puzzled by the reports of a huge Black Lemur total, 382 vs. IZY's 64.

I now see ISIS is lumping all subspecies of Lemur macaco. This narrows the gap but still leaves a great discrepancy. For the following I've taken only the North American entries in IZY.

	ISIS	IZY (1974)	
No. of collections	25	12	
Total individuals	382	262	
Average per collection	15.3	21.8	
Births	60	57, 40 surviving	73 19 92

If Beaverton is in the ISIS sample, multiplying by 2.5 would yield a high estimate, since Beaverton reported 106 individuals to IZY, 40% of their North American total.

I would not be surprised by a 15%-20% discrepancy. When we compared IZY with the Orangutan Studbook, at the time it was first issued, the totals were close: 460 to 469. The differences shown above, however, are puzzling.

I hope we can work toward a detailed, zoo-by-zoo comparison of ISIS and IZY for the critical species. This may not be necessary to establish ISIS's reliability. But it would give us a better basis for evaluating and using the IZY data, which goes back to 1962.

Cordially,

*John Perry*  
 John Perry

cc: Wayne King

# COLUMBIA ZOOLOGICAL PARK

JOHN M. MEHRTENS  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

23 January 1976

RIVERBANKS PARK COMMISSION  
POST OFFICE BOX 1143  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202  
(803) 779-8717

PALMER E. KRANTZ, III  
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D. V. M., VETERINARIAN

DALFORD W. MANESS  
SUPERINTENDENT  
GENERAL OPERATIONS

GEORGE R. DAVIS  
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ALAN H. SHOEMAKER  
ZOOLOGIST

DENNIS S. DECOURCEY  
CURATOR, BIRDS

ROBERT E. SEIBELB  
HEAD KEEPER, BIRDS

RALPH E. HUTTO  
SUPERVISOR  
ART AND EXHIBITS

Mr. Robert O. Wagner, Executive Director  
AAZPA  
Oglebay Park  
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

220-5152

Dear Bob:

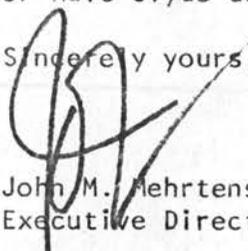
I am in receipt of a letter dated 19 January 1976, addressed to me by Clyde Hill of San Diego.

Clyde objects to the inclusion of the Black Lemur and the Ring-Tailed Lemur on the list of species presented to USDI by AAZPA and ISIS as being captive, self-sustaining populations, and, therefore, subject to consideration for reduction from endangered status to threatened status.

Inasmuch as all of you have copies of Clyde's letter, there is no point in detailing it here. It would appear that Clyde's data would support his contention that the two species are not, in fact, self-sustaining at this point. On the other hand, I think it would have a severe negative effect on USDI if the petitions for these two animals were withdrawn.

Inasmuch as the petition was prepared and presented by ISIS and not the Conservation Committee, I am seeking advice as to whether my Committee should become involved further in the matter, or have Clyde deal directly with the ISIS group.

Sincerely yours,

  
John M. Mehtens  
Executive Director

JMM:ss

cc Don Bridgwater  
John Werler



Post Office Box 551, San Diego, California 92112  
Telephone (714) 234-5151  
Cable Address: SDZOO San Diego, California, U.S.A.

## Zoological Society of San Diego

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19 January 1976

Mr. John Mehrtens, Chairman  
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee  
Columbia Zoological Park  
P.O. Box 1143  
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear John:

I was surprised in reading an article in the January AAZPA Newsletter which contained a summary statement of a petition sent to the USDI regarding a request to change of status for five species of mammals listed as rare and endangered (tigers, jaguars, leopards, black lemur and ring-tailed lemur) to captive self-sustaining population status. I certainly do not agree this should be given to the black lemur, and I am doubtful about the ring-tailed lemur. There are two zoos in the United States that breed black lemurs, San Diego, and St. Louis. I telephoned Charlie Hoessle in St. Louis and asked his opinion of the black lemur. He agrees the black lemur should not be designated as a captive self-sustaining population, and I believe you will hear from him separately.

The black lemur situation in San Diego is as follows. In 1965 we imported two females as mates for an old male we had. In 1967 we imported, again gifts from the government of Madagascar, a male and two more females. Our old male proved to be a good breeder. Two males were born in '67, a female in '68 and a female in 1969. A male was born in 1970. We had a female stillbirth in 1971, plus two successful male and one female births. We wanted to expand our gene pool in 1971 so the St. Louis Zoo sent us a male that had sired three offspring at their institution. In 1972 a male was born which died the same day and in 1973 another male was born which survived, only four days. Both were sired by San Diego males. A female was born in 1975 but not to the St. Louis animal. So, for the past nine years we have produced seven males of which five survive, four surviving females plus one female stillbirth. It is not an impressive record. Our particular problems have been that our females do not get along together although we have tried numerous combinations. Our production was also slowed down quite a bit because the St. Louis male did not breed and our 1967 imported male did not get in gear until the fall of 1974.

Mr. John Mehrtens

-2-

19 January 1976

Last month St. Louis sent us a replacement male which we hope will breed with our females. Fortunately St. Louis had better success than we. Their females integrate better than ours, which gives them less husbandry problems, but still this winter was the first time they planned to surplus a pair from their production. Charlie will be able to tell you specifically.

Perhaps the ISIS Committee has decided that all the black and brown lemurs should be lumped together and put under one species Lemur macaco. Personally I don't follow that line but even so I don't think the brown lemurs are breeding that well in captivity to warrant this proposal. They simply do not have the statistics. Another thing I don't understand is why these recommendations are coming from the ISIS Committee. It would seem more proper for them to come from the Conservation Committee or at least the Conservation Committee should have an input into this. As a member of the Conservation Committee I was not allowed to participate, and Charlie Hoessle tells me no one asked him about his thoughts on the black lemur status. Since the two major zoo black lemur collections in the country believe this is not warranted, I think the AAZPA recommendations won't hold water.

The only zoo I know breeding ring-tailed lemurs in this country to any extent is San Diego. My greatest worry about ring-tailed lemurs is their inclination to fall victim to catastrophic diseases. The London Zoo ring-tailed lemur colony was killed off suddenly about eight years ago and about two years ago the Hong Kong Zoo group was wiped out. Dr. Ken Searle, M.D., is the director of the Hong Kong Zoo and took personal interest in the care of the ring-tails. They started dropping dead on him and he wasn't able to stop it. I think that a thorough survey of ring-tailed lemur catastrophes ought to be made to see how delicate they are. Also there are quite a few pairs in zoos that do not breed, less than half according to the ISIS statistics. Why?

I suggest we withdraw the two lemur petitions. One of the more belligerent conservation organizations such as the International Primate Protection League could make mincemeat of the AAZPA proposal and we can't afford it.

Marvin Jones showed me his letter of 12 December to you concerning this lemur situation. As you know he agrees with Charlie Hoessle and me.

Looking forward to your correspondence.

Sincerely,

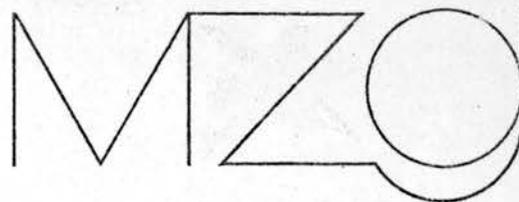


Clyde A. Hill  
Curator of Mammals

CAH:aj

CC: John Werler, Charles Hoessle, Marvin Jones

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



February 4, 1976

Mr. Robert O. Wagner  
Executive Director  
American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums  
Oglebary Park  
Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

Dear Bob:

Re: Clyde Hill's letter to John Mehrtens with regard to the endangered species downgrading application for black lemurs and ring-tailed lemurs, and John Mehrtens' letter to Robert Wagner, reference Clyde Hill's letter, and Don Bridgwater telephone conversation with president John Werler, reference same subject.

I shall address this letter to you, as Executive Secretary of the AAZPA, and copy all individuals in the correspondence. This is in lieu of separate letters to each.

Perhaps, in this rambling discourse, some logic as to appropriate decisions can be deduced and dealt with during the mid-year AAZPA Board conference.

First, these petitions were submitted by the AAZPA - ISIS Committee after discussions with the Office of Endangered Species and detailed discussions with reference to the five species selected at the Calgary Conference with both the Board of Directors, the AAZPA Computer Data Committee, and an open AAZPA members meeting reviewing Computer Data Committee activities. They were made on the basis that the regulation would allow for the downgrading of endangered species to a CSSP status based on presentation of facts that they are captive self-sustaining populations within the United States as per the meaning of the Act.

Criteria include: (1) the approximate number of specimens of that species existing in the United States in captivity; (2) the age and sex ratios of such specimens; (3) the number of persons successfully propagating the species; (4) the number of generations successfully propagated; (5) the likelihood that such propagators can cooperate and insure the continued existence and reproduction of such specimens; (6) a review of the number of requests to take or import wild specimens during a 24 month period prior to the date of consideration; (7) the ratio of wild-born vs. captive-born specimens of species in question in captivity; and (8) other such factors as deemed appropriate.

This action was taken with a number of objectives in mind, including the creation of test cases badly needed in order to work out effective procedures and interpretations of the existing regulations, with an eye toward the

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future problem-solving. In addition, in conversations with the office of endangered species, it appeared that the numbers and logic contained in these petitions conform and are firmly supportable.

It must be pointed out that the premise of the petition is based upon the transmitted interpretation of the federal rules and regulations definitions as to what constitutes a captive self-sustaining population and the numbers used represent the entire species, including all subspecies and races. In the case of the black lemur, it includes also white-fronted, collared brown, mayottensis red-fronted, Sanfords, and sclaters. Further, the definition of a captive self-sustaining population is not necessarily the definition which would be used with regard to specific captive management programs for long term survival (safe populations) with respect to the management of genetic co-efficients, cross-institutional cooperation, and population dynamics. I suspect that it is toward these ends which Clyde has addressed the issue. This proposition should and must be clearly the responsibility of the institutions, organizations and individuals possessing these animals and not something regulated by federal government. The intent of the endangered species act is to prevent or to control the importation and/or acquisition of wild stock while providing an efficient mechanism whereby existing captive populations can be effectively managed.

There is, of course, the real possibility that in the final interpretation and development of procedures, it may become necessary to create individual petitions for each subspecies. All of us have been down the subspecies road and God forbid that such an action would be the case with regard to the regulations in question. Agreement, assignment, and identification of subspecies is bad enough amongst us as professionals. If it becomes a major issue at the federal level, we will be in a morass most difficult to resolve.

With specific reference to the L.m.macaco data which Clyde presented, reference the San Diego collection, it points out the classic problem with respect to our management of species. Besides San Diego and St. Louis, there are four other institutions reporting breeding success, including Toronto, admittedly non-U.S., Duke University, Lincoln Park, and a tremendously successful colony at Beaverton, Oregon, in total constituting 64 animals, 37 males and 27 females, with 11 born in 1975, 7 females coming into maturity, plus 20 in breeding age areas. No deaths were reported during the year. Reviewing San Diego data, admittedly they have had problems not accounting for recorded deaths since 1964. They have apparently had the following success: 4 breeding females in 1967, 2 births; 4 breeding females in 1968, 1 birth; 4 breeding females in 1969, 1 birth; 5 breeding females in 1970, 1 birth; 6 breeding females in 1971, 4 births and 1 death; 6 breeding females in 1972, 1 birth which died; 7 breeding females in 1973, 1 birth which died; 1974, no success; in 1975, 1 birth, with 7 breeding females.

In review, it would appear that in each of these years, they have averaged slightly over one birth per year. They have had 12 births in 8 years - 7 males, 5 females, of which 5.4 survived. St. Louis has done considerably better, while the Beaverton colony has performed in a superior way. All of this simply points out that there are management problems to be considered and that these issues must be addressed in an intra-zoo cooperative way and problems resolved.

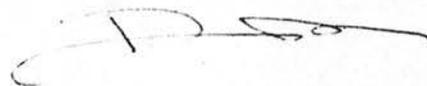
Does not include Beaverton which has over 25 from a logging group of 6 in 1968

Federal control, or fear to go in and face what are obvious facts, will not be to our advantage. Clyde points out in the letter that we cannot afford one of the more "belligerent conservation organizations such as the International Protection League, an opportunity to make mincemeat out of the AAZPA proposal." It is my personal opinion that we cannot afford to do otherwise. Too long we have stuck our heads in the sand and pretended that problems did not exist. Perhaps it is time to come to grips with it and perhaps develop a program with which we can live for the next decades.

During the past months we have been working on a number of fronts relative to the realities of captive populations. Today I have just reviewed a preliminary report involving a review of the entire Przewalski horse stud-book with regard to a plot of inbreeding co-efficients. Unplanned and uncoordinated breeding program have resulted in fearful, dramatic and unnecessary progress toward absolute inbreeding and potential destruction of the organism. Yet, with such data, and with cooperative and calculated breeding program, the species could survive indefinitely or at least into the foreseeable future. We are now hard at work in efforts to define what are the parameters of "safe populations" (as opposed to self-sustaining populations) in the biological sense, including such things as behavior, genetic co-efficients, the probability of intra-zoo cooperation, etc. The future does look exciting, but in order to bring this about, it must come from within ourselves and not through federal regulations. But we must seek more effective federal regulation mechanics.

With respect to input from individuals, not members of the ISIS Committee, this action was taken with regard to federal regulations after direction from the organization. Again we come back to a differentiation between that kind of data interpretation needed to comply with federal regulations and that kind of data information to develop structured breeding programs and recommendations for a given group of animals within the captive population, the latter of which should be clearly developed in cooperation with the Wildlife Conservation Committee and other specialized management groups such as the Golden Marmoset group. To withdraw these petitions now on the basis of two separate definitional platforms would be wrong. Their submission is the only way which we have to quickly and effectively determine what the appropriate interpretations of the regulations are and assist us in developing appropriate responses to effectively manage the captive animal populations.

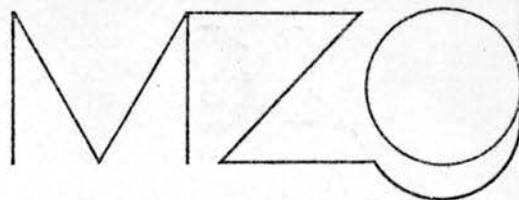
Sincerely,



Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman  
AAZPA - ISIS Committee

DDB vc

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



February 4, 1976

Mr. Robert O. Wagner  
Executive Director  
American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums  
Oglebary Park  
Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

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In review, it would appear that in each of these years, they have averaged slightly over one birth per year. They have had 12 births in 8 years - 7 males, 5 females, of which 5.4 survived. St. Louis has done considerably better, while the Beaverton colony has performed in a superior way. All of this simply points out that there are management problems to be considered and that these issues must be addressed in an intra-zoo cooperative way and problems resolved.

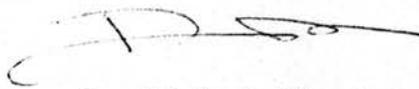
Does not include Beaverton which has over 25 from a beginning group of 6 in 1968

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During the past months we have been working on a number of fronts relative to the realities of captive populations. Today I have just reviewed a preliminary report involving a review of the entire Przewalski horse stud-book with regard to a plot of inbreeding co-efficients. Unplanned and uncoordinated breeding program have resulted in fearful, dramatic and unnecessary progress toward absolute inbreeding and potential destruction of the organism. Yet, with such data, and with cooperative and calculated breeding program, the species could survive indefinitely or at least into the foreseeable future. We are now hard at work in efforts to define what are the parameters of "safe populations" (as opposed to self-sustaining populations) in the biological sense, including such things as behavior, genetic co-efficients, the probability of intra-zoo cooperation, etc. The future does look exciting, but in order to bring this about, it must come from within ourselves and not through federal regulations. But we must seek more effective federal regulation mechanics.

With respect to input from individuals, not members of the ISIS Committee, this action was taken with regard to federal regulations after direction from the organization. Again we come back to a differentiation between that kind of data interpretation needed to comply with federal regulations and that kind of data information to develop structured breeding programs and recommendations for a given group of animals within the captive population, the latter of which should be clearly developed in cooperation with the Wildlife Conservation Committee and other specialized management groups such as the Golden Marmoset group. To withdraw these petitions now on the basis of two separate definitional platforms would be wrong. Their submission is the only way which we have to quickly and effectively determine what the appropriate interpretations of the regulations are and assist us in developing appropriate responses to effectively manage the captive animal populations.

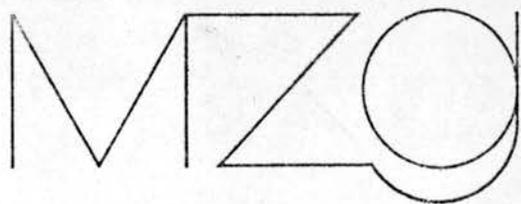
Sincerely,



Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman  
AAZPA - ISIS Committee

DDB vc

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



February 4, 1976

Mr. Robert O. Wagner  
Executive Director  
American Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums  
Oglebary Park  
Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

Dear Bob:

Re: Clyde Hill's letter to John Mehrtens with regard to the endangered species downgrading application for black lemurs and ring-tailed lemurs, and John Mehrtens' letter to Robert Wagner, reference Clyde Hill's letter, and Don Bridgwater telephone conversation with president John Werler, reference same subject.

I shall address this letter to you, as Executive Secretary of the AAZPA, and copy all individuals in the correspondence. This is in lieu of separate letters to each.

Perhaps, in this rambling discourse, some logic as to appropriate decisions can be deduced and dealt with during the mid-year AAZPA Board conference.

First, these petitions were submitted by the AAZPA - ISIS Committee after discussions with the Office of Endangered Species and detailed discussions with reference to the five species selected at the Calgary Conference with both the Board of Directors, the AAZPA Computer Data Committee, and an open AAZPA members meeting reviewing Computer Data Committee activities. They were made on the basis that the regulation would allow for the downgrading of endangered species to a CSSP status based on presentation of facts that they are captive self-sustaining populations within the United States as per the meaning of the Act.

Criteria include: (1) the approximate number of specimens of that species existing in the United States in captivity; (2) the age and sex ratios of such specimens; (3) the number of persons successfully propagating the species; (4) the number of generations successfully propagated; (5) the likelihood that such propagators can cooperate and insure the continued existence and reproduction of such specimens; (6) a review of the number of requests to take or import wild specimens during a 24 month period prior to the date of consideration; (7) the ratio of wild-born vs. captive-born specimens of species in question in captivity; and (8) other such factors as deemed appropriate.

This action was taken with a number of objectives in mind, including the creation of test cases badly needed in order to work out effective procedures and interpretations of the existing regulations, with an eye toward the

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future problem-solving. In addition, in conversations with the office of endangered species, it appeared that the numbers and logic contained in these petitions conform and are firmly supportable.

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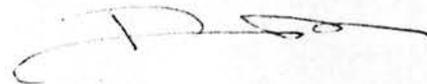
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Sincerely,



Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman  
AAZPA - ISIS Committee

DDB vc

Toronto

- Jemur malaco macaco

8 specimens

3 females

4 yr 1 mo.

4 yr 1 mo

~~3 males~~

9 mo

5 males

4 yr 1 mo

4 yr 1 mo

2 yr 5 mo

2 yr 5 mo

9 mo

San Diego

13 specimens

6 females

14 yr

14 yr

12 yr

12 yr

6 yr. 8 mo.

4 yr. 8 mo.

7 males

12 yr.

4 yr. 8 mo.

5 yr. 8 mo.

4 yr. 8 mo.

4 yr. 7 mo.

11 yr. 8 mo.

9 mo.

Lincoln Park - Simul macaco macaco

5 Specimens

1 hybrid female 11 yr.

1 female 8 yr.

3 males  
12 yr.  
3 yr.  
8 mo.

St. Louis - 27 specimens

13 females  
22 yr.  
10 yr. 8 mo.  
9 yr. 9 mo.  
7 yr. 6 mo.  
5 yr. 8 mo.  
4 yr. 9 mo.  
4 yr. 9 mo.  
3 yr. 9 mo.  
2 yr. 9 mo.  
1 yr. 9 mo.  
9 mo.  
9 mo.  
8 mo.

14 males  
16 yr.  
9 yr. 8 mo.  
6 yr. 9 mo.  
6 yr. 9 mo.  
5 yr. 9 mo.  
4 yr. 8 mo.  
4 yr. 8 mo.  
8 yr. 7 mo.  
2 yr. 8 mo.  
1 yr. 9 mo.  
1 yr. 9 mo.  
8 yr. 8 mo.  
9 mo.  
8 mo.

Duke - Ferret macaco

12 specimens

5 females

15 yr.

6 yr. 7 mo.

1 yr. 9 mo.

1 yr. 8 mo.

7 mo.

7 males

15 yr.

15 yr.

5 yr. 8 mo.

2 yr. 10 mo.

1 yr. 5 mo.

1 yr. 5 mo.

9 mo.

also

in eters of 22 animals

in Beaufort, Oregon

Toronto - Jemur malaco malaco

8 specimens

3 females

4 yr 1 mo.

4 yr 1 mo

~~3 males~~

9 mo

5 males

4 yr 1 mo

4 yr 1 mo

2 yr 5 mo

2 yr 5 mo

9 mo

San Diego

13 specimens

6 females

14 yr

17 yr

12 yr

12 yr

4 yr 8 mo.

4 yr 8 mo.

7 males

12 yr.

4 yr. 8 mo.

5 yr. 8 mo.

4 yr. 8 mo.

4 yr. 7 mo.

11 yr. 8 mo.

9 mo.

Lincoln Park - Demus macaco macaco

5 specimens

1 hybrid female 11 yr.

1 female 8 yr.

3 males  
12 yr.  
3 yr.  
8 mo.

St. Louis - 27 specimens

13 females

22 yr.

10 yr. 8 mo.

9 yr. 9 mo.

7 yr. 6 mo.

5 yr. 8 mo.

4 yr. 9 mo.

4 yr. 9 mo.

3 yr. 9 mo.

2 yr. 9 mo.

1 yr. 9 mo.

9 mo.

9 mo.

8 mo.

14 males

16 yr.

9 yr. 8 mo.

6 yr. 9 mo.

6 yr. 9 mo.

5 yr. 9 mo.

4 yr. 8 mo.

4 yr. 8 mo.

8 yr. 7 mo.

2 yr. 8 mo.

1 yr. 9 mo.

1 yr. 9 mo.

8 yr. 8 mo.

9 mo.

8 mo.

Duke - Fesnuu macaco

17 specimens

5 females

15 yr.

6 yr. 7 mo.

1 yr. 9 mo.

1 yr. 8 mo.

7 mo.

7 males

15 yr.

15 yr.

5 yr. 8 mo.

2 yr. 10 mo.

1 yr. 5 mo.

1 yr. 5 mo.

9 mo.

also

in eters of 22 animals

in Beaufort, Oregon

1964 1965

♂ ♀♀ (Imports)

1967

♂

♀♀

Births

♂♂

68

Births

♀

69

Births

♀

70

Births

♂

71

Birth

♀ stillbirth  
♂♂ ♀

72

♂  
ST. Louis

Birth

♂ (died)

73

Births

♂ died  
4 days

75

♂  
ST. Louis

Birth

♀

7 ♂ 5 ♀ of which 5 survived  
5 ♀ 4 survived.

Did not breed till

Does not breed  
①

1. 2

4. 4 ~~2~~

1974

4. 4

4. 5

4. 6

5. 6

7. 7

8. 7

8. 7

8. 8

9. 8

3

8

9

10

11

14

15

15

16

17

4 breeders

4 breeders

4 breeders

5 breeders

6 breeders

6 breeders

7 breeders

7 breeders

7 breeders

50%

25%

25%

25%

66%

17%

14%

14%

8 coming.

what is their current Report #?

36  
27  
13

Species

ISIS Report

#1	#2	Projected
----	----	-----------

Successfully Prop

~~Zoo Holding~~  
Zoo Holding

#1	#2	#3
----	----	----

Zoo Prop

#1	#2	#3
----	----	----

Bred Potential

#1	#2
9 ± 114 amb	11 ± 149 amb

Black Lemur

153 210 292

10 12 18

2 5 4

Known Total #

Known Zoo's Holding

♂ ♀

Born 75

2yr old

Die 1

Zoo ± Bred Potential

Zoo's Bred

L. m. macaco

- Toronto
- St. Louis
- Duke
- San Diego
- Lincoln Park
- (Beaverton)

63

5  
+ Beaverton  
(?)

36 27

11

7

0

5 + Beaverton  
(6)

6

Import none

There are 6 institutions bred black lemur. incl. Toronto & Duke



LEOPARDS	# on SIS report	# zoos holding	♂	♀	unk.	# born 1975	# 2yr. old	# died 1975	# zoos w. potential breeding pairs (3-15 yrs)
<i>Panthera pardus</i> (total)	230	54	101	125	(1 abnormal)	14	46	11	40 w. 141 animals
<i>Panthera pardus</i> (unspecified)	158	42	71	85	2	11 (5 returned from these zoos died)	33	10 (2 neonates, 1 < 30 days, 1 < 60 days, 1 < 6 mo., 1-4 yr., 1-10 yr., 2-15 yr., 1-20 yr.)	29 w. 94 animals Calgary Bismarck Phoenix Philadelphia San Fran. Denver Brookfield Jackson Kansas City Rio Grande Buffalo Utica Cleveland C.K.C. Erie Ft. Lauderdale Baton Rouge San Antonio Woodland Baltimore Como Jackson Kansas City Rio Grande Buffalo Utica Cleveland C.K.C. Erie Ft. Lauderdale Baton Rouge San Antonio Woodland Henry Vilas
<i>Panthera pardus pardus</i>	7	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	2 w. 5 animals Cincinnati Milwaukee
<i>Panthera pardus delacourii</i>	15	5	6	9	0	0	2	0	4 w. 12 animals San Diego Morris Philly Cin. St.
<i>Panthera pardus fusca</i>	6	3	1	4	1 abn.	0	2	1 (10 yr.)	1 w. 2 animals Cincinnati
<i>Panthera pardus japonensis</i>	24	7	10	13	1	1	4	0	5 w. 16 animals Assenone Toronto San Diego Henry Dorj Milwaukee
<i>Panthera pardus leopardus</i>	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1 w. 3 animals Columbus
<i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i>	10	2	4	6	0	2	3	0	1 w. 4 animals Henry Dorj
<i>Panthera pardus sapicolar</i>	7	1	3	4	0	0	2	0	1 w. 3 animals Cincinnati

TIGERS	# on SIS report	# zoos holding	♂	♀	unk	# born 1975	# 2yr. old	# dead 1975	# zoos w. potential breeding pairs (3-15 yr.)
<i>Panthera tigris</i> (total)	302	65	138	163	1	26	85	14	46 w. 165 animals
<i>Panthera tigris</i> (undesignated)	39	11 Toronto Quebec Phoenix Columbia Dallas Sandston Woodland Park Kansas Buffalo Utah	18	<del>21</del> 21	0	7 (2 died)	10 (1 newborn, 1 < 30 days, 1 > 20 yr.)	3	6 w. 28 animals Quebec Phoenix Kansas City Buffalo Houston Sandston
<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i> (Bengal)	109	35	53	56	0	5 (all removed from these zoos)	32	0	18 w. 50 animals Sandston Park Denver San Fran. Denver Jacksonville Brookfield Sandston Park Woodland Park Topeka Deltone Dallas Jackson Cincinnati Columbus Erie Houston Milland Woodland Park
<i>Panthera tigris altaica</i> (Siberian)	147	35	63	83	1	13 (9 removed from these zoos)	43	10 (1 newborn, 3 < 30 days, 1 < 6 mo, 2-1 yr., 2-2 yr., 1-15 yr.)	25 w. 87 animals Calgary Assiniboia Toronto Birmingham ZA San Diego San Francisco Bickley Brookfield Sandston Park Bison Farm Cora Spartan Bronx Cleveland O.K.C. Portland Philly Columbia Owens Park Wash. Park St. Louis Houston Henry Villers Milwaukee
<i>Panthera tigris sumatrae</i>	7	2 Henry Dorsey Mill Park	4	3	0	1	0	1 (2-6 mo)	1 w. 6 animals Henry Dorsey

Species	# on SIS report	# of zoo holding species	# of	# ♀	# unk #	# 1974	# born 1974	# 24th	# died 1974	# 2005	# 2000 W. detailed breeding pro.
<i>Lemur catta</i> (ring tail)	<del>216</del> 169	<del>32</del> 27	<del>103</del> 78	<del>90</del> 109	<del>23</del> 12	<del>167</del> 131	<del>23</del> 24	<del>26</del> 17	<del>5</del> 0	<del>12</del> over 24%	<del>30 w. 165</del> 26 w. 179
<i>Lemur macaco</i> (black)	<del>210</del> 153	<del>12</del> 10	<del>104</del> 74	<del>99</del> 79	<del>7</del> 0	<del>149</del> 117	<del>32</del> 24	<del>29</del> 14	<del>1</del> 2(8)		<del>11 w. 149</del> 9 w. 114
<i>Panthera onca</i> (jaguar)	<del>143</del> 145	<del>51</del> 48	<del>71</del> 73	<del>70</del> 72	<del>3</del> 0	<del>187</del> 93	<del>13</del> 38	<del>21</del> 23	<del>4</del> 3(12)		<del>34 w. 92</del> 37 w. 80
<i>Panthera pardus</i> (leopard)	<del>230</del> 232	<del>54</del> 55	<del>101</del> 110	<del>125</del> 119	<del>3</del> 3	<del>170</del> 159	<del>14</del> 54	<del>46</del> 14	<del>11</del> 7(28)		<del>40 w. 141</del> 38 w. 137
<i>Panthera tigris</i> (tiger)	<del>302</del> 308	<del>65</del> 60	<del>138</del> 133	<del>163</del> 173	<del>1</del> 2	<del>191</del> 155	<del>26</del> 104	<del>85</del> 40	<del>14</del> 5(20)		<del>46 w. 165</del> 38 w. 131

Felidae total	1840 specimens	birth	death
Carnivora	3814	210	119
Primates	4457	411	294
Ferungulata	563	445	293
		74	11

1975 data circled in red  
1974 data not circled

wildlife for consumption or for the creation and sale of authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing:

if the taking is primarily for subsistence purposes, and is not accomplished in a wasteful manner.

