TO: Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals

FROM: Jezrael Campos
Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa

THROUGH: Noni Putnam
Land Vertebrate Specialist
Plant Quarantine Branch
Hawaii Department of Agriculture

SUBJECT: Request to: (1) Allow the Importation of Two Mute Swans, *Cygnus olor*, an Animal on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B), by Permit, for Exhibition, by Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa; and (2) Update Permit Conditions for the Importation of Two Mute Swans, *Cygnus olor*, an Animal on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B), by Permit, for Exhibition, by Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa.

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 and advisory comment and evaluation presented by PQB. With the exception of PQB notes, hereafter “PQB NOTES,” the text shown below in Section II from page 2 through page 6 of the submittal was taken directly from Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa’s application and subsequent written communications provided by the applicant, Mr. Jezrael Campos. For instance, the statements on page 6 regarding 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 import 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 Advisory Subcommittee Review and Proposed Import Conditions is identified as Sections III and IV of the submittal, which starts at pages 6 and 11, respectively.

We have a request to review the following:
COMMODITY: Two (2) Mute Swans, *Cygnus olor*. (Refer to Appendix A for Permit Application).

PQB NOTES: On November 10, 2020, Jezrael Campos informed PQB via email that they will be revising their requests due to budget restraints and changing needs of the hotel. The request was to move forward with the acquisition of two (2) Mute Swans only and disregard the requests for flamingos and cranes.

SHIPPER: Travis Williams, Williams Exotic Waterfowl, 12795 SW 67th Drive, Lake Butler, Florida 32054. (Refer to Appendix B for resume).

IMPORTER: Jezrael Campos, Wildlife Attendant, Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa (GHKRS), 1571 Poipu Road, Koloa, Hawaii 96756. Phone No.:(808) 240-6590. (Refer to Appendix C for resume).

PQB NOTES: The PQB has previously approved Import Permits for Linda Elliott and Jezrael Campos, GHKRS on November 27, 1990, March 5, 2013 and December 11, 2017, for the Import of Mute Swans, *Cygnus olor*. (Refer to Attachments 1, 2 and 3).

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

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

PROJECT: The mission of the GHKRS is to create a magical experience for all our guests and the presence of exotic animals incite such feelings as enchantment and wonder.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of importing swans is to add a touch of elegance and beauty as well as a tropical flare with a splash of color to the landscape. The ambiance of the Grand hotel experience is excitingly enhanced by exotic creatures. Swans can live up to 30 years on average and will live out those years under the care and management of hotel staff and a state certified veterinarian.

PROCEDURE: After arrival they will be examined by a veterinarian for general health and will be quarantined from resident animals for a period of at least
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30 days after which they will be released into their designated habitat. Should any sign of illness be detected at any time under the hotel’s care the established vet will be notified, and an exam will be scheduled. Any treatment advised will be done according to recommendations and instructions. If the swans die before their expected lifespan and there is cause for concern a necropsy will be ordered to determine the cause of death and the carcasses will be disposed of accordingly. The hotel expects to keep all the animals according to their respective lifespan of up to 60 years, however, should there be a decision to relinquish ownership, proper permitting and procedures will be followed as advised by Hawaii Department of Agriculture.

**DISCUSSION:**

1. **Person Responsible:** Jezrael Campos, Wildlife Attendant, GHKRS, 1571 Poipu Road, Koloa, Hawaii 96756. Main Office No.: (808) 742-1234. Cell No.: (808) 635-5642. Fax No.: (808) 240-6590.

   Experience of at least 15 years in avian handling including parrots, swans, ducks, geese, and cranes. Developing techniques to incite in people a natural curiosity and love for animals while treating them with respect and dignity. Constantly advancing knowledge in a broader array of wildlife species in order to educate and inform a variety of audiences about the responsibility of caring for animals. Working closely with a veterinarian on consultation, medical procedures, and medical treatment of various avian species.

2. **Safeguard Facility and Practices:** GHKRS, 1571 Poipu Road, Koloa, Hawaii 96756. Main Office No.: (808) 742-1234. Cell No.: (808) 635-5642. Fax No.: (808) 240-6590. (Refer to Attachment 4 for the GHKRS Wildlife Guide and map).

   The animals will be quarantined at the Wildlife compound on the east wing of the hotel along Ainako Street. Heading west on Kaumualii Highway turn left onto Maluhia Road. Turn left at Ala Kinoiki Road and at the end turn left onto Poipu Road. Turn Right onto Ainako Street. Effluent from the pond drains into a sump that is pumped to the hotel’s sewage treatment plant at the end of Poipu Road. Any runoff from the ground goes into a French drain that runs through bag filters and absorbed by the earth.

**Biosecurity:** The swans will be kept in an enclosure fitted with a two-foot-tall two-inch by two-inch wire mesh fence. This serves as a barrier between the animals and people to keep both parties safe. (Refer to Attachment 5 for the Exhibit
Photographs). Any breach will be assessed and fortified as needed. CCTV surveillance cameras are placed in view of the animals’ exhibits and at each entry point and security staff routinely monitor their areas. Should there be an escape every attempt will be made to safely retrieve the animal by any means necessary including the use of nets and traps up to and including dispatching them as a last resort. (Refer to Attachments 6, 7 & 8 respectively for the Wildlife Safety Procedure, the Wildlife Natural Disaster Protocol, and the Wildlife Fire Evacuation Procedure). All the animals are naturally found outdoors but shade and shelter will be provided as necessary. The use of security cameras and staff monitoring has proven effective in diverting guests in the past from entering the exhibits and hurting themselves or the animals.

3. **Method of Disposition:** If any animal dies before its expected lifespan and there is cause for concern a necropsy will be ordered to determine the cause of death and the carcass will be disposed of accordingly including the use of a veterinary crematorium or a private burial site. Should a disease be the cause of death all other animals within proximity will be quarantined and monitored at the hotel’s Wildlife compound according to a vet or other authoritative entity’s recommendations. If criminal vandalism is a cause of death the carcass will be stored in the freezer until authorities have been notified and reasonable efforts have been made to prosecute the vandal after which the carcass will be disposed of as previously mentioned. The hotel expects to keep all the animals according to their respective lifespan of up to 60 years, however, should there be a decision to relinquish ownership, proper permitting procedures will be followed as advised by Hawaii Department of Agriculture.

4. **Abstract of Organism:**

The **mute swan** (*Cygnus olor*) is a species of *swan* and a member of the *waterfowl* family *Anatidae*. It is native to much of *Eurosiberia*, and (as a rare winter visitor) the far north of Africa. It is an *introduced species* in North America – home to the largest populations outside of its native range – with additional smaller introductions in *Australasia* and southern Africa. The name ‘mute’ derives from it being less vocal than other *swan* species.⁴ Measuring 125 to 170 cm (49 to 67 in) in length, this large swan is wholly white in plumage with an orange beak bordered with black. It is recognizable by its pronounced knob atop the beak, which is larger in males.

