November 13, 2020

TO: Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals

FROM: Lise Madson, JD

THROUGH: Noni Putnam

Land Vertebrate Specialist

Plant Quarantine Branch

Hawaii Department of Agriculture

SUBJECT: Request to: (1) Allow the Importation of One Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa*, an Animal on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B), by Permit, for Research, by Lise Madson; (2) Establish Permit Conditions for the Importation of One Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa,* an Animal on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B), for Research, by Lise Madson.

**I. Summary Description of the Request**

**PQB NOTES:** *The Plant Quarantine Branch (PQB) submittal for requests for import or possession permits, as revised, distinguishes information provided by the applicant from procedural information, advisory comments, and evaluation presented by PQB. With the exception of PQB’s notes, hereafter “PQB NOTES,” the text shown below in section II from page 2 through page 10 of the submittal was taken directly from Lise Madson’s application and subsequent written communications. For instance, the statements beginning at page 8 regarding the effects on the environment are the applicant’s statements in response to standard PQB questions and are not PQB’s statements. This approach for PQB submittals aims for greater applicant participation in presenting requests in order to move these requests to the Board of Agriculture (Board) more quickly, while distinguishing applicant-provided information from PQB information. The portion of the submittal prepared by PQB, including the proposed permit conditions, is identified as section III of the submittal, which starts at page 11.*

We have a request to review the following:

**COMMODITY:** One(1) Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa*. (See Appendix A for permit application)

**SHIPPER**: Lise Madson, 26890 Sparta Lane, Baker City, Oregon 97814.

Phone No.: (541) 403-1063

**IMPORTER:** Lise Madson, 18-1989 Nau Nani Road, Mountain View, Hawaii 96771.

**CATEGORY:** The Vasa parrot, *C. vasa,* is on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B). Pursuant to Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 4-71, *C. vasa* may be imported into Hawaii for private and commercial use, including research, zoological parks, or aquaculture production.

**PQB NOTES:** *In addition to this request, Ms. Madson has submitted a permit request to import her Vasa Parrot as an Emotional Support Animal (ESA), as well as a separate petition to the Hawaii Board of Agriculture to change the list placement of Vasa Parrot from the List of Restricted Animals (Part B) to the List of Conditionally Approved Animals. The Board reviewed and subsequently disapproved Ms. Madson’s petition at its meeting on April 14, 2020. The PQB disapproved Ms. Madson’s ESA import request because the PQB has historically interpreted the purpose of “emotional support” to be the individual possession or personal use of an animal. Per HAR Chapter 4-71, animals on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B) are not approved for individual possession or personal use.*

**II. Information Provided by the Applicant in Support of the Application**

**PROJECT:** Theresearch team believes that the Vasa is an excellent research subject for a multitude of reasons ranging from abnormally high cognitive ability (such as tool use) to unique social behaviors (polygamy and low male-male aggression). The Vasa is an excellent target for expanding Tellington Touch (TTouch) training both for rehabilitation purposes and for research purposes.

The Vasa Parrot would be used in conjunction with mental health services for Madson, a disabled person who suffers emotional regulation problems. The Vasa Parrot would be housed in Mountain View at the address listed for this purpose.

**OBJECTIV**E: The research team envisions a set of programmatic longitudinal studies that may run adjacent to and with the work of Irene Pepperberg and the Alex Foundation. Expanding the findings of their work such as visual working memory studies, from African Greys out to Vasa parrots is an amazing opportunity and hugely beneficial to the world of avian research. This research tackles challenges, differences, and new findings that may come with a new but similar species. There is a growing literature on convergence in gene activity in brains of humans and parrots that these proposed studies would add to, and that may additionally inform further research.

Lise Madson will act as caretaker and primary data collector at this time. She has experience both with a wide range of animals and with implementation of TTouch. The Vasa parrot currently resides in Oregon and due to restraints on safe travel back and forth due to COVID-19 we are requesting permission to move the Vasa to Ms. Madson’s residence where our team can continue to work on the proposed projects and to plan future work. Lise additionally has years of TTouch work with a variety of animals including this Vasa. This proposal is requesting no funding for these projects. This research is being conducted by a team voluntarily out of commitment to scientific exploration and to the expansion of TTouch, founded by Linda Tellington-Jones, who is also a resident of Hawaii.