(b) Edible portions of endangered or threatened wildlife taken or imported pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section may be sold in native villages or towns in Alaska for native consumption within native villages and towns in Alaska.

(c) Non-edible by-products of endangered or threatened wildlife taken or imported pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section may be sold in interstate commerce when made into authentic native articles of handicrafts and clothing.

§ 17.6 State cooperative agreements. [Reserved]

§ 17.7 Captive, self-sustaining populations.

(a) Whenever the Director determines that a captive, self-sustaining population of otherwise endangered wildlife exists within the United States, such population may be treated as threatened and may be listed in § 17.11. Each

such listing shall bear the notation "(C/P)" following the designation of status, to indicate that the reason for treating it as threatened rather than endangered was the attainment of a captive, self-sustaining population within the United States.

(b) The listing of species as threatened because they are captive, self-sustaining populations within the United States shall follow the same procedures as required in section 4(f) of the Act for the listing of endangered or threatened species, except that captive wildlife shall not be considered to be "resident" wildlife within the meaning of section 4(b) (1) of the Act.

(c) In determining whether to list a species as threatened because it is a captive, self-sustaining population, the Director shall consider the following factors:

- (1) The approximate number of specimens of that species that exist in captivity in the United States;
- (2) The age and sex ratios of such captive specimens;
- (3) The number of persons who have successfully propagated the species in captivity;

(4) The number of generations of the species that have been successfully propagated in captivity;

(5) The likelihood that persons owning or controlling such captive specimens will cooperate in insuring the continued existence of and reproduction among such captive specimens;

(6) The number of requests to take or import wild specimens of the same species received during the 24 months immediately prior to the date consideration of the species was undertaken;

(7) The ratio of wild born versus captive born specimens of the species in captivity in the United States; and

(8) Such other factors as he deems appropriate.

(d) Permits shall be available pursuant to § 17.33 for persons who wish to engage in otherwise prohibited activities with specimens of wildlife listed as threatened under this section.

*Example.* Although the XY pheasant is endangered in the wild and has been determined to be an endangered species, the Director determines that there exists in the United States a captive, self-sustaining population of the pheasant which constitutes no drain on the wildlife population. After following the proper procedures, the pheasant would be listed in § 17.11 as follows:

SPECIES			RANGE		Status	When Listed	Special Rules
Common Name	Scientific Name	Populations	Known Distribution	Portion of Range Where Endangered or Threatened			
XY pheasant Do	<i>Gigantus mollus</i> do	N/A In captivity in U.S.	Southeast Asia N/A	Entire Entire	E T(C/P)		6 N/A 6 N/A

Subpart B—Lists

§ 17.11 Endangered and threatened wildlife.

(a) The list in this section contains all the species of wildlife which are determined by the Director or by the Secretary of Commerce to be endangered or threatened. It also contains species of wildlife treated as endangered or threatened because they are similar in appearance to an endangered or threatened species (see Subpart E) or because they constitute a captive, self-sustaining population (see § 17.7).

(b) The columns entitled "Common name", "Scientific name" and "Population" define the "species" of wildlife within the meaning of the Act. Thus, two different geographic populations of the same subspecies or species will be identified by their differing geographic boundaries, even though the common and scientific names are identical for both entries. The same is true for two different color phases, identified by their unique colors. The prohibitions in the Act and in this Part 17 apply to all specimens of the "species" listed, wherever they are found, and to their progeny. Although common names are included, they cannot be relied upon for identification of any specimens, since they vary greatly in local usage.

(c) If the "status" column has an "E", that species is thereby designated as endangered. If the "status" column has a "T", that species is thereby designated as threatened. The addition of the letters "S/A" in parentheses indicates that the reason for designating the species as endangered or threatened is its similarity in appearance. The addition of the letters "C/P" in parentheses indicates that the reason for designating the species as threatened is that it constitutes a captive, self-sustaining population.

(d) For information purposes only, the "known distribution" column will indicate the normal, known distribution of a species, subspecies, or a smaller taxon. This column does not imply any limitation on the application of the prohibitions in the Act and in this Part 17. Such prohibitions apply to all specimens of the species, wherever found.

(e) The column entitled "Portion of the range where endangered or threatened" designates that portion of the range of the species over which it is endangered or threatened. The Act requires that the species must be endangered or threatened over all or a significant portion of its range in order to be listed. When a species is listed because it is similar in appearance to an endangered or threatened species, this requirement does not apply. Therefore, the notation

"N/A" (not applicable) will appear in this column.

(f) For information purposes only, the "When listed" column provides a footnote reference to the date and location of the FEDERAL REGISTER publication actually listing the species. That publication will include a statement indicating the basis for the current status.

(g) The "special rules" column is a reference to any special rules. The letters "N/A" (not applicable) appearing in this column indicate that there are no such special rules which apply to that species. However, all other appropriate rules in this Part 17 still apply to that species. In addition, there may be other rules in this Subchapter B (Parts 10-23) that also relate to such wildlife, such as port-of-entry requirements, etc. It is not intended that the references in the "Special rules" column list all the regulations of the Service which might apply to the wildlife in question, or the regulations of other Federal, State or local agencies.

(h) The listing of a particular taxonomic group includes all lower taxonomic groups. Example: If the genus *Felis* was listed, all species, subspecies, races, and populations of that genus are considered to be listed. If the species *Felis concolor* was listed, all subspecies, races, and populations of that species are considered to be listed.

	# on SIS report	# zoos holding	♂	♀	unk.	# born 1975	# 2yr. old	# dead 1975	# zoos w. potential breeding pair (over 2 yr.)
Lemur macaco (no SSP) non-Specific	50	5 Toronto <del>San Diego</del> St. Louis Duke <del>Philly</del> (26)	276	20	0	9	9 7	0	3 w. 31 animals Toronto St. Louis Duke
Lemur macaco macaco Black Lemur	17 64 +1 hybrid	2 San Diego (5) Lincoln Pk.	10 36	7 25	0	2 11	0	0	2 w. 15 animals all w/ 5 San Diego Lincoln Pk.
Lemur m. albifrons White-fronted	23	2 San Diego Duke	13	10	0	4	3	(3 yr. old)	2 w. 16 animals San Diego Duke
Lemur m. collaris collared	3	1 Duke	2	1	0	0	0	0	1 w. 3 animals Duke
Lemur m. fulvus Brown Lemur	63 +2	7 Quebec San Diego Lincoln Pk. Meeker Pk. Duke Philly Dallas	24	32 2	7	13	9	0	6 w. 40 animals Quebec Lincoln Pk. Meeker Pk. Duke Philly Dallas
Lemur m. mayottensis mayotte lemur	8	1 Toronto	4	4	0	0	2	0	1 w. 6 animals Toronto
Lemur m. rufus Red-fronted	46	3 La Duke Houston	24	22	0	4	6	0	3 w. 36 animals La Duke Houston...
Lemur macaco (total)	210	12	104	99	7	32	29	1	11 w. 149 animals
			St. Louis - 27 Toronto 8			13/14 5/3			

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION · WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009

January 22, 1976

Mr. Donald Bridgwater, Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
Wentworth Office Center  
33 Wentworth Avenue  
West St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

Dear Don:

I'm now completing work on the captive breeding tables, adding the latest year of data. Since ZOOLOGICA can't publish, we will multilith the job here and plan to reissue the tables annually.

Someone told me a few days ago that ISIS, in evaluating Lemur macaco had found an astonishing number of the beasts, far more than IZY's 78. As soon as it's typed, I'll send you the table on this species. Of course, you have the IZY and thus know what collections ISIS includes which IZY did not.

Obviously ISIS will provide a far better basis for evaluation than IZY data. However, I suspect the IZY data will have usefulness for several years, because it gives trends since 1964. (I haven't used IZY for 1962 and 1963, because they were then rapidly building their coverage.)

I'd be interested in your comments on Thorington's letter, enclosed.

Best wishes,

  
John Perry  
Assistant Director for Conservation

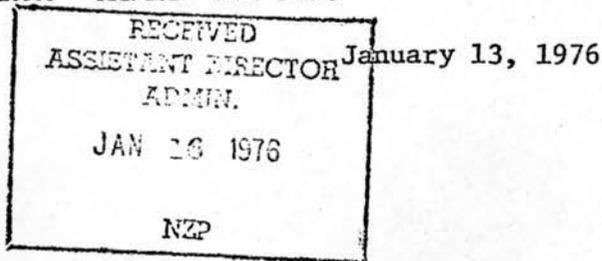
Enclosures



National Museum of Natural History · Smithsonian Institution

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560 · TEL. 202- 381-5393

Mr. John Perry  
National Zoological Park  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D. C. 20009



Dear John:

In your letter of 7 January, you refer to the difficulty of defining a self-sustaining zoo population of animals. I realize that such a statement is a hypothesis, not a definition, and that it is subject to political as well as biological criticism, but below is my "definition" of a self-sustaining population.

~~00 = 1 yr.~~

$$SB \geq \frac{NF}{R} \quad N_F > 20$$

B = live births of  $\frac{00}{\text{yr}}$  per year

S = survivorship rate of  $\frac{00}{\text{yr}}$  from birth to age of first live birth

$N_F$  = number of females producing live young

R = "index of reproductive life span of the females, which I would provisionally define as twice the number of years required to produce half the young. (See my remarks below.)

This definition is an inequality requiring the recruitment of breeders to equal or exceed their loss. I would require the number of breeding females to exceed 20 and I would be happier if  $N_F > 50$ , for obvious genetic reasons. The definition assumes that there is no problem with the studs ( $N_M$ ). I would be tempted to require  $N_M > \frac{N_F}{2}$  in order to maintain genetic heterogeneity. In harem breeding situations, this accentuates the need to switch studs regularly.

or a simpler approximation would be the average age of the breeding ♀♀ minus their average age when they threw their first live young in captivity.

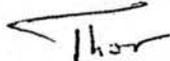
The survivorship factor,  $S$ , is unconventional because it need not have anything to do with mortality. A female has not "survived" in this sense until she produces her first live infant. This factor remains zero until the first birth of the second captive generation. It is an empirical, not a theoretical factor, and will be defined by the data from breeding colonies under review.

Similarly,  $R$  is an unconventional figure. Actually it is not even an index. I am seeking an easily determined average reproductive life span under captive conditions. For short-lived breeders I propose that we use the actual time from initiation of first successful pregnancy to death. For long-lived breeders or breeders still alive at the time of the analysis, it will be best to double the length of time required by each female to produce half the number of living young she has produced. For females which have had only one pregnancy it is more reasonable to use the definition for short-lived breeders, using the reproductive life span up to the time of the analysis of the data. As with the factor " $S$ ," " $R$ " is to be defined by the data available. It will be zero for a breeding colony when the colony is first formed. It will become non-zero after the first live birth and should increase asymptotically toward the expected reproductive life span of the females.

This "definition" of a self-sustaining population should be practical in requiring the minimal amount of information needed for a determination. The inequality remains false until  $S$  and  $R$  are sufficiently non-zero quantities. Since it is an inequality, the ultimate values of  $S$  and  $R$  are not necessary, only their minimal values, for a population

to be defined as self-sustaining. Of course a population considered to be self-sustaining at a particular time may not remain so. The inequality will provide a good measure of whether the population is continuing to be self-sustaining. I would maintain that if you do not have the data to evaluate this inequality, ipso facto you cannot support the assertion that the population under consideration is "self-sustaining."

With best regards,



Richard W. Thorington, Jr.  
Associate Curator of Mammals

cc: Wayne King



Minnesota Zoological Garden  
Wentworth Office Center  
33 East Wentworth Avenue  
West Saint Paul, Minnesota 55118  
Telephone (612) 227-9216

Don

January 7, 1976

Mr. Earl Baysinger  
Acting Chief, Office of Endangered Species  
USDI, Fish & Wildlife Service  
1717 H Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Earl:

We are sending the enclosed material in response to our conversation in November concerning providing you and the department a projection of our activities over the next three years and the associated costs and sorts of agreements we would like to see with the USDI. This covering letter contains a summary of the more detailed documentation supporting each of the projections, time schedules, and probable budgets. The budget figures reflect the overall projected costs and we have broken out of these estimates the amount of request we would like to make of the USDI as we see our activities meeting specific needs of the Office of Endangered Species in its responsibilities for administration of the endangered species legislation.

The table is broken into two major sections - one considering the census and vital statistics programs by taxonomic groups, the other itemizing the several special programs which are under development to provide supplemental information and essential data analysis and cross-correlation. Each activity has attached to it a time of project development and a time of full operational activity. The budgetary costs are broken into two major categories - one reflecting the costs of project development, and the second the cost of actually operating the system after it is developed. The income for project development has come from three major sources: (1) special grants by private foundations, (2) specific earmarked contributions by the two national zoo organizations, and (3) contributions of the USDI. It would be anticipated that the additional project development costs would follow a similar line of financing with emphasis in each of the special projects being directed towards or supported by the groups most benefiting from the development of these projects. Thus, for example, a major part of the Physiological Norms program cost of development has been borne by the AAZV and by the Frankel Foundation which has an especial interest in this program. The operations costs of the system are being borne and will continue to be borne in significant part by the participants in the system and by other

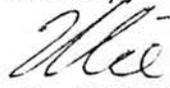
Mr. Earl Baysinger  
USDI, Fish & Wildlife Service  
Office of Endangered Species  
Washington, D.C. 20240

January 7, 1976

users of the system. The participants include all of the zoos who are actually filing data and the other users include agencies such as the Office of Endangered Species who require this data for their administration and enforcement of the currently existing endangered species legislation and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The USDI thus represents the most important single Federal agency in need of the data being developed by this system and, indeed, would have had a need to develop a similar system to gather much of the same data to meet their responsibilities with respect to the endangered species legislation. Thus, their participation in this system represents a very significant cost savings to the Department in meeting these responsibilities. Documentation for this point could easily come from similar activities such as those as the Bird Banding Laboratory and the costs of operating that system. Please refer to the attached table for ISIS cost and scheduling analysis.

I hope this material provides what you need for us to be able to establish a working agreement and to get a firmer hold on future funding from the USDI so that we may continue the orderly development and operation of the ISIS program. If there are any questions, please let me know. I will call you after you have received this material and perhaps we can arrange to meet for discussions of details of this and some other aspects of the program. I am enclosing with this material also a tentative copy of a transfer form (as we had discussed) to be used in the captive, self-sustaining species program. I might note that I have received no acknowledgment of receipt of this material by the USDI and I would wonder as to its current fate.

Best regards.

Sincerely,  
  
U. S. SEAL, Ph.D.

USS:jm

Encls.

ISIS PROGRAM COSTS AND TIME SCHEDULES

Census and Vital Statistics Programs	Estimated Total Costs of Project Development		USDI Funds	Operational Date
	<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Cost</u>		
Mammals	1974-1975	\$80,000	\$10,000	1975
Birds	1975-1976	\$30,000	\$20,000	1976
Reptiles and Amphibians	1976-1977	\$30,000	\$20,000	1977
Fish	1977	\$20,000	\$10,000	1977
Special Programs				
Studbook and Pedigree Analysis	1976-1977	\$18,000	\$ 7,000	1977
Physiological Norms	1975-1976	\$15,000	0	1976
Autopsy	1976	\$16,000	0	1977
Life History	1976-1978	\$40,000	\$10,000	1978
Full Operation of All Programs				1978

	<u>Time Period</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>USDI Funds</u>
Projected Annual Operating Costs	1976	\$40,000	\$10,000
	1977	\$55,000	\$10,000
	1978	\$70,000	\$10,000

PROPOSED TRANSFER FORM

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>SENDER SPECIMEN ID</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>RECIPIENT SPECIMEN ID</b>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		
TAXONOMIC CODE		
<b>SENDER Institution</b>	<input type="text"/>	PERMIT # _____
	INSTITUTION CODE	
<i>(NAME)</i> _____		
<i>(ADDRESS)</i> _____		
<b>RECIPIENT Institution</b>	<input type="text"/>	PERMIT # _____
	INSTITUTION CODE	
<i>(NAME)</i> _____		
<i>(ADDRESS)</i> _____		
TRANSACTION DATE _____	TYPE OF TRANSACTION _____	
AGE/BIRTH DATE _____	SEX _____	BIRTHPLACE _____

3 PART:

- \* Part one to be kept by sender institution
- \* Part two to be kept by recipient institution
- \* Part three to be sent to USDI and later forwarded to ISIS

Forms printed on NCR paper with third copy on postcard stock, stamped and addressed to the USDI on the reverse side.

# ZOOLOGICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, INC.

1225 NINETEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 • (202) 785-1665

December 12, 1975



Linda Murtfeldt  
System Manager, ISIS  
33 Wentworth Ave.  
West Saint Paul, MN 55118

Dear Ms. Murtfeldt:

Thank you for your letter of December 2nd with the enclosed copies of your application to have five species of mammals listed on the Threatened Species List because of their having reached a captive self-sustaining population status.

I appreciate your making these available to me, and I am going to accept your request for comments as sincere and I trust you will accept mine as resulting from a desire to be constructively critical.

Since these applications have already been submitted, it will do little good to talk about what might have been if they had not been, but I would like to state the opinion of the Zoological Action Committee on the captive self-sustaining population regulations in general. We feel that they were promulgated with the best of intentions on the part of the Interior Department, but that they will do little or nothing to either reduce the paperwork of the zoological community or to encourage the breeding of endangered species in captivity.

If you look at the process spelled out in the regulations in order for the captive self-sustaining population system to work nationwide, numerous species will have to be downgraded, one at a time, to "Threatened/Captive Population" status, each zoo will have to apply as a breeder for each animal species, and then and only then that zoo can deal with other zoos which have similarly qualified to breed that particular animal. This does not, in our opinion, constitute a simplified process.

Our first goal, therefore, is to make such a system unnecessary by amending the Act to make inter-zoo transfers easier. This was the thrust of the AAZPA and ZOOACT testimony at the recent Endangered Species hearings. Both groups pointed out to Chairman Leggett that such a system would offer no real relief and that the

*President*

FRANK POWELL  
Sea World, Inc.  
San Diego, Calif.

*Vice President*

PAUL CHAFFEE  
Roeding Park Zoo  
Fresno, Calif.

*Secretary/Treasurer*

LEON LEOPARD  
Vivo Animales, Inc.  
Lorena, Texas

*Executive Director*

GEORGE STEELE  
Washington, D.C.

*Directors*

RAY ARNETT

Burlingame, Calif.

RONALD BLAKELY

Sedgwick County Zoo  
Wichita, Kansas

BRIAN HUNT

Animal Management Services  
Ferndale, Michigan

GERALD LENTZ

Busch Gardens  
Tampa, Fla.

ALLAN PARO

Marriott Corporation  
Washington, D.C.

PAT QUINN

Lion Country Safari  
Laguna Hills, Calif.

CHARLES SCHROEDER

Director Emeritus  
San Diego Zoo  
San Diego, Calif.

WARREN THOMAS

Los Angeles Zoo  
Los Angeles, Calif.

ZOO  
ACT

# ZOOLOGICAL ACTION COMMITTEE, INC.

only solution was an amendment to the Act. Chairman Leggett promised to look at proposed amendments within a few months if the Captive Self-Sustaining Population regulations do in fact prove unworkable.

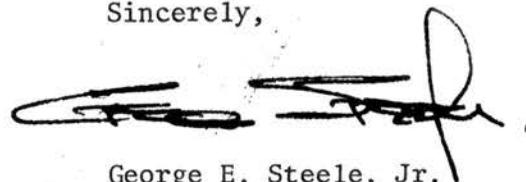
Our other objection to the regulations is that they still require a zoo wanting to breed truly rare species to go through the cumbersome permit procedure for each transfer, a process that hinders, not fosters, captive breeding. Only those animals which have reached a breeding population with numerous surplus offspring will be considered for Captive Self-Sustaining Population status.

This impression is supported by your applications, which only refer to the most commonly reproduced endangered animals in American zoos. My fear is that by making these detailed applications, your group has indelibly impressed in the minds of the Interior Department, the Congress, and the humane organizations that only the animals whose listings can be supported by a vast reservoir of scientific information and which have already reached the stage of having numerous surplus offspring should be considered for Captive Self-Sustaining Population status.

As I said, we would like to see the whole permit system for inter-zoo transfers of animals eliminated, but if it is not, we would like it to be extremely easy for animals to be on the Captive Self-Sustaining Population list. I am afraid your five applications will make it extremely difficult in the future to justify animals with less scientific backing and with fewer surplus offspring for this list.

Please understand that I do not mean this as criticism of either your organization or any of your staff. I have the highest regard personally for Dr. Seal and I respect his scientific opinion very much. My criticisms are meant to be outside the realm of the scientific and to deal only with the political ramifications of these applications.

Sincerely,



George E. Steele, Jr.  
Executive Director

cc: Robert Wagner

ZOO  
ACT



UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES  
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

(021) 714401

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

November 25, 1975

PLEASE REPLY TO:  
JOHN PERRY  
IUCN/NORTH AMERICAN  
MEMBERSHIP LIAISON  
C/O NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009  
(202) 381-7225

Mr. Donald Bridgwater, Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
Wentworth Office Center  
33 Wentworth Avenue  
West St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

Dear Don:

This is a comment on your ISIS Proposal Number Five to USDI, that the Black Lemur, Lemur macaco, be designated as a captive, self-sustaining population under paragraph 17.7 of the regulations.

The IUCN Red Data Book designates as Endangered the subspecies, Lemur macaco macaco, L. m. rufus, L. m. flavifrons, and L. m. sanfordi. L. m. fulvus is not presently entered in the Red Data Book, although conditions in Madagascar may justify such classification.

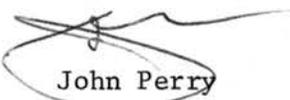
On these subspecies, only L. m. fulvus appears to have a self-sustaining captive population.

You are aware of the reasoning that led USDI to include the entire species in its endangered species listing. It does not seem to me good conservation policy, though it may be technically possible, to make this reasoning run in reverse, classifying the entire species as self-sustaining because a single one of the seven subspecies in collections has a self-sustaining population.

I am especially concerned about this one, because my analysis of IZY lemur data indicates gross errors in reporting. The number of individuals reported as captive-born by certain collections has exceeded the number of reported births. There have been suspicions that wild-caught animals have been reported as captive-born. This has not been true in U.S.A. collections. However, some of the individuals in question have been offered for sale.

Insofar as your Proposal would affect interchanges among U. S. zoos, it raises no great issue. This would not be the case if it seemed likely to affect the criteria for imports.

Best wishes,

  
John Perry

cc: Peter Scott, Richard Fitter, Richard Thorington, Anthony Mence



UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES  
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1110 MORGES, SUISSE (SWITZERLAND)

(021) 714401

TELEGRAMMES: UNICORN MORGES

November 25, 1975

PLEASE REPLY TO:

JOHN PERRY  
IUCN/NORTH AMERICAN  
MEMBERSHIP LIAISON  
C/O NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009  
(202) 381-7225

Mr. Donald Bridgwater, Director  
Minnesota State Zoological Garden  
Wentworth Office Center  
33 Wentworth Avenue  
West St. Paul, Minnesota 55118

Dear Don:

This is a comment on your ISIS Proposal Number Two to USDI, that the Leopard, Panthera pardus, be designated as a captive, self-sustaining population under paragraph 17.7 of the regulations.

The IUCN Red Data Book designates Panthera pardus as Vulnerable. However, the subspecies P. p. panthera, P. p. nimr, P. p. tulliana, P. p. orientalis, and P. p. jarvisi, are all listed as Endangered.

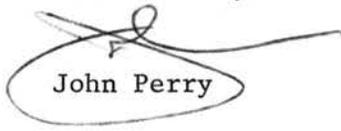
International Zoo Yearbook Census provides species data strongly indicating the species as a whole is self-sustaining in captivity. However, of the nine subspecies for which IZY Census data is provided, none appear to have self-sustaining populations.

I am aware that the classification of the Leopard and its subspecies is currently under review both in IUCN and USDI. However, there is no doubt that a number of the subspecies are clearly Endangered and that their captive populations are not self-sustaining.

You are aware of the reasoning that led USDI to include the entire species in its endangered listing. It does not seem to me good conservation policy, though it may be technically possible, to make this reasoning run in reverse, classifying the entire species as self-sustaining.

Insofar as your Proposal would affect interchanges among U. S. zoos, it raises no great issue. This would not be the case if it seemed likely to affect the criteria for imports.

Best wishes,

  
John Perry

cc: Peter Scott, Richard Fitter, Dr. Paul Leyhausen, Anthony Mence



1/7/76  
January 7, 1976

Dr. Wayne King  
Curator of Reptiles  
New York Zoological Park  
185th & Southern Boulevard  
New York, New York 10460

Dear Wayne:

In your letter of 30 December, you say you are puzzled by mine of 25 November to Don Bridgwater.

In turn, yours puzzles me. I did not take issue with Bridgwater's proposals, and you do not disagree with what I wrote. I wrote to Bridgwater after we had discussed the matter, and he agreed it would be useful to have my observations on record.

As you point out, the purpose of seeking such a designation from the U. S. Department of the Interior is that this would permit interstate shipment of specimens between zoos without special permits.

In making such regulations, USDI's purpose was to prevent uncontrolled dispersal of scarce breeding stock. To administer such regulations wisely would require resources USDI does not have. As you point out, the regulations have become impediments to captive propagation.

The designation "self-sustaining" thus becomes desirable. I have no objection to it being sought or obtained, under prevailing circumstances. But this necessity provides an incentive to argue questionable cases.

What is a "self-sustaining population"? I know of no adequate criteria. Few would contend that the Bengal tiger is not self-sustaining, or that the bald uakari is. But these are the extremes.

To take one of the two cases, I doubt that Lemur macaco is, in fact, self-sustaining. Numbers are small and the available data scant.

If I have any objection, it is to the regulations themselves. The very fact that a species is not self-sustaining is good reason to make the most of the available breeding stock. I have a list of 70 endangered and vulnerable mammal species and subspecies currently represented in zoo collections and clearly not self-sustaining. In most cases the available stock is scattered, many collections having only one sex. Surely there should be no impediment to transfers that optimize breeding potential.

2.

It is unfortunate that the need to facilitate transfers requires submission of marginal cases. It would be doubly unfortunate if we were to convince ourselves and become complacent about such species.

A second reason for my letter, as an item for the record, was to note the effect of dealing collectively with subspecies. The regulations are so written. Further, there were good reasons not to designate subspecies in the original USDI lists, compiled for import control.

As we analyze captive breeding potential and results, however, it still seems important to discriminate subspecies. I suppose we may be forced to conclude, eventually, that maintaining subspecies integrity is beyond our resources. I hope that if this is done it will be a matter of deliberate choice, not a consequence of adapting to well-meant but counterproductive regulations.