Adults of this large swan typically range from 140 to 160 cm (55 to 63 in) long, although can range in extreme cases from 125 to 170 cm (49 to 67 in), with a 200 to 240 cm (79 to 94 in) wingspan.⁴ Males are larger than females and have a larger knob on their bill. On average, this is the second largest *waterfowl* species.
after the trumpeter swan, although male mute swans can easily match or even exceed a male trumpeter in mass.\[4\] Among standard measurements of the mute swan, the wing chord measures 53–62.3 cm (20.9–24.5 in), the tarsus is 10–11.8 cm (3.9–4.6 in) and the bill is 6.9–9 cm (2.7–3.5 in).\[4\]

The mute swan is one of the heaviest flying birds. In several studies from Great Britain, males (known as cobs) were found to average from about 10.6 to 11.87 kg (23.4 to 26.2 lb), with a weight range of 9.2–14.3 kg (20–32 lb) while the slightly smaller females (known as pens) averaged about 8.5 to 9.67 kg (18.7 to 21.3 lb), with a weight range of 7.6–10.6 kg (17–23 lb).\[4\][16][17][18][19] While the top normal weight for a big cob is roughly 15 kg (33 lb), one unusually big Polish cob weighed almost 23 kg (51 lb) and this counts as the largest weight ever verified for a flying bird, although it has been questioned whether this heavyweight could still take flight.\[20\]

Young birds, called cygnets, are not the bright white of mature adults, and their bill is dull greyish-black, not orange, for the first year. The down may range from pure white to grey to buff, with grey/buff the most common. The white cygnets have a leucistic gene. Cygnets grow quickly, reaching a size close to their adult size in approximately three months after hatching. Cygnets typically retain their grey feathers until they are at least one year old, with the down on their wings having been replaced by flight feathers earlier that year.

All mute swans are white at maturity, though the feathers (particularly on the head and neck) are often stained orange-brown by iron and tannins in the water.\[21\] Mute swans are not naturalized in Hawaii.

All of the animals have the potential of becoming established in Hawaii if allowed to fly free, however they will all be pinioned and prevented from escaping into the wild. If they were to ever be allowed to establish themselves the potential for harm would be from the mute swans which would foul waterways and fresh water sources and while in the nesting season will protect their nest and young aggressively.

Swans have the potential of feeding on fish, reptiles, amphibians, and insects as well as grasses and leafy vegetables here in Hawaii. Ranches and sanctuaries across North America breed these animals for preservation and exhibition in zoos and private collections. Although wild by nature, they can be tamed.

Diseases common among such animals are parasites such as louse flies and fowl pox transmitted by mosquitoes. They are also commonly prone to bumble foot.
5. **Effects on the Environment:**

   a. The probability of swans establishing themselves in the wild here is very, very low given they will be pinioned. GHKRS has had swans and cranes for the last 30 years and is able to keep them contained.

   b. The economic consequences of importing swans is quite positive. Many guests of the hotel enjoy seeing exotic animals and appreciate their beauty. They are attracted by the charm they bring to the hotel. Environmentally, they have the potential of fouling fresh water sources and pose a safety risk to aviation, therefore every attempt will be made to continue the assurance of keeping them from escaping into the wild.

   c. **Biosecurity:** The swans will be kept in an enclosure fitted with a two-foot-tall two-inch by two-inch wire mesh fence. This serves as a barrier between the animals and people to keep both parties safe. (Refer to Attachment 5 for the Exhibit Photographs). Any breach will be assessed and fortified as needed. CCTV surveillance cameras are placed with a view of the animals’ exhibits and at each entry point and security staff routinely monitor these areas. Should there be an escape, every attempt will be made to safely retrieve the animal by any means necessary including the use of nets and traps, up to and including dispatching them as a last resort. (Refer to Attachments 6, 7 & 8 respectively for the Wildlife Safety Procedure, the Wildlife Natural Disaster Protocol, and the Wildlife Fire Evacuation Procedure). All the animals are naturally found outdoors but shade and shelter will be provided as necessary. The use of security cameras and staff monitoring has proven effective in diverting guests in the past from entering the exhibits and hurting themselves or the animals.

6. **Alternatives:** There are no alternatives to this project. Either GHKRS is able to secure these animals, as stated, or not at all.

7. **References:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mute_swan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mute_swan)

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 two Mute Swans, (*Cygnus olor*), an animal on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B), by permit, for exhibition, by Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa.

Dr. Allen Allison, Vice President/Assistant Director, Research and Scholarly Studies, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum: Recommends approval.

Comments: “Inasmuch as these swans will be pinioned and under close management, they are unlikely to present an environment threat. The permit conditions are rigorous but reasonable.”

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

Comments: “The application states: ‘The objective of importing swans is to add a touch of elegance and beauty as well as a tropical flare with a splash of color to the landscape.’

‘The mission of the GHKRS [Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa] is to create a magical experience for all our guests and the presence of exotic animals incite such feelings as enchantment and wonder.’

Numerous scientific and popular report, articles, news stories, etc. support the conclusion that Mute swans have a detrimental ecological impact on ecosystems throughout the world. They contribute to the reduction of SAV (submerged aquatic vegetation) and disrupt ecosystems by driving native species out of their natural habitats. Also, the aggressiveness of males, which weigh 24 to 26 lbs, defending nests/territories) is dangerous to other animals (especially native waterbirds) and humans (see below).”

Michelle Tavares-Cassel, Assistant Director of Engineering, GHKRS Response: “We have not had one instance of escaped swans, and our habitats are man-made and will not impact any natural habitat adjacent to.”

“Even if only female swans (weight 19-20 lbs) were imported, if they escape from captivity at the Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa, they still could harm native waterfowl and possibly humans. Although the male swan is especially aggressive in protecting its nest and territory, both sexes are large and, if provoked may seriously harm humans and other animals.

To clarify the impression given by the first statement quoted above:
'add a touch of elegance and beauty as well as a tropical flare with a splash of color to the landscape.'

Mute swans are indeed elegant and beautiful—at least from a distance. Mute swans are not a tropical species, their principal distribution is Eurosiberia. The only ‘splash of color’ this white swan would add is the black and orange coloration of the bill.

To clarify the impression given by the second statement quoted above:
‘The mission of the GHKRS is to create a magical experience for all our guests and the presence of exotic animals incite such feelings as enchantment and wonder.’

The magic,…enchantment and wonder would vanish if even one of these animals harms people or escapes and harms native waterfowl. There is an actual record of a male mute swan attacking and killing a man in a kayak. This event was certainly not magic, enchanting, or wonderful. The man had been hired to take care of the swans, which were imported to drive off native waterfowl. He is survived by his wife and two small children.”

Michelle Tavares-Cassel’s Response: “Unsure how this instance relates to our request?”

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

Comments: “Sure wish there was more time allotted for preparing a statement on this and the three other permits which were sent to me. Hard to read all of this in a short time and attain due-diligence.

Mute swans have negative habitat and ecosystem issues in all places they have been introduced if they should escape. I think this importation request has more potential for harmful outcomes than is alluded to in the write-up provided. I FULLY AGREE that they should be pinioned to prevent flight risk; also the importation should be females only (less aggressive to other waterfowl and humans would be the expectation). The GHKR is a location with native endangered species (Nene, Gallinules, Coots) which could be impacted by threat and attack behaviors of the mute swans. If aggression were to result in killing of the endangered species GHKR would be liable for legal ‘take’. The swans should be kept where the native species do not nest, or have offspring – should PQB allow the importation – even of same sex mute swans.”
Michelle Tavares-Cassel’s Response: “Property agrees with the pinioning as noted, and females would be ok should that be the direction. Swans are in separate exhibits not tied to the other waterfowl.”

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

Comments: “No comments.”

Mr. Tom May: No response.