**PROCEDURE:** The current study aims to address multiple tasks through a set of experiments ranging from expanding TTouch to recreation of the Alex studies with a Vasa parrot. Our research will center on a single subject that will live with one researcher for the duration of the studies. These

studies will span years and provide a wealth of data on multiple different systems. In the first study, researchers will aim to establish the bidirectional benefits of TTouch on human and Vasa parrot. TTouch is a strong adjunct to traditional quality time bonding by creating not only increased comfort with the paired individual, but by enhancing sensory processing and further engaging focus for the recipient.

As TTouch is a well-established method it will be beneficial to further document the effects it has in human-animal use for both members as well as to note differentiations needed between species; both distal (horse) and close (Cockatiel). This TTouch experiment will include an outcome of strong pair bonding between human and subject Vasa. This will also be recorded, creating TTouch training materials that will be given to the TTouch Foundation as materials to be posted. This TTouch research is beneficial in a bidirectional manner. To one end, it allows for research to investigate how TTouch benefits an animal that is under-researched. To the other, information about how TTouch may aid Vasa parrots or other avian species is hugely beneficial for aiding individual birds with maladaptive behaviors.

Many of these birds are mistreated and form antisocial behaviors both toward humans and other birds. Establishing a form of therapy to alleviate these behaviors can target a critical need and begin working toward solving this issue. With this relationship established, the Vasa will begin training on a match to sample (MTS) task. An MTS task is such that if you hold up a red ball, and there are a red, green, blue, and yellow ball to choose from, the subject should choose the red ball. Training will begin with presented options and advance up to 3 and finally 4. This training will be of interest to researchers as the Vasa subject does not have trained color concepts. This should make working memory storage of these concepts more difficult and provide new information, as similar studies in parrot visual working memory use

African Greys that are color trained (see Pailian, Carey, Halberda, & Pepperberg, 2020). Expanding on this work allows for a separate point in avian intelligence to compare to and allows for understanding of how the visual working memory system functions in the absence of object labels. To complete this expansion, it will then be necessary to teach the subject the rules of the “shell game.” In this game, objects (such as different color balls) will be presented for memorization and then covered by cups. These cups will be shuffled around the table, and the subject will be asked to match to a presented sample. As the presentation of the sample occurs after the color-location memorizations, the subject will need to track all swaps that occur rather than to “keep an eye on the prize” as is the more common occurrence of the game.

**DISCUSSION:**

**1. Person Responsible:** Lise Madson, JD, 18-1989 Nau Nani Road, Mountain View, Hawaii 96771. (See Appendix B for Lise Madson’s resume)

**2. Safeguard Facilities and Location:** Madson residence, 18-1989 Nau Nani Road, Mountain View Hawaii 96771. (See Attachment 3 for map of location)

**3.** **Method of Disposition:** Due to the uniqueness of the parrot, if the parrot were to die, it’s body would be donated to the University of Hawaii at Hilo Biology Department for use or dissection and be kept frozen until use, and would be cremated after their use, to prevent any chance, however slim of spread of disease or contamination. If Madson were to become unable to keep the parrot for any reason, custody of the parrot will be transferred to my friend, Julie Bell of Boise, Idaho, or secondarily my sister, Karin Madson of Fort Collins, Colorado. If I am unable to make the arrangements to ship the parrot to Ms. Bell or my sister, I would designate someone to make the arrangements. The parrot will undergo routine veterinary inspections. If the parrot had to be humanely euthanized for any reason, it would be cremated without dissection to prevent the spread of any potential disease(s).