Cordially,



John Perry

cc: Richard Fitter  
Anthony Mence  
Peter Scott  
Richard Thorington  
Paul Leyhausen

# NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500  
Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx Park  
Bronx, N.Y. 10460

30 December 1975

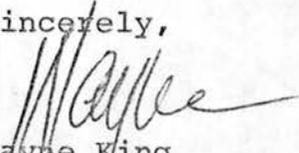
John Perry  
Assistant Director for Conservation  
National Zoological Park  
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear John:

Your letters of 25 November 1975 to Don Bridgwater concerning the designation of the North American zoo populations of leopard, Panthera pardis, and the black lemur, Lemur macaco, to be captive self-sustaining populations under Paragraph 17.7 of the Endangered Species regulation is puzzling to me. The point of your letters seems to be that one or more subspecies of these animals are critically endangered and are not self-sustaining in North American zoos. No one can argue with that since it is a factual statement. However, all that designation of these species as self-sustaining would do is permit the interstate shipment of specimens between zoos for the purpose of breeding, and for disposal of surplus. It would not permit the importation or exportation of specimens without federal endangered species permits. The result would be the promotion of increased efforts at captive propagation. In other words, it will stimulate further efforts at captive propagation. At the present time you are aware that many zoos must go through the lengthy process of applying for federal endangered species permits in order to trade specimens with sister institutions. The delays involved in obtaining the federal permits have prompted several zoos to curtail their breeding program.

The designation of these two species as self-sustaining captive populations in North American zoos might very well result in a few of the still endangered subspecies becoming self-sustained in captivity. That seems to me to be a clearly desirable aim.

Sincerely,

  
Wayne King

cc: R. Fitter  
P. Leyhausen  
A. Mence  
P. Scott  
R. Thorington

bcc: D. Bridgwater

December 19, 1975

Mr. John Perry  
National Zoological Park  
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Holiday Greetings from Minnesota.

I hope by now your received a copy of the memo of explanation relative to the 5 c/p action petitions.

I think this fairly well summarizes the concerns. In short, considering the total objective which to my mind is to both preserve and protect the interest of animals in the wild and the interest of institutions committed to their obligation, we are taking the right course when one considered all future alternatives.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

DDB vc

Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman  
AAZPA - ISIS Committee

December 18, 1975

Mr. Wayne King

Dear Wayne:

Enjoyed the phone call this week.

I am sending the summarized copy and introductory comments relative to the five petitions for the downgrading to captive self-sustaining populations.

Also find attached the explanatory memo which summarizes my comments on the phone. Also find enclosed copies of the Perry responses to petition Not. 5 and No. 2.

I strongly endorse your idea of a zoo liaison group to the SSC and have discussed it thoroughly with Ulie. After reviewing the AAZPA ISIS Committee Structure as indicated in the enclosed list, and thinking through how such a committee could be most effective, I think Ulie, serving as the ISIS representative and myself serving as the AAZPA representative to the Studbook coordination responsibilities, would make an ideal start, but regardless, we shall do no more until we hear from you further.

Ideally, since I don't know your time frame, it would be neat to get this approved and implemented at the AAZPA Directors meeting on February 6, and 7. Both Ulie and I plan to be there to make a rather detailed and massive presentation with regard to ISIS.

Best Regards.

Sincerely,

PS. I have put your name on the list to receive Isis communications.

# proposed rules

This section of the FEDERAL REGISTER contains notices to the public of the proposed issuance of rules and regulations. The purpose of these notices is to give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making prior to the adoption of the final rules.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

[ 50 CFR Part 17 ]

### ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE

#### Proposed Endangered Status for 216 Species Appearing on Convention on International Trade

Relative to a request of May 22, 1975 by the Fund for Animals, Inc., the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hereby proposes to list as Endangered Species, pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543, 87 Stat. 884), those species which appear on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and which do not already appear on the U.S. Lists of Endangered Wildlife. The Fund contends that signature and ratification of the Convention acknowledged the Endangered status of these species and that they therefore should appear on the Lists of Endangered Wildlife promulgated pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora established a system of regulations to prevent the overexploitation of the world's natural biota. Species of concern are listed in three appendices, which include provisions for periodic amendments. Differing levels of trade regulation are provided for species on each appendix depending, in part, upon the degree to which such forms are threatened with extinction and the contribution trade or international traffic makes to such a threat.

Appendix I, which contains the most critical listing, includes all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species will be subject to particularly strict regulation to guard against further jeopardizing their survival. Exceptions will be allowed in only a few circumstances. Trade that is allowed will require both an export permit from the country of origin and an import permit from the country of destination.

Appendix I presently consists of 375 faunal and 45 floral taxa. Approximately 50 percent of the fauna on Appendix I already are on the U.S. List of Endangered Wildlife, as published in the Fed-

ERAL REGISTER. Those species are not duplicated below.

Variations between Appendix I and the following proposed plant lists are: (1) "Cattleya jongheana" was a typographical error that has been properly corrected as *Laelia jongheana* and, (2) *Lycaste virginalis* var. *alba*, as listed in Appendix I, is referred to below as *Lycaste virginalis*.

Section 4(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 states that the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Commerce may determine a species to be an endangered species, or a threatened species, because of any of five factors. These factors are the following:

- (1) *The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;*
- (2) *Overutilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes;*
- (3) *Disease or predation;*
- (4) *Inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms;*
- (5) *Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.*

With regard to each of the species proposed for endangered status herein, there appears to have been a decline in numbers, due either to factors 2 or 4 above, or to a combination of both. Some of these species, such as the clouded leopard, have been exposed to overutilization for commercial purposes involving the fur trade; others, such as the sable antelope, have been exploited for food and sport. All of the species on Appendix I have been recognized by the Convention as being in international trade or as having the potential of entering into international trade. Given the precarious position of each species, international trade could be detrimental to the survival of the species, but presently no satisfactory mechanism to control or regulate such trade is in effect. The Convention has now been ratified by a sufficient number of nations to make it operational. In the future, as more nations ratify, it could provide a satisfactory international regulator. Until such time, however, the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms continues to be a factor in the endangerment of the species on Appendix I.

During the period between publication of this proposed rulemaking and the final rulemaking, a thorough status survey

will be conducted on each species or groups of like species to determine the extent to which international trade has been a factor in their endangerment. It will also be determined for all of them whether any of the other five factors required for listing of a species as endangered are operational.

Supporting data for the above proposal were presented in the petition or are on file with the Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. The final rulemaking on these species will be a large undertaking, involving (1) the preparation of necessary status information on these species, (2) the preparation of environmental assessments and (3) consultations with States, foreign countries and others as required by the Endangered Species Act. The final listing process will thus be quite extensive and it will take many months to complete. It should also be noted that the Fish and Wildlife Service probably will not publish a final rulemaking which will list all of these species at once. Rather, as status reports and Impact Assessments on certain groups of species are completed, those species will be listed before proceeding to other groups of species.

#### SUBMITTAL OF WRITTEN COMMENTS

Interested persons may participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments to the Director (FWS/LE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 19183, Washington, D.C. 20036. All relevant comments received no later than October 28, 1975, will be considered. The Service will attempt to acknowledge receipt of comments, but substantive responses to individual comments may not be provided. Comments received will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Service's office in Suite 600; 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Accordingly, it is hereby proposed to amend Part 17, Subchapter B of Chapter I, Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as set forth below.

Dated: September 19, 1975.

LYNN A. GREENWALT,  
Director,  
Fish and Wildlife Service.

1. Add to the list of endangered species in Part 17, the following:

*Correction on date for comments is 24 November 1975, which meets the 60 day requirement. R.W.*

PROPOSED RULES

Common name	Scientific name	Range	Portion of range where endangered
<b>Plants:</b>			
(1).....	<i>Alocasia sandieriana</i> .....	Malaya, Philippines.....	Entire range.
(1).....	<i>Alocasia zebrina</i> .....	Philippines.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Caryocar costaricense</i> .....	Costa Rica.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Gymnocarpus przewalskii</i> .....	Mongolia, Tibet, Tian-shan.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Melandrium mongolicum</i> .....	Mongolia.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Silene mongolica</i> .....	do.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Stellaria pulcinata</i> .....	do.....	Do.
Alerce.....	<i>Fitzroya cupressoides</i> .....	Chile, Argentina.....	Do.
White alerce.....	<i>Filgerodendron uriferum</i> .....	Southern Chile.....	Do.
Bread-palms.....	<i>Encephalartos spp.</i> .....	Tropics, South Africa.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Microcyas calocoma</i> .....	Cuba.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Stangeria eriopus</i> .....	Southeast Africa.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Prepusa hookeriana</i> .....	Brazil.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Vantanea barbourii</i> .....	Costa Rica.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Engelhardtia pterocarpa</i> .....	do.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Ammodiptanthus mongolicus</i> .....	Mongolia, Western China.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Cynomactra hemitomophylla</i> .....	Costa Rica.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Platymiscium plectrochyum</i> .....	do.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Tachynia verticillata</i> .....	do.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Aloe albida</i> .....	Transvaal, Republic of South Africa.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Aloe pillansii</i> .....	South Africa.....	Do.
Spiral aloe.....	<i>Aloe polyphylla</i> .....	Lesotho.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Aloe thorneoifolii</i> .....	Transvaal, Republic of South Africa.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Aloe rossii</i> .....	do.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Lavoisiera umbana</i> .....	Brazil.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Guarea longipetala</i> .....	Panama.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Batocarpus costaricensis</i> .....	Costa Rica.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Cattleya skinneri</i> .....	Southern Mexico to Costa Rica, Trinidad.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Cattleya trianae</i> .....	Colombia.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Didicella cunninghamii</i> .....	Eastern India.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Lactia lobata</i> .....	Brazil.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Lactia jongheana</i> .....	do.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Lycaste virginialis</i> .....	Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras.....	Do.
Holy Ghost Orchid.....	<i>Peristeria elata</i> .....	Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela.....	Do.
Guatemalan fir.....	<i>Abies guatemalensis</i> .....	Western Guatemala.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Abies nebrodensis</i> .....	Northern Sicily.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Podocarpus costalis</i> .....	Philippines, Taiwan.....	Do.
Parlatore's podocarp.....	<i>Podocarpus parlatorei</i> .....	Southern Peru, Bolivia, Northern Argentina.....	Do.
Marsh-rose.....	<i>Orothamnus zeyheri</i> .....	South Africa.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Protea odorata</i> .....	do.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Balmea stormae</i> .....	Mexico.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Ribes sardoum</i> .....	Italy: Sardinia.....	Do.
(1).....	<i>Celtis aetnensis</i> .....	Sicily: Mount Etna.....	Do.
Welwitschia.....	<i>Welwitschia bainesii</i> .....	Angola, South-West Africa.....	Do.
Philippine garland-flower.....	<i>Heptaphyllum philippinense</i> .....	Philippines.....	Do.
<b>Molluscs:</b>			
Birdwing pearly mussel.....	<i>Conradilla caelata</i> .....	Powell and Clinch Rivers in Virginia and Tennessee, Duck River in Tennessee.....	Do.
Dromedary pearly mussel.....	<i>Dromus dromas</i> .....	Powell and Clinch Rivers in Virginia and Tennessee.....	Do.
Curtis' pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) florentina curtisi</i> .....	Black River in Missouri.....	Do.
Yellow-blossom pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) florentina florentina</i> .....	Duck River in Tennessee.....	Do.
Sampson's pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) sampsoni</i> .....	Wabash River in Indiana and Illinois.....	Do.
White cat's paw pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) sulcata perobliqua</i> .....	Detroit River in Michigan and the St. Joseph River in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.....	Do.
Green-blossom pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa gubernaculum</i> .....	Clinch River in Virginia and Tennessee.....	Do.
Tubercled-blossom pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa torulosa</i> .....	Lower Ohio River in Kentucky and Illinois, Nolichucky River, Tennessee and Kanawha River, West Virginia.....	Do.
Turgid-blossom pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) turgidula</i> .....	Duck River in Tennessee.....	Do.
Brown-blossom pearly mussel.....	<i>Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) walckeri</i> .....	Lower Red River in Kentucky and Tennessee, Holston River in Virginia and Tennessee, Stones River in Tennessee, Duck River in Tennessee, and Clinch River in Virginia and Tennessee.....	Do.
Fine-rayed pigtoe pearly mussel.....	<i>Fusconaia cuneolus</i> .....	Clinch River in Virginia and Tennessee, Powell River in Virginia and Tennessee, and Paint Rock River in northern Alabama.....	Do.
Shiny pigtoe pearly mussel.....	<i>Fusconaia edgariana</i> .....	Powell River in Virginia and Tennessee, Clinch River in Virginia and Tennessee, Paint Rock River in Alabama, and Holston River in Virginia.....	Do.
Higgins' eye pearly mussel.....	<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> .....	Mississippi River in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Meramec River in Missouri, St. Croix River in Wisconsin, Minnesota.....	Do.
Pink mucket pearly mussel.....	<i>Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata</i> .....	Green River, Kentucky, Kanawha River in West Virginia, Tennessee River in Tennessee and Alabama, Muskingum River, Ohio.....	Do.
Plain pocketbook.....	<i>Lampsilis satura</i> .....	Sabine River System, Texas and Louisiana, Trinity River, Texas, San Jacinto River, Texas.....	Do.
Alabama lamp pearly mussel.....	<i>Lampsilis virescens</i> .....	Paint Rock River System in Alabama.....	Do.
White wartyback pearly mussel.....	<i>Plethobasis cicatricosus</i> .....	Tennessee River, Tennessee and Alabama.....	Do.
Orange-footed pimpleback.....	<i>Plethobasis cooperianus</i> .....	Tennessee River, Tennessee and Alabama.....	Do.
Rough pigtoe pearly mussel.....	<i>Pleurobema plenum</i> .....	Tennessee River, Tennessee, Green River, Kentucky, Clinch River, Virginia and Tennessee.....	Do.

Common name	Scientific name	Range	Portion of range where endangered
Fat pocketbook pearly mussel.	<i>Potamifus (= Proptera) caspar</i>	White River, Arkansas, St. Francis River, Arkansas and Missouri.	Do.
Cumberland monkeyface pearly mussel.	<i>Quadrula intermedia</i>	Powell and Clinch Rivers, Virginia and Tennessee, Duck River, Tennessee.	Do.
Appalachian monkeyface pearly mussel.	<i>Quadrula sparsa</i>	Powell and Clinch Rivers, Virginia and Tennessee.	Do.
Pale lilliput pearly mussel.	<i>Toxolasma (= Curunculina) cythindrella</i>	Duck River, Tennessee, Paint Rock River, Alabama.	Do.
Nicklin's pearly mussel.	<i>Unio (possibly Megalomas) nickliniana</i>	Mexico	Do.
Tampico pearly mussel.	<i>Unio (possibly Lampellia) tampicoensis tecomatensis</i>	do.	Do.
Cumberland bean pearly mussel.	<i>Villosa (= Micromya) trabilis</i>	Cumberland and Rockcastle Rivers, Kentucky.	Do.
<b>Fish:</b>			
Asian bonytongue	<i>Scleropages formosus</i>	Borneo, Banka, Sumatra, Malaya, Thailand.	Do.
Ikan temolek	<i>Probarbus jullieni</i>	Menam River (Thailand), Mekong River (Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam), Pahang River (Malaya).	Do.
<b>Reptiles:</b>			
Chinese alligator	<i>Alligator sinensis</i>	Lower Yangtze River drainage of China.	Do.
Black caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	Amazon basin	Do.
Apaporis River caiman.	<i>Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis</i>	Apaporis River of Columbia.	Do.
Broad-snouted caiman.	<i>Caiman latirostris</i>	Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay.	Do.
Tomistoma	<i>Tomistoma schlegelii</i>	Borneo, Sarawak, Sumatra, Southern Malay Peninsula.	Do.
African dwarf crocodile.	<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis tetraspis</i>	West Africa.	Do.
Congo dwarf crocodile.	<i>Osteolaemus tetraspis osborni</i>	Congo River drainage.	Do.
African slender-snouted crocodile.	<i>Crocodylus cataphractus</i>	Western and Central Africa.	Do.
Siamese crocodile.	<i>Crocodylus siamensis</i>	Southeast Asia, Malay Peninsula.	Do.
Mugger crocodile.	<i>Crocodylus palustris palustris</i>	India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iran.	Do.
Ceylon mugger crocodile.	<i>Crocodylus palustris kimbula</i>	Ceylon.	Do.
Philippine crocodile.	<i>Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis</i>	Philippine Islands.	Do.
Spotted pond turtle.	<i>Geoclemmys (-Damonina) hamiltonii</i>	Northern India, Pakistan.	Do.
Three-keeled Asian turtle.	<i>Geomyda (-Nicatoria) tricarinata</i>	Central India to Bangladesh and Assam.	Do.
Indian sawback turtle.	<i>Kachuga tecta tecta</i>	Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Indus drainages of India.	Do.
Burmese peacock turtle.	<i>Morenia ocellata</i>	Southern Burma.	Do.
Geometric turtle.	<i>Geochelone (-Testudo) geometrica</i>	Cape Province, South Africa.	Do.
Angulated tortoise.	<i>Geochelone (-Testudo) ymphora</i>	do.	Do.
Indian flap-shell tortoise.	<i>Lissemys punctata punctata</i>	Ganges and Indus drainages of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.	Do.
Cuatro Ciénegas softshell turtle.	<i>Trionyx ater</i>	Cuatro Ciénegas basin, Mexico.	Do.
Black softshell turtle.	<i>Trionyx nigricans</i>	Pond near Chittatong, East Pakistan.	Do.
Indian softshell turtle.	<i>Trionyx gangeticus</i>	Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Nepal.	Do.
Peacock softshell turtle.	<i>Trionyx hurum</i>	Ganges and Brahmaputra drainages of India and Bangladesh.	Do.
Komodo Island monitor.	<i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	Komodo, Rintja, Padar, and western Flores Islands of Indonesia.	Do.
Yellow monitor.	<i>Varanus flavescens</i>	West Pakistan through India to Bangladesh.	Do.
Bengal monitor.	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Persia, Afganistan, India, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, South Vietnam, Malay Peninsula, Java.	Do.
Desert monitor.	<i>Varanus griseus</i>	North Africa to Nearest, Caspian Sea through U.S.S.R. to West Pakistan, Northwest India.	Do.
Indian python.	<i>Python molurus molurus</i>	Ceylon and India.	Do.
<b>Amphibians:</b>			
Japanese giant salamander.	<i>Andrias (= Megalobatrachus) davidianus japonicus</i>	Honshu and Kyushu Islands, Japan.	Do.
Chinese giant salamander.	<i>Andrias (= Megalobatrachus) davidianus davidianus</i>	Western China.	Do.
Cameroon toad.	<i>Bufo superciliaris</i>	Equatorial Africa.	Do.
Monteverde toad.	<i>Bufo periglenes</i>	Monteverde, Costa Rica.	Do.
African viviparous toads.	<i>Nectophrynoides</i> spp.	Tanzania, Guinea, Africa.	Do.
Panamanian golden frog.	<i>Atelopus varius retzi</i>	Panama.	Do.
<b>Birds:</b>			
Solitary tinamou.	<i>Tinamus solitarius</i>	Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina.	Do.
Abbott's booby.	<i>Sula abbotti</i>	Christmas Island in Indian Ocean.	Do.
Frigate bird.	<i>Fregata aendrewsi</i>	East Indian Ocean Islands.	Do.
Campbell Island flightless teal.	<i>Anas Aucklandica nesiotis</i>	Campbell Island, New Zealand.	Do.
Marianas mallard.	<i>Anas oustaletii</i>	Islands of Guam, Saipan, Tinian, Marianne.	Do.
Pink-headed duck.	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>	India.	Do.
Harpy eagle.	<i>Harpya harpyja</i>	Mexico, Central America, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina.	Do.
Greenland white-tailed eagle.	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla greenlandicus</i>	Greenland and adjacent Atlantic Islands.	Do.
Peregrine falcon.	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinus</i>	Europe, Russia.	Do.
Do.	<i>Falco peregrinus babylonicus</i>	Central deserts and steppes of Asia.	Do.
Black-fronted piping-guan.	<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>	Argentina.	Do.

PROPOSED RULES

Common name	Scientific name	Range	Portion of range where endangered
Mitu	<i>Mitu mitu mitu</i>	Amazonian Columbia, Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia.	Do.
Himalayan monal	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Himalayas	Do.
Elliott's pheasant	<i>Symycterus ellioti</i>	Southeastern China	Do.
Tibetan snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Sino-Himalaya	Do.
Montezuma quail	<i>Cyrotornyx montezumae merriami</i>	Mexico	Do.
Cuba sandhill crane	<i>Grus canadensis nesiotis</i>	Cuba, Isle of Pines	Do.
Black-necked crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Tibet	Do.
White-naped crane	<i>Grus vipio</i>	Mongolia	Do.
Lord Howe wood rail	<i>Tricholimnas sylvestris</i>	Lord Howe Island	Do.
Bengal florican	<i>Eupodotis bengalensis</i>	Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal	Do.
Nordmann's green-shank	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	Assam, Pakistan, Sakhalin Island, Siberia, Ussunland, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Burma.	Do.
Khar turunt tsakhai	<i>Larus relictus</i>	India, China, Tibet, South America	Do.
Mindoro zone-tailed pigeon	<i>Ducula mindorensis</i>	Philippines	Do.
Red-spectacled parrot	<i>Amazona pretrei pretrei</i>	Brazil, Argentina	Do.
Vinaceous breasted parrot	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Brazil	Do.
Glaucous macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus glaucus</i>	Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil	Do.
Indigo macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus leari</i>	do	Do.
Little blue macaw	<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>	do	Do.
Red-capped parrot	<i>Pionopsitta pilata</i>	do	Do.
Golden parakeet	<i>Araucaria guaruba</i>	do	Do.
New Zealand parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, New Zealand.	Do.
Principe parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus princeps</i>	Africa	Do.
Hook-billed hermit	<i>Ramphodon dohrnii</i>	Brazil	Do.
Resplendent quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno mocinno</i>	Central America	Do.
Do.	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno costaricensis</i>	Costa Rica	Do.
Giant scops owl	<i>Otus gurneyi</i>	Islands of Marinduque and Mindanao, Philippines.	Do.
Helmeted hornbill	<i>Rhinoplax vigil</i>	Malaya, Sumatra, Borneo	Do.
Banded cotinga	<i>Cotinga maculata</i>	Brazil	Do.
White-winged cotinga	<i>Xiphocina atro-purpurea</i>	do	Do.
Koch's pitta	<i>Pitta kochi</i>	Philippines	Do.
Western rufous bristlebird	<i>Dasyornis broadbenti littoralis</i>	Australia	Do.
White-breasted silveryeye	<i>Zosterops albogularis</i>	Norfolk Island	Do.
Red siskin	<i>Spinus cucullatus</i>	South America	Do.
Mammals:			
Lemur	<i>Alouatta spp.</i>	Madagascar	Do.
Howler monkey	<i>Alouatta palliata (villosa)</i>	Mexico, Ecuador, Colombia	Do.
Golden langur	<i>Presbytis geei</i>	Assam, Bhutan	Do.
Langur	<i>Presbytis pilcatius</i>	Assam, India, Burma	Do.
Langur	<i>Presbytis catellus</i>	Tibet, India, Nepal, Ceylon, Pakistan, Kashmir, Sikkim, Bangladesh.	Do.
Proboscis monkey	<i>Nudalis larvatus</i>	Borneo	Do.
Gibbons	<i>Hyllobates spp.</i>	China, Burma, India, Assam, Thailand, Sumatra, Java.	Do.
Stamang	<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>	Malay peninsula, Sumatra	Do.
Giant armadillo	<i>Prionodontes giganteus (=maximus)</i>	Venezuela, Guyana, Argentina	Do.
Scaly anteater	<i>Manis temminckii</i>	Africa	Do.
Hispid hare	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>	India, Nepal	Do.
Beaver	<i>Castor fiber birulaia</i>	Mongolia	Do.
Mexican Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis mexicanus</i>	New Mexico, Texas, Mexico	Do.
Australian native mouse	<i>Zygomys pedunculatus</i>	Australia	Do.
Do.	<i>Notomys aqualis</i>	do	Do.
Chinchilla	<i>Chinchilla brevicaudata boliviana</i>	Bolivian Andes	Do.
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus monstrabilis</i>	Texas, New Mexico, Mexico	Do.
Spotted linsang	<i>Prionodon pardicolor</i>	Nepal, Assam, Burma, Indochina	Do.
Glacier bear	<i>Ursus americanus emmonsii</i>	Alaska, British Columbia	Do.
Brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos pruinosus</i>	Tibet	Do.
Do.	<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Italy	Do.
Long-tailed otter	<i>Lutra longicaudis</i>	South America	Do.
Marine otter	<i>Lutra felina</i>	Peru, Chiloe Island, Straits of Magellan.	Do.
Southern river otter	<i>Lutra provocax</i>	Chile, Argentina	Do.
Southern sea otter	<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	Waters off California from Santa Barbara to Santa Cruz counties.	Do.
Flat-headed cat	<i>Felis planiceps</i>	Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra	Do.
Black-footed cat	<i>Felis nigripes</i>	Southern Africa	Do.
Costa Rican puma	<i>Felis concolor costaricensis</i>	Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama	Do.
Temminck's cat	<i>Felis temminckii</i>	Tibet, Sumatra	Do.
Leopard cat	<i>Felis bengalensis bengalensis</i>	Eastern Asia	Do.
Jaguarundi	<i>Felis yagouaroundi cacamilli</i>	Mexico	Do.
Do.	<i>Felis yagouaroundi fossata</i>	Mexico, Nicaragua	Do.
Do.	<i>Felis yagouaroundi panamensis</i>	Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama	Do.
Do.	<i>Felis yagouaroundi tolteca</i>	Mexico	Do.
Marbled cat	<i>Felis marmorata</i>	Nepal, Malaya, Burma, Sumatra, Borneo.	Do.
Andean cat	<i>Felis jacobita</i>	Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina	Do.
Bobcat	<i>Felis (Lynx) rufus escuinapae</i>	Central Mexico	Do.
Clouded leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>	Southeast Asia	Do.
Asian elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	India, Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Ceylon.	Do.
Przewalski's horse	<i>Equus przewalskii</i>	Mongolia	Do.
Mountain zebra	<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>	Southern Africa	Do.
Asian tapir	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>	Burma, Thailand, Indochina, Sumatra.	Do.

Common name	Scientific name	Range	Portion of range where endangered
Babroussa	<i>Babyrousa babyrousa</i>	North Celebes, Tioigan Islands, Buru Island, Sula Island.	Do.
Bactrian camel	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	Mongolia, China	Do.
Musk deer	<i>Moschus moschiferus moschiferus</i>	South-central Asia	Do.
Hog deer	<i>Axis (Hyalaphus) porcinus annamiticus</i>	India, Thailand, Indochina.	Do.
Philippine deer	<i>Axis (Hyalaphus) calamianensis</i>	Calamian Islands in Philippines	Do.
South Andean huemal	<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i>	Chile, Argentina	Do.
North Andean huemal	<i>Hippocamelus antiisensis</i>	Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina.	Do.
Pampas deer	<i>Ozotoceros bezoarcticus</i>	Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina.	Do.
Pudu	<i>Pudu pudu</i>	Southern South America	Do.
Mountain anoa	<i>Bubalus (Anoa) quarlesi</i>	Celebes	Do.
Lechwe	<i>Kobus lechwe</i>	Southwest Africa	Do.
Sable antelope	<i>Hippotragus niger varians</i>	Southern Africa	Do.
Dorcas gazelle	<i>Damaliscus dorcas dorcas</i>	South Africa	Do.
Saiga antelope	<i>Saiga tatarica mongolica</i>	Mongolia	Do.
Goral	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>	East Asia	Do.
Sumatran serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis</i>	Sumatra	Do.
Chamois	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra ornata</i>	Italy	Do.
Straight-horned markhor	<i>Capra falconeri jerdoni</i>	Pakistan-Afghanistan border	Do.
Kabal markhor	<i>Capra falconeri megareros</i>	Afghanistan, Pakistan	Do.
Chiltan markhor	<i>Capra falconeri chiltanensis</i>	Pakistan	Do.
Urial	<i>Ovis orientalis ophion</i>	Cyprus	Do.
Argali	<i>Ovis ammon hodgsoni</i>	Tibet	Do.
Shapo	<i>Ovis vignei</i>	Kashmir	Do.