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

Comments: “Birds are regulated under the AWA (Animal Welfare Act) though no standards have been set as yet. Currently we are in the process of developing bird standards so in the future these animals will be regulated and inspected by USDA.

One concern that I see is the need for more swans as other Mute swans have been imported per PQB above on November 27, 1990, March 5, 2013 and December 11, 2017. According to documentation submitted, these Mute swans animals can live an average of 30 years but up to 60 years. According to the requestor all swans are dead. It would be understandable for the first swans imported in 1990 to be deceased. However, 4 other swans have been brought in, 2 of these 4 years ago and 2 others 8 years ago.

Was a necropsy performed on these animals? Are there husbandry issues (food, water quality, sanitation, predation etc.) contributing to the death of these animals?

Having this additional information is important in evaluating this request.”

Michelle Tavares-Cassel’s Response: Response pending.

(Refer to Attachment 9 for Mrs. Tavares-Cassel’s email response following up on the Advisory Subcommittee’s comments).

2. I recommend approval ___ / ___ disapproval to update the above-stated permit conditions for the importation of two Mute Swans, (Cygnus olor), an animal on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B), by permit, for exhibition, by Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa.
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**Dr. Allen Allison:** Recommends approval.

**Dr. Sheila Conant:** Recommends disapproval.

Comments: “Clearly this permit application was not supported by any in-depth research about the impacts of the Mute Swan, either as a native or invasive species. I find it shocking that the permit application made it as far as it did in the administrative process.”

**Michelle Tavares-Cassel’s Response:** “As stated previously, we have imported swans with no issues over the past 30 years, with your inspectors doing site visits and signing off on the request. Unsure what has changed with the process?”

**Dr. Fern Duvall:** Recommends disapproval.

Comments: “I did not see any research provided to support why the import is being requested, and reviews of what swans can do when invasive in other locations.”

**Michelle Tavares-Cassel’s Response:** “We are requesting import of 4 swans as several of our European Swans were lost due to old age, and the exhibits are missing the grace and beauty of these specific species of waterfowl. Guests also ask for them quite often.”

“There are many species of very colorful or unique duck species that could better be used to show color and enchantment for visitors. Swans as very heavy big birds have too many potentials for direct impacts to native rare species on the site, and to human visitors under the right (actually) wrong circumstances.”

**Michelle Tavares-Cassel’s Response:** “No guest impact to date from swans.”

**Dr. Isaac Maeda:** Recommends approval.

Comments: “No comments.”

**Mr. Tom May:** No response.

**Dr. Carolyn McKinnie:** Recommends approval.

Comments: “N/A”
IV. Proposed Import Permit Conditions

1. The restricted article(s), two (2) Mute Swans, *Cygnus olor* including progeny, shall be used for exhibition, a purpose approved by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA), Board of Agriculture (Board), and shall not be given, sold, and/or transferred in Hawaii unless approved by the Board. Release of the restricted article(s) into the environment is prohibited.

2. The permittee, Jezrael Campos, Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa, 1571 Poipu Road, Koloa, Hawaii 96756, shall be responsible and accountable for the restricted article(s) imported, including progeny, from the time of their arrival to their final disposition.

3. The restricted article(s), including progeny, shall be safeguarded at Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa, 1571 Poipu Road, Koloa, Hawaii 96756, a site inspected and approved by the Plant Quarantine Branch (PQB) prior to importation. Removal of the restricted article(s), including progeny, to another site shall require a site inspection and prior approval by the PQB Chief.

4. The restricted article(s) shall be maintained by the responsible person, Jezrael Campos, Grand Hyatt Kauai Resort and Spa, 1571 Poipu Road, Koloa, Hawaii 96756, or by trained or certified personnel designated by the permittee.

5. The restricted article(s) shall be imported only through the port of Honolulu, as approved by the Board. Entry into Hawaii through another port is prohibited.

6. The permittee shall provide the HDOA, PQB and the Animal Industry Division (AID) with the confirmed arrival date, time, mode of transportation, and any other required information for the arrival of the restricted article(s) at least 48 hours prior to arrival. The permittee shall notify the HDOA, PQB and AID immediately of any changes to this information.

7. Each shipment shall be accompanied by a copy of the PQB permit 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).

8. The restricted article(s), including progeny, shall be pinioned and permanently marked with a unique identification code that is approved by the PQB Chief.

9. At least four sides of each parcel containing the restricted article(s) shall be
clearly labeled with “Live Animals” and “This Parcel May be Opened and Delayed for Agriculture Inspection” in 2-inch minimum sized font.

10. All bedding used to transport the restricted article(s) and fecal material from the restricted article(s) shall be bagged and disposed of directly into the municipal landfill.

11. The restricted article(s), including progeny, shall comply with all pre-entry and post-entry animal health requirements of the AID.
   
   a. The restricted article(s) shall be accompanied by an original and valid health certificate issued by a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) accredited veterinarian within seven (7) days prior to importation. The health certificate shall declare the restricted article(s) are free from brucellosis, hepatitis, West Nile Virus, morbillivirus, calicivirus, heartworm, toxoplasmosis, and any other disease designated by the HDOA State Veterinarian.
   
   b. Upon arrival at the port of Honolulu, the restricted article(s) must be issued a permit to ship (form DC-8), by the HDOA State Veterinarian or authorized representative, prior to transport to the approved site.

12. The restricted article(s), including progeny, shall be subject to inspection by the HDOA, PQB, and the AID prior to entering the State.
   
   a. It is the responsibility of the permittee to provide any restraint(s), including chemical restraint(s), deemed necessary by the AID to conduct a proper inspection. Any associated costs and/or arrangement is the responsibility of the permittee.

13. The approved site, restricted article(s), progeny, records, and any other document pertaining to the restricted article(s) and progeny under this permit, may be subject to post-entry inspections by the HDOA, PQB, and the AID. The permittee shall make the site, restricted article(s), progeny, and records pertaining to the restricted article(s) available for inspection upon request by a PQB inspector.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. The permittee shall immediately notify the PQB Chief verbally and in writing under the following circumstances:

a. If any escape, theft, release, disease outbreaks, pest emergence and/or mortality involving the restricted article(s) or progeny under this permit occurs. If the restricted article(s) or progeny 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). The AID shall also be notified of any sign or occurrence of disease.

b. If any changes to the approved site, facility and/or procedures regarding the restricted article(s), including progeny, are made, then the permittee shall also submit a written report documenting the specific changes to the PQB Chief.

c. 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) for PQB inspection.

d. If the permittee will no longer import or possess the restricted article(s) or progeny authorized under this permit, then the permittee shall also 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), including progeny, 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 canceled.

e. If the restricted article(s) or any progeny expires, then the permittee shall also 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 post-mortem.

17. 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 canceled by the PQB Chief upon suspension, revocation, or termination of any license, permit, certificate, or similar documents required for the restricted article(s).

18. 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) including progeny.

19. The permittee shall submit a semi-annual report to the PQB Chief in January and July of all restricted articles(s) imported or possessed. The report shall be in a format approved by the PQB Chief and include the following information for the prior 6-month period:

a. The permit number, quantity, scientific name of each restricted article(s);

b. The status of the use and possession of the restricted article(s);

c. A summary of any significant changes to the permittee’s operation, personnel, and/or procedures; and

d. Any significant events that occurred at the permittee’s site.

20. Any violation of the permit conditions may result in citation, permit cancelation, and enforcement of any or all of the penalties set forth in HRS §150A-14.