**4. Abstract of Organism:**

1. Common Name: Greater Vasa Parrot; Scientific Name *Coracopsis vasa*.
2. Organism’s Life History

Biology:

The male is grey/black, more grey on upperparts; grey undertail coverts, shafts of feathers streaked black; outer webs of primary feathers blue/grey; brown/black tail, grey underneath. Bill pink/horn colored. Lores and eye ring bare. Eye dark brown.  Female is the same as the male but when breeding loses feathers from head to reveal yellow/orange skin and her feathers turn brownish during mating season.

Reproductive Habits:

Vasa parrots can reach sexual maturity at age three to nine. Cloacae extend in both females and males during breeding season. The males have control of the amount of eversion and can retract the cloaca back into the body. A fully extended cloaca on a male greater is about the thickness of a hot dog and can be up to 2 inches long. Hens do not normally evert but can do so when defecating. Breeding is sometimes done by joining cloacae while in a side-by-side position. Other times the male mounting the hen in a manner seen in most other birds.

During the breeding season the males and females undergo remarkable physical changes. The males' beaks may turn white during this time. The hens lose the feathers on top of their heads and the skin turns yellow. The skin on the male's head turns a very dark grey-black and he may develop a deep saffron to orange wattle under the lower beak. The female’s feathers are usually black to grey, turn brown without a molt during breeding season. In the male Vasa, grey feathers turn nearly black without a molt. This is caused by the redistribution of melanin, though the exact mechanism for this is unknown.

At the beginning of the breeding cycle, the hen's ovary begins to grow in size. The cloacae of both hens and cocks also enlarge. The male cloacae actually evert when they are ready to breed. Female aggression towards their mates has been noted in the breeding season - to a point where females even kill their male partners. This species requires (and deserves) spacious housing to thrive and do well. However, ornithologists in Madagascar believe that the female Vasa parrots require more than one male to raise a family.

Female Vasa parrots have been observed burying their eggs and chicks in nesting materials, as typically seen in reptiles. The female hardly exits the nest during the incubation and early chick development. When she does exit, she calls continuously and loudly for the male(s) to feed her. While the female tends to the eggs and young chicks, the male(s) stands guard and provides food to the hen during incubation and during the feeding of the chicks. Hens also develop a pouch under the lower mandible which fills with a clear fluid when feeding young. Males have been observed using a rock to grind up shells to feed to females as a calcium supplement.

Breeding attempts of Vasa parrots is more unsuccessful than successful. Five hundred vasa were imported in 1983 and 1984. By 1993 only 200 of those remained. Only 33 chicks were successfully produced between 1983 and 1993, and 18 of those were from the same pairs. Most pairs were unsuccessful.

Temperature requirements**:**

Vasa parrots in Madagascar enjoy normal temperatures of 59 degrees to 79 degrees. However, at times, temperatures can dip to an unusual low of 32 degrees or as high as 97 degrees. Temperatures for Vasa parrots to be most comfortable should be kept between 59 and 79 degrees.

Natural Habitat & Native Range**:** Greater Vasa parrots’ natural habitat is the dry deciduous forest of Madagascar. Vasa parrots inhabit the forests and savannah below 1,000 meters and are more abundant at lower altitudes. Vasa parrots are dependent on the evergreen forests above 300 meters and visit the open country to feed during the day in small groups of up to 10, returning to the forest to roost in much larger groups. In Madagascar they nest during the rainy season during October and November in hollow trees, normally several meters off the ground.

Growth Rate:

Vasa Parrots hatch and fledge in about half the time of other similar sized parrots such as African Grey Parrots. Their eggs hatch in 17 days and chick’s eyes open in eight days. The fledge in about seven weeks. Vasa chicks develop incredibly fast because of the great quantity of food they consume. The amount of available food for the chicks may affect the actual age of fledging. Greater babies fledge in 45 to 50 days, while cockatiels fledge in 40 days and African Grey fledge in about 84 days.

Biotic Potential:

The biotic potential of Vasa parrots in the wild is unknown. However, it appears that several factors suggest the biotic potential is quite low. Numbers are decreasing in the wild. Wild birds that are caught tend to be very hard to breed. Of the original 500 imported to the USA, only 30 chicks were produced in the first 10 years from those 500 birds. Additionally, breeders in the USA report only being able to successful produce about one chick per year on average. Given that there are less than a half dozen breeders, it appears that Vasa parrots are growing increasingly rare.