<sup>1</sup> None in common usage.

[FR Doc.75-25479 Filed 9-25-75; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[ 7 CFR Part 905 ]

ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, AND TANGELOS GROWN IN FLORIDA

Proposed Handling Regulation

These proposals would extend through September 26, 1976, current grade and size requirements applicable to domestic and export shipments of Florida oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos as set forth in the following table:

Variety	Domestic regulations		Export regulations	
	Minimum grade	Minimum diameter in inches (count size in 1/4 bu. carton)	Minimum grade	Minimum diameter in inches (count size in 1/4 bu. carton)
<b>Oranges:</b>				
Early-midseason	U.S. No. 1	2 3/4 (size 125)	U.S. No. 1	2 1/4 (size 163)
Navel	U.S. No. 1 Golden	do	U.S. No. 1 Golden	Do.
Tample	U.S. No. 1	do	U.S. No. 1	Do.
Murcott honey	Florida No. 1	2 3/4 (size 120)	Florida No. 1	2 1/4 (size 150)
Valencia	U.S. No. 1	2 3/4 (size 125)	U.S. No. 1	2 1/4 (size 163)
<b>Grapefruit:</b>				
Seeded	do	3 1/4 (size 40)	do	3 1/4 (size 48)
Seedless	Improved No. 2	3 1/4 (size 48)	Improved No. 2	3 1/4 (size 64)
<b>Tangerines</b>	U.S. No. 1	2 1/4 (size 210)	U.S. No. 1	2 1/4 (size 246)
<b>Tangelos</b>	do	2 1/4 (size 125)	do	2 1/4 (size 163)

Such shipments of Florida oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos are currently regulated through October 26, 1975, pursuant to Orange Regulation 74, Grapefruit Regulation 76, Tangerine Regulation 47, and Tangelo Regulation 47. The proposed extension of the effective period of such regulations is designed to promote orderly marketing and provide consumers with an ample supply of acceptable-quality fruit.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with the proposed action should file the same, in quadruplicate, with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Room 112, Administration Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, not later than October 10, 1975. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at the office of the Hearing

Clerk during regular business hours (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

Notice is hereby given that the Department is considering proposed amendments, as hereinafter set forth, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 905, as amended (7 CFR Part 905), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and tangelos grown in Florida, effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674). The amendments were proposed by the Growers Administrative Committee and Shippers Advisory Committee, established under said amended marketing agreement and order.

The proposed amendments reflect the committees' appraisal of the need for regulation of shipments of the specified varieties of oranges, grapefruit, tange-

rines, and tangelos during the period October 27, 1975, through September 26, 1976, based on the available supply and current and prospective market conditions. The amendments are designed to continue shipment of ample supplies of fruit of the better grades and more desirable sizes in the interest of both growers and consumers. The proposed action is designed to maintain orderly marketing conditions by preventing the adverse effect on the market caused by shipment of lower-quality and smaller-size fruit when more than ample supplies of the more desirable grades and sizes are available to serve consumers' needs. The proposed amendments are consistent with the objective of the act of promoting orderly marketing and protecting the interest of consumers.

The regulatory proposals are as follows:

Order 1. In § 905.560 (Orange Regulation 74; 40 FR 42318) the introductory texts of paragraphs (a) and (b) are revised to read as follows:

§ 905.560 Orange Regulation 74.

(a) During the period October 27, 1975, through September 26, 1976, no handler shall ship between the production area and any point outside thereof in the continental United States, Canada, or Mexico:

(b) During the period October 27, 1975, through September 26, 1976, no handler shall ship to any destination outside the continental United States other than to Canada or Mexico:

2. In § 905.563 (Grapefruit Regulation 76; 40 FR 42317) the introductory texts of paragraphs (a) and (b) are revised to read as follows:

§ 905.563 Grapefruit Regulation 76.

(a) During the period October 27, 1975, through September 26, 1976, no handler shall ship between the production area and any point outside thereof in the continental United States, Canada, or Mexico:

(b) During the period October 27, 1975, through September 26, 1976, no handler shall ship to any destination outside the continental United States other than to Canada or Mexico:

3. In § 905.561 (Tangerine Regulation 47; 40 CFR 42318) the introductory texts of paragraphs (a) and (b) are revised to read as follows:

§ 905.561 Tangerine Regulation 47.

(a) During the period October 27, 1975, through September 26, 1976, no handler shall ship between the production area and any point outside thereof in the continental United States, Canada, or Mexico:

(b) During the period October 27, 1975, through September 26, 1976, no

## PROPOSED RULES

handler shall ship to any destination outside the continental United States other than to Canada or Mexico:

4. In § 905.562 (Tangelo Regulation 47; 40 FR 42318) the introductory texts of paragraphs (a) and (b) are revised to read as follows:

§ 905.562 Tangelo Regulation 47.

(a) During the period October 27, 1975, through September 26, 1976, no handler shall ship between the production area and any point outside thereof in the continental United States, Canada, or Mexico:

(b) During the period October 27, 1975, through September 26, 1976, no handler shall ship to any destination outside the continental United States other than to Canada or Mexico:

Dated: September 22, 1975.

CHARLES R. BRADER,  
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 75-25711 Filed 9-25-75; 8:45 am]

[ 7 CFR Part 915 ]

AVOCADOS GROWN IN SOUTH FLORIDA  
Proposed Handling Regulation

This notice invites written comment relative to a proposal to add a new section to the Rules and Regulations currently in effect under Marketing Order No. 915. The new section would require each handler, who has delinquent assessments, to pay to the Avocado Administrative Committee interest of one percent per month on any unpaid assessment balance beginning 30 days after date of billing.

Notice is hereby given that the Department is considering a proposed amendment, as hereinafter set forth, of the Rules and Regulations (7 CFR Part 915.110-915.150; Subpart—Rules and Regulations) currently in effect pursuant to the applicable provisions of the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 915, as amended (7 CFR Part 915), regulating the handling of avocados grown in South Florida. This is a regulatory program effective under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601-674).

The amendment of the said rules and regulations was proposed by the Avocado Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order as the agency to administer the terms and provisions thereof. The amendment would add thereto a new section as follows:

§ 915.155 Delinquent assessments.

Each handler shall pay interest of one percent per month on any unpaid assessment balance beginning 30 days after date of billing.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consid-

eration in connection with the proposed amendment shall file the same, in quadruplicate, with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Room 112, Administration Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, not later than October 15, 1975. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at the office of the Hearing Clerk during regular business hours (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

Dated: September 22, 1975.

CHARLES R. BRADER,  
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 75-25712 Filed 9-25-75; 8:45 am]

[ 7 CFR Part 944 ]

IMPORTED GRAPEFRUIT

Proposed Grade and Size Requirements

This proposal would extend through September 26, 1976, current grade and size requirements applicable to imported grapefruit as follows: Imported seeded grapefruit—U.S. No. 1 and 3 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter; imported seedless grapefruit—Improved No. 2 and 3 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter. The requirements are the same as those applicable to grapefruit produced in Florida and regulated pursuant to Marketing Order No. 905.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with the proposal should file the same with the Hearing Clerk, Room 112A, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, not later than October 10, 1975. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at the office of the Hearing Clerk during regular business hours (7 CFR 1.27(b)).

Notice is hereby given that the Department is considering a proposal, as hereinafter set forth, which would regulate the importation of any grapefruit into the United States, pursuant to Part 944—Fruits, Import Regulations (7 CFR Part 944).

The proposal is as follows:

Order. In § 944.112 (Grapefruit Regulation 16; 40 FR 42529) the introductory text of paragraph (a) preceding subparagraph (1) thereof is revised to read as follows:

§ 944.112 Grapefruit Regulation 16.

(a) During the period October 27, 1975, through September 26, 1976, the importation into the United States of any grapefruit is prohibited unless such grapefruit is inspected and meets the following requirements:

Dated: September 22, 1975.

CHARLES R. BRADER,  
Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[FR Doc. 75-25710 Filed 9-25-75; 8:45 am]

Rural Electrification Administration

[ 7 CFR Part 1701 ]

RURAL TELEPHONE PROGRAM

REA Specification for Filled Telephone Cables

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Rural Electrification Act, as amended (7 USC 901 et seq.), REA proposes to issue revisions to REA Bulletin 345-67 to announce changes in REA Specification PE-39 for filled telephone cables. On issuance of the revised REA Bulletin 345-67, Appendix A to Part 1701 will be modified accordingly.

Persons interested in the revised specification may submit written data, views or comments to the Director, Telephone Operations and Standards Division, Rural Electrification Administration, Room 1355, South Building, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, not later than 30 days from the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. All written submissions made pursuant to this notice will be made available for public inspection at the Office of the Director, Telephone Operations and Standards Division during regular business hours.

A copy of the revised pages of REA Specification PE-39 may be secured in person or by written request from the Director, Telephone Operations and Standards Division.

The text of revised REA Bulletin 345-67 announcing revisions in the specification is as follows:

BULLETIN 345-67

SUBJECT: Revised Pages of REA Specification PE-39.

I. Purpose: To announce the issuance of revised pages to REA Specification PE-39 for Filled Telephone Cables.

II. General: The present REA Specification PE-39 for Filled Telephone Cables has no requirement for determining the residual antioxidant activity after a cable has been processed in the factory. Without this requirement the amount of antioxidant for protection against copper catalysis and heat aging is not defined. The lack of this protection may subject the cable insulation to embrittlement and cracking.

The test procedure, set forth in a new paragraph 3.76 Test for Residual Antioxidant Activity After Processing, is included as a means for determining residual antioxidant activity in a finished cable. The new requirement is described on pages 5, 5A, and 5B dated September 1975 attached to this bulletin. Pages 5 and 6 of PE-39 dated December 1972 should be removed and replaced with the new pages. This change becomes effective on March 1, 1976.

III. Availability of Specification: Copies of the revised pages to PE-39 will be furnished by REA upon request. Questions concerning the revised pages may be referred to the Chief, Outside Plant Branch, Telephone Operations and Standards Division, Rural Electrification Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, telephone number 202 447-3827.

Dated: September 19, 1975.

C. R. BALLARD,  
Assistant Administrator, Telephone.

[FR Doc. 75-25786 Filed 9-25-75; 8:45 am]



# American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

November 6, 1975

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Director  
Houston Zoological Gardens  
Houston, Texas 77002

President-Elect  
GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.  
Director  
Crandon Park Zoo  
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Vice-President  
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Director  
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium  
Dallas, Texas 75203

Past President  
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Director  
Sedgwick County Zoo  
Wichita, Kansas 67212

Executive Director  
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Oglebay Park  
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Rochester, New York 14621

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Cincinnati Zoo  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

PAUL N. LINGER  
Assistant Director  
Denver Zoological Gardens  
Denver, Colorado 80205

DENNIS A. MERITT  
General Curator  
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens  
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Dear Colleague:

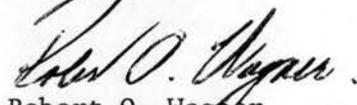
I am enclosing two recent listings from the FEDERAL REGISTER. The first enclosure is the final rulemaking which adopts Interior's proposal for the reclassification of the American alligator. Please note that this rulemaking establishes the process by which Interior shall attempt to reclassify any future candidates. AAZPA and ZOOACT submitted comments relative to the listing process, but these comments were basically ignored by the USDI.

The second enclosure is a proposed rulemaking by Interior which indicates their intention to list an additional 216 species as future candidates for the Endangered Species list. As a proposed rulemaking, our comments are invited. AAZPA shall submit comments on or before 24 November 1975. Please furnish me with any comments you wish to have incorporated into our response. It is important to note that USDI entered this proposed rulemaking to prevent a threatened lawsuit by the Fund for Animals. The Fund for Animals contends that these 216 species appear on Appendix I of the International Convention which was ratified by the United States. Due to the long delays in the establishment of the necessary Management and Scientific Authorities by the United States, these 216 species are accorded absolutely no protection. Interior shall be required to list in the FEDERAL REGISTER status information, environmental assessments, and their consultations with States or foreign countries as they propose each and every one of the 216 species.

Please base your suggested comments on the proposal, and not on the list of candidates. Again, each of the 216 species will have to be listed later by Interior which will afford us the opportunity to respond to Interior's attempt at justification on the individual species or certain groups of species.

An early response will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

  
Robert O. Wagner  
Executive Director

ROW:ksr

Enclosures (2)



# International Species Inventory System

Minnesota Zoological Garden  
Wentworth Office Center  
33 E. Wentworth Ave.  
W. St. Paul, MN 55118  
(612) 227-9216



MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN  
287 VETERANS SERVICE BUILDING  
COLUMBIAN AVENUE  
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55108  
TELEPHONE 612-296-2426

July 21, 1975

Mr. Keith M. Schreiner  
Assoc. Dir., Fish & Wildlife Svc.  
18th and "C" Streets  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Schreiner:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 9th. We are indeed pleased to have been able to bring the national species inventory to a point of productivity and we are confident that the zoos are equally pleased and will continue their cooperation and participation. We are progressing rapidly on the other developmental phases of the system and are now beginning to have a better feel for our costs and needs for annual operation of the system. Of course it will be at least another year before this has been completely established since many of the needs will not become evident until we are on a current production basis.

We currently are receiving support from the zoos in the form of \$1 per mammal per year in their inventory and also support in terms of space and the use of the systems manager from the Minnesota Zoological Garden. However, it is already clear that these two sources of support will not fully cover our operating costs as currently projected. A copy of a projected operating budget is enclosed with this letter. On the basis of the fact that this data will be of significant use to the Fish and Wildlife Service with regards to its responsibilities for administration and implementation of several pieces of legislation and treaties, we would like to request funding from the Fish and Wildlife Service for a portion of the operating costs of the ISIS program.

We currently have cooperative agreement No. 14-16-0008-1138, Amendment No. 1, for support of the development of this program and in particular for assistance and setting up the bird inventory program. The Amendment added \$20,000 to the original agreement and extended the performance time to December 31, 1975 to cover the services proposed. We will have the bird inventory taxonomy completed by the end of the summer and have already initiated the zoos' participation in this phase of the program. Those 48 zoos which have completed their mammal inventories are to begin completion of bird inventory forms within the next week. Thus, we will have completed the development phase of the bird inventory program well in

cc - Don + Joe

Mr. Keith M. Schreiner  
Assoc. Dir., Fish & Wildlife Svc.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

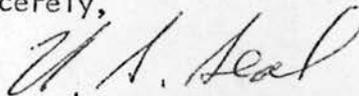
July 21, 1975

advance of the date indicated. This will make the need for operational monies increasingly acute. We would like to request \$10,000 per year for some period of time such as three years in support of a portion of these operation costs from the Fish and Wildlife Service. We would like to request a beginning date for these funds as of 1 September 1975. We would, of course, provide performance reports in the form of inventories and so forth at the end of each year in accordance with the schedule for producing national inventories and zoo inventories. We also plan to produce more frequent outputs for selected endangered species as may be agreed upon by our office and your office in terms of your needs.

This additional amendment and services would be to the Minnesota Zoological Garden, as have the previous agreements.

We would be please to provide you with any additional information necessary to implement this request.

Sincerely,



U. S. SEAL, Ph.D.  
AAZPA Computer Committee  
Minnesota Zoological Garden

USS:jm

Encl.

cc: L. Murtfeldt  
C. Bavin  
E. Baysinger

INTERNATIONAL SPECIES INVENTORY SYSTEM

Proposed Annual Operating Costs

Clerk/Typist	\$ 9,100
Keypuncher/Typist	9,100
Data Assembly, Printouts & Computer Time	6,000
Printing for Distribution of Inventories & Tabulations	5,000
Printing of Forms, Cards, Correspondence	1,500
Tapes & Discs	700
Telephone & Mailing Costs	2,000
Travel	2,500
Systems Analysis & Programming	3,500
Keypunch Rental	2,360
Office Supplies	300
Equipment	500
Memberships & Subscriptions	100
	<hr/>
	\$42,660



ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

# United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:  
FWS/SE

JUL 9 1975

Dr. U. S. Seal  
Co-Chairman, AAZPA Computer  
Committee  
Minnesota Zoological Garden  
207 Veterans Service Building  
Columbus Circle  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Dr. Seal:

Congratulations on a very impressive job!

We are indeed glad to have your first National Species Inventory Report on the mammals and are confident the inventory system you are developing will prove its value many times over in our work.

Please extend my best wishes to Dr. Makey and Ms. Murtfeldt. I should like all of you to know that we are looking forward to your report on the birds, which I understand is next.

Sincerely,

Associate Director





Minnesota Zoological Garden  
207 Veterans Service Building  
Columbus Circle  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55155  
Telephone 612 296-2426

7 July 1975

Nathaniel Reed  
Asst. Secretary to the Interior  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Department of Interior  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Reed,

I am writing to apologize for my not being able to attend the meeting with you and Dan Brennan concerning our mutual interest in captive wild animals held in zoos and other institutions in this country. It came at a most inopportune time in my teaching schedule. However, I have recently had the opportunity to review the status of the International Species Inventory System (ISIS) with members of the staff of the Office of Endangered Species and the Office of Law Enforcement who are concerned with implementation of the Endangered Species Act.

This system is a program of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums to develop census and vital statistics data on wild animals held in captivity in zoos in North America. A summary of the history, development and current status of ISIS is attached for your information. This system is part of a long term effort being made to develop a basis for management of self-sustaining captive gene pools. It represents a sustained cooperative effort by zoos and other exhibitors to share information, develop policy, and make what I think will be a major contribution, not only to captive management of wild animals, but to a data base for development of management techniques for these species in the wild. I am enclosing copies of several papers addressing these issues for your perusal. You will note in your review of the summary that the USDI through the Office of Endangered Species has contributed to the development of these programs. They also have continuing interest in their successful operation.

I would like to have the opportunity to personally brief you and other people you think might be interested on the ISIS program including some of the other developments being contemplated, and the long-term implications as I see them. I could make a visit to Washington during the weeks of July 14th or July 21st, if an appropriate time might be arranged.

Sincerely,

U. S. Seal, Ph.D.

Enclosures

## CONTENTS

1. Draft of testimony - "Status of Wild Mammal Species Held in American Zoos".
2. Introduction to three ISIS manuals:
  - (a) ISIS Institution Procedures
  - (b) ISIS Mammalian Taxonomic Directory
  - (c) ISIS World Geographic and Zoological Institution Directory.
3. List of participants in ISIS.
4. Four manuscripts as documentation for this presentation:
  - (a) ISIS: An Animal Census System
  - (b) ISIS - An Established Data Bank for Captive Wolves
  - (c) Gene Pool Conservation and Breeding Strategy for Zoos
  - (d) Long-Term Control of Reproduction in Female Lions (Panthera leo) with Implanted Contraceptives.
5. Current status report of ISIS - "ISIS - A Collecting and Sharing of Captive Animal Statistics". July 1, 1975

Jacobs 223 - 3800  
Steele - 785 - 2130

STATUS OF WILD MAMMAL SPECIES

HELD IN AMERICAN ZOOS

U. S. Seal, Ph.D.

Board Member, Minnesota Zoological Garden

Co-Developer of International Species Inventory Systems

Professor, Dept. of Biochemistry,

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Noah was instructed to construct an ark and bring aboard representatives of all the creatures of the earth, the skies, and the waters to provide a nucleus of survival during the period of the floods. At the conclusion of the floods, the instructions received were "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth." The ark was stocked with seven pairs of each species brought aboard. This early wisdom in collecting a significant gene pool reflects, I am sure, the animal husbandry skills of these peoples at that time.

Modern day zoos are faced with the responsibility of developing self-sustaining populations of captive wild species and in selected instances of providing the only reservoir for species on the verge of extinction or extinct in the wild. To accomplish these goals it has been necessary to develop policies for management of the gene pools over multiple generations, to collect data and share it, to continue work on development of methods for enhancement of reproduction, and finally to develop methods for managing problems of surplus production.

Collection of census and vital statistics data are being accomplished by the ISIS committee of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. Development of gene pool management concepts for development of a breeding policy and breeding management philosophy are currently underway. Enhancement of reproduction is being accomplished by development of innovative management techniques, behavioral and field studies, and in selected cases through the use of artificial insemination and hormonal manipulation. The problem of managing surplus has become acute with some species, including several on the U. S. list of endangered foreign mammals.

The first American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) International Species Inventory System (ISIS) mammalian species distribution summary (our first national survey) was prepared May 5, 1975. It records data on 12,086 living specimens based on reports from 92 zoos, of whom 44 have completed their entire inventory reports, Tables 1-4. The report summarizes events occurring during the year 1974, thus, any births or deaths occurring during 1975 are not included. The report contains data on 12,086 living specimens of mammals, of which 1,944 were born in 1974, and 287 deaths were recorded. The 287 deaths represent only a proportion of the deaths occurring in 1974 since we did not begin collecting data until June 1974. Our instructions to the zoos requested they begin with their currently living collection and then report deaths and other changes as they occurred from their beginning date. This means that all animals born in 1974 and still living in the zoo would be recorded, whereas only about one-fourth of the year's deaths are on record. We, therefore, estimate that the actual number of deaths is around 1,144. More accurate data will be available at the end of 1975.

Thus, 16% of the 12,086 living specimens on record were born during 1974, and approximately 9% of a total 13,200 died during 1974. The total number of acquisitions during this period was 3,517 and includes the 1,944 births, 784 purchases, 165 trades, 414 donations, and 155 loans. During the same period 760 specimens were released or removed from the individual collections. This included the 287 deaths mentioned above and 249 sales, 74 trades and 88 loans. At the time of reporting, 157 autopsies were recorded for the 287 deaths, yielding an autopsy rate of 55%. This rate would increase with later autopsy reports as these become available, but even at this percentage is higher than the nation-wide rate of human autopsies.

12,086  
1,144  
-----  
13,230

Although it will be another six months before complete data are available to allow precise estimates of overall birth rates and death rates, it is already clear that the number of animals being born in zoo collections considerably exceeds the current death rate. This is the result of many successful breeding programs which are producing sufficient numbers of some species with the result that no additional space is available in qualified zoo collections for these animals. It also reflects the fact that the death rate for most species in captivity is considerably lower than that observed in the wild since zoo collections offer continuous adequate nutrition, treatment for disease and no predator pressure. Rather, a major consideration for future zoo breeding management policy will be carefully regulated breeding to maintain adequate genetic heterogeneity in the gene pools to be maintained in captivity primarily from captive stock. The data base provided by the ISIS program of the AAZPA will make a significant contribution to the achievement of these breeding policy objectives.

An example of the kind of information available to the zoos may be illustrated with our available data on an endangered species, the jaguar, Panthera onca. This species is currently considered to contain eight subspecies of which three are currently identified as being held in captivity. The following data are the actual numbers based upon the animals reported, that is 12,086. It is estimated that this represents one-third of the animals held in collections in North America. Since the sample size is so large and there are a wide spread of zoo exhibitors represented, we feel that a reasonable estimate of the actual numbers in each of the categories to be discussed can be obtained simply by multiplying by three. Thus, the total number of jaguars listed are 125, of which 111 are unidentified with respect to subspecies classification, and 24 are placed

in either Panthera onca centralis or Panthera onca onca, or Panthera onca arizonensis. These 125 animals are held in 42 zoos. The sexes are as follows: 66 females, 58 males, and 1 of unknown sex. Eleven of the zoos held animals of one sex only, for a total of 13, yielding 31 zoos with 114 animals in a potentially paired situation. During the time of record, 35 baby jaguars were born and 30 currently remain in these collections. There appear then to have been 13 litters born in 12 zoos, with two deaths occurring during the first 60 days. Thus, the 114 animals minus 30 born during the year yields 84 animals that might potentially be breeders. However, an additional 13 are less than two years old, yielding 71 animals of approximately breeding age. A survey of the data indicated 30 zoos with pairs of animals older than two years that might potentially produce young. Twenty-three of these zoos had pairs between the age of two and ten years, which produced a total of nine litters in eight of the zoos. Seven of the zoos had pairs greater than 10 years of age, which produced three litters. Thus, eleven out of 30 zoos produced a total of 12 litters for a total of 34 animals born. If one multiplies these numbers by three to arrive at an estimate of the total captive jaguar population in North America, the data indicate the presence of 375 animals and the probability that about 105 births occurred during the year 1974. The effective breeding population would be in the vicinity of 210 animals, with adequate recruitment to maintain this population and produce a surplus.

A similar analysis of four other endangered species, ringtail lemur (Lemur catta), black lemur (Lemur macaco), leopard (Panthera pardus), and tiger (Panthera tigris) has yielded similar results, Table 5. The success of American zoos in developing self-sustaining captive populations of species can be

demonstrated with data from five species on the U. S. list of endangered foreign mammals. These include the ringtail lemur, black lemur, jaguar, leopard, and tiger as summarized in Tables 5 and 6. The numbers of each of these species currently held in captivity ranges between 375 and 770 animals. Various estimates of the numbers required to maintain a viable population in captivity range between 100 and 300. Each of these species clearly exceeds these requirements. They are held in a large number of zoos ranging between 25 and 150, thus insuring protection against catastrophic loss due to disease or some other accident. Approximately 80 to 90% of the zoos holding these species hold breeding groups. There is a satisfactory distribution of sexes in the groups with a slightly greater proportion of females than males in most cases. The firmest indication of success of maintenance of these species is gained from comparisons of birth rates and death rates. The excess of births over deaths ranges from two to five fold in these species. The numbers of births are so large in each of the species that we are clearly able to enter into an exponential growth curve in numbers of specimens. The numbers of Siberian tigers held in captivity are greater than the numbers estimated presently to be existant in the wild. Indeed, currently approximately 200 animals are estimated to exist in the wild and during the year 1974 there were 130 births of Siberian tigers in captivity in American zoos. Further evidence of the security of the captive born populations is obtained from evidence that the majority of the animals currently held in captivity were born in captivity, thus second and third generation offspring have been produced with all of these species. The numbers of captive born for these five species range between 69

and 92%. The very success of these programs has generated its own problems. With the production of such large numbers there is generated the need to allow movement of these animals between zoos as readily as possible and to develop techniques for control of surplus breeding. There is, thus, an urgent need to develop the means of moving these animals more readily between qualified zoos in this country.

The control of reproduction would appear almost an inappropriate topic for discussion in light of the urgent need to define mechanisms for conservation of the many species on endangered and threatened lists. However, the very success of breeding programs has generated problems of animal surplus and disposal which must be met. Also, the establishment of a regulated breeding policy requires selective removal of animals from the active breeding population. This, however, may need to be done without removal of the specimen from the display, exhibit, or maintenance group. Also, undesirable genetic stock has to be removed from active breeding. The problem of a large available surplus has already occurred in captive populations of lions, tigers, leopards, and jaguars. Current programs of management and maintenance of these animals in groups with ample opportunities for breeding and their successful management has resulted in the production of far more young animals than can be carried in the facilities and has over-saturated available zoo facilities.

The suppression of reproduction can be accomplished by management techniques such as separation at appropriate times of the breeding cycle; by surgical techniques, most commonly castration or vasectomy of the male; and by use of contraceptives either mechanical or hormonal. We have assisted in the development of

a hormonal program for contraception on the basis of the need for reversible techniques, techniques which will minimize behavioral effects upon the animals, techniques which can be applied to males and to females, and techniques utilizing methods of administration requiring a minimum number of administrations of the compound to individual animals.

We have received requests from 13 zoos to participate in the contraception program for the big cats. Most of the zoos with successful breeding programs are now unable to dispose of their surplus and cannot responsibly allow further reproduction until the problems of distribution are resolved. The use of reversible contraception is a responsible approach to the problem.

The information summarized in this presentation documents the successful cooperative efforts of American zoos to develop and share census and vital statistics information on wild species in their care. The resulting data have demonstrated the successful establishment of self-sustaining captive populations of many species including endangered species. Indeed, with leopards, tigers, jaguars, and lions it has become necessary to control reproduction in order to avoid an unmanageable excess. These events represent a nearly unanimous sustained cooperative effort by zoological exhibit institutions to make a unique contribution to the conservation of the world's wildlife.