21. 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.

22. A canceled 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 cancelation, 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.

23. The permit conditions are subject to cancelation 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).

24. These permit conditions are subject to amendment by the PQB Chief in the following circumstances:

a. To require disease screening, quarantine measures, and/or to place restrictions on the intrastate movement of the restricted article(s), as appropriate, based on scientifically validated risks associated with the restricted article(s), as determined by the PQB Chief, to prevent the introduction or spread of disease(s) and/or pests associated with the restricted article(s).

b. 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).

25. 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.
**PERMIT APPLICATION FOR RESTRICTED COMMODITIES INTO HAWAII**

In accordance with the provision of Chapter § 4-71, Hawaii Administrative Rules of the Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, a permit is requested for the following commodities:

Please type or print clearly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mute Swans</td>
<td>Cygnus olor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Black Crowned Cranes</td>
<td>Balearica pavonina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chilean Flamingos</td>
<td>Phoenicopterus chilensis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date: July 10, 2020

Name and address of shipper: Travis Williams, 12795 SW 67th Drive Lake Butler, FL 32054

Approximate date of arrival: January 5, 2021

Mode of Shipment: ○ Mail  ☑ Air Freight  □ Boat

Type of Permit:  --- Import  
    ☑ one time only  □ multi-shipments
    □ Intra state shipment  □ one time only  □ multi-shipments
    □ Possession

Object of importation:  ☑ Kept caged at all time  
☐ Used for propagation  ☐ Imported for exhibition  ☐ Imported for liberation  ☐ Other purposes - specify

**For Office Use Only**

Fee: $______  Receipt No.: ____________

☐ Approve Permit No.: ____________ Date: ____________

☐ Disapprove  ☐ Other: ____________ Date: ____________

Processed by: ____________ Date: ____________

Amount: $50  Chk: 3000 4747

Date: 8/3/20  Initial: T.J

(Complete reverse side)
PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION (attach extra sheet if necessary)

1. State in detail the reasons for introduction (include use or purpose).

The hotel's previous swans are now deceased and their exhibits are empty therefore we are looking to refill those areas. The introduction of new species adds to the mission of Grand Hyatt Kauai to provide a "magical experience" The beauty and grace of swans and the messengers of peace as seen in crowned cranes inspire awe and wonder for the natural world. Flamingos are reminiscent of tropical flare and splash the landscape with color, again adding ambiance to the Grand Experience of hotel guests.

2. Person responsible for the organism (include name, address and phone number)

   Jezrael Campos
   1571 Poipu Road
   Koloa, HI 96756
   808-742-1234

3. Location(s) where the organism will be kept and used (include address, contact and phone number).

   Grand Hyatt Kauai
   1571 Poipu Road
   Koloa, HI 96756
   Jezrael Campos
   808-742-1234


   Community crematorium, private burial, or municipal waste, otherwise transferred to new permit holder.

5. Give an abstract of the organism with particular reference to potential impact on the environment of Hawaii (include impact to plants, animals and humans).

   Mute swans have a potential to foul open water sources. This can be maintained by keeping them in an enclosure. Swans are mostly grass grazers and should not impose a threat to local crops. They are prey animals and pose no physical harm to humans or other animals except to defend their territory during nesting season. When kept caged at all times they have minimal impact to Hawaii environment.

I request permission to import the articles as listed on the permit application and further, request that the articles be examined by an authorized agent of the Department of Agriculture upon arrival in Hawaii.

I agree that I, as the importer, will be responsible for all costs, charges or expenses incident to the inspection or treatment of the imported articles.

I further agree that damages or losses incident to the inspection or the fumigation, disinfection, quarantine, or destruction of the articles, by an authorized agent of the Department of Agriculture, shall not be the basis of a claim against the department or the inspectors for the damage or loss incurred.

Signature ____________________________ Date July 10, 2020

(Applicant)
Experience of more than 20 years in avian handling including swans, ducks, geese, and cranes. Developing techniques to incite in people a natural curiosity and love for animals while treating them with respect and dignity. Constantly advancing knowledge in a broader array of wildlife species in order to educate and inform a variety of audiences about the responsibility of caring for animals. Working closely with a veterinarian on consultation, medical procedures, and medical treatment of various avian species.

EXPERIENCE

2006 – PRESENT
OWNER, WILLIAMS EXOTIC WATERFOWL
As owner, I oversee all animal care to ensure a proper habitat and balanced diet is maintained for all animals. Sales and marketing.

2004-2018
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER CAPTAIN, FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Delegates post assignments, specific duty assignments, coordinates leave use and ensures accurate completion of attendance and leave reports. Works with lead officers to ensure proper security coverage. Conducts periodic individual counseling with staff to outline problem areas and give additional duties or instructions. Performs crisis intervention functions to include but not limited to subduing violent or uncooperative inmates, defending persons against attack, or preventing escapes. Maintains facility security. This includes performing contraband searches. Provides emergency assistance during emergencies, disasters and accidents to include but not limited to CPR, first aid, apprehension of escaping or escaped inmates, implementation of evacuation procedures, security of inmates and/or areas in accordance with the emergency.

EDUCATION

1998-2000
LAKE CITY COMMUNITY COLLEGE
Course study was in forestry and Agriculture
SKILLS

- Animal handling
- Veterinary assistance
- Animal nutrition and food preparation
- Oversight of animal husbandry
- Sales and marketing

ACTIVITIES

Majority of my time is spent with my family and caring for our animals. We are a family owned and operated business, I enjoy teaching my kids about animals and how to properly care for them.
Experience of at least 15 years in avian handling including parrots, swans, ducks, geese, and cranes. Developing techniques to incite in people a natural curiosity and love for animals while treating them with respect and dignity. Constantly advancing knowledge in a broader array of wildlife species in order to educate and inform a variety of audiences about the responsibility of caring for animals. Working closely with a veterinarian on consultation, medical procedures, and medical treatment of various avian species.

**EXPERIENCE**

**JULY 6, 2005 – PRESENT**

**WILDLIFE LEAD, GRAND HYATT KAUAII RESORT AND SPA**

Oversight in wildlife exhibition and guest interaction with various avian and aquatic species including veterinary attention and maintenance in a hospitality setting.

**2003 – 2005**

**COOK III, SHERATON KAUAII RESORT**

Handled various cooking duties including preparatory work while incorporating basic cooking techniques in a fast-paced casual restaurant.

**EDUCATION**

**MAY 2003**

**AAS CULINARY ARTS, KAUAI COMMUNITY COLLEGE**

Learned and developed trade techniques and practices. Participated in real life operations in a classroom setting.

**SKILLS**

- Animal handling
- Veterinary assistance
- Animal nutrition and food preparation
- Oversight of animal husbandry
- Public relations and speaking

**ACTIVITIES**

Majority of my time is spent caring for my plants and animals. Nature fascinates me and I pour a lot of effort into learning all that I can about the creatures I care for. If at all possible I also enjoy going out and seeing the natural habitats of the plants and animals I’m interested in to get a better understanding on how best to care for them.
State of Hawaii
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Plant Quarantine Branch
701 Iwaiola Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5524

IMPORT PERMIT

(Valid for one shipment(s) within one year(s) from date)

Permission is hereby granted to introduce the following, in accordance with Chapter 71, Rules of the Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, and the conditions listed below. (Each lot must be inspected by a Plant Quarantine Inspector upon arrival before release.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 male &amp;</td>
<td>Mute Swan</td>
<td>Cygnus olor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>female</td>
<td>Please see attached conditions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditions: Must be certified in accordance with Sec. 11 attached and must be certified as to progeny of captive populations or have been held in captivity for a period of one year immediately prior to importation or have been specifically approved for importation by the board.