Hand-raised males generally will not breed with females. Multiple males are needed for one female.

Size at Maturity:

50 cm (19.5 inches to the tip of tail). Weight up to 480 g. (16.8 oz)

Longevity**:**

One Vasa Parrot lived in captivity until age 52.

Dispersal Capabilities**:**

There are no reports of Vasa parrots dispersing. The University of Chicago’s recent 15-year study of parrots in the USA observed every parrot EXEPT the Vasa parrot in the wild. Worldwide, there are no known reports of dispersal. In addition to the challenges breeding Vasa parrots, it appears that the Vasa parrots once fed a commercial diet will refuse to go back to their native diet, to the point it appears they would rather starve than forage as they did before being captured. There is no current explanation for this behavior, but it suggests many factors may be involved in Vasa parrots not being observed after escape from captivity.

The vasa parrot feeds on berries, fruits, nuts and seeds and also on maize, millet and rice in its host range. Host and alternate hosts are not present in Hawaii. Fruit, nuts and seeds are available in Hawaii, but even wild caught Vasa parrots have been reported as unwilling to forage after captivity and being fed a commercial diet, which may explain why it is the only parrot not observed in the wild on the mainland.

Because of the difficulty in breeding Vasa parrots, their lack of survival in the wild after captivity, the rarity of the breed, and the requirement of multiple females for on male, their unusual reproductive and hatching issues, and the requirement that males may need to supplement calcium with a highly specific way of grinding shells into calcium it is highly unlikely absent an intentional release of a very large number of vasa parrots that a colony could be established. With hundreds of birds imported in the late 1980s to the Mainland, even attempts to intentionally breed those parrots failed to produce enough chicks was not enough to even maintain a captive population numbers, under ideal circumstances, leading to less Vasa parrots.

Vasa parrot does not have the potential to become established in Hawaii for the reasons stated in this template. It is the only parrot species that has not even been observed in the wild on the mainland and has not become naturalized anywhere outside its native habitat of Madagascar, for the reasons set forth herein.

The species is not highly domesticated, cultivated or cultured for commercial purposes.

The parrot does not have the potential to become toxic or pathogenic. It is subject to the same disease and pests associated with allowed parrots in Hawaii, no more or less than allowed parrots.

The parrot has no reported impacts to wild stocks, commercial species, aquaculture, aquarium or ornamental species, etc. in its’ native range.

**5. Effects on the Environment:**

There are three species of vasa parrots. All are very hardy, the Lesser Vasa, Coracopis nigra, is considered a pest by the government. However, the Greater Vasa, *Coracopsis vasa vasa*, which is the subject of this permit, is not. The Coracopis nigra will feast on crops that overtake its native habitat. However, there are no reports of *Coracopsis vasa* vasa being damaging to the environment. Further, evidence suggest that *Coracopsis Vasa* is highly unlikely to form flocks that are able to reproduce as compared to other parrots such as the conditionally approved African Greys or any other common parrot.

There are no reports of Greater Vasa parrots forming colonies outside Madagascar. Factors that may impact this is that Vasa parrots are unpopular as pets, rare, difficult to breed even intentionally, and there are reports that even wild caught Greater vasa parrots, after eating a commercial diet, will refuse native foods and refuse to forage for native foods. It is unknown why reintroducing their natural diet is unsuccessful. Additionally, in order to reproduce, multiple males are needed for one female. Females are loud at night during breeding season.

In a 15-year study in the USA, all other parrots were observed as escaped or released from captivity, living in the wild. The only exception to this was the Vasa Parrot. No vasa parrots were observed in the last 15 years in the USA outside captivity.

Male hand-raised Vasa parrots are unlikely to breed, even the encounter a female Vasa parrot. Female Vasa parrots, if not enough males are available, are known to kill their mates.