ISIS ZOO INVENTORY ANALYSIS

Table 1A

SUMMARY BY MAMMALIAN ORDERS

1974

	<u>Specimens</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Recorded Deaths</u>	<u>Estimated Deaths</u>	<u>Sum of Aquisitions</u>	<u>Sum of Releases</u>	<u>Autopsies</u>
Monotremata	16	0	1		2	1	0
Marsupialia	417	73	12	(48)	170	16	6
Insectivora	83	16	5	(20)	30	7	1
Chiroptera	115	13	4	(16)	25	11	3
Primates	3006	277	56	(224)	617	127	42
Edentata	188	4	1	(4)	36	4	0
Dermoptera	0						
Pholidata	3	0	0	-	0	0	0
Lagomorpha	16	8	0	-	11	0	0
Rodentia	754	132	27	(108)	352	33	13
Cetacea	2	0	0	-	0	0	0
Carnivora	2888	478	48	(192)	934	203	25
Pinnipedia	142	1	4	(16)	29	5	3
Tubulidentata	5	0	0	-	3	0	0
Proboscidea	107	0	1	(4)	15	1	1
Hyracoidea	71	11	3	(12)	27	3	3
Sirenia	0						
Perissodactyla	432	31	5	(20)	76	25	1
Artiodactyla	3841	900	119	(476)	1190	323	55
	<u>12086</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>(1144)</u>		<u>759</u>	<u>153</u>

ISIS ZOO INVENTORY ANALYSIS

Table 1B

SUMMARY BY MAMMALIAN ORDERS

1974

	<u>% of Mammals</u>	<u>Births as % of Sum</u>	<u>Births as % Aquis.</u>	<u>Deaths as % Sum</u>	<u>Ratio of Births/Deaths</u>
Monotremata	1 <sup>3</sup>	0	0	-	-
Marsupialia	3.5	17.5	42.9	11.5	1.52
Insectivora	.7	19.3	53.3	24.1	.8
Chiroptera	1.0	11.3	52.0	13.9	.81
Primates	24.9	9.2	44.9	7.5	1.23
Edentata	1.6	2.1	11.1	2.1	1.00
Dermoptera					
Pholidata	.02	0	0	-	-
Lagomorpha	1 <sup>3</sup>	50	72.7	-	-
Rodentia	6.2	17.5	37.5	14.3	1.22
Cetacea	-	0	0	-	-
Carnivora	23.9	16.5	51.2	6.6	2.50
Pinnipedia	1.2	.7	3.4	11.3	.06
Tubulidentata	.04	0	0	-	-
Proboscidea	0.9	0	0	3.7	0
Hyracoidea	0.6	15.5	40.7	16.9	.92
Sirenia					
Perissodactyla	3.6	7.2	40.8	4.6	1.57
Artiodactyla	31.8	23.4	75.6	12.4	1.89

ISIS ZOO INVENTORY ANALYSIS

Table 2A

SUMMARY OF PRIMATE FAMILIES

1974

	<u>Specimens</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Recorded Deaths</u>	<u>Estimated Deaths</u>	<u>Sum of Aquisitions</u>	<u>Sum of Releases</u>	<u>Autopsies</u>
Lemuridae	334	55	2	(8)	62	4	2
Indridae	7	2	0	(0)	2	0	0
Daubentoniidae	3	1	0	(0)	1	0	0
Lorisidae	204	21	3	(12)	51	8	0
Tarsiidae	5	0	0	(0)	2	0	0
Cebidae	644	37	10	(40)	154	14	10
Callithrichidae	192	47	8	(32)	72	13	6
Cercopithecidae	1119	93	24	(96)	195	65	19
Pongidae	493	21	9	(36)	78	23	5
Hominidae	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>3006</u>	<u>277</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>(224)</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>42</u>

ISIS ZOO INVENTORY ANALYSIS

Table 2B

SUMMARY OF PRIMATE FAMILIES

1974

	<u><i>Primate</i></u> % of Mammals	<u>Births as % of Sum</u>	<u>Births as % Aquis.</u>	<u>Deaths as % Sum</u>	<u>Ratio of Births/Deaths</u>
Lemuridae	11.1	16.5	88.7	2.4	6.88
Indridae	0.2	28.6	100.0	0	0
Daubentoniidae	0.1	33.3	100.0	0	0
Lorisidae	6.8	10.3	41.2	5.9	1.75
Tarsiidae	0.2	0	0	0	0
Cebidae	21.4	5.7	24.0	6.2	.93
Callithrichidae	6.4	24.5	65.3	16.7	1.47
Cercopithecidae	37.2	8.3	47.7	8.6	.97
Pongidae	16.4	4.3	26.9	7.3	.58
Hominidae	0.2	-	-	-	-

ISIS ZOO INVENTORY ANALYSIS

Table 3A

SUMMARY OF CARNIVORE FAMILIES

1974

	<u>Specimens</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Recorded Deaths</u>	<u>Estimated Deaths</u>	<u>Sum of Aquisitions</u>	<u>Sum of Releases</u>	<u>Autopsies</u>
Canidae	299	47	3	(12)	95	22	1
Ursidae	395	27	9	(36)	72	26	6
Procyonidae	230	14	1	(4)	65	9	1
Mustelidae	257	8	5	(20)	94	12	3
Viverridae	117	7	2	(8)	38	5	0
Hyaenidae	44	6	1	(4)	9	2	0
Felidae	1546	369	27	(108)	561	127	14
	<u>2888</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>(192)</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>25</u>

ISIS ZOO INVENTORY ANALYSIS

Table 3B

SUMMARY OF CARNIVORE FAMILIES

1974

	<u>Mammals</u>	<u>Births as % of Sum</u>	<u>Births as % Aquis.</u>	<u>Deaths as % Sum</u>	<u>Ratio of Births/Deaths</u>
Canidae	10.4	15.7	49.5	4.0	3.92
Ursidae	13.7	6.8	37.5	9.1	.75
Procyonidae	8.0	6.1	21.5	1.7	3.5
Mustelidae	8.9	3.1	8.5	7.8	.4
Viverridae	4.1	6.0	18.4	6.8	.88
Hyaenidae	1.5	13.6	66.7	9.1	1.5
Felidae	53.5	23.9	65.8	7.0	3.42

ISIS ZOO INVENTORY ANALYSIS

Table 4A

SUMMARY OF ARTIODACTYLA FAMILIES

1974

	<u>Specimens</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Recorded Deaths</u>	<u>Estimated Deaths</u>	<u>Sum of Aquisitions</u>	<u>Sum of Releases</u>	<u>Autopsies</u>
Suidae	11	4	0	(0)	4	0	0
Tayassuidae	44	10	1	(4)	11	3	0
Hippopotamidae	89	13	1	(4)	16	4	0
Camelidae	324	55	5	(20)	85	19	5
Tragulidae	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cervidae	1043	257	43	(172)	306	103	16
Giraffidae	105	15	2	(8)	29	3	2
Antilocapridae	37	10	5	(20)	19	6	4
Bovidae	2185	536	62	(248)	720	185	28
	<u>3841</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>(476)</u>	<u>1190</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>55</u>

ISIS ZOO INVENTORY ANALYSIS

Table 4B

SUMMARY OF ARTIODACTYLA FAMILIES

1974

	<u>Mammals</u>	<u>Births as % of Sum</u>	<u>Births as % Aquis.</u>	<u>Deaths as % Sum</u>	<u>Ratio of Births/Deaths</u>
Suidae	.3	36.4	100	0	0
Tayassuidae	1.1	22.7	90.9	9.1	.1
Hippopotamidae	2.3	14.6	81.3	4.5	3.3
Camelidae	8.4	17.0	64.7	6.2	2.8
Tragulidae	1.1	-	-	-	-
Cervidae	27.2	24.6	84.0	16.5	1.5
Giraffidae	2.7	14.3	51.7	7.6	1.9
Antilocapridae	1.0	27.0	52.6	54.1	.5
Bovidae	56.9	24.5	74.4	11.4	2.2

STATUS IN AMERICAN ZOOS OF FIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES<sup>1</sup>

<u>Species</u>	Estimates <sup>2</sup>				
	<u>Number of Zoos Holding the Species</u>	<u>Number of Animals</u>	<u>Sex Ratio ♂/♀</u>	<u>1974 Births</u>	<u>1974 Deaths</u>
Ringtail Lemur ( <u>Lemur catta</u> )	67	422	1/1.4	60	0
Black Lemur ( <u>Lemur macaco</u> )	25	382	1/1.1	60	20
Jaguar ( <u>Panthera onca</u> )	126	375	1/1.0	105	24
Leopard ( <u>Panthera pardus</u> )	137	580	1/1.1	135	70
Tiger ( <u>Panthera tigris</u> )	150	770	1/1.3	260	50

<sup>1</sup> As listed in the U.S. List of Endangered Foreign Mammals, Federal Register, Vol. 35, No. 233, Wednesday, December 2, 1970.

<sup>2</sup> These estimates are based upon our data collected from 40% of American zoos as of May 5, 1975. The actual numbers were multiplied by 2.5 to obtain the numbers presented in this table.

SOURCES OF FIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES HELD IN AMERICAN ZOO COLLECTIONS

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<u>Species</u>	Sample Size			
	Checked	Wild-Born	Zoo-Born	Uncertain
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Ringtail Lemur ( <u>Lemur catta</u> )	115	78	79	13
Black Lemur ( <u>Lemur macaco</u> )	140	19	76	5
Jaguar ( <u>Panthera onca</u> )	62	2	69	29
Leopard ( <u>Panthera pardus</u> )	96	5	69	26
Tiger ( <u>Panthera tigris</u> )	146	2	92	6

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PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE  
ISIS NATIONAL INVENTORY AND ACQUISITION REPORT - 5/30/75

The first International Species Inventory System mammalian species distribution summary (our first national survey) was prepared May 5, 1975. It records data on 12,156 living specimens based on reports from 92 zoos, of whom 44 have completed their entire inventory reports. The report summarizes events occurring during the year 1974, thus, any births or deaths occurring during 1975 are not included. The report contains data on 12,156 living specimens of mammals, of which 1,944 were born in 1974, and 287 deaths were recorded. The 287 deaths represent only a proportion of the deaths occurring in 1974 since we did not begin collecting data until June 1974. Our instructions to the zoos requested they begin with their currently living collection and then report deaths and other changes as they occurred from their beginning date. This means that all animals born in 1974 and still living in the zoo would be recorded, whereas only about 1/4th of the year's deaths are on record. We, therefore, estimate that the actual number of deaths is around 1,144. More accurate data will be available at the end of 1975. Thus, 16% of the 12,156 living specimens on record were born during 1974, and 9% of a total of 13,300 died during 1974. The total number of acquisitions during this period was 3,517 and includes 1,944 births, 784 purchases, 165 trades, 414 donations, and 155 loans. During the same period 760 specimens were released or removed from the individual collections. This included the 287 deaths mentioned above and 249 sales,

74 trades and 88 loans. At the time of reporting, 157 autopsies were recorded for the 287 deaths, yielding an autopsy rate of 55%. This rate would increase with later autopsy reports as these became available, but even at this percentage is higher than the nation-wide rate of human autopsies. Although it will be another six months before complete data are available to allow precise estimates of overall birth rates and death rates, it is already clear that the number of animals being born in zoo collections considerably exceeds the current death rate. This is the result of many successful breeding programs which are producing sufficient numbers of some species such that no additional space is available in qualified zoo collections for these animals. It also reflects the fact that the death rate for many species in captivity is considerably lower than that observed in the wild since zoo collections offer continuous adequate nutrition, treatment for disease and no predator pressure. Rather, a major consideration for future zoo breeding management policy will be carefully regulated breeding to maintain adequate genetic heterogeneity in the gene pools to be maintained in captivity primarily from captive stock. The data base provided by the ISIS program of the AAZPA will make a significant contribution to the achievement of these breeding policy objectives. An example of the kind of information available to the zoos may be illustrated with our available data on an endangered species, the jaguar, Panthera onca. This species is currently considered to contain eight subspecies of which three are currently identified as being held in captivity. The following data are the actual numbers based upon the animals reported, that is 12,156. It is estimated that this represents one-third of the animals held in collections

in North America. Since the sample size is so large and there are a wide spread of zoo exhibitors represented, we feel that a reasonable estimate of the actual numbers in each of the categories to be discussed can be obtained simply by multiplying by three. Thus, the total number of jaguars listed are 125, of which 111 are unidentified with respect to subspecies classification, and 24 are placed in either Panthera onca centralis or Panthera onca onca, or Panthera onca arizonensis. These 125 animals are held in 42 zoos. The sexes are as follows: 66 females, 58 males, and 1 of unknown sex. Eleven of the zoos held animals of one sex only, for a total of 13, yielding 31 zoos with 114 animals in a potentially paired situation. During the time of record, 35 baby jaguars were born and 30 currently remain in these collections. There appear then to have been 13 litters born in 12 zoos, with two deaths occurring during the first 60 days. Thus, the 114 animals minus 30 born during the year yields 84 animals that might potentially be breeders. However, an additional 13 are less than two years old, yielding 71 animals of approximately breeding age. A survey of the data indicated 30 zoos with pairs of animals older than two years that might potentially produce young. Twenty-three of these zoos had pairs between the age of two and ten years, which produced a total of nine litters in eight of the zoos. Seven of the zoos had pairs greater than 10 years of age, which produced three litters. Thus, eleven out of 30 zoos produced a total of 12 litters for a total of 34 animals born. If one multiplies these numbers by three to arrive at an estimate of the total captive jaguar population in North America, the data indicate the presence of 375 animals and

the probability that about 105 births occurred during the year of 1974. The effective breeding population would be in the vicinity of 210 animals, with adequate recruitment to maintain this population and produce a surplus. Consideration will need to be given to the age structure of this effective breeding population in order to insure that its composition will allow a long-term stability of the population and also assure the management of breeding in such a manner as to avoid substantial inbreeding and loss of genetic heterogeneity. This analysis of the ISIS data would indicate that these goals are easily obtainable given the development of explicit breeding management strategies, given the ability to exchange animals readily between qualified zoos, and given the continued development of this data base. The enthusiasm and cooperation of the North American zoos in developing this program represents a unique achievement in man's relationships to captive animals and ultimately to the benefit of these species in the wild. The accomplishment of these goals is clearly within the grasp of the zoos and has been accomplished by sustained cooperative effort between the zoos, private foundations, and several government agencies. It clearly signified the interest of all groups in the welfare of the species and the effort to make a significant contribution towards their ultimate continued survival in natural habitats.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
AND  
STATE OF MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

WHEREAS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has an urgent and continuing need for data on Endangered Species for its mission of regulating the importation and movement of endangered species as required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and by participation in the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora of 1975.

WHEREAS, the State of Minnesota Zoological Garden is undertaking a National program for census, inventory, and vital statistics on captive animals in zoological collections.

This project known as ISIS or International Species Inventory System is already underway and has the full support of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums and the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians which are also providing partial funding for the project. One hundred and eight American zoos are already cooperating and providing data, and computer models have been developed for many animal groups.

WHEREAS, such information would provide data to the Office of Endangered Species for its mission of regulating the importation and movement of endangered species as required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The design of the system will allow current status reports over any time interval desired, and will allow for the first time the study of captive endangered species life history in the sense of acquisitions, births, deaths, and major causes of death on a systematic basis. The system will allow analysis of the available pedigree data to assess inbreeding and also permit estimates of the captive population structure as a guideline to determination of captive self-sustaining populations. The system can accomplish record keeping on the transfer of endangered or threatened species between institutions. These data will be of direct value to the Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in its functions governing the establishment of Survival Centers and in identifying captive self-sustaining populations as required by treaties and laws.

Now, therefore, it is mutually agreed that:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will make available \$10,000 per year, for a five year period through September 30, 1980 in support of the program.

As the current phase of a computerized tabulation of all animals maintained in the exhibits of participating zoological garden collections in the United States, the State of Minnesota Zoological Garden will provide a computerized tabulation of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians maintained in the participating institutions. The inclusion of additional classes of animals will be developed in future phases.

This agreement may be terminated by either agency upon written request to the other agency at least 90 days prior to the proposed termination date. All direct and indirect phasing out costs shall be paid by the agency requesting the termination. Termination costs of the resulting agency shall not exceed the actual costs incurred as a result of termination of this project.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Memorandum of Agreement as of the day and year of the last signature date indicated below:

STATE OF MINNESOTA  
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

\* BY:

D. SODRZ

TITLE:

Director

DATE:

14 May, 1974

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BY:

L. D. V. Bennett

TITLE:

Chief, Division of Contracting  
and General Services (Contracting  
Officer)

DATE:

May 2, 1974

\* Signed subject to the approval of the proposed change offered in Attachment (1).



Minnesota Zoological Garden  
Wentworth Office Center  
33 East Wentworth Avenue  
West Saint Paul, Minnesota 55118  
Telephone (612) 227-9216

January 7, 1976

Earl Baysinger  
Office of Endangered Species and International Activities  
United States Fish and Wildlife Service  
United States Department of the Interior  
1612 "K" Street - Suite 1100  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Earl:

I would like to briefly summarize the current status of the ISIS project and to indicate our funding needs for project development and continued operation as we currently see them. I would particularly like to emphasize our relationship to the Office of Endangered Species and to indicate what I would like to see accomplished with respect to a long term working agreement and funding from the USDI. It would be our intention for this material to serve as a basis for establishment of a formal working agreement and a funding relationship. A graphic tactical schedule for 1976-1978 is included which summarizes the timing for the events described here.

The ISIS program is operational with reference to mammals at the current time. Approximately 120 American zoos are participating and we have received data forms on more than 27,000 of a projected 36,000 possible mammal data entries in this country. The program is now considered an integral part of the AAZPA as evidenced by the fact that an ISIS Committee of the AAZPA has been formally established. The Chairman is Donald Bridgwater, Director of the Minnesota Zoological Garden and the Vice Chairman is Lee Simmons, Director of the Henry Doorly Zoo, Omaha, Nebraska. The endangered species aspect of our work is reflected in our recent submission to you of proposals for five mammal species for establishment as Captive Self-Sustaining Populations.

The project work on birds is nearing completion and there are currently over 60 zoos working in bird data forms. The remaining zoos will receive data forms shortly. The overall bird taxonomy is essentially complete and it is being printed in sections and sent to zoos. A series of trial runs have already been accomplished and the system is debugged. The bird segment of the system will become fully functional over the next four months.

The National Species Inventory for 1975 on mammals will be available the first week of February. After this time we anticipate producing these inventories on a quarterly basis. Since the mammal component of the system is fully functional and bird component is nearly functional, it is time to consider further project development to meet the need for encompassing the remainder of the vertebrates. It is also appropriate to consider the needs of the Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the system and its operational format over the next several years.

The next phase of project development would be the reptiles and amphibians. We would propose developing these as a single component with a single taxonomic directory modeled along the lines of the existing mammal directory and the bird directory. It is our anticipation that the cost of development of this segment of the system will parallel that of the birds. It can be accomplished during 1976. We would like to request \$20,000 from the Fish and Wildlife Service for this phase of development. A more detailed budget is attached as an appendix.

The project that would come after the reptiles and amphibians would be the fish. The problem of dealing with a complete fish taxonomy dictionary is probably beyond the scope of any foreseeable need. We would for this group of vertebrates propose to utilize a framework taxonomy which would be complete to the family level, but within families would consider only those genera and species on the Endangered Species List and certain species of exhibit interest in this country. This framework would be flexible and would allow the addition of any additional species later recognized as either endangered or threatened. We would include in this listing, of course, all of those species on the treaty list of the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" as well. The budget requirement for the fish project development would be approximately \$20,000. We would propose undertaking this project in 1977 after successful implementation of the reptile and amphibian segment of the project. A detailed budget is attached.

Further development of the system to include invertebrates could readily be accomplished. We would again here propose that only a skeletal taxonomic dictionary be developed, complete to the level of order in all animal kingdom phyla and to the level of family in those orders where species placed on the endangered or threatened list exist. This would keep the project within the scope of practicality but at the same time would again allow the framework for the addition of select species as these are designated. We again would anticipate that this project would be possible at a cost of approximately \$10,000 with more accurate estimates to be made at a later date as further systems analysis is accomplished. We would propose accomplishment of this project in 1977 or 1978.

A fourth project of direct interest to the Endangered Species Program is the development of pedigree output and analysis programs. These programs would allow detailed tracing of the history of an individual animal throughout its life and through any number of transfers between institutions or individuals. It would also allow identification of parentage and offspring and current locations. This information is clearly needed by the USDI in order to determine that the currently living populations of a species in captivity are indeed likely to be self-sustaining and representative of the wild population from which they were ultimately derived. They are also necessary to follow the history of a given individual during the course of its time in captivity. This latter need is pertinent with respect to the needs of enforcement. This kind of information is currently being stored in the ISIS data files. An effort can be made to make these data files more complete by inclusion of available studbook data, inclusion of information from the historical files of individual zoos of their experience with the species, and the inclusion of information available in the files of specific individuals who have surveyed the species throughout this country and other countries in the world. The need then exists to develop computer programs for producing this information in a useable format for pedigree presentation, pedigree analysis and genetic analysis of the condition of the current living members of the species. We are enclosing as an appendix some analyses we have done on these concepts and some suggested modes of format presentation to indicate the problems and the development of these programs as we currently see them. It is our estimate that the cost of developing these programs would be about \$11,000 as outlined in the accompanying detailed budget. This does not include the costs of adding the information to the system. We estimate that inclusion of the bulk of the available information on endangered species in captivity could be accomplished for about \$7,000. We are prepared to accomplish this project during 1976 and 1977.

Another project currently under development entails the establishment of a physiological norms data base in cooperation with the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians (AAZV). This project is being developed with the assistance of the AAZV and two private foundations. It will be a sub-program of ISIS, and the clinical and laboratory data will be linked to individual animal ISIS ID numbers. It will also be used to develop a set of statistical norms on a wide range of laboratory tests for use by veterinarians in their clinical care and management of animals in captivity. This program will further enhance our ability to evaluate the status of endangered species held in captivity, and more particularly to ascribe causes in greater detail to difficulties that might occur in these animals on a current ongoing basis. We will, of course, collect not only normal data but data from animals being treated or examined for reasons of disease.

Another program being developed is one designated Life History data. This program is currently in the process of detailed examination by trial run zoos. It is designed to collect data on important life events including breeding, reproduction, diet, behavioral requirements, behavioral characteristics and veterinary clinical information on individual animals. The data again will be referenced to the ISIS ID number of individual animals. It will then be possible to collate it by species, as well as providing a very detailed segment of the life history of a given animal which can be tied to the clinical information, pedigree information, and any other kinds of information that are subsequently developed. This kind of information is also of importance to the basic mission of the USDI to the extent that it will provide the data base for diagnosing difficulties encountered in the course of management of captive populations. It will also provide a valuable data base which could be used for evaluation of species in their wild habitat and as a basis for developing management strategies and for identifying specific studies that might need to be undertaken in the field. Work has been under way on this system during the past year. It is our anticipation that approximately two additional years will be required for its development. The overall cost has not been established but an initial analysis indicates that it will be in the neighborhood of \$40,000. A projected budget is indicated in an appendix. This includes contributions being made by the Minnesota Zoological Garden, myself, and a number of other individuals and organizations.

Material pertinent to each of the above described programs including data forms, manuals, systems analysis (where complete), budgets, results of current trial runs, and all projections of future developments are included with this letter.

The continuing operational phase of the ISIS system is also of importance with respect to the needs of the USDI in regards to the endangered species legislation and its implementation. The operational aspects of the system refer to the ongoing process of maintaining the data base from all participants. The recording of transfers generated in the course of dealing in captive self-sustaining populations is also an ongoing operational requirement. The data input aspect of the system will increase as birds, reptiles, amphibians and fish are added over the course of the next two years. The data input costs include production of forms, their distribution, their human editing, keypunching, entry into the computer data base with computer edits and error correction, and ultimately production of output in the form of reports to zoo participants and reports to the USDI. These reports to the USDI, including: 1) ISIS Species Distribution Report, 2) analysis of the current status of endangered species in captivity, 3) provision of the data identification and form management of captive self-sustaining populations, and 4) data assisting evaluation of license and permit applications, fulfill an important need with respect to implementing endangered species regulations and the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" requirements. The ISIS system can continue to perform the maintenance and provide the special reports to meet these needs of the USDI at a far more economical cost than would be required if such an activity were to be newly initiated by the USDI. On the basis of this capability and the need so

defined, we would propose to enter into a working agreement with the USDI to provide this operational information on a continuing basis. This agreement concerning operational costs should be identified as a separate cost from the project development costs, for which we have in the past received partial support from the USDI, and the projected project costs for which we would also request partial support from the USDI. We estimate a fair share of these operational costs for services rendered to the USDI would be \$10,000 per year.

In summary we request consideration by the USDI of a working agreement providing \$10,000 per year in operating costs, provision of \$20,000 additional project money during 1976 for initiation of reptiles and amphibians, and provision of \$27,000 additional project money during 1977 (\$10,000 for initiation of the fish, \$7,000 for development of the endangered species historical data files and pedigree analysis and \$10,000 for development of the life history program). These funds represent only a portion of the costs involved which are being shared by zoos, zoo organizations and several foundations.

Sincerely,



U.S. Seal, Ph.D

USS:kh  
Encls.

ISIS  
REPTILE/AMPHIBIAN  
Start-Up Budget  
1976

Taxonomy Directory Preparation Collection of Literature Review, Assignment Of Numbers, Editing and Consultant Review	\$8,500
Keypunching and Computer Input	5,500
Printing and Design	
Taxonomic Directories	4,800
Data Forms	3,000
Design (directory cover)	200
Systems Analysis and Programming	4,500
Mailing Expenses	3,500
	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$30,000

ISIS  
FISH  
START-UP BUDGET  
1977

Taxonomy Directory Preparation  
Collection of Literature  
Review, Assignment of  
Numbers and Editing and  
Consultant Review \$ 6,000

Keypunching and Computer Input 4,000

Printing and Design  
Taxonomic Directories 2,000  
Data Forms 2,000  
Design (directory cover) 200

Systems Analysis and Programming 3,500

Mailing Expenses 2,300

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\$20,000

COST ESTIMATES

ISIS Pedigree Analysis Subsystem

Segment 1

120 hrs Systems Analysis (\$13.75/hr)	\$1650	
150 hrs Programing (\$11.50/hr)	1725	
Computer & Equipment	<u>340</u>	
		\$3715.00

Segment 2

50 hrs Systems Analysis	\$ 687	
80 hrs Programing	920	
Computer & Equipment	<u>240</u>	
		\$1847.00

Segment 3

180 hrs Systems Analysis	\$2475	
50 hrs Programing	550	
Computer & Equipment	<u>200</u>	
		\$3225.00

Segment 4

40 hrs Systems Analysis	\$ 550	
120 hrs Programing	1380	
Computer & Equipment	<u>150</u>	
		\$2080.00
		<u>\$10,867.00</u>

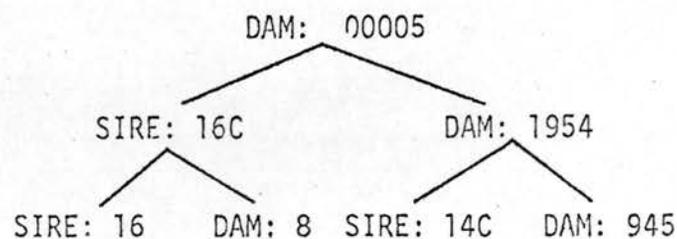
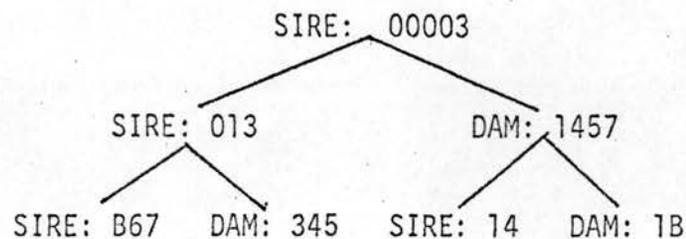
TENTATIVE FORMAT FOR PEDIGREE REPORTS

LEONTIDEUS ROSALIA (3SSP)/GOLDEN MARMOSET/  
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

06-007-003-001-001

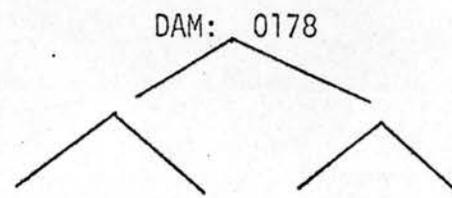
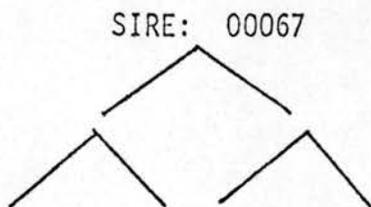
00006 SPECIMEN ID 01/01/75 CAPTIVE BORN AGE: 6 MO SEX: FEMALE  
DAM: 00005 SIRE: 00003 STUDBOOK NUMBER: 39-A

FAMILY TREE



00008 SPECIMEN ID 16/05/70 OTHER SOURCE AGE: 2 YR. EST SEX: MALE  
INSTITUTION BORN LOC: 310514006 LINCOLN PARK ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS  
V/R ID: 6543 ACQ. COST: \$300. DELIVERY COST \$15.  
DAM: 0178 SIRE: 00067 STUDBOOK NUMBER: 53-C

FAMILY TREE



OFFSPRING

00009 STUDBOOK NUMBER  
016 STUDBOOK NUMBER STILLBORN  
754 STUDBOOK NUMBER

United States Department of the Interior

Fish and Wildlife Service

(50 CFR Part 17)

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED WILDLIFE AND PLANTS

Proposal to Determine Captive Self-Sustaining Populations for:

The Tiger, Leopard, Jaguar, Ring-tailed Lemur, Black Lemur,

7 pheasants, 3 waterfowl and 1 quail.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (hereinafter, the Service) has received a letter dated August 12, 1975 and other supportive information from Mr. Charles Sivelse, President, American Game Bird Breeders' Cooperative Federation, 41 Westcliff Drive, Dix Hills, L.I., New York 11743 and others. In this correspondence, the Service is requested to determine that "Captive, Self-sustaining Populations" of the following Endangered Species exist within the United States:

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Brown eared pheasant                    | <u>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</u> |
| 2. Edward's pheasant                       | <u>Lophura edwardsi</u>          |
| 3. Humes pheasant<br>(Bar-tailed pheasant) | <u>Syrmaticus humiae</u>         |
| 4. Mikado pheasant                         | <u>Syrmaticus mikado</u>         |
| 5. Palawan peacock pheasant.               | <u>Polyplectron emphanum</u>     |
| 6. Swinhoe pheasant                        | <u>Lophura swinhoii</u>          |
| 7. White-eared pheasant                    | <u>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</u> |
| 8. Nene goose<br>(Hawaiian goose)          | <u>Branta sandvicensis</u>       |

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 9. Hawaiian duck<br>(koloa)                    | <u>Anas wyvilliana</u>              |
| 10. Laysan teal<br>(Laysan duck)               | <u>Anas laysanensis</u>             |
| 11. Bobwhite masked<br>(Masked bobwhite quail) | <u>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</u> |

In addition, the Service has received correspondence including a letter dated November 14, 1975 and supportive information from Dr. U.S. Seal of the International Species Inventory System, Minnesota Zoological Garden, Wentworth Office Center, 33 East Wentworth Avenue, West Saint Paul, Minnesota 55118, and others. This correspondence requests the Service to determine that "Captive, Self-sustaining Populations" of the following Endangered Species exist within the United States:

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Tiger             | <u>Panthera tigris</u> |
| 2. Leopard           | <u>Panthera pardus</u> |
| 3. Jaguar            | <u>Panthera onca</u>   |
| 4. Ring-tailed Lemur | <u>Lemur catta</u>     |
| 5. Black Lemur       | <u>Lemur macaco</u>    |

These submissions are considered to be "petitions" as provided for in Section 4(c)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (hereinafter the Act). It has been determined that these submissions present evidence substantial enough to warrant a review of the status of these species in captivity and to propose a determination that Captive, Self-sustaining Populations of these species exist within the United States.