(NO SUBSTITUTIONS ALLOWED)

INSTRUCTION To Shipper: One copy of permit to accompany shipment to Hawaii.

Conditions or Object of Importation:
☐ To be kept in captivity at all times.
☐ For propagation
☐ Other

Name and Address of Shipper: International Animal Exchange, 601 Wildlife Pkwy.,
Grand Prairie, TX 75050

Name and Address of Importer: Hyatt Regency Kauai / Steve Stamper / Linda Elliott
1571 Poipu Beach Rd., Koloa, Kauai, HI 96756 Phone: 742-1234

Chief Plant Inspector
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

PORT ___________________ ARRIVAL DATE ___________________ FLIGHT/SHIP ___________________
WAYBILL NO. _______________ INSPECTION DATE/TIME _______________ INSPECTOR _______________ REMARKS ___________________
Conditions applicable to birds imported for display:

1. Each lot of birds shall be inspected by a State Veterinarian upon arrival and all dead birds shall be returned to the Department of Agriculture for necropsy. The owner shall keep a record of all introduced birds and progenies for the inspection of State officials.

2. The following birds shall be pinioned:

- Flamingoes
- Swans
- Spoonbills
- Ducks
- Ibis
- Geese
- Cranes

All birds shall be certified by a veterinarian as pinioned and subject to inspection upon arrival by a State Veterinarian.

3. All birds for exhibition out of cages shall be pinioned prior to entry into Hawaii.

4. Birds shall meet all Federal requirements.

5. Inspection of birds may be made at any time by representatives of the Division of Animal Industry, Hawaii Department of Agriculture. Birds shall be dusted with an approved pesticide on entry into the State to prevent the introduction of ectoparasites, or certified by a veterinarian as being ectoparasite-free.

6. Must be enclosed in fenced area.

7. Post entry inspection by Plant Quarantine staff.

8. All progenies must be pinioned and certified by a veterinarian.

PQPERMIT-1
State of Hawaii
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Plant Quarantine Branch
1849 Auki Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

IMPORT PERMIT
(Valid for one shipment within one year)

Permission is hereby granted to introduce the following commodity(ies), in accordance with Chapter 4-71, Hawaii Administrative Rules of the Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, and the conditions listed below. (Each commodity must be inspected by a Plant Quarantine Inspector upon arrival before release.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>swan, mute</td>
<td>Cygnus olor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please See Attached Permit Conditions.

Approved port of entry: HONOLULU

(NO SUBSTITUTIONS ALLOWED)

INSTRUCTION To Shipper: One copy of permit to accompany shipment to Hawaii.

Object of Importation: Kept caged at all times

Name and Address of Shipper: Travis Williams, 12795 SW 67th Drive Lake Butler, FL 32054

Name and Address of Importer: Grand Hyatt Kauai, Jezrael Campos, 1571 Polpu Road Koloa, HI 96756

Phone: 808-742-1234

__________________________________________
CHIEF PLANT INSPECTOR

__________________________________________
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

STATION ___________________ ARRIVAL DATE ___________________ FLIGHT/SHIP ___________________
WAYBILL NO. ___________________ INSPECTION DATE/TIME ___________________ INSPECTOR __________
REMARK ___________________
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
Permit Conditions

Condition
Restricted B Bird for Display

ANIMAL-Pet bird pre-shipment requirements
CONDITIONS FOR BIRDS, RESTRICTED LIST, PART B (DISPLAY)

1. All parcels containing these birds imported into the State shall be placed in containers separate from other animals and marked “LIVE ANIMALS” and “MAY BE OPENED AND DELAYED FOR AGRICULTURAL INSPECTION”. In addition, all hand-carried birds or birds checked in as baggage must be turned over to the respective airline agent before disembarking. Airline agents shall deliver said parcels to the Airport Animal Holding Facility, Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, HI 96819, (808) 837-8092 upon arrival. Birds arriving after 4:30 P.M. will be held over until the following day for inspection.

2. Each lot of birds shall be inspected by a State Veterinarian upon arrival and all dead birds shall be returned to the Department of Agriculture for necropsy. The owner shall keep a record of all imported birds and progeny. All imported birds and their progeny must be marked with a permanent unique identification code (metal leg band, metal wing band, computer chip, etc.)

3. All non-native birds and their progeny exhibited in open holding or exhibit areas shall be surgically rendered flightless. This surgical procedure is subject to verification and inspection by a veterinarian authorized by the State.

4. A semi-annual report shall be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Branch providing documentation of all births, deaths, and other dispositions of the birds and their progeny.

5. Birds on the Restricted List, Part B, shall meet all Municipal/State/Federal requirements, in particular, the Wild Bird Conservation Act and CITES regulations.

6. Inspection of birds may be made at any reasonable time by the representatives of the Hawaii Department of Agriculture. Birds shall be certified by a veterinarian as being free of ectoparasites and communicable diseases.

7. All birds must be certified in accordance with Chapter 4-19 Hawaii Administrative Rules, and be accompanied by a valid and current health certificate issued within seven days prior to entry into the State. The health certificate must declare the birds to be free from ectoparasities and symptoms of transmissible disease or evidence of recent exposure to these diseases. Birds must not have been vaccinated with a live virus vaccine other than Newcastle disease within the sixty-day period before shipment.

8. Before the sale of any Restricted Listed – (Part B) bird or progeny thereof, the prospective buyer must obtain a site inspection by the Department of Agriculture and possess a Valid Possession Permit. (Local sales of birds on the Restricted
List, Part B will be only from those outlets certified by the Model Aviculture Program (MAP), provided that appropriate site inspections have been conducted.

9. The permittee shall be liable to pay all expenses associated with the recapture or destruction of escaped animals including expenses incurred by the State as a result of the escape.

10. The permittee shall agree in advance to defend and indemnify the State of Hawaii for any and all claims against the State that may arise from or be attributable to any of the regulated animals that are introduced under this request.

POPERMIT-1
Rev. 9/97
Amended 10/19/05
PRE-SHIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR PET BIRDS

1. **Import Permit** from the Plant Quarantine Branch. Call 808 832-0566.

2. **Poultry and Bird Import Permit** from the Livestock Disease Control Branch. Must be taped on the shipping crate. Issued only to accredited veterinarians. Call 808 837-8092, 7 days a week, 8:00 am through 4:30 pm Hawaii Standard Time or e-mail request to hdoaic@hawaii.gov or fax to 808 837-8094.

3. **Health Certificate.** Issued within 10 days of entry. Must include:
   a. Description of birds.
   b. Leg band or microchip numbers (except budgies, canaries, cockatiels, doves, finches and lovebirds).
   c. A statement that the birds are free of external parasites and symptoms of transmissible diseases or evidence of recent exposure to parasites or diseases.
   d. A statement that the birds have not been vaccinated with a vaccine containing a live agent during the 60 day period before shipment.

4. **7-Day Isolation:** Birds must be isolated in a mosquito-free/proof enclosure under the supervision of the veterinarian issuing the health certificate. The isolation must be for a minimum of 7 days (168 hrs), and the birds must enter the State within 36 hours of completion of the isolation. (Budgies are exempt).