Like all parrots, Vasa parrots can carry the same diseases as other parrots that are allowed. However, they have no unique threats. The same “no mosquito quarantine” prior to flying a bird to Hawaii, which is required of all conditionally approved parrots, is sufficient to address these risks.

Madson, the applicant has talked to all the major vasa parrot breeders and parrot experts around the globe, as well as scientists, including at the Hawaii Department of Agriculture and no one knows of any reason that the Greater Vasa Parrot would pose any threat to the environment of Hawaii.

Because of the above factors, the probability of establishment or spread of the requested organism, associated diseases and or pests is VERY LOW, much lower than other conditionally approved parrots.

There is a positive potential economic impact with regard to the above described projects. There are no known negative environmental consequences to importing this organism into Hawaii. There are no known negative potential impacts to native or endemic species given the quarantine requirements of all parrots. Impact is the same or much less than conditionally approved parrots. Parrot must be quarantined and not exposed to mosquitoes prior to impact to prevent the spread of West Nile, but this is true of all conditionally approved parrots.

Biosecurity:

Biosecurity is described above. Applicant has never had a parrot stolen and has had extensive security experience as a court judge. There is not a high demand for Vasa parrots. They are not often stolen, unlike other more commercially in demand parrots such as Macaws. Risk of theft is low. They are not popular as pets.

**6. Alternatives:**

If a permit is not provided, the alternative is for Madson to sell her property in Hawaii and remain with the project and the parrot on the mainland. Madson’s daughter and son-in-law live at the property with Madson so it has a devastating impact on the family.

**7. References:**

S AFA Watchbird Journal of the American Federation of Aviculture Vol 20 No 3(1993) Dave Blynn “Greater Vasa Parrot Breeding Survey”

Phone Interview with Steve Garvin, June 28, 2019, Owner of The Feather Tree, Long Beach CA 90808 (562)429-1892 [feathertslg@webtv.net](mailto:feathertslg@webtv.net)

Text Interview with Laurella Desborough, June 29, 2019, Laurella Desborough is an aviculturist who is passionate about the health and welfare of all living creatures.

* Education: BA from SIU, MA from UCLA.
* Professional work: Teacher – High School and College.
* Volunteer activities: Board Member and President or CEO on five boards over 20 years: AFA, ABC, MAP, Avian Research Fund, & Fountainhead Gardens Homeowners Assoc.  Aviculture Microbiology Foundation, Inc.  Past Legislative Vice-President for the American Federation of Aviculture.
* Author: BBOnline monthly column, articles in Bird Talk, AFA Watchbird, Bird World, World of Parrots, ASA Journal, Avizandum, and Cage Bird Magazine.  Laurella wrote the legislative column for the quarterly AFA Watchbird Journal.
* Co-Author: Guide to Eclectus Parrots.
* Consultant and Lecturer.
* Aviculturist:  Thirty years of researching, studying and breeding exotic birds: amazons, greys, cockatoos, brownheaded parrots, hawkheads, mini-macaws. Specializing in eclectus and vasa parrots (*Coracopsis vasa*). Also raised and raced pigeons.

Private Email from Dr Steve Pruitt-Jones, PHD, Associate Professor, Department of Ecology and Evolution, Committee on Evolutionary Biology, University of Chicago, June 3, 2019.

At The Forefront, UChicago Medicine, “Escaped Pet Parrots are now Naturalized in 23 U.S. States, Study Finds” published May 14, 2019 Written By Matt Wood.

US National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, “A novel form of spontaneous tool use displayed by several captive greater vasa parrots (Coracopsis vasa)” [Journal List](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/)[Biol Lett](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/382/)[v.11(12); 2015 Dec](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/issues/263175/)PMC4707702

Journal of Ornithology, “Status of naturalized parrots in the United States,”Uehling, J.J., Tallant, J. & Pruett-Jones, S. J Ornithol (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10336-019-01658-7>

The Cornell Lab of Ornithology, eBird.org data base showing no sightings of Vasa Parrots in the USA in the wild. July 1, 2019

Audubon Christmas Bird Count. Current and Historical Database Audubon.org showing no sightings of Vasa Parrots in the USA in the wild. July 1, 2019

**8**. **Resume:** See Appendix B for Lise Madson’s resume.

**III. Advisory Subcommittee Review**

This request was submitted to the Advisory Subcommittee on Land Vertebrates for their review and recommendations. Their recommendations and comments are as follows:

**1. I recommend approval \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ disapproval to allow the**

**importation of one Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa*, an Animal on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B), for Research, by Lise Madson.**

Dr. Allen Allison, Vice President/Assistant Director, Research and Scholarly Studies, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum: No response.