BACKGROUND

Section 4 of the Act sets forth procedures to be followed in determining whether a species of wildlife is an Endangered Species or a Threatened Species. When that process leads to the determination that a species is an Endangered Species, both the determination and the prohibitions set forth in Section 9 of the Act, with some exceptions, apply to individual animals of that species which are in captivity as well as to those in the wild.

Section 9 of the Act reads, in part, as follows:

"PROHIBITED ACTS

SEC.9(a)GENERAL.--(1) Except as provided in sections 6(g)(2) and 10 of this Act, with respect to any endangered species of fish or wildlife listed pursuant to section 4 of this Act it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to -

- (A) import any such species into, or export any such species from the United States;
- (B) take any such species within the United States or the territorial sea of the United States;
- (C) take any such species upon the high seas;
- (D) possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of subparagraphs (B) and (C);
- (E) deliver, receive, carry, transport, or ship in interstate or foreign commerce, by any means whatsoever and in the course of a commercial activity, any such species;
- (F) sell or offer for sale in interstate or foreign commerce any such species; or
- (G) violate any regulation pertaining to such species or to any threatened species of fish or wildlife pursuant to section 4 of this Act and promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to authority provided by this Act...."

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In this context, the term "commercial activity" is defined in Section 3(1) of the Act as follows:

"(1) The term "commercial activity" means all activities of industry and trade, including, but not limited to, the buying or selling of commodities and activities conducted for the purpose of facilitating such buying and selling."

The terms "industry or trade", as used in the above definition, were defined in the September 26, 1975, Federal Register (40 FR 44416) as follows:

"Industry or trade" in the definition of "commercial activity" in the Act means the actual or intended transfer of wildlife or plants from one person to another person in the pursuit of gain or profit;"

Those prohibitions do not apply to individual animals of an Endangered Species which were "...held in captivity or a controlled environment..." on the effective date of the Act (December 28, 1973) unless such animal was held:

- in the course of a commercial activity, or
- for reasons which are contrary to the purposes of the Act.

In these latter two instances such captive individuals of an Endangered Species are subject to the prohibitions provided for by the Act. In addition, progeny born after December 28, 1973 either to parents who are subject to those prohibitions or to parents who are themselves exempt are subject to the prohibitions provided for by the Act.

For example:

If a pregnant female tiger in the collection of the Bronx Zoo on December 28, 1973 gave birth on December 29, 1973, the mother would not be covered by the Act but the kittens would.

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On September 26, 1975, regulations were published in the Federal Register (40 FR 44415) further specifying these prohibitions and exceptions.

The Service recognizes that the primary purpose of the Act is the conservation and continued existence of wild populations of fauna. However, and particularly in the case of Endangered Species, the Service recognizes the directly related need to insure ~~responsible~~ <sup>THAT</sup> utilization of individuals of such species **BE ACCOMPLISHED BY RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUALS FOR JUSTIFIABLE PURPOSES** which are in captivity<sup>↑</sup> and, where possible, to insure that captive populations of those species are not allowed to become extinct. Such captive animals not only provide "gene pools" which, of themselves, are worthy of continued preservation, but the availability of such captive populations also makes possible man's continued, legitimate use and enjoyment of such species without further jeopardizing the continued existence of the wild populations.

Unless or until persons controlling captive individuals of Endangered Species cooperate fully among themselves in: developing propagative techniques; maintaining studbooks and other necessary breeding records; making fertile individual animals available for breeding; and similar activities, it is likely that the existing populations of Endangered Species in captivity will dwindle and disappear unless continually supplemented by individuals taken from the wild. This latter condition would tend to perpetuate exploitation of the wild populations of these species in the nations in which they are found in order to satisfy this continual market. Since many such nations presently possess few resources capable of assessing or regulating such exploitation, there is no assurance that the existing regulatory mechanisms are sufficiently effective to prevent further jeopardy to the continued

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survival of such species. Sooner or later this situation would result in the ~~loss~~ <sup>LOSS OF THE RESOURCE REPRESENTED BY</sup> of man's ~~ability to utilize~~ those species and possibly in the extirpation of the wild populations. X

Unless extraordinary precautions are taken, several individuals usually die or are killed during the capture, holding, shipping, conditioning and related processes for each satisfactory specimen which survives for captive utilization. Such incidental mortality, amplified by the disturbance and harassment caused by the capture process, <sup>MAGNIFIES</sup> ~~amplifies~~ the stress placed upon wild populations of Endangered Species <sup>FROM WHICH INDIVIDUALS ARE REPAIRED FOR CAPTIVE UTILIZATION,</sup> ~~used as sources from which captive individuals are obtained.~~ X

Thus, the stringent prohibitions the Act places upon the use of captive individuals of a species, which is Endangered in the wild and for which techniques or other procedures sufficient to develop captive populations capable of sustaining themselves have not been perfected, are fully justified and will continue to be enforced stringently.

However, the Service recognizes that a species may be critically Endangered in the wild but, through the efforts of zoos or other propagators, is being bred in captivity in such numbers that a captive population capable of perpetuating itself has been established. In most cases, the continued existence of that "Captive, Self-sustaining Population" (hereinafter referred to as C.S.S.P.) is dependent upon the ability of those persons who own or otherwise control the animals to expeditiously move breeding stock and progeny between and among themselves. Effective husbandry requires that such movements be correlated to the compatibility and breeding seasons of the animals, climatic conditions and other uncontrollable factors.

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Existing regulations permit the movement of Endangered wildlife in interstate commerce <sup>WITHOUT PERMITS</sup> if no "...actual or intended transfer...from one person to another person in the pursuit of gain or profit..." is involved, thus enabling propagators of such species to readily make gifts or breeding loans among themselves. However, the Service recognizes that successful propagative efforts are expensive and require considerable investment in facilities, food, personnel and related items. In some cases, the continued success of the propagative program - and to a large extent the continued existence of the captive population - depends upon the propagator's ability to recoup his expenses.

The Service further recognizes that such propagative efforts, if successful, will result in surplus animals which must be sold, transferred to other persons or otherwise disposed of.

The Act contains sufficient flexibility to recognize these situations and provides for the recognition of 2 degrees of threat. It provides for the determination of Endangered Species, which are those who are threatened with extinction, and for Threatened Species, which are those threatened with becoming Endangered. The statute itself limits the uses that can be made of an "Endangered Species"--this is as it should be. However, with regard to a "Threatened Species" the Act authorizes the Secretary to "...issue such regulations as he deems necessary and advisable to provide for the conservation of such species...".

In addition, the Act mandates consideration not only of species and subspecies but also of "...any other group of fish or wildlife of the same species...in common spatial arrangement that interbreed when mature...".

One might consider a situation in which a species is critically endangered in the wild but for which a self-perpetuating "population" has been established among zoos, game breeders, aviculturists or others in this country. This captive population is being husbanded wisely and is, in fact, a population separate, apart and not contributing to or drawing on, the wild populations of that same species.

Such a C.S.S.P. fits the criteria of an "...other group of fish or wildlife of the same species...in common spatial arrangement that interbreed when mature..." and may be considered a "species" pursuant to Section 3(11) of the Act. Therefore the status of such a captive, Endangered Species can be reviewed to determine whether it would be better classsified as a "Threatened" rather than an "Endangered" species.

In the September 26, 1975 issue of the Federal Register (40 FR 44417), a new paragraph 17.7 was inserted into Part 17 of Title 50 of the "Code of Federal Regulations" which described the criteria and procedures for the determination of such C.S.S.Ps. For the convenience of the readers, they are reprinted below:

"§17.7 Captive, Self-sustaining Populations.

(a) Whenever the Director determines that captive, self-sustaining population of otherwise endangered wildlife exists within the United States, such population may be treated as threatened and may be listed in §17.11. Each such listing shall bear the notation "(C/P)" following the designation of status, to indicate that the reason for treating it as threatened rather than endangered was the attainment of a captive, self-sustaining population within the United States.

(b) The listing of species as threatened because they are captive, self-sustaining populations <sup>within</sup> the United States shall follow the same procedures as required in section 4(f) of the Act for the listing of endangered or threatened species, except that captive

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wildlife shall not be considered to be "resident" wildlife within the meaning of section 4(b)(1) of the Act.

(c) In determining whether to list a species as threatened because it is a captive, self-sustaining population, the Director shall consider the following factors:

- (1) The approximate number of specimens of that species that exist in captivity in the United States;
- (2) the age and sex ratios of such captive specimens;
- (3) the number of persons who have successfully propagated the species in captivity;
- (4) the number of generations of the species that have been successfully propagated in captivity;
- (5) the likelihood that persons owning or controlling such captive specimens will cooperate in insuring the continued existence of ~~the~~<sup>and</sup> reproduction among such captive specimens;
- (6) the number of requests to take or import wild specimens of the same species received during the 24 months immediately prior to the date consideration of the species was undertaken;
- (7) the ratio of wild born versus captive born specimens of the species in captivity in the United States; and
- (8) such other factors as he deems appropriate.

(d) Permits shall be available pursuant to §17.33 for persons who wish to engage in otherwise prohibited activities with specimens of wildlife listed as threatened under this section."

EXAMPLE. Although the XY pheasant is endangered in the wild and has been determined to be an endangered species, the Director determines that there exists in the United States a captive, self-sustaining population of the pheasant which constitutes no drain on the wildlife population. After following the proper procedures, the pheasant would be listed in §17.11 as follows:

SPECIES			RANGE		Status	When Listed	Special Rules
Common Name	Scientific Name	Populations	Known Distribution	Portion of Range Where Endangered or Threatened			
XY pleasant Do	<i>Gigantus sinellus</i> do	N/A In captivity in U.S.	Southeast Asia N/A	Entire Entire	E T(C/P)	6 6	N/A N/A

Such determinations would permit qualified persons (individuals, institutions or other entities as defined by the Act), pursuant to procedures described in this proposal, to transfer ownership of such animals between and among themselves in an efficient, expeditious manner while providing sufficient control over the use of such animals to insure the continued viability of the C.S.S.P. This control is intended to insure that individual animals needed by man for legitimate reasons are available from captive stocks and thereby reduce the demand for such animals from the Endangered wild populations. This will enable man's legitimate needs for such animals to be met without exploiting and thereby further jeopardizing the continued existence of the Endangered wild populations.

**THE SERVICE BRIEFED**

On May 28, 1974, representatives of conservation organizations, humane groups, medical research institutions, zoological gardens and other interested groups were briefed on the procedures described in this proposal and were offered the opportunity to comment thereon. The general consensus of those comments received was supportive of the procedures with the proviso that the system be made to work efficiently and that sufficient overview be maintained to insure compliance.

On November 22, 1974 the general procedure proposed herein was described in material provided the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife, Conservation and the Environment of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives during their oversight hearings on Marine Mammals

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and Endangered Species and may be found at page 24 of the Report on those Hearings (House Document Serial No. 93-46).

On October 1, 2 and 6, 1975, this subject again was discussed by representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as well as other participants in oversight hearings on Endangered Species held by the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment of the House of Representatives' Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

On January 16, 1976, Congressman Leggett, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and Environment, invited representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the President's Council on Environmental Quality; the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums; Zoo Act; Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus and several conservation and environmental groups to a meeting to discuss and gather information concerning possible amendments of the Act which had been presented to his Subcommittee for consideration. The procedures and requirements for the movement and transfer of ownership of captive individuals of an Endangered Species were discussed in detail by the participants at that meeting. The current proposal was one of the items discussed.

#### SUMMARY OF SUPPORTIVE DATA

Paragraph 17.7 of Part 17 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (reprinted elsewhere in this Proposal) sets forth 8 criteria which must be considered in determining whether a C.S.S.P. of an Endangered Species has been attained. These are paraphrased below:

1. the approximate number of living specimens of that species that exist in captivity in the United States;
2. the age and sex ratios of such captive specimens;
3. the number of persons who have successfully propagated the species in captivity;
4. the number of generations of the species that have been successfully produced in captivity;
5. the likelihood that persons owning or controlling such captive specimens will cooperate in insuring the continued existence of and reproduction among such specimens;
6. the number of requests to take or import wild specimens of the same species during the 24 months immediately prior to the date consideration of the species was undertaken;
7. the ratio of wild born versus captive born specimens of the species in captivity in the United States; and
8. such other factors as the Director deems appropriate.

Data relative to these criteria, as they apply to each of the subject candidate species, are set forth below. To conserve space, the criteria themselves are not repeated, ~~below, however,~~ <sup>INSTEAD</sup> the numbered comments following the name of each species relates to the criteria enumerated above. Thus, comments adjacent to the numeral "2" following the name of <sup>THE</sup> "tiger", would relate to the age and sex ratios of that species (criterion number "2" above).

A. Brown eared pheasant                      Crossoptilon mantchuricum

1. over 452
2. age ratio - the 452 documented birds are breeding **AGE**  
~~age~~ sex ratio - approximately 1:1

3. about 80
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all captive born

B. Edward's pheasant Lophura edwardsi

1. over 305
2. age ratio - the 305 documented birds are breeding age  
sex ratio - approximately 1:1
3. about 36
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all captive born

C. Bar-tailed pheasant Syrmaticus humiae

1. over 445
2. age ratio - the 445 documented birds are breeding age  
sex ratio - approximately 1:1
3. about 54
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all captive born

D. Mikado pheasant Syrmaticus mikado

1. over 430
2. age ratio - the 430 documented birds are breeding age  
sex ratio - approximately 1:1
3. about 56
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all captive born

E. Palawan peacock pheasant. Polyplectron emphanum

1. over 175
2. age ratio - the 175 documented birds are breeding age  
sex ratio - approximately 1:1
3. about 17
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all or nearly all captive born

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F. Swinhoe pheasant

Lophura swinhoii

1. over 1,628
2. age ratio - the 1,628 documented birds are breeding age  
sex ratio - approximately 1:1
3. about 140
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all captive born

G. White-eared pheasant

Crossoptilon crossoptilon

1. over 48
2. age ratio - the 48 documented birds are breeding age  
sex ratio - approximately 1:1
3. about 2
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all captive born
8. the low number of this species in captivity and the few individuals who have propagated them give cause for concern as to whether a C.S.S.P. for this bird has been established. However, since it is felt that other birds of this species are being propagated by persons whose data are not represented in the above, this species is being proposed. These factors will be given serious consideration in reviewing data submitted in response to this proposal.

H. Nene goose

Branta sandvicensis

1. 102
2. age ratio - the 102 documented birds are breeding age  
sex ratio - approximately 1:1
3. over 9
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all captive born
8. see comments at the end of the data summary

I. Hawaiian duck

Anas wyvilliana

1. 101
2. age ratio - the 101 documented birds are breeding age  
sex ratio - approximately 1:1
3. over 14
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all captive born
8. see comments at the end of the data summary

J. Laysan teal

Anas laysanensis

1. approximately 283
2. age ratio - the 283 documented birds are breeding age  
sex ratio - at least 128 males, 172 females and 42 of unknown sex
3. over 13
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all captive born
8. Available information indicates this is a difficult species to breed consistently in captivity. This factor, as well as those discussed in the additional comments at the end of the data summary will be given careful consideration.

K. Masked bobwhite quail

Colinus virginianus ridgwayi

1. more than 96
2. age ratio - the 96 documented birds are breeding age  
sex ratio - approximately 1:1
3. over 9
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. all captive born
8. see comments at the end of the data summary

L. Tiger

Panthera tigris

1. at least 289
2. approximate age breakdowns:  
103-1yr., 36-2yr., 16-3yr., 17-4yr., 54-10yr., 28-15yr.,  
14-20yr., and 5-greater than 20 yr.  
sex ratio: 1:1.3
3. over 25
4. at least 4
5. high
6. none
7. 1:67

M. Leopard

Panthera pardus

1. at least 217
2. approximate age breakdown:  
52-1yr., 13-2yr., 16-4yr., 20-5yr., 70-10yr., 19-15yr.,  
8-20yr., 6-greater than 20 yr.  
sex ratio: 1:1.1
3. over 18
4. at least 4
5. high
6. no more than 1
7. 1:13

N. Jaguar

Panthera onca

1. at least 141
2. approximate age breakdown:  
31-1yr., 18-2yr., 9-3yr., 12-4yr., 13-5yr., 33-10yr.,  
17-15yr., 5-20yr., and 3-greater than 20 yr  
sex ratio: 1:1
3. over 12
4. at least 4
5. high
6. no more than 1
7. 1:43

O. Ring-tailed Lemur

Lemur catta

1. at least 169
2. age breakdown:  
24-1yr., 13-2yr., 18-3yr., 15-4yr., 16-5yr., 55-10yr.,  
18-15yr., 3-20yr., 2-greater than 20yr.  
sex ratio: 1:1.4
3. at least 10
4. at least 3
5. high
6. none
7. approximately 1:10

P. Black Lemur

Lemur macaco

1. at least 146
2. age breakdown:  
21-1yr., 11-2yr., 17-3yr., 18-4yr., 19-5yr., 29-10yr.,  
21-15yr., 1-20yr., and 9-greater than 20 yr.  
sex ratio: 1:1.1
3. at least 2
4. at least 5
5. high
6. none
7. approximately 1:4

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: The Nene goose, Hawaiian duck, Laysan teal and Masked bobwhite quail all are species native to the United States and limited populations of each exist or are being re-established in the wild. A determination that a C.S.S.P. exists for these species could cause conservation and enforcement problems which would not be expected to be caused by such a determination for a non-native species since the less stringently controlled

interstate commerce allowed by the C.S.S.P. classification could result in increased poaching of birds from the Endangered wild populations. These factors and any other possible threat <sup>that</sup> they may be posed to the wild populations by such determinations will be given careful consideration prior to any final decision.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL

It is proposed to determine that Captive, Self-sustaining Populations exist, within the United States, for each of the 7 pheasants, 3 waterfowl, 1 quail, 3 cats and 2 lemurs named above.

This proposal would enable establishment of the following procedures for the transfer of ownership of individual members of a C.S.S.P.:

1. Persons who have need to engage in multiple transactions over an extended period of time such as zoos or propagators.

Such persons must apply for and receive a permit as provided for in *INDENT* → Section 17.33 of Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations. That Section may be found in the Federal Register of September 26, 1975, (40 FR 44426) and, for the convenience of the reader, is reprinted below:

**§ 17.33 Permits—captive, self-sustaining populations.**

Upon receipt of a complete application, the Director may issue a permit authorizing delivery, receipt, carriage, transportation or shipment in interstate commerce, in the course of a commercial activity, or sale or offer for sale in interstate commerce, of specimens of a captive, self-sustaining population (see § 17.7). Such species are listed in § 17.11 with the notation "T (C/P)" in the "current status" column. Such permits may authorize all of the above activities relating to interstate commerce during the duration of the permit. These permits will not be issued for importation and exportation.

(a) *Application requirements.* Applications for permits under this section shall be submitted to the Director by the intended recipient of the wildlife. Each such application must be submitted on an official application form (Form 3-200) provided by the Service, and must include, as an attachment, the following information:

(1) The common and scientific names of the species sought to be covered by the permit, and the activity sought to be authorized (such as selling in interstate commerce);

(2) A complete description, including photographs or diagrams, of the area and facilities where such wildlife will be housed and cared for;

(3) A brief resume of the technical expertise of the persons who will care for such wildlife, including any experience the applicant or his personnel have had in raising, caring for, and propagating similar wildlife, or any closely related wildlife;

(4) A statement of the applicant's willingness to participate in a cooperative breeding program, and to maintain or contribute data on a studbook; and

(5) A detailed description of the type, size and construction of all containers into which such wildlife will be placed during transportation or temporary storage, if any, and of the arrangements for feeding, watering and otherwise caring for such wildlife during that period;

(6) For the 5 years preceding the date of this application provide a detailed description of all mortalities involving the species covered in the application and held by the applicant (or any other wildlife of the same genus or family), including the causes of such mortalities and the steps taken to avoid or decrease such mortalities.

(7) A full statement of the reasons why the applicant is justified in obtaining the permit, including:

(i) The details of the activities sought to be authorized by the permit;

(ii) The planned disposition of such wildlife upon termination of the activities sought to be authorized.

(b) *Issuance criteria.* Upon receiving an application completed in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the Director will decide whether or not a permit should be issued. In making his decision the Director shall consider, in addition to the general criteria in § 13.21 (b) of this subchapter, the following factors:

(1) Whether the proposed use of the wildlife would probably result, directly or indirectly, in the death, injury or reduction of the reproductive ability of the wildlife;

(2) Whether the ability of the captive population in question to sustain itself will be substantially impaired by the proposed activities;

(3) Whether the expertise, facilities or other resources available to the applicant appear adequate to accomplish the objectives stated in the application;

(4) Whether the applicant has a recordkeeping system adequate to insure that wildlife obtained under the permit can be distinguished from wildlife obtained from the wild or otherwise;

(5) Whether the purpose for which the permit is sought would establish, complement or otherwise enhance the status of the species in captivity; and

(6) Such other factors as he deems relevant.

(c) *Permit conditions.* In addition to the general conditions set forth in Part 13 of this subchapter, every permit issued under this section shall, unless otherwise authorized on the face of the permit, be subject to the condition that the permittee may not transfer any wildlife held or obtained under the permit except to another holder of a permit issued under this section.

(d) *Duration of permits.* The duration of permits issued under this section shall be designated on the face of the permit.

THE READER SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THIS PROPOSAL ALSO WOULD AMEND  
THE LANGUAGE OF § 17.33 AND TAKE THE PROPOSED AMENDATORY LANGUAGE  
INTO CONSIDERATION.

Such permits hereinafter are referred to as "Institutional Permits",  
~~Such institutional permits~~ may be valid for a period of up to two  
years and may apply to a single species or <sup>To</sup> a number of different  
species for which the facilities, expertise and other propagative  
requirements are similar.

Applications for institutional permits would be published in the Federal Register and comments from interested persons would be solicited and considered prior to issuing such a permit.

Persons receiving an institutional permit would also receive, from the Service at a nominal cost, a supply of 3-ply forms (if such forms have not been printed at the time this procedure becomes operative, other instructions will be provided the permittee)--hereinafter referred to as "transaction forms"--and a pre-paid means of mailing one copy of the completed transaction form to the Service.

Persons possessing a valid institutional permit ~~then~~ would be authorized to buy, <sup>S</sup> sell, or otherwise transfer the ownership of individuals of specified ~~species for which C.S.S.Ps. had been determined~~ to or from other persons holding similar, valid permits without having to apply for permits for individual transactions. The seller (conveyor) would complete and sign a specified portion of the <sup>MULTI-PLY</sup> transaction form, ~~That person~~ would retain a specified copy ~~of the transaction form~~ <sup>would</sup> for his files and forward the other two copies to the buyer (or recipient). The buyer (or recipient) would complete and sign a specified portion of the transaction form, retain a specified copy for his files and forward the other copy to the Service.

INDENT

Data from the transaction forms would be used by the Service in monitoring the status of such C.S.S.Ps. to insure their continued viability. These data also will be provided to the International Species Inventory System housed at the Minnesota Zoological Garden, Wentworth Office Center, 33 East Wentworth Avenue, West Saint Paul, Minnesota 55118 where they will be entered into a computer and used for research, studbook and other purposes.

This system is intended to provide needed data, records and control without increasing the paperwork required of qualified persons beyond that normally required by a responsibly maintained animal propagation operation. This procedure will enable: the seller (or conveyor) to meet his requirements for sales receipts or disposal records and the buyer (or receiver) to satisfy his needs for receipts or acquisition records while both simultaneously satisfy Service reporting requirements. It enables such transactions between qualified persons to be consummated instaneously on an "as needed" basis while generating little additional paperwork for either of the parties to the transactions or the Service.

2. Persons wishing to engage in single or limited numbers of transactions over an abbreviated period of time.

Such persons must submit an application for a permit ~~to~~ pursuant to §17.33, as amended, ~~above~~. Applications for such individual transaction permits generally would not be published in the Federal Register. Instructions for reporting activities carried out under such individual transaction permits will be provide when the permit is issued.

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*INDENT* → 3. <sup>AVOIDABLE</sup> Actions which would result in the import, export, avoidable death or/loss of the reproductive ability of the animal will not be permitted as described in 1 or 2 above. Such actions will require ~~an~~ individual ~~transaction~~ permit<sup>s</sup> issued pursuant to §17.<sup>32.</sup>~~23, as amended.~~ Such applications will be published in the Federal Register and interested parties will be provided at least 30 days to comment.