5. The birds shall be released and transported in a mosquito-proof container.

**ENTRY INTO THE STATE WILL BE PERMITTED ONLY THROUGH THE HONOLULU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

**THE IMPORTATION THROUGH THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE IS PROHIBITED**

FEB 22, 2008
State of Hawaii  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Plant Quarantine Branch  
1849 Auiki Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819  

IMPORT PERMIT  
(Valid for one shipment within one year)

Permission is hereby granted to introduce the following commodity(s), in accordance with Chapter 4-71. Hawaii Administrative Rules of the Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, and the conditions listed below. (Each commodity must be inspected by a Plant Quarantine Inspector upon arrival before release.)

<table>
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<td>swan, mute</td>
<td>Cygnus olor</td>
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</table>

(NO SUBSTITUTIONS ALLOWED)

Approved port of entry: HONOLULU

Please See Attached Permit Conditions.

INSTRUCTION To Shipper: One copy of permit to accompany shipment to Hawaii.

Object of Importation: Kept caged at all time, exhibition (private)

Name and Address of Shipper: Travis Williams, 12795 SW 67th Drive Lake Butler, FL 32054  
Phone: _______________

Name and Address of Importer: Grand Hyatt Kauai, Jezrael Campos, 1571 Poipu Road Koloa, HI 96756  
Phone: 808-742-1234

______________________________  
CHIEF PLANT INSPECTOR

______________________________  
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

STATION  ARRIVAL DATE  FLIGHT/SHIP  WAYBILL NO.  INSPECTION DATE/TIME  INSPECTOR  REMARK  

Page 1 of 2
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
Permit Conditions

Condition

ANIMAL CONDITIONS: RESTRICTED BIRDS FOR DISPLAY

Pre-shipment requirements for Birds 9-17-2013
CONDITIONS FOR BIRDS, RESTRICTED LIST, PART B (DISPLAY)

1. All parcels containing these birds imported into the State shall be placed in containers separate from other animals and marked "LIVE ANIMALS" and "MAY BE OPENED AND DELAYED FOR AGRICULTURAL INSPECTION". In addition, all hand-carried birds or birds checked in as baggage must be turned over to the respective airline agent before disembarking. Airline agents shall deliver said parcels to the Airport Animal Holding Facility, Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, HI 96819, (808) 837-8092 upon arrival. Birds arriving after 4:30 P.M. will be held over until the following day for inspection.

2. Each lot of birds shall be inspected by a State Veterinarian upon arrival and all dead birds shall be returned to the Department of Agriculture for necropsy. The owner shall keep a record of all imported birds and progeny. All imported birds and their progeny must be marked with a permanent unique identification code (metal leg band, metal wing band, computer chip, etc.)

3. All non-native birds and their progeny exhibited in open holding or exhibit areas shall be surgically rendered flightless. This surgical procedure is subject to verification and inspection by a veterinarian authorized by the State.

4. A semi-annual report shall be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Branch providing documentation of all births, deaths, and other dispositions (See condition #8) of the birds and their progeny.

5. Birds on the Restricted List, Part B, shall meet all Municipal/State/Federal requirements, in particular, the Wild Bird Conservation Act and CITES regulations.

6. Inspection of birds may be made at any reasonable time by the representatives of the Hawaii Department of Agriculture. Birds shall be certified by a veterinarian as being free of ectoparasites and communicable diseases.

7. All birds must be certified in accordance with Chapter 4-19 Hawaii Administrative Rules, and be accompanied by a valid and current health certificate issued within seven days prior to entry into the State. The health certificate must declare the birds to be free from ectoparasitides and symptoms of transmissible disease or evidence of recent exposure to these diseases. Birds must not have been vaccinated with a live virus vaccine other than Newcastle disease within the sixty-day period before shipment.
8. Before the sale of any Restricted Listed – (Part B) bird or progeny thereof, the prospective buyer must obtain a site inspection by the Department of Agriculture and possess a Valid Possession Permit. (Local sales of birds on the Restricted List, Part B will be only from those outlets certified by the Model Aviculture Program (MAP), provided that appropriate site inspections have been conducted.)

9. The permittee shall be liable to pay all expenses associated with the recapture or destruction of escaped animals including expenses incurred by the State as a result of the escape.

10. The permittee shall agree in advance to defend and indemnify the State of Hawaii for any and all claims against the State that may arise from or be attributable to any of the regulated animals that are introduced under this request.

PQPERMIT-1
Amended 01/23/05
PRE-SHIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR BIRDS

1. **Poultry and Bird Import Permit** from the Livestock Disease Control Branch. Must be taped on the shipping crate. Issued only to accredited veterinarians. Call 808 837-8092, 7 days a week, 8:00 am through 4:30 pm Hawaii Standard Time or e-mail request to hdoaic@hawaii.gov or fax to 808 837-8094, at least two weeks before arrival to Honolulu.

2. **Import Permit** from the Plant Quarantine Branch. Call 808 832-0566.

3. **Health Certificate.** Issued within 10 days of entry. Must include:
   a. Description of birds.
   b. Leg band or microchip numbers (except budgies, canaries, cockatiels, doves, finches and lovebirds).
   c. A statement that the birds are free of external parasites and symptoms of transmissible diseases or evidence of recent exposure to parasites or diseases.
   d. A statement that the birds have not been vaccinated with a vaccine containing a live agent during the 60 day period before shipment.

4. **7-Day Isolation:** Birds must be isolated at the veterinary clinic in a mosquito-free/proof enclosure under the direct supervision of the veterinarian issuing the health certificate. The isolation must be for a minimum of 7 days (168 hrs), and the birds must enter the State within 36 hours of completion of the isolation. (Budgies are exempt).

5. The birds shall be released and transported in a mosquito-proof container.

**ENTRY INTO THE STATE WILL BE PERMITTED ONLY THROUGH THE HONOLULU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

**THE IMPORTATION THROUGH THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE IS PROHIBITED**

7/6/2011
Frequently asked Questions

Why don’t the birds fly away?
- The State of Hawaii requires that all non-native birds in captivity be caged, therefore, because our birds are not caged we have to clip their wings (trimming of the flight feathers).

Do the parrots talk?
- All of our parrots talk, however, they only speak when excited or if they want attention.

Where do the parrots go at night?
- All the parrots are kept in a room located in a staff only area on the far end of Shipwreck Wing.

Why is Kauai Girl alone?
- Unlike majority of swans Kauai Girl prefers to be alone. She was born and hand raised on property and prefers human interaction over other swans.

When are the parrots out on display?
- Parrots are out in the lobby atrium during the hours of 8am-2pm. *weather permitting.

How often do you feed the koi fish?
- We feed them twice daily but offer fish feeding for our guests only at 9am in front of the Tidepools Restaurant.

What do the parrots eat?
- We feed our parrots a variety of nutritious fruits, vegetables, seeds and nuts.
*Note: Please do not feed our parrots.