Dr. Sheila Conant, Professor/Chairperson (ret.), University of Hawaii at Manoa, Department of Zoology: Recommends disapproval.

Comments: “If this bird is permitted to come in even though it is on the list of restricted animals, this would set an undesirable precedent for circumventing the animals on DOFAW List, many of which could be emotional support animals. The DOFAW list restricts all parrots from importation.

Hawaii already has a number of introduced parrots that have established wild, invasive populations. They can be extremely destructive to agriculture, among other things. Suppose several people asked to import one of these parrots on the basis of it being an emotional support animal. That could be the start of a breeding population.”

**PQB NOTES:** *With regard to Dr. Conant’s comment, the Hawaii Department of Agriculture, PQB is mandated to enforce Hawaii’s non-domestic animal importation laws, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 150A. It is the PQB’s understanding that the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) Injurious Wildlife List is a reference, to which the movement of species designated on this list is regulated within the state.*

Dr. Fern Duvall, Ecosystems Protection and Management, Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources-Division of Forestry and Wildlife: Recommends disapproval.

Comments: “Although it is a single parrot, obviously tame and bonded to a human, nonetheless I disapprove. If you check the DLNR Division of Forestry & Wildlife injurious species list you will see it is listed. <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dofaw/files/2013/09/Chap124a-Ex.pdf>

All species in the family PSITTACIDAE (Parrots)

If it is so important to the permit seeker Lisa Madson, she should remain where the bird is. I see no pertinent reason to import the bird into the state; but would see it as precedent setting opposing the DOFAW list.”

Dr. Isaac Maeda, DVM, HDOA-Animal Industry Division: Recommends approval.

Mr. Tom May: No response.

Dr. Carolyn McKinnie, DVM, Supervisory Veterinary Medical Officer, USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service-Animal Care: Response pending.

**2. I recommend approval \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ disapproval to establish permit conditions for the importation of one Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa,* an Animal on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B), for Research, by Lise Madson.**

Dr. Allen Allison: No response.

Dr. Sheila Conant: Recommends disapproval.

Comments: “See above comments.”

Dr. Fern Duvall: Recommends disapproval.

Comments: “Although it is a single parrot, obviously tame and bonded to a human, nonetheless I disapprove. If you check the DLNR Division of Forestry & Wildlife injurious species list you will see it is listed. <https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/dofaw/files/2013/09/Chap124a-Ex.pdf>

All species in the family PSITTACIDAE (Parrots)

If it is so important to the permit seeker Lisa Madson, she should remain where the bird is. I see no pertinent reason to import the bird into the state; but would see it as precedent setting opposing the DOFAW list. I am always interested that DLNR and HDOA lists be comingled – I know this would take more public hearings – but would make these requests have more weight when refusals are deemed necessary and prudent.”

Dr. Isaac Maeda: Recommends approval.

Mr. Tom May: No response.

Dr. Carolyn McKinnie: Response pending.