In some instances, and for some species, it will be necessary to identify individual animals by applying numbered bands, tags, tattoos or other appropriate marking devices. This practice is now wide spread among serious animal propagators and <sup>POSES LITTLE RISK OF ~ TO</sup> ~~does not harm~~ the animal, ~~in anyway.~~ The specific marking requirement will differ from species to species and <sup>WHEN POSSIBLE,</sup> cannot be specifically detailed in this proposal. <sup>^</sup>Persons required to mark their animals will be notified at the time they receive their permit. <sup>IF SATISFACTORY TECHNIQUES ARE NOT THEN AVAILABLE FOR THAT SPECIES, SUCH NOTIFICATION/</sup> ~~when possible or,~~ in writing at a subsequent, appropriate time when such <sup>WILL BE PROVIDED</sup> ~~is not possible.~~ <sup>TECHNIQUES ARE AVAILABLE.</sup>

In Summary: a procedure is proposed whereby, once it has been determined that a Captive, Self-sustaining Population of an Endangered Species has been established in the United States, qualified persons may obtain an institutional permit, which may be valid for up to two years. Holders of a valid institutional permit may:

- buy, or otherwise lawfully acquire, individuals of specified C.S.S.Ps. ~~from any person~~ from any person within the United States;
- sell or otherwise transfer the ownership of lawfully acquired individuals of specified C.S.S.Ps. to any

person within the United States who possesses either  
an appropriate <sup>AND VALID</sup> institutional or individual transaction  
permit as described herein <sup>ON A PERMIT ISSUED PURSUANT TO § 17.22</sup> without applying for any

← additional permit provided they properly complete and  
← forward the transaction forms.

Persons who do not possess or desire institutional permits may apply for permits to consummate individual transactions involving individual animals of a C.S.S.P. Such applications normally will not be published in the Federal Register.

<sup>NEITHER OF PARAGRAPHS</sup>  
1 The above ~~does not~~ apply to any action which would result in the import, export, death or loss of the reproductive ability of the animal in question. Such actions will require individual permits <sup>ISSUED PURSUANT TO § 17.22</sup>; applications for such permits will be published in the Federal Register and at least 30 days will be provided for public comment.

Definition of "enhancement of the survival of the species"

Section 10(a) of the Act authorizes the issuance of permits for exceptions to otherwise prohibited acts. Those prohibitions were translated into regulations and published as §17.21 of 50 C.F.R. in the Federal Register of September 26, 1975 (40 FR 44423). Such permits may be issued for "...scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected species." Procedures for applying for and criteria to be used in issuing such permits are set forth in 50 C.F.R. §17.<sup>32</sup>~~22~~ which also may be found in the September 26, 1975 issue of the Federal Register (40 FR 44424).

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~~Although no attempt yet has been made to identify actions that would be construed to be for the "enhancement of the survival of the species",~~ Re 00

experience gained in administering the Act has identified certain actions <sup>AS "ENHANCEMENT OF THE SURVIVAL OF THE SPECIES"</sup> the Service feels should be ~~so~~ construed/~~and~~ <sup>to</sup> this Proposal would add a definition of "enhancement of the survival of the species" to those definitions found in Section 3 of the Act and those set forth in §17.3 of 50 C.F.R. as published in the September 26, 1975 issue of the Federal Register (40 FR 44415).

The proposed definition would include the following actions when it can be shown by the applicant that granting of such an exception would not act to the detriment of the continued survival of either the wild or the captive populations of the species in question:

1. Conservation Exhibition - the Service recognizes that some individual, <sup>OR CULTIVATED PLANTS</sup> captive, endangered animals/<sup>CULTIVATION</sup> are not useable in any ~~breeding~~ breeding/<sup>KNOWN TO EXIST</sup> or scientific programs due to the temperment of the individual animal, existing surpluses of certain age or sex groups, lack of compatible mates, sterility, <sup>OVERCROWDING</sup> ~~of the individual animal~~ or other reasons. In some cases, such individuals occupy space and/or facilities ~~which are~~ needed to enhance the propagation program for that species. ~~The~~ incorporation of such individuals ~~animals~~ into exhibits ~~which are~~ designed to educate the public to the ecological role and conservation needs of the species and which do not impair the future use of such animals for propagation or scientific purposes would be construed as an "enhancement of the survival of the speices".

2. Euthenasia - occasions arise whereby individual animals of an Endangered species become incurably ill, seriously injured or so senile that their continued maintenance can only be considered less than humane. The resources allocated to the care of such individuals reduces those available to more productive individuals of that species and thereby hinders activities aimed at enhancing the status of the species.

The humane death of such individuals under certain prescribed conditions and under the direction of a qualified veterinarian<sup>AND</sup> thereby relieving<sup>ing</sup> that individual from its suffering, reducing the possible spread of disease and releasing those resources for other uses would be construed to be an "enhancement of the survival of the species".

3. Surplus Pools - occasionally individual animals of a given age or sex become surplus to a propagation program. Although they may be healthy, fertile or potentially fertile individuals, they may not be suitable for a given propagation project because of immaturity, genealogy, incompatibility or other reasons and their maintenance at that facility may hinder the ongoing propagative effort. In these cases, it would enhance the propagation and survival of the species to relocate such individuals, even if they would not immediately be incorporated into a scientific or propagation program. Such individuals would be held in reserve for future incorporation into a scientific or propagation program. The establishment of such "surplus pools", under justifiable circumstances, would be construed to be an "enhancement of the survival of the species".

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PUBLIC COMMENTS SOLICITED

The Director intends the finally adopted rules to be as accurate and effective as possible. Therefore, any comments or suggestions from the public, other concerned governmental agencies, the scientific community, industry, private interests or any other interested party concerning any aspect of these proposed rules and procedures are hereby solicited. Most of the data pertaining to the numbers of <sup>INDIVIDUALS</sup> birds in captivity, sex ratios etc. were obtained from the files of the International Species Inventory System and/or as a result of a survey of the members of the American Game Bird Breeders' Cooperative Federation. It is likely that data from a significant number of these species held in captivity by persons who did not contribute to these data sources are not included. Any such data are particularly solicited and would be especially helpful in making the final determinations.

Submittal of Written Comments

Interested persons may participate in this rulemaking by submitting written comments and other documents, preferably in triplicate, to the Director (FWS/LE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 19183, Washington, D. C. 20036. All relevant comments and materials received no later than 1976, will be considered. Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Service's office in Suite 600, 1612 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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This proposed rulemaking is issued under the authority contained in  
the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543; 87 Stat. 884).

Dated:

Director, Fish and Wildlife Service

Accordingly, it is hereby proposed to amend:

1. §17.3 of Part 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations by adding the following definition:

"Enhancement of the Survival of the Species" when used in the context of Section 10(a) of the Act, may, when such uses can be shown not to be detrimental to the continued survival of either the wild or the captive populations of the species in question, include:

Conservation Exhibition - the exhibition, in a manner designed to educate the public to the ecological role and conservation needs of the species, of wildlife or plants <sup>WHICH ARE</sup> not then needed in any known scientific or propagation program due to surpluses of certain age or sex groups, lack of compatible mates, immaturity or other like reasons, provided that such exhibition does not impair the future use of the exhibited plant or animal for scientific or propagative purposes;

Euthanasia - when applied to an animal which is terminally ill, critically injured or senile and when carried out under the order and supervision of a qualified veterinarian; and

Surplus pools - the accumulation and holding of ~~pools~~ <sup>FOR FUTURE PROPAGATION OR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES</sup> of animals <sup>EITHER</sup> which, for various reasons are/not immediately needed or/suitable <sup>AND NOT</sup> for propagation or scientific purposes, ~~but~~ <sup>AND</sup> which should be relocated ~~to be held for such purposes and~~ to relieve crowding or other problems which hinder the scientific or propagative program at the location from which the animal would be removed.

2. §17.11 of Part 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, "The Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife", by adding, in alphabetical order:

Under "Mammals":

SPECIES			RANGE		Status	When Listed	Special Rules
Common Name	Scientific Name	Population	Known Distribution	Portion of Range Where Endangered or Threatened			
Jaguar	<u>Panthera onca</u>	in captivity in U.S.	N/A	Entire	T(C/P)		N/A
Lemur, Black	<u>Lemur macaco</u>	do	do	do	do		do
Lemur, Ring-tailed	<u>Lemur catta</u>	do	do	do	do		do
Leopard	<u>Panthera pardus</u>	do	do	do	do		do
Tiger	<u>Panthera tigris</u>	do	do	do	do		do

Under "Birds":

SPECIES			RANGE		Status	When Listed	Special Rules
Common Name	Scientific Name	Population	Known Distribution	Portion of Range Where Endangered or Threatened			
Duck, Hawaiian (koloa)	<u>Anas wyvilliana</u>	in captivity	N/A	Entire	T(C/P)		N/A
Goose, Nene (Hawaiian)	<u>Branta sandvicensis</u>	do	do	do	do		do
Pheasant, brown-eared	<u>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</u>	do	do	do	do		do
Pheasant Edward's	<u>Lophura edwardsi</u>	do	do	do	do		do
Pheasant Humes (Bar-tailed)	<u>Syrnaticus humiae</u>	do	do	do	do		do

SPECIES			RANGE		Status	When Listed	Special Rules
Common Name	Scientific Name	Population	Known Distribution	Portion of Range Where Endangered or Threatened			
Pheasant Mikado	<u>Syrmaticus mikado</u>	do	do	do	do		do
Pheasant Palawan peacock	<u>Polyplectron emphanum</u>	do	do	do	do		do
Pheasant Swinhoe	<u>Lophura swinhoii</u>	do	do	do	do		do.
Pheasant White-eared	<u>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</u>	do	do	do	do		do
Quail Masked Bobwhite	<u>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</u>	do	do	do	do		do
Teal Laysan (Laysan duck)	<u>Anas laysanensis</u>	do	do	do	do		do

## 3. §17.33 of Part 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations by:

- a. designating the existing, first paragraph including the "example" as paragraph "(a)";
- b. redesignating the existing paragraphs "(a)" thru "(d)" as "(c)" thru "(f)" respectively;
- c. inserting a new paragraph "(b)" to read as follows:

" (b) Types of Permits: The following types of permits may be available to persons who wish to engage in otherwise prohibited activities; provided/<sup>THAT</sup> such activities do not involve the import, export, avoidable death or avoidable loss of the reproductive ability of the animal in question:

- (1) Institutional Permits - may be available to any person who has need to engage in multiple transactions in interstate commerce over an extended period of time which involve the transfer of ownership of individuals of a C.S.S.P. Such permits may be valid for a period of up to two years; may be renewable; and may be issued to cover activities involving one or a number of C.S.S.Ps

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For which the issuance criteria are similar. Any application for an Institutional Permit or for the renewal of any such permit shall be published in the Federal Register and interested parties will be provided at least 30 days for comment. Such comments will be considered prior to the issuance or renewal of any Institutional Permit.

~~Institutional Permits shall authorize only actions that do not involve the import, export, avoidable death or avoidable loss of the reproductive ability of the animals involved.~~

- (ii) Individual Transaction Permits - may be available to persons who have need to engage in single or limited numbers of transactions in interstate commerce over an abbreviated period of time which involve the transfer of ownership of individuals of a C.S.S.P. ~~and which would not result in the import, export, avoidable death or avoidable loss of the specimen's reproductive ability.~~ Such applications will not be published in the Federal Register unless the Director feels such action is desirable and would result in additional, pertinent information needed to evaluate the merits of the application."

will be published in the ~~Federal Register~~ and interested parties will be provided at least 30 days for comment. Such comments will be considered prior to the issuance of any individual transaction permit involving such actions.

- d. adding a new sub-paragraph (1) to redesignated paragraph (b) "Application Requirements", and redesignating the existing sub-paragraphs "(1)" thru "(7)" as "(2)" thru "(8)" respectively. The new sub-paragraph (1) would read as follows:

"(1) whether an Institutional Permit or an Individual Transaction Permit is sought. If an Institutional Permit to cover more than one C.S.S.P. is sought, the data requested in sub-paragraphs (2) thru (8) below should be provided for each C.S.S.P. or for each group of similar C.S.S.Ps. For example: <sup>CSSPs are</sup> If ~~the~~ three "large cats" and ~~the~~ 7 pheasants <sup>HAD BEEN</sup> ~~proposed for~~ ~~C.S.S.P. status were all so~~ determined, and if a zoo wished an Institutional Permit to cover all 10 taxa, the information required by (2) thru (8) below need be provided only once for the three cats since it would be expected that the facilities, expertise etc. required to successfully maintain each would be similar. However, it would also be necessary to provide the information requested in (2) thru (8) below as it relates to pheasants since the facilities and expertise necessary to adequately propagate the "large cats" would not necessarily be the same as those needed to adequately propagate pheasants & vice-versa."

- e. and by changing the redesignated Paragraph (e) to read as follows:

"(e) Permit Conditions - In addition to the general conditions set forth in Part 13 of this Subchapter, each permit issued under this Section will be subject to the following conditions:

- (i) unless otherwise authorized on the face of the permit, the permittee may not transfer the ownership of any wildlife ~~held~~ held or obtained under the permit to any person other than a holder of a valid permit issued under this Section or § 17.32;
- (ii) the holder of a valid Institutional Permit, when acting as a transferor, must complete the prescribed portions of a multiply Transaction Form (or it's equivilant) provided by the Service at a nominal cost. Distribution and retention of the various copies of the Transaction Form shall be in accordance with instructions provided <sup>with the forms.</sup> ~~at the time the Institutional Permit is issued.~~

A holder of a valid permit issued pursuant to this Section or § 17.32, who is a recipient of an individual of a CSSP whose transfer is accounted for on a Transaction Form (or it's equivalent) shall complete the prescribed portion of such form and shall distribute or retain the various copies in accordance with instructions provided <sup>with the forms.</sup> ~~at the time his permit was issued or as prescribed on the Transaction Form.~~

- (iii) requirements, if any, for the use of bands, tattoos or other identification marks to be applied to individual animals of a CSSP shall be specified when the permit is issued or at a subsequent, appropriate time. "

# ZOO ACTION

A Publication of the Zoological Action Committee Inc.

*ZOOACTION is beginning its second year with a totally new format. Many of our readers, particularly those who are not zoo professionals, have suggested a more conversational layman's approach. Additionally, the revised AAZPA news-letter format includes a comprehensive coverage of Washington activities furnished by AAZPA's new Washington Education and Information Office and we saw no reason for duplication. We welcome any comments on our new ZOOACTION format.*

JANUARY 1976

The latest humaniac boondoggle, a bill to establish a national Commission on the Humane Treatment of Animals, was introduced into the Congress on 11 December 1975 by two New York Congressmen, Edward Koch and Edward Pattison. Numbered H.R. 11112, the bill would set up an eleven-man commission to provide a report to the President after two years on all the abuses it can point a finger at.

Once again zoos are lumped in with all other animal-related industries ... smeared with the same tar brush. The powers of the new commission would enable them to delve into all aspects of the animal industry. Koch's speech on the floor of the House decried "experiments on primates which appear to cause pain and which appear to have no beneficial purpose; the use of leg-hold traps ...; the clubbing of baby seals; the soring of Tennessee walking horses; the massive killing of whales; the inadequate care provided animals in zoos ... " A very broad brush.

Other areas Koch wants looked into are the use of toxic substances in predator control, poor conditions in interstate pet shipments, and "the blinding of bunny rabbits by putting bubble baths, detergents, mascara, nail polish, deodorants and zipper oil in their eyes ... " He really called them "bunny rabbits"!

If ever enacted, zoos and all other animal parties could be called on the carpet by subpoena to listen to harangues by the humaniac members, and forced to try to justify publicly a long list of alleged abuses. What a propaganda forum it would furnish: the humaniac allegations, whether true or not, could now be aired in a public hearing, backed by the force of federal law. The bill was sent to the House Agriculture Committee, but nothing has been scheduled on it so far.

\* \* \*

In the pre-Christmas rush to adjournment, the Senate passed and sent to the House with no debate and no dissent, an amendment to the Animal Welfare Act that would extend the coverage of the Act to cover the interstate shipment and transportation of animals.

Carriers are defined under the new bill (S. 1941) as being anyone who engages in the business of transporting animals for hire or providing services incidental to such transportation. Regulations would be made by the Secretary of Agriculture the same way they are now under the Animal Welfare Act, except that the FAA could prevent any such animal shipment rules that might affect flight safety. (Continued on page 2)

Though aimed at carriers mainly, the bill contained a couple of smaller provisions that have profound implications. For one thing, the limitation of the Act's coverage to warm-blooded animals was removed: the Secretary could regulate cold-blooded too if the bill is enacted. Retail pet stores, long exempted from the coverage of the present Act, also would now be regulated.

A similar House bill has been considered by the Livestock and Grains Subcommittee under Congressman Poage of Texas, and was approved by them and sent to the full Agriculture Committee. No further action was taken on it then, but both it and the Senate version will likely be taken up in the House early in 1976.

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Interior Department officials still do not have the authority to enforce the International Convention on Endangered Species that went into effect on July 1st, so in the interim zoological parties may continue to import animals on Appendix I of the Convention that are not on the U.S. Endangered List. The Convention requires an agency in each country to be named as the enforcing agency, but the Office of Management & Budget has held up the designation of such agency in the U.S. Until there is an enforcer, there can be no enforcement.

According to a letter from Interior law enforcement officials, zoological parties can import Appendix I animals so long as they have permits from the export countries and papers naming the exporter as the legal owner of the animals, and if the animals come through a legal port of entry and the importer files a Declaration of Import (form 3-177).

This situation could end at any time, however, if OMB allows Interior to be designated management and enforcement authority. There appears to be no other contender for the job.

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Speaking of Appendix I animals, the Fund for Animals has been pressing for having all the animals on that list included on the U.S. Endangered List. The restrictions on Appendix I animals are not as strict as those on the U.S. list, and the Fund has decided that the mere fact that they are listed on the Convention Appendix is sufficient to make them endangered in the U.S. as well.

ZOOACT and AAZPA representatives have objected strenuously to the proposal by Interior to make such a wholesale proposal. There are some 216 species involved here, including the Asian elephant and elephant seal, and an attempt to list all 216 at once means that no one has the opportunity to make valid comments on any of them. Such a wholesale listing is clearly against the intent of the Act, and ZOOACT will continue to try to stop the move. If the Fund has scientific evidence that any of these 216 species are in fact in danger of extinction, let them supply us with this evidence and we will be among the first to join them in the effort.

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Interior has announced that it will shortly begin to return control of the Alaskan walrus to the wildlife authorities of that state under the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. This may well be the first of several animals in various states whose management is given back to the state authorities. Most states applied for return of control as soon as the federal preemptive act was passed, but protectionist organizations have lobbied strongly against such return because they do not command the same clout among the state authorities as they have traditionally had in Washington. They fear that without their input into the state management programs, marine mammals will not be regulated according to their liking.

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Anyone with strong opinions one way or the other regarding the listing of three species of sea turtles as endangered can make them known on 25 February 1976 in Washington at Page Building #1, at 2001 Wisconsin Avenue. Persons not wanting to appear personally can submit written statements until 8 March to the Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235. The turtles involved are green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas), loggerhead sea turtle (Caretta caretta), and the Pacific ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea).

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In one of those acts that are all too rare by a federal agency, the FAA admitted it was wrong and rescinded the proposed tie-down regulations that would have told the airlines in crippling detail how to carry animals. The regulations would have severely curtailed the capacity of each aircraft to carry live animals without appreciably contributing to their well-being. The intent was admirable: the results would have been disastrous for shippers of live animals by air. After putting off the effective date for a year, the FAA bit the bullet, admitted it was trying to regulate in an area that it know nothing about, and permanently revoked the new regulations.

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Another set of regulations is in the making, however, and appears to be moving right along. The attempt - coordinated by the Marine Mammal Commission - is to get Interior, Agriculture and Commerce to promulgate joint regulations that would cover all aspects of the capture, transportation and keeping of marine mammals. Representatives of the three department have met together with officials of the Commission, and they have looked over a couple of proposals and have gone back to consider them within the departments. Another meeting is scheduled in early '76.

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The CAB has rejected an attempt by U.S. air carriers to institute unrealistically high live animal shipment rates. The rates, which were agreed to by the airlines at the IATA meeting last spring, would have charged 125% of the general freight rate for cold-blooded animals, and 150% for warm-blooded. Representing the zoological industry, ZOOACT strongly protested these rates as unjustifiable. International live animal shippers are almost totally dependent on air transport and the airlines relied on this monopoly to try to hike prices, justifying them by vague assertions that somehow live animal shipments take more time and effort. Only one airline bothered to try to justify this assertion with details and both ZOOACT and the CAB found their arguments unconvincing.

Since the U.S. airlines were only trying to put into effect an international rate that had been agreed on by the airlines, and since the new rate cannot now go into effect, the present status of animal shipment rates is unclear. However, the CAB's forthright rejection of unjustified surcharges will hopefully ensure that future international agreements will be more realistic.

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Readers are urged to let ZOOACT know any time an airline refuses a shipment of live animals. We have been successful at times in persuading reluctant air cargo officials that their companies may not shirk their common carrier responsibility simply because it is inconvenient to the airline. Our phone number is (202) 785-2130.

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CLARIFICATION: As we understand the latest policy decisions by Interior regarding endangered species movements, no endangered species permit is needed (you don't even have to apply) --

- to move an animal for any purpose within a state. (We gather that this means sale, gift or whatever, so long as it is inside your home state);
- to move an animal across state lines if it does not involve a transaction between two parties for gain or profit. (This means that you can give or loan an animal to anybody anywhere in the U.S. without a permit, and an organization with branches in more than one state can move animals across state lines as long as the ownership does not change).

These new interpretations were based on the regulations published 26 September 1975. Give us a call if you have particular questions regarding certain situations and we will try to find out.

\* \* \*

Speaking of the 26 September 1975 regulations, we were particularly unimpressed by the by the simplification of permit process that the captive self-sustaining population classification is supposed to bring about.

Picture this "simplified" process: An endangered animal reaches the situation in this country that it is breeding prolifically and there are surplus offspring in several zoos that the zoos want to sell. What do they do? Somebody applies to Interior (or Interior initiates) a proposal to downlist that species to captive self-sustaining status. So, a proposal is prepared, submitted to Interior, and after they are satisfied (indefinite time limit), then it is published in the Federal Register for comments. There are those humaniacs that will oppose any downlisting to CSSP status since it entails a "weakening" of the Endangered Species Act. They will try to prevent a downlisting in all likelihood, and will call for public hearings to stop it. But assume for argument's sake that a downlisting finally occurs, even within three months (that is a very big assumption). Then a zoo can apply to be certified as a licensed breeder of that species, which certification allows that zoo to freely transact sales or whatever involving that species only with another licensed breeder of that species only. In order for this system to afford any relief to zoos, every zoo will have to apply to be a licensed breeder of every species that is listed as a CSSP and that will have to be quite a list.

In all fairness to Interior, this was about as much as they could do within the boundaries of the present language of the Act. The Act has to be changed to allow free interchange of animals within the zoological community, and it will never function as it was supposed to until it is changed. Our humane friends will scream to the heavens about the weakening of their sacred bill, but we can only hope that logic will prevail over emotionalism.

\* \* \*

It was a protectionist field day: Mary Tyler Moore appeared and all kinds of gruesome stories were related for the press about man's inhumanity to animals. The occasion -- hearings before the Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee on bills to ban leg-hold traps (H.R. 66, H.R. 8367, et al.).

The protectionists want all non-fatal leg-hold traps outlawed because they are painful to the trapped animal and because they catch unintended animals. Their solution is to use only live-capture traps and instant-kill traps. A few faults in their logic have dampened the chances for the bill's passage, however. For instance, is a hunting dog

accidentally caught in a sudden-death trap better off than one caught in a leg-hold trap? Residents of rural states also contended that without the easy-to-use leg-hold traps, they would be overrun by predators.

Unfortunately, some of the language in the Act could have indirect adverse effects on zoos (where have we heard this before?). One of the provisions could outlaw the interstate shipments of animals caught in traps not approved by the Department of Agriculture. Since many zoological animals are caught abroad by foreign residents, it would be almost impossible for zoos to certify that the animal was caught by an approved trap. Here is another example of federal legislation setting out to do one thing and ending up adversely affecting zoos.

Hopefully this bill will not go further in its present form. If the Committee decides to act on it, we will insist that it be substantially rewritten to eliminate any wording that would prevent zoological animal shipments.

\* \* \*

Several zoological industry representatives appeared before the same Subcommittee earlier in the month to testify on changes that are needed in the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

The witnesses who were invited by the Subcommittee to present testimony or who appeared on their own were Robert Wagner, AAZPA Executive Director, George Steele, ZOOACT Executive Director, John Prescott, New England Aquarium, Don Jacobs, Marine Life, Inc., and Lanny Cornell, Sea World of San Diego. Other interested parties testified, including, of course, the leading protectionist spokesmen.

The zoological parties' positions can be summed up as follows:

- the language of the MMP Act should be amended to ensure that individuals engaged in the live capture of marine mammals can also conduct opportunistic research on specimens not captured, such as tagging, marking or drawing blood samples;
- the Act should make it clear that institutions or persons can assist or give aid to a stranded mammal without prior approval of NMFS;
- the Act should be amended if necessary to allow NMFS to issue permits to qualified institutions to replace animal mortalities without having to go back each time for a permit from Washington;
- the observer program should be modified to ensure that only qualified observers are used, and that the need for an observer could be waived if it would interfere with the capture of the animals;
- the Act should be amended to ensure that U.S. citizens working abroad under the auspices of and adhering to the laws of another government should not be held in violation of the U.S. MMP Act (which carries jurisdiction against U.S. citizens anywhere);
- the 8-month collection age restriction for pinnipeds should be removed to allow capture at the time of weaning and abandonment by the mother.

Hopefully the zoological witnesses made some impression on the Subcommittee members and the testimony can lead to some much needed amendments to this Act.

\* \* \*

NOTE: ZOOACT and AAZPA witnesses testified at both the Endangered Species hearings in September and the MMC hearings. We did not expect any firm action by the Subcommittee before the end of the session, but it is the intention of ZOOACT to lobby hard for the amendments to both these Acts beginning after the first of the year.

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It appears that law enforcement officials in the Interior Department are pursuing the investigation of the possible violation of the Lacey Act by the Fund for Animals. Our last edition reported the newspaper article regarding their bringing two wolves into New Jersey without a permit. Interior Law Enforcement officials cannot give any details about a pending investigation, but we will continue to await with interest their final disposition of the case. It is a tribute to the power of the protectionists that no nationwide newspapers or wire services appear to have carried the article which could have proved so embarrassing to Mr. Amory and the Fund.

\* \* \*

We hear all the time from the protectionists that they are the only ones interested in protecting our wildlife. Somehow, their argument goes, if the present trend is not reversed and they are not put in charge all wildlife will disappear. Well, the Florida Marine Sanctuary in Melbourne, Florida has published some interesting facts that show that there has been progress made by the zoological and wildlife management community in the last 70 or so years without the help of - and in some cases, in spite of - the tennis shoe brigade. Here are some historical comparisons.

- In 1900, the beaver was eliminated from the states of the Mississippi Valley and all eastern states except Maine; they were common only in Alaska. In 1975, it is found in most states.
- In 1925, the pronghorn antelope was estimated at 13,000 in the U.S. In 1975, they number as high as 500,000 in all western states.
- In 1895, the bison, or the buffalo, was almost extinct with only 800 survivors. In 1975, their population in the U.S. is 6,000.
- In 1907, the elk was common in Yellowstone National Park and a total of 41,000 was known. In 1975, there are 1 million in 16 states.
- In 1895, there were 350,000 white tail deer south of the Canadian border. In 1975, there are 12 million in all states.
- In 1930, there were only a few wild turkeys found in the southern states. In 1975, this bird has been restored in 43 states.
- In 1911, the fur seal was found only on the Pribilof Islands and numbered at 215,900. In 1975, they number 1,500,000.
- In 1910, several species of egrets and herons were on the brink of extinction because of the slaughter of their nesting grounds by feather collectors to supply the millinery trade. In 1975, most species are common to abundant and are found throughout the U.S.
- In 1935, there were only 73 survivors of the Trumpeter Swan. These were found in one wildlife refuge. In 1975, many thousands are found in two National Parks and several National Wildlife Refuges. They were finally removed from the endangered status in the late 1960's.
- In 1907, the sea otter was nearly extinct. There were only a few survivors in the Aleutian Chain and coastal California. In 1975, there is a minimum of 50,000. They have been successfully restored to the waters of Alaska, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia.

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# ZOOACTION

A Publication of the Zoological Action Committee Inc.

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## ENDANGERED SPECIES OVERSIGHT HEARINGS HELD

Nine representatives of the zoological community from ZOOACT and AAZPA testified at oversight hearings in the House of Representatives on October 2nd about problems with the Endangered Species Act and the enforcement of the Act by the Department of the Interior.

The appearance before Chairman Leggett's Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife and the Environment constituted a major step in zoological efforts to effect changes in the Act.