Creatures commonly seen at and around the resort

- Black-crowned Night Heron
- Brown Anole
- Cane Toad
- Cattle Egret
- Giant African Snail
- Gold-dusted Day Gecko
- Golden Plover
- Great Frigate Bird
- House Finch
- House Gecko
- House Sparrow
- Japanese White-eye Bird
- Jungle Fowl (Chickens)
- Myna Bird
- Northern Cardinal
- Red-crested Cardinal
- Spotted Dove
- White-rumped Shama
- White-tail Tropic Bird
- Zebra Dove

E walina mai o malihini! Aloha and welcome! We are the home to a small variety of wildlife. Please feel free to meander through the lush grounds and peruse the exhibits. Inside you will find a map that will guide you to each member of our wildlife ohana. For the health and safety of our animals please do not enter their exhibits or handle and feed them. Mahalo!
There are more than 300 different species of parrots in the world. Parrots are divided into groups such as macaws, amazons, cockatoos, lovebirds, parakeets, lorries, cockatiels, and many more. In the past 20 years parrots have become the most popular pet bird in America due to their beautiful colors and entertaining antics.

**NIELE**

- **Location:** Lobby Atrium
- **Species:** Hyacinth Macaw
- **DOB:** July 1990
- **Latin Name:** Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus
- **Height:** 39”
- **Lifespan:** Up to 100 years
- **Weight:** 3.25 lbs

Hyacinth Macaws are endangered species due to their diminishing habitat. They are found in the upper canopy of the rain forest and in the open woodlands of northern Brazil. A few have been seen in Bolivia and northern Paraguay. Niele joined the resort shortly after the opening in 1990. She is the largest of all the parrot species. Her name in Hawaiian means “nosey”, which suits her very well. She says “Aloha”, “Howzit”, “Hello” and most commonly “Cracker”. She has one of the most powerful beaks giving her the capability of cracking open some of the hardest shelled nuts, such as a macadamia.

**RICO**

- **Location:** Lobby Atrium
- **Species:** Green-winged Macaw
- **DOB:** July 1990
- **Latin Name:** Ara chloroptera
- **Height:** 35.5”
- **Weight:** 3.5 lbs

Found in eastern Panama through northern South America, the Green-winged is most at home in humid, lowland forests. Improper land management in this area could threaten its future. Rico also came to the resort shortly after the opening in November of 1990. He has a very demanding and yet fun-loving personality. He likes to eat orange slices, which he dips in his water to make orange flavored water. Rico says “Hello”, “Aloha”, “Polly want a cracker?” and “Come here Rico”. He enjoys it when you whistle the tune from Hawaii 5-0 and if excited may show you his little dance.

**SUGAR**

- **Location:** Seaview Terrace
- **Species:** White-capped Pionus
- **DOB:** 2007
- **Latin Name:** Pionus sinesisoides
- **Height:** 8”
- **Weight:** 7.5 oz

The White-capped Pionus is one of eight species of Pionus, which can all be identified by the red feathers below their tail. Native to Mexico and South/Central America the White-capped Pionus is the smallest of the Pionus species but usually has the best personality. While these parrots tend to be quieter they can also be feisty. White-capped Pionus parrots can be shy with new people. As with other parrots, Sugar enjoys bathing in anything from a light mist to a gentle shower. She is not much of a talker but she can meow just like a kitty cat.

**CRANEY CRANE**

- **Location:** Tidepools Pond
- **Species:** Demoiselle Crane
- **Latin Name:** Anthropoides virgo

Demoiselle cranes are the smallest of the crane species. They are found in most parts of Eurasia in semi-arid areas where they are used as watchdogs. Demoiselle cranes average 38 inches in height. Though they do not have webbed feet, they will wander about and swim. The demoiselle is also noted for its elaborate dances. You will often hear Craney Crane do her trumpet like call when she sees or hears a golf cart passing by. She has been with the hotel since 1994.

**RADJAH SELDUCKS**

- **Location:** Front Entry Pond
- **Species:** Radjah Shelducks
- **Latin Name:** Tadorna radjah

Radjah Shelducks are black and white colored ducks with the legs, feet and bill being light pink. These ducks have a body length of about 20 inches with the wingspan being about double their length. They also have a life span of over 20 years. Their iris is also pink.

Native to Australia, shelducks prefer to live in marshes and lagoons. They like to travel in pairs or small flocks. Male ducks can be heard making a whistling sound, while the females can be heard with a harsh rattle. Our shelducks joined the premises in 2012 after the unfortunate closing of their previous home in Kona, HI.

**IKAIKA & MISSY**

- **Location:** Ist floor entrance of Poipu Wing below Ilima Terrace
- **Species:** Nene Goose
- **Latin Name:** Branta sandvicensis

The Nene goose is the Hawai’i State Bird and a relative to the Canada goose. Hunting and feral animals nearly drove the species to extinction until they were protected by law and a restoration project was established in 1949. Early programs for returning captive bred birds to the wild proved difficult, but recent efforts have been very successful. There are now stable populations of Nene on the islands of Hawai’i, Maui and Kauai.

Its primary predators are mongoose (on all islands but Kauai) and feral dogs and cats which prey upon the Nene eggs and young. Preservation efforts are continuing and the success of the Nene in Hawai’i is promising. Nene have a life span of over 20 years. They mate for life and are able to reproduce as early as 3 years of age.
Mute swans are commonly native to most parts of Europe and Asia. Males are known as cobs, females as pens and their babies as cygnets. They like to live in wetlands, rivers, ponds and streams. Mute swans are mostly silent, vocalizing with snorting and hissing sounds. Although beautiful to admire, mute swans are very territorial and will defend themselves with their powerful wings. Kauai girl was born at the resort in 1999 which is how she got the name “Kauai Girl”. Kaiko in Hawaiian means “a strong sea current” and Haunani means “Snow Beauty”. Kaiko and Haunani arrive at the Grand Hyatt Kauai in 2017.

Black Swans are primarily black with snow-white secondary and primary flight feathers. Black swans have longer necks than other swans, with the male holding his neck more erect than the female. A pair will produce young year round as both male and female share incubation duties. Bully and Princess have been with the property since 1991 making them one of the original members of the wildlife ohana. Hoku in Hawaiian means “star” and Mahina means “moon”. They arrived at the resort in 2018.

Native to most parts of South and Central America, the Miligold macaw is the first generation of cross breed macaws. Miligolds are a mix between a Blue and Gold macaw and a Military macaw. The father gene is more dominant and influences their overall appearance. Miligold macaws are often known to be gentle natured birds.

Tahoe can come across as shy at first but she does have a very playful personality. She enjoys dancing in the rain and plays an occasional “peek-a boo” with you. She can be heard saying words such as “Hello”, “Peek a Boo” and “Tahoe”. Tahoe can also be seen dancing while she hums and beat boxes to herself.

Found in eastern Panama through northern South America, the Green-Winged is most at home in humid, lowland forests. Improper land management in this area could threaten its future.

Elmo is our youngest macaw and has a very playful and inquisitive nature. He says words such as “Hello”, “Hi”, “Hi Elmo”, “Okay”, “Ready” and when really excited shouts “Yay”. Some of his favorite things to do are play on his swing and sing his own special song.
Red arrows indicate drain/sump.
Photograph 1: Depicts Hoku & Mahina's perimeter fence. Thirty (30) inch tall with four (4) to six (6) inch spacing in between wood.
Photograph 2: Depicts Hoku & Mahina's exhibit.
Photograph 3: Depicts Hoku & Mahina's perimeter fence.
Photograph 4: Depicts Hoku and Mahina's exhibit. Perimeter wood fence at twenty four (24) inch with four (4) inch spacing. Approximately one hundred (100) square feet living space.
Photograph 5: Depicts Bully and Princess's exhibit.
Photograph 6: Depicts Bully and Princess's perimeter fence height.
Photograph 7: Depicts a walkway to Bully and Princess's exhibit.
Photograph 8: Depicts Bully and Princess’s exhibit.
Photograph 9: Depicts Bully and Princess's exhibit.
Photograph 10: Depicts the new swan exhibit.
Photograph 11: Depicts new swan exhibit with bird barrier netting at Ilima Restaurant.
Photograph 12: Depicts the three (3) foot hedge at Ilima Restaurant near the new swan exhibit.
Photograph 13: Depicts new swan exhibit barrier hedging.
Photograph 14: Depicts Craney Crane's exhibit perimeter fence at two (2) inches by three (3) inches spacing by twenty six (26) inches tall.
Photograph 15: Depicts the view looking at Craney Crane's exhibit from the guest path.
Photograph 16: Depicts Craney Crane's exhibit. Approximately thirty (30) square feet of living space.
Photograph 17: Craney Crane's pond-side fence. Two (2) inch by three (3) inch spacing. Twenty six (26) inches tall.
Photograph 18: Craney Crane’s pond-side view.
Photograph 19: Depicts the nene exhibit. Approximately fifty (50) square feet living space.
Photograph 20: Depicts the nene exhibit guest view.
Photograph 21: Depicts the screened Wildlife bird holding area.
Photograph 22: Depicts the lock-secured gate to Wildlife holding area.
Photograph 23: Depicts the bird holding room inside of the lock-secured gate to Wildlife Compound holding area.
Photograph 24: Depicts the lock-secured door to the Wildlife Compound office.
Photograph 25: Passcode entrance to Wildlife Compound from Ainako Street.
Wildlife Safety Procedure

Loitering, Trespassing & Suspicious Behavior by non-Hotel Guests including Theft

1. If the person is not on Hotel property, Security Department personnel should notify the police or applicable local law enforcement and maintain visual contact with the individual via human or CCTV surveillance.

2. If the person is on Hotel property, security personnel must approach the person to ask them to explain the purpose of their presence and their actions in polite and courteous manner. However, if security personnel have reason to fear for their own safety, they must immediately notify the Security Team Leader / Supervisor on duty, who shall determine whether to notify the police or local law enforcement agency rather than approaching the suspicious individual directly.

3. If security personnel determine that the person has no legitimate purpose for their presence in the area, or that their actions may pose a security threat, the following actions must be taken: a. If the person does not have a legitimate purpose for being on Hotel property, they must be asked to leave the property, and security personnel must remain in visual contact with them, at least until such time as they have departed the Hotel premises. b. If the person has a valid purpose for their presence on Hotel property, but the intent of their activity or actions are reasonably determined to pose a potential security threat, they must be asked to immediately discontinue the activity. In such cases, the situation must be immediately reported to the ranking security person on the property at the time, who must determine the need for further action, if any. The Security Team Leader must also report the matter to the MOD.

In Case of Escape

1. Should an animal elude capture or possession of Wildlife staff every attempt should be made to locate and maintain visual contact on its whereabouts until a net or trap can be retrieved for pursuing it.
2. If an animal is lost, all grounds staff and security personnel is to be notified to be on alert and report back any sightings to Wildlife attendants.

3. Should someone in the community see or capture the animal they will be asked to return it to the hotel or be held for retrieval.
Wildlife Natural Disaster Protocol

Should a tropical storm or hurricane threaten the island of Kauai, the following procedure is to be implemented at least 72 hours prior to the anticipated event:

1. Food Storage
   a. Vendor to deliver one month of food supply.
   b. Store food supply in Wildlife compound grain room.

2. Prepare Wildlife Compound to house animals.
   a. Create floor space to house and separate animals.
   b. Using 2" wire mesh fencing, designate animal compartments within the holding area.
   c. Collect all animal carriers (stored in loft) for later use.
   d. Bring animals to Compound and place them in designated compartments.
   e. Provide water and a ration of food for each animal.

3. Store animals indoors.
   a. At least 24 hours prior to a storm warning place each animal or pair of animals in evacuation crate and store inside Wildlife safe room.
b. Secure doors and gate prior to leaving the compound.

c. When safe to return to the compound, inspect animals for health and place them in Wildlife holding pens.

d. If exhibits are clear of debris and hazards they may be returned to their areas.
Wildlife Fire Evacuation Procedure

AFTER HOURS
- If the fire is on the SHIPWRECK SIDE of the hotel and may pose a threat to the wildlife compound, CONTACT Wildlife Manager AND Wildlife Lead Handler. If not available, contact other bird handlers ASAP. (Contacts posted below)
- Handlers will place parrots into carriers* and drive them over to Kuhio’s meeting room for staging that night.
- Water and feed containers will be brought over ONLY if fire does not require immediate evacuation. If not able to pack containers, see culinary for metal dishes for water bowls until fire has been put out or no longer a threat.

DURING WORK HOURS
- Radio or call Wildlife Manager and all wildlife attendants of any fires around the area or if present at the hotel.
- Depending on where the fire is, animals will be loaded into carriers* and brought to designated safe areas. (Safe areas include Kuhio’s, Wildlife compound, and guest parking stalls E14-16)

*CARRIERS WILL BE STORED IN WILDLIFE SUPPLY ROOM AND LANDSCAPING LOFT

CONTACT NAMES AND NUMBERS
- Michelle Cassel  Wildlife Manager  808-280-6977
- Derwin Nohara  Asst. Mgr. Engineering  808-634-5323
- Wildlife Attendant on Duty  808-635-5642
- Jezrael Campos  Wildlife Lead  808-634-3593
- McKenzie Javelosa  Wildlife Attendant  808-631-9378
- Kolomana Jacinto  Wildlife Attendant  808-634-0629
Aloha from the Grand Hyatt Kauai,

In my twenty year tenure working for Hyatt, and two separate properties that housed established wildlife collections, there has not been one instance of our flock going missing and/or impacting the native flora/fauna of either island. The Hyatt prides ourselves on building out our facilities in the highest standard, including the exhibits for our wildlife collection. We do also understand and are aware that all waterfowl entering the state should be pinioned, so as not to escape and proliferate, as that would be quite devastating to the island’s ecosystem.

We here at the Grand Hyatt Kauai have very high standards of operation, an incredible wildlife staff that provides constant care to all animals on property, including the endangered Nene Goose put into our knowledgeable and capable hands through the State of Hawaii. We have housed these injured Nene, and so far, they have lived a wonderful and long life, eating well, and content and happy in their habitat.

Regarding our property swans, in 30 years, there have not been any guest encounters to date with any of our waterfowl. No security reports, phone calls, colleague reports, EVER. We are very confident that our swans do not leave their fenced in habitats and ponds, and as you should know, they tend to establish a territory and feel safer within their exhibit.

That being said, I would like to welcome any member of your subcommittee to walk the property with me, so reassurances can be met. We’ve done countless site visits with several of your state inspectors over the 30+ years of operation here at the Grand Hyatt, and all of them were positive. I don’t quite understand the negative concerns from your advisory meeting, when prior years were met with great partnerships between the hotel and State Ag. Could you advise what changes were implemented over the past year? We have been compliant with all aspects of importation and permitting, and will continue to be great partners in the future. I’ve also added a few responses below to the member comments.

Please feel free to reach out and call me at any time.

Mahalo for your consideration,

MICHELLE TAVARES-CASSEL
Assistant Director of Engineering

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