**IV. Proposed Import Permit Conditions**

1. The restricted article(s), one (1) Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa*, shall be used for research, a purpose approved by the Board of Agriculture (Board), and shall not be bred, sold, given, or transferred in Hawaii, unless approved by the Board. Release into the environment is strictly prohibited.
2. All subsequent requests to import Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa,* shall be approved by the Board on a case-by-case basis.
3. The permittee, Lise Madson, 18-1989 Nau Nani Road, Mountain View, Hawaii, 96771, shall be responsible and accountable for all restricted article(s) imported, from the time of their arrival to their final disposition.
4. The restricted article(s) shall be safeguarded at 18-1989 Nau Nani Road, Mountain View, Hawaii, 96771, a site inspected and approved by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA), Plant Quarantine Branch (PQB) prior to importation. Removal of the restricted article(s) to another site shall require a site inspection and prior approval by the PQB chief.
5. The restricted article(s) shall be maintained by the responsible person, Lise Madson, 18-1989 Nau Nani Road, Mountain View, Hawaii, 96771, or by trained or certified personnel designated by Lise Madson.
6. The restricted article(s) shall be imported only through port of Honolulu, as approved by the Board. Entry into Hawaii through another port is prohibited.
7. If the board or chairperson requires a bond, then prior to the issuance of a permit, the permittee, Lise Madson, 18-1989 Nau Nani Road, Mountain View, Hawaii, 96771, shall secure a bond with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture pursuant to the Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) §4-71-8. Upon the issuance of a bond, the permittee shall comply with all bonding conditions stated in HAR §4-71-9.  A request for a refund of the bond monies may be submitted to the PQB chief in writing, subsequent to ​the conditions of HAR §4-71-9(4), (5), or (6) being satisfied (death, out-of-state movement, sold or given away). Failure to comply with bond conditions may result in the enforcement of sanctions stated in HAR §4-71-10.”

**PQB NOTES:** *Proposed import permit condition no. 7 was inserted subsequent to the review by the Advisory Subcommittee on Land Vertebrates.*