Four days of hearings were held by Chairman Leggett with the first day being devoted to testimony by the Departments of Interior and Commerce. The second day marked the appearance of most of the humane groups and protectionist organizations, with the third day devoted mainly to zoological witnesses. The fourth day provided the opportunity for the Interior Department to return and comment on the testimony of other witnesses.

Appearing for the zoological community were: George Steele, Executive Director of the Zoological Action Committee; Gerald Lentz, Busch Gardens, Tampa; Robert Wagner, Executive Director of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums; William Braker, Director of Shedd Aquarium, Chicago; Charles Bieler, Director of San Diego Zoo and San Diego Wild Animal Park; Pat Quinn, Zoological Director of Lion Country Safari; Tom Hunt, President of Zoological Animal Suppliers Association; Dr. Ulysses Seal, International Species Inventory System; and Frank Todd, Curator of Birds, Sea World of San Diego, Inc.

The zoological witnesses showed that the Endangered Species Act as written and administered by the Department of the Interior is actually counter-productive in that it is forcing many zoos to cease breeding endangered species. Numerous examples were cited where breeding activities were halted or drastically curtailed.

Testimony also pointed out the arbitrary and capricious distinction between commercial zoos and non-commercial zoos and the inordinate amount of time required to obtain a permit to transport an endangered species.

Among the recommended amendments to the Endangered Species Act by ZOOACT were that all captive-born animals be exempted from the permit requirements, that the distinction between commercial and non-commercial zoos be dropped and that the publication of applications for endangered species permits in the Federal Register be dispensed with.

The Interior Department contended that most of the objections of zoological institutions were taken care of by the publication of their new regulations on transportation of captive self-sustaining populations. The new regulations, which were published in final form 25 September 1975, coincidentally the Friday before the hearings were to begin on Tuesday, established a procedure whereby Interior can name certain animals as captive self-sustaining

*(Continued on page 8)*

## EDITORIAL

Apparently Mr. Cleveland Amory and the Fund for Animals do not believe in practicing what they preach, or so an article in the Burlington County (NJ) Times would lead us to believe.

According to the article, the Fund was sponsoring a baseball game in Teaneck, New Jersey, and among those in attendance, besides Mr. Amory, was a John Harris of California, who was there with two timber wolves on behalf of an organization called "Save the Wolves." Another member of the Fund for Animals decided he wanted a close-up picture of his one-year-old daughter with one of the wolves named "Rocky," and so he sat her down beside the animal. The next thing the participants knew, according to the article, the baby's head was in the wolf's mouth and she had to be rushed to a hospital for emergency care and, ultimately, plastic surgery to repair the damage. The wolves and their owner apparently headed west.

It is against New Jersey law to bring wild animals into the state without a permit. But state officials were quoted as saying that the Fund, whose Executive Vice President in Washington, DC is Lewis Regenstein, had not even applied for a permit. Another official alleged that the Fund had done the same thing before in New Jersey and even if they had applied, they would have probably been denied a permit. Importation of an animal into a state in violation of that state's law is also a violation of the U.S. Lacey Act, which brings federal law into action.

Now, it seems to us that it should be so obvious as to not require repeating that what is fair for the goose is fair for the gander. Or more to the point, what is fair for the zoos is fair for Amory. Many of the laws and permits for the protection of animals are a great nuisance and bother for the zoological community, but we do our best to abide by them. It is therefore particularly galling to see these self-proclaimed experts set themselves up as a group privileged to ignore the same laws they so loudly demand that the zoological community obey. We trust that the state and federal law enforcement officials will pursue this matter with appropriate diligence.

Getting down to basic issues, however, we find another great inconsistency here. It can hardly be denied that a lot more public awareness about wild animals in general, and the wolf in particular, is desirable. Zoos have been under the impression all along that displaying animals was serving just such a public education and awareness function. But we are mistaken, according to the protectionists -- zoos' displays merely exploit wildlife.

Yet when some man with two "tame" wolves walks into a public athletic event in an attempt to arouse public awareness to save the wolves, that is somehow not exploitation but a public service. It may be that the purpose of their education is different from the purpose of our education, but we fail to see the difference.

Finally it may be deduced that the zoological community was wrong all these years in our manner of presentation: we have tried to separate the humans from the animals under the impression that such a policy served to protect the interests of both the animals and the humans. Perhaps we only lacked the profound insight of the Fund for Animals representative who, according to the article, opined that the wolf's behavior was "normal and indicated acceptance of the baby into its pack." We can only hope we are not present when the Fund conducts a "Save the Rhinos" demonstration.

## U.S. GRIZZLY DESIGNATED THREATENED

The grizzly bear in the lower 48 states was added to the Threatened Species List in July. Interior considered a petition by the Fund for Animals to classify the animal as endangered, but after reviewing the evidence, the Department found there was justification only for a threatened classification. The Department's regulations, published 28 July 1975, do not generally allow taking bears except in defence of human life or to prevent certain depredations of livestock. However, in the Bob Marshall Ecosystem (except Glacier National Park) up to 25 bears per year may be hunted in accordance with Montana law.

Copies of the regulations may be obtained from the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

## PRIMATE IMPORT BAN IMPOSED

A ban on the importation of non-human primates for any except scientific, zoological or education purposes went into effect 10 October. The ban was imposed by the U.S. Public Health Service by regulations published in the Federal Register on 11 August. The purpose of the ban was to eliminate the introduction of primate diseases into the human population of the U.S.

Primates may be imported for authorized purposes only by registered importers. Importers may not transfer the imported animals to anyone other than another licensed importer for 31 days after entry into the U.S. Importers will be required to maintain records as required by the Public Health Service and submit quarterly or yearly reports. Organizations can register as importers of primates on forms available from the Director, Center for Disease Control, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education & Welfare, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

*Comment: ZOOACT urges all zoos to register as importers of primates, even if they do not intend to be involved directly in the importation process. Otherwise, there will be a 31-day delay between the time an animal is imported and it can be transferred to the consignee zoo. As a registered importer, however, the zoo could receive the newly imported primate right away.*

## HEARINGS HELD ON ANIMAL WELFARE ACT

The Livestock and Grains Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee held hearings September 9 & 10 on proposed amendments to the Animal Welfare Act. Chaired by Subcommittee Chairman Poage, the members heard testimony from numerous witnesses relating to the need for regulating shipments of animals by air and for the prohibition of interstate shipment of animals for fighting purposes.

The thrust of the new legislation was to cut out substandard shipping practices mostly by pet dealers and research facilities. In conversations with zoological industry representatives it was indicated that the proposed new legislation would have little effect on zoological shipping practices.

Final action by the House of Representatives is likely before thanksgiving. Similar bills are also pending in the Senate.

## INJURIOUS WILDLIFE REGS APPEAR DEAD

The Interior Department has taken no further action to promulgate the proposed Injurious Wildlife regulations since the receipt of Representative Bob Leggett's strongly worded letter challenging the legality of the proposed regulations and suggesting that a full hearing on the matter be held.

Interior refuses to say officially that the proposed regulations will not be revived again, but all indications are that they have been quietly put to rest. Indications are, however, that Interior will come back after the first of the year and propose legislation to do what they tried unsuccessfully to do by regulation. Chairman Leggett has stated that he would be happy to consider legislation in this regard.

*Comment: ZOOACT will watch closely any legislation that is proposed by the Department of the Interior, since Interior is noted for attempting to build as large an empire as possible. It is a foregone conclusion that any legislation they propose will be as strict or stricter than the regulations they tried to promulgate on injurious wildlife.*

## INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION STILL PENDING

The Interior Department has yet to issue any temporary or permanent regulations regarding the permits under the International Convention on Endangered Species. The Convention went into effect July 1st but until regulations are published by Interior, no permits under the Convention can be issued.

Appendix I of the Convention lists most of the animals presently on the U.S. endangered species list, but in addition lists some 216 species not currently on the U.S. endangered list. The Convention is not as restrictive as the U.S. Endangered Species Act and its test for the importation of an animal on Appendix I is whether such importation will be detrimental to the population in the wild. The Convention requires permits from both the exporting and importing

governments before the animal can be shipped.

Humane organizations have petitioned the Department of the Interior to place on the U.S. list of Endangered Species, all those 216 species currently listed on Appendix I that are not presently on the U.S. list.

The proposal was published in the Federal Register on 26 September and 30 days was allowed for public comment. Copies of the proposed rule-making may be obtained by writing to the Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 19183, Washington, D.C. 20036. Any comments should be sent to the same address.

#### MARINE MAMMAL REGULATION UPDATE

The Marine Mammal Commission is continuing its attempts to coordinate the promulgation of regulations for the capture, handling and care in captivity of marine mammals.

A draft of the planned regulations will be sent to the Departments of Interior, Commerce and Agriculture shortly in order that the three agencies may try to come to some agreement on identical language for the proposed regulations. If and when language is finally approved by the three departments, the regulations will be proposed jointly in the Federal Register. The regulations will be promulgated using Interior and Agriculture's authority under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and Agriculture's authority under the Federal Laboratory Animal Welfare Act as amended.

*Outlook: While this draft appears to be considerably less restrictive than earlier drafts, there are still numerous problems that will have to be resolved before final regulations are issued. However, the fact that the three departments have to agree on identical language makes it certain that it will be a very long time before regulations are ever proposed in the Federal Register, if indeed they are ever proposed.*

The next meeting of the Marine Mammal Commission will be held November 13-15 at the Holiday Inn in Anchorage, Alaska.

#### MARINE MAMMAL OVERSIGHT HEARINGS PLANNED

Four days of oversight hearings on the Marine Mammal Protection Act will begin about October 21. Hearings will be chaired by Chairman Robert Leggett of the Fisheries and Wildlife and the Environment Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Persons wishing to testify or to present information for the record, should contact ZOOACT or the Subcommittee office.

#### NEW QUARANTINE STATION PLANNED

The Department of Agriculture has announced plans to establish a new animal import station at the former Stewart Air Force Base about 50 miles north of New York City.

The new facility would replace the present inadequate station at Clifton, N.J. USDA has announced its intention to allocate part of the facility to zoological animals and has contacted the AAZPA to work with the Department in planning the new facility and AAZPA has created an ad hoc committee to do so.

#### NEW ZOOACT BOARD ELECTED

Seven new members joined four incumbents to make up the 1975-76 ZOOACT Board of Directors which was expanded this year from seven to eleven members. The new members were approved at a general membership meeting held in Calgary, Alberta, on 15 September. The following morning, the new Board met to elect officers for the coming year from among themselves. The new Board and officers are:

Frank Powell, Sea World, San Diego, CA, President  
Paul Chaffee, Roeding Park Zoo, Fresno, CA, Vice President  
Leon Leopard, Vivo Animales, Lorena, TX, Secretary/Treasurer  
Ray Arnett, Burlingame, CA  
Ron Blakely, Sedgwick County Zoo, Wichita, Kansas  
Brian Hunt, International Animal Exchange, Ferndale, Michigan  
Gerald Lentz, Busch Gardens, Tampa, Fla.  
Allen Paro, Marriott Corp, Washington, DC  
Pat Quinn, Lion Country Safari, Laguna Hills, CA  
Charles Schroeder, San Diego, CA  
Warren Thomas, Los Angeles Zoo, Los Angeles, CA

#### CAB LIVE ANIMAL SHIPMENT REGULATIONS

ZOOACT and AAZPA attorneys testified before an Administrative Law Judge regarding live animal shipment regulations at recent hearings. The hearing was held in response to continued attempts by certain air carriers to embargo or restrict certain kind of animal shipments, usually snakes or large animals.

Among the airlines proposing certain restrictions are Texas International, United, Trans World, Ozark, North Central, Piedmont, Southern, Frontier and Delta.

Zoological representatives protested these attempted embargoes and are continuing to press for the adoption of a single domestic animal shipping manual similar to the IATA manual, currently in use for international shipments. Failing an adoption of a manual, the zoological parties are hopeful that the judge will recommend to the CAB that all attempts to embargo live animal shipments be rejected.

*Outlook: It now seems likely that the Administrative Law Judge will recommend to the CAB that no embargoes on live animal shipments by the airlines be permitted. It is less certain that the airlines will move immediately towards the adoption of a domestic shipping manual, but ZOOACT will continue to urge upon the airlines that this is the only sensible way to ensure uniformly acceptable shipping standards throughout the industry. Members should also note when a local shipping clerk sometimes will refuse to accept an animal shipment irrespective of whether the airline has the policy of refusing such shipments or not. Whenever such refusals occur, we recommend that you call ZOOACT immediately and we will determine whether the airline has an embargo on the type of shipments involved and if not, we will contact the company's attorneys here in Washington or in the home office to try to correct the situation on the spot.*

#### THREE TROUT TERMED THREATENED

Three species of trout, Lahontian cutthroat, Painte cutthroat and Arizona trout, have been determined by the Interior Department to be threatened. The species were formally listed on the threatened species list in the 16 July 75 Federal Register.

#### FAA TIE-DOWN REGULATIONS STILL IN LIMBO

The FAA's proposed regulations on the storage of animals in aircraft is still scheduled to go into effect on October 18th. The regulations, which were proposed well over a year ago, were due to go into effect October 18, 1974 but were subsequently put off twice after vigorous protest by ZOOACT and many pet shippers. Our position was that the new regulations were unrealistic and unduly restrictive. They would have required considerable modification of aircraft cargo compartments, a special animal reservation system and ultimately have led to delays, layovers and load limitations, without any appreciable increase in animal welfare.

Expectations are that FAA will propose a new set of general, less restrictive regulations before October 18th to replace the ones now scheduled to go into effect on that date.

The new regulations will probably set certain standards of care for the air shipment of animals without specifying in such detail how the animals are to be stowed in the cargo compartments.

#### USDA AMENDS BIRD IMPORT REG

USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has come out with a new regulation amending the avian import process to provide separate categories for "zoological birds" and "performing or theatrical birds."

The new regulations allow for a longer time for the birds to enter the country after the permit is issued and permits zoological birds to be quarantined in the USDA quarantine facilities on a space available basis with prior arrangements. The regulations were published in final form in the Federal Register on August 11th.

#### ALASKA SEEKING CONTROL OVER WALRUS

An Administrative Law Judge has recommended that Interior return the management of the Pacific walrus to the state of Alaska and that the moratorium on the taking of walrus, imposed by the Marine Mammal Commission, be lifted to allow up to 3,000 walrus to be taken each year.

Interior is reviewing the recommendation before making a final decision.

Humane groups oppose returning control to Alaska because they fear inadequate state regulation.

PERMIT APPLICATIONS—1 JULY 75 — 1 OCT 75

(Excluding permits not involving permanent capture or holding of live animals)

ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMITS: Department of the Interior

- 8-39-x - John Cuneo, Hawthorne Circus (Libertyville, Ill); transport interstate 20 tigers; FR: 28 May 74; INT: Pending.
- 8-42-x - Eloise Berchtold, Traveling Circus (Woodland, Wash); transport interstate 2 Bengal tigers, 1 Indian leopard; FR: 24 June 74; INT: Pending.
- 8-43-x - Svend and Lilli Kristensen (Brandon, Fla); transport interstate 6 leopards; FR: 7 Aug 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-47-w - Jacksonville (Fla) Zool. Park; transport 1 Brazilian tapir for breeding from Blackstone, Mass; FR: 4 Oct 74; INT: Withdrawn 25 July 75.
- 8-61-x - Tommy Hanneford (Osprey, Fla); transport interstate 1 Bengal tiger, 3 Bengal-Siberian tigers, 1 black panther; FR: 1 Nov 74; INT: Pending.
- 8-72-e - Gladys Porter Zoo (Brownsville, TX); export 3 female jaguar cubs to Ruhr-Zoo, Gelsenkirchen, Germany for breeding; FR: 13 May 75; INT: Issued 3 July 75.
- 8-75-x - Hubert Castle Int'l Circus (Dallas, TX); transport interstate 5 Bengal tigers for breeding; FR: 1 Nov 74; INT: Pending.
- 8-98-i - Lions, etcetera (Acton, CA); transport interstate 1 male black leopard and import 6 tigers from Penticton, B.C., Canada for breeding; FR: 17 July 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-107-c - Robert Baudy, Rare Feline Breeding Compound (Center Hill, Fla); export 34 animals of various species to Center for Reproduction of Exotic Animals, Barcelona, Spain for breeding; FR: 30 May 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-146-x - Holters Movieland Animals (Bloomington, CA); transport interstate 3 tigers; FR: 13 Mar 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-151-x - Lion Country Safari (W. Palm Beach, Fla); ship interstate 6 tigers from Calif. to Florida for breeding; FR: 29 Apr 75; INT: Issued 27 June 75.
- 8-156-x - Cheryl Shawver (Santa Monica, CA); transport interstate 2 leopards and 2 tigers; FR: 9 Apr 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-157-x - Harry O. Thomas (San Leandro, CA); transport 12 tigers interstate; FR: 18 Apr 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-162-c - Harold C. Yanik (Charlotte Court House, VA); transport interstate 3 pairs of Rothschild mynahs for breeding; FR: 8 July 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-167-x - Carson & Barnes Circus (Hugo, Okla); transport interstate 4 Bengal tigers, 1 Siberian tiger, 1 leopard and 2 jaguars; FR: 18 Apr 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-171-e - Oklahoma City Zoo; export one male lowland tapir to Gelsenkirchen, Germany Zoo for breeding; FR: 14 May 75; INT: Issued 8 July 75.
- 8-176-x - Jungle Larry's Sarari Land (Naples, Fla); transport interstate 4 tigers; FR: 17 Apr 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-180-s - Jacksonville (Fla) Zoo; receive and care for injured and sick endangered species, e.g., brown pelican; FR: 27 June 75; INT: Issued 22 Aug 75.
- 8-182-c - Knoxville, Tenn. Zool. Park; exchange 1 male jaguar for another male jaguar owned by Gladys Porter Zoo (Brownsville, TX) for breeding; FR: 29 Apr 75; INT: Issued 27 June 75.
- 8-183-x - Lucio Christiani (Sarasota, Fla); transport interstate 3 spotted leopards; FR: 8 Apr 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-199-x - Tarzan Zerbini (Sarasota, Fla); transport interstate 1 male Siberian tiger, 1 male and 2 female Bengal tigers; FR: 28 May 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-204-c - Columbia (S.C.) Zool. Park; import one female Amur leopard for breeding from Frankfurt (Germany) Zoo; FR: 14 May 75; INT: Issued 14 July 75.
- 8-205-x - Ringling Bros-Barnum & Bailey Circus; transport interstate 43 tigers and 15 leopards; FR: 18 June 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-206-x - Santa's Land (Cherokee, N.C.); transport interstate 1 Bengal tiger, 2 leopards, 4 spider monkeys, 1 wooly spider monkey; FR: 18 June 75; INT: Pending.

- 8-209-i - Philadelphia (Pa) Zoo; import 2 pairs white-necked rock-fowl from Africa for breeding; FR: 11 June 75; INT: Issued 28 July 75.
- 8-213-x - Kit Circus Operating Co. (Winter Park, Fla); transport 1 tiger and 1 leopard interstate; FR: 8 July 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-215-c - Pamela Parker Cook, Harvard Univ. (Cambridge, Mass); import 2 or 4 Mountain pygmy possums from Australia for breeding and scientific research; FR: 18 July 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-217-i - James E. Coffey (Cincinnati, Ohio); import 4 Jamaican boas for breeding; FR: 7 Aug 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-218-i - Michael W. Fox, Washington Univ. (St. Louis, MO); import 5 Asiatic wild dogs for scientific research; FR: 17 July 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-224-i - National Zoo (Washington, DC); import 28 white-necked rock-fowl from Africa for breeding; FR: 11 June 75; INT: Issued 23 July 75.
- 8-225-i - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Albuquerque, NM); capture for study and breeding approx. 30-50 Colorado River Squawfish; FR: 5 Aug 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-230-x - David C. Hoover (Hialeah, Fla); transport interstate 1 leopard and 5 Bengal tigers; FR: 18 June 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-233-x - Wildlife Safari (Winston, Ore); transport interstate 2 Sumatran tigers to terminate breeding loan; FR: 27 June 75; INT: Issued 8 Sept 75.
- 8-234-c - Gladys Porter Zoo (Brownsville, TX); export 5 male and 5 female Siberian tigers to game park in Puebla, Mexico for breeding; FR: 11 June 75; INT: Issued 31 July 75.
- 8-237-c - Los Angeles Zoo; transfer 1 male ruffed lemur from St. Louis Zoo to Los Angeles Zoo for breeding; FR: 11 June 75; INT: Issued 4 Aug 75.
- 8-240-e - Fort Worth (TX) Zool. Park; export 31 American alligators as gifts for breeding to 8 foreign zoos; FR: 11 June 75; INT: Issued 4 Aug 75.
- 8-241-i - Gladys Porter Zoo (Brownsville, TX); import 1 pair brown lemurs for breeding from Quebec Zoological Park; FR: 11 June 75; INT: Issued 31 July 75.
- 8-242-x - Hugo Schmitt (Sarasota, Fla); transport interstate 1 Bengal tiger; FR: 11 June 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-243-e - San Antonio (TX) Zoo & Aquarium; export one female jaguar to Caracas (Venez.) zoo for breeding; FR: 3 June 75; INT: Issued 19 Aug 75.
- 8-254-e - Oklahoma City Zoo; export 2 female Siberian to Zoological Garden Society, Tel-Aviv, Israel, for breeding; FR: 18 June 75; INT: Issued 19 Aug 75.
- 8-256-s - Mrs. Travis G. Evans (Missouri City, TX); retain baby American alligator in elementary school class; FR: 17 July 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-261-c - National Zoo (Washington, DC); transfer interstate male lion marmosets with Monkey Jungle (Miami, Fla) for breeding loan; FR: 27 June 75; INT: Issued 11 Aug 75.
- 8-263-i - San Diego (CA) Zool. Garden; import 1 male Siberian tiger for breeding from Moscow; FR: 3 July 75; INT: Issued 15 Aug 75.
- 8-271-c - Lincoln Park Zool. Garden (Chicago, Ill); Exchange male Asiatic lion for one held by East Berlin Zoo; FR: 7 Aug 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-272-x - Ella Wiholtz Helsel (Indiantown, Fla); transport 2 alligators interstate; FR: 7 Aug 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-277-c - St. Louis (Mo) Zool. Park; purchase 4 white-necked rock-fowl for breeding; FR: 28 July 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-278-c - Socco Gardens Zoo (Maggie Valley, N.C.); purchase for breeding 1 male jaguar presently on loan to applicant; FR: 11 Spet 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-279-c - San Antonio (TX) Zool. Gardens; exchange with Helsinki, Finland zoo 1 female snow leopard for another of same for breeding; FR: 28 July 75; INT: Issued 4 Sept 75.
- 8-285-c - Detroit (Mich) Zool. Park; Purchase 4 cheetahs for breeding; FR: 28 July 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-286-c - Erie (Pa) Zoological Society; export 3 tigers to Santo Domingo Zoo, Dominican Republic for breeding; FR: 1 Aug 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-288-c - Cleveland (Ohio) Zool. Park; export 1 female jaguar to Venezuela for scientific research; FR: 1 Aug 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-296-c - Zoological Society of Cincinnati (Ohio); exchange male Persian leopard for one held by Leipzig (Germany) zoo; FR: 13 Aug 75; INT: Pending.

- 8-299-e - Atlanta (Ga) Zool. Park; export 24 Morelets crocodiles to Venezuela for release; FR: 7 Aug 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-306-c - Charles Sivelle (Dix Hills, NJ); transport interstate 3 species of endangered pheasants for breeding; FR: 14 Aug 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-307-c - Audubon Park Zoo (New Orleans, La); purchase 8 white-necked rock-fowl for breeding; FR: 14 Aug 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-319-e - Woodland Park Zool. Gardens (Seattle, Wash); export 3 Rothschild's mynahs to Calgary, Alberta Zoo for breeding; FR: 5 Sept 75; INT: Pending.
- 8-323-c - Milwaukee (Wisc) County Zoo; purchase for breeding one pair of ringtail lemurs from San Diego Zoo; FR: 22 Sept 75; INT: Pending.

**MARINE MAMMAL PUBLIC DISPLAY PERMITS: Department of the Interior**

- 9-15-c - Louisville Zool. Garden (Louisville, KY); 2 polar bears; FR: 9 Apr 75; MMC: conditional approval (23 June 75); INT: Issued (27 Aug 75).
- 9-24-c - Sea World (San Diego, CA); 5 Calif. sea otters; FR: 27 June 75; MMC: Approval (28 July 75); INT: Issued (8 Sept 75).

**MARINE MAMMAL PUBLIC DISPLAY PERMITS: Department of Commerce**

- P-2-d - Sea World (San Diego, CA); 12 northern fur seals; FR: 12 Aug 75; MMC: Approval (1 Oct 75); NMFS: Pending.
- P-24 - Waikiki Aquarium (U. of Hawaii); 1 female monk seal; FR: 6 Feb 75; MMC: Approval (13 Mar 75); NMFS: Pending.
- P-32-a - Van Donwen's Seals; 1 Calif. sea lion; FR: 11 Sept 75; MMC: Pending.
- P-90-a - Gulf Exhibition Corp. (Ft. Walton Beach, Fla); 3 bottlenosed dolphins, 3 Calif. sea lions, 2 pilot whales; FR: 8 Apr 75; MMC: Approval (2 May 75); NMFS: Approval for dolphins, sea lions. Denial for pilot whales (8 Aug 75).
- P-96-a - Utica (NY) Zool. Society; 2 Calif. sea lions; FR: 11 Sept 75; MMC: Pending.
- P-106 - Central Park Zoo (NY); 2 Calif sea lions; FR: 27 Aug 75; MMC: Denial (1 Oct 75); NMFS: Pending.

MMC: Marine Mammal Commission	INT: Department of the Interior
FR: <u>Federal Register</u>	NMFS: National Marine Fisheries Service

**ENDANGERED SPECIES OVERSIGHT HEARINGS (Continued)**

populations and allow those animals to be freely transported between licensed zoological breeders. These new regulations will in all likelihood apply only to the big cats and to certain exotic pheasants. Designated animals can only be shipped between licensed breeders and each licensee will have to have a separate license for each species of animal. The regulations will do nothing to encourage captive breeding of animals that are not listed on Interior's captive self-sustaining population list and it will apparently be a long time consuming process to have animals named as endangered species.

Zoological representatives made it clear to Chairman Leggett that the regulations in no way eliminated most of the problems that zoos have with the Endangered Species Act and these problems can only be corrected through an amendment to the Act.

Chairman Leggett indicated that he would like to wait for three months to see how the new regulations worked and at that time he would consider legislation to amend the Act.

*Comment: ZOOACT intends to continue to press Chairman Leggett for amendments to the Act. While many of the problems can be traced to Interior Department's inactivity and indecisiveness, many others can only be corrected through Congressional action. We urge all parties to write their Congressman, explaining the problems the Act is causing and urging that he familiarize himself with the testimony given at the hearing. Letters to one's own Congressman do not constitute lobbying.*



ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,  
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

# United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NOV 14 1974

Dr. Peter J. Gerone, Director  
Delta Regional Primate Research Center  
Covington, Louisiana 70433

Dear Dr. Gerone:

Re - ENDANGERED SPECIES  
PERMIT NO. ES- 354 - AMENDED

This is in response to your letter requesting permission to transfer the male Goeldi's Marmoset (Callimico goeldii), which we loaned to the Delta Regional Primate Research Center on April 19, 1973.

You state that Dr. Rainer Lorenz, of your staff, is leaving for the University of Gottingen in the Federal Republic of Germany, and wants to take this animal with him to continue his scientific research beyond the current phase.

A letter has also been received from Dr. Lorenz, dated September 28, 1974, in which he states that he wishes to continue the collaborative breeding effort begun when this male arrived at the Delta Regional Primate Research Center.

This letter authorizes Dr. Lorenz to export the one male Goeldi's Marmoset (Callimico goeldii), to Germany.

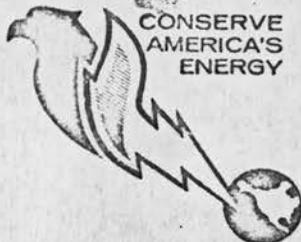
Permit No. ES- 354 is amended by deleting the following sentence from Paragraph 3: "This animal or any offspring thereof shall be subject to disposition as recommended and approved by the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior."

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) C. R. Bavin

C. R. BAVIN  
Chief, Division of Law Enforcement

cc:  
AAZPA - Dr. King



Save Energy and You Serve America!