1. Each shipment of the restricted article(s) shall be accompanied with a copy of the PQB permit and permit conditions for the restricted article(s), and an invoice, packing list, or other similar PQB approved document listing the scientific and common names of the restricted article(s), the quantity of the restricted article(s), the shipper, and the permittee for the restricted article(s).
2. The restricted article(s) shall be pinioned, and permanently marked with a unique identification code e.g. metal leg band, metal wing band, computer chip, etc., that is approved by the PQB chief.
3. Each shipment of the restricted article(s) shall be accompanied with a health certificate issued by a United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) accredited veterinarian for the restricted article(s) listing the identification code(s) referenced in permit condition no. 8. The certificate shall verify that the restricted article(s) have been pinioned.
4. At least four sides of each parcel containing the restricted article(s) shall be clearly labeled in plain view with “Live Animals” and “This Parcel May be Opened and Delayed for Agriculture Inspection”, in 1/2” minimum sized font.
5. The restricted article(s) shall comply with all pre-entry and post-entry animal heath requirements of the HDOA, Division of Animal Industry (DAI).
6. The restricted article(s) shall be safeguarded in a PQB approved cage, aviary or other enclosure.
7. The permittee shall adhere to the use, facility, equipment, procedures, and safeguards described in the permit application and as approved by the PQB chief and Board.
8. The permittee shall have a biosecurity manual available for review and approval by the PQB, at the time of the initial site inspection and any subsequent post-entry inspection(s), which identifies the practices and procedures to be adhered to by the permittee to minimize or eliminate the risk of theft, escape, or accidental release of the restricted article(s), including the risk of introduction and spread of diseases and pests associated with the restricted article(s) to the environment. The permittee shall adhere to all practices and procedures as stated in this biosecurity manual.
9. The approved site, restricted article(s) and records pertaining to the restricted article(s) under permit may be subject to post-entry inspections by the PQB, upon arrival at the permittee’s facility. The permittee shall make the site, restricted article(s) and records pertaining to the restricted article(s) available for inspection upon request by a PQB inspector.
10. The permittee shall immediately notify the PQB chief verbally and in writing under the following circumstances:
    1. If any escape, theft, release, disease outbreaks, pest emergence and/or mortality involving the restricted article(s) under this permit occurs. If the restricted article(s) escape or are found to be free from confinement, the HDOA may confiscate or capture the restricted article(s) at the expense of the permittee, pursuant to the Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), §150A-7(c).
    2. If any changes to the approved sites, facilities or containers used to hold the restricted article(s) are made. The permittee shall also submit a written report documenting the specific changes to the PQB chief.
    3. If a shipment of the restricted article(s) is delivered to the permittee without a PQB “Passed” stamp, tag or label affixed to the article, container or delivery order that indicates that the shipment has passed inspection and is allowed entry into the State, then the permittee shall not open or tamper with the shipment and shall secure as evidence all restricted article(s), shipping container(s), shipping document(s) and packing material(s), and deliver to PQB for further inspection.
    4. If the permittee will no longer import or possess the restricted article(s) authorized under this permit, then the permittee shall submit a written report to the PQB chief stating the name and address of the individual to whom the restricted article(s) will be transferred to. If the restricted article(s) will be transferred within the State, a PQB possession permit shall be obtained by the new owner prior to transfer. Once the transfer is complete, this permit shall be cancelled. The PQB shall witness the departure of the restricted article(s) to ensure that the restricted article(s) leave the State.
    5. If the restricted article(s) expires, then the permittee shall submit a written report to the PQB chief that details the circumstances surrounding the death of the restricted article(s), the cause of death of the restricted article(s), and any other information deemed necessary by the PQB chief. The permittee shall also submit a necropsy report from a USDA accredited veterinarian within thirty (30) days postmortem.
11. The permittee shall submit a copy of all valid licenses, permits, certificates or other similar documents required by other agencies for the restricted article(s) to the PQB chief. The permittee shall immediately notify the PQB chief in writing when any of the required documents are suspended, revoked, or terminated. This permit may be amended, suspended or cancelled by the PQB chief upon suspension, revocation, or termination of any license, permit, certificate or similar documents required for the restricted article(s).
12. The permittee shall submit an annual status report to the PQB chief in December of every year that the organism is possessed. The report shall include the status of the use and possession of the restricted article(s), a summary of any significant changes to the permittee’s operation, personnel, and/or procedures, and any significant events that occurred at the permittee’s site, during the 12-month period prior to the month that the report is generated.
13. It is the responsibility of the permittee to comply with all applicable requirements of municipal, state, or federal law pertaining to the restricted article(s).
14. The permittee is responsible for costs, charges, or expenses incident to the inspection, treatment or destruction of the restricted article(s), as provided in Act 173, Session Laws of Hawaii 2010, section 13, including, if applicable, charges for overtime wages, fixed charges for personnel services, and meals.
15. Any violation of the permit conditions may result in bond revocation, citation, permit cancellation, and enforcement of any or all of the penalties set forth in HRS §150A-14.
16. A cancelled permit is invalid and upon written notification from the PQB chief, all restricted article(s) listed on the permit shall not be imported. In the event of permit cancellation, any restricted article(s) imported under permit may be moved, seized, treated, quarantined, destroyed, or sent out of State at the discretion of the PQB chief. Any expense or loss in connection therewith shall be borne by the permittee.
17. The permit conditions are subject to cancellation or amendment at any time due to changes in statute or administrative rules restricting or disallowing import of the restricted article(s) or due to Board action disallowing a previously permitted use of the restricted article(s). The permit conditions are further subject to amendment to conform to more recent Board approved permit conditions for the restricted article(s), as necessary to address scientifically validated risks associated with the restricted article(s).
18. The permit conditions are subject to amendment by the PQB chief to require disease screening, quarantine measures, and/or to place restrictions on import from certain points of origin, as appropriate, based on scientifically validated risks associated with the restricted article(s), as determined by the PQB chief, as necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of disease(s) and/or pests associated with the restricted article(s).
19. The permittee shall agree in advance to defend and indemnify the State of Hawaii, its officers, agents, and employees for any and all claims against the State of Hawaii, its officers, agents, or employees that may arise from or be attributable to any of the restricted article(s) that are introduced under this permit. This permit condition shall not apply to a permittee that is a federal or State of Hawaii entity or employee, provided that the state or federal employee is a permittee in the employee’s official capacity.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE REVIEW:** We request your recommendation and comments at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals.