STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
HONOLULU, HAWAII

December 15, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

Subject:	REQUEST FOR CONSENT TO ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL LEASE NO. S-6005; VENE LUANGRAJ, LESSEE/ASSIGNOR, TO THOUNE HONGPHAO, ASSIGNEE; TMK: 1st DIV/5-6-006:033; LOT 5, KAHUKU AGRICULTURAL PARK, KOOLAULOA, KAHUKU, ISLAND OF OAHU, HAWAII
Authority:	Section 166-7 and 166-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and Section 4-153-33(a)(6)(C), Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR)
Assignor:	Vene Luangraj
Assignee:	Thoune Hongphao
Land Area:	5.173 gross acres
Tax Map Key:	1st Div/5-6-006:033 (see Exhibit "A")
Land Status:	Encumbered by Governor's Executive Order No. 3867 to the Department of Agriculture for agricultural park land purposes
Lease Term:	45 years, April 1, 1999 through March 31, 2044
Current Rent:	$2,080.00 per year until rental re-opening on April 1, 2024
Additional Rent:	The amount by which 3% of the gross proceeds from the sale of commodities produced on the demised premises that exceeds the base rental
Permitted Use:	Diversified Agriculture purposes
Consideration:	None

BACKGROUND:

Vene Luangraj acquired General Lease No. S-6005 through public drawing in 1999 as wife of Tong Malavong, tenant-in-severalty. Ms. Luangraj and her family developed the lot into a successful farm that produces banana, coconut, and sugarcane. On April 5, 2016, Ms. Luangraj passed away. Mr. Malavong's declining health has made him unable to farm, and the family began experiencing extreme economic hardship. Tong Malavong, husband of Vene Luangraj

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and personal representative of the estate, requests approval to assign General Lease No. S-6005 pursuant to 4-153-33(a)(6)(C) to Thoune Hongphao.

Thoune Hongphao is a long-time friend of Ms. Luangraj and Mr. Malavong. Mr. Hongphao has been farming in the Kahuku area since 1988. When Ms. Luangraj passed away, Mr. Hongphao began working on the farm to assist his friend's family and subsequently took over the management and operations of the business. In addition to the existing crops on the lot, Mr. Hongphao cultivates mango and dragon fruit. Mr. Hongphao qualifies as a bona fide farmer with more than two years of fulltime farming experience and has been a resident of the State of Hawaii for at least three years, satisfying the eligibility requirements for agricultural parks pursuant to Sections 4-153-1 and 13, HAR.

Pursuant to the terms of General Lease No. S-6005 and Section 4-153-33(a)(6)(C), HAR, an assignment of lease is permitted due to extreme economic hardship.

There is no consideration for the assignment of the leasehold position.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board of Agriculture approve the assignment of General Lease No. S-6005 from Vene Luangraj, Lessee/Assignor, to Thoune Hongphao, Assignee, subject to review and approval as to form of the assignment and consent documents by the Department of the Attorney General, and such other terms and conditions as may be presented by the Chairperson to best serve the interests of the state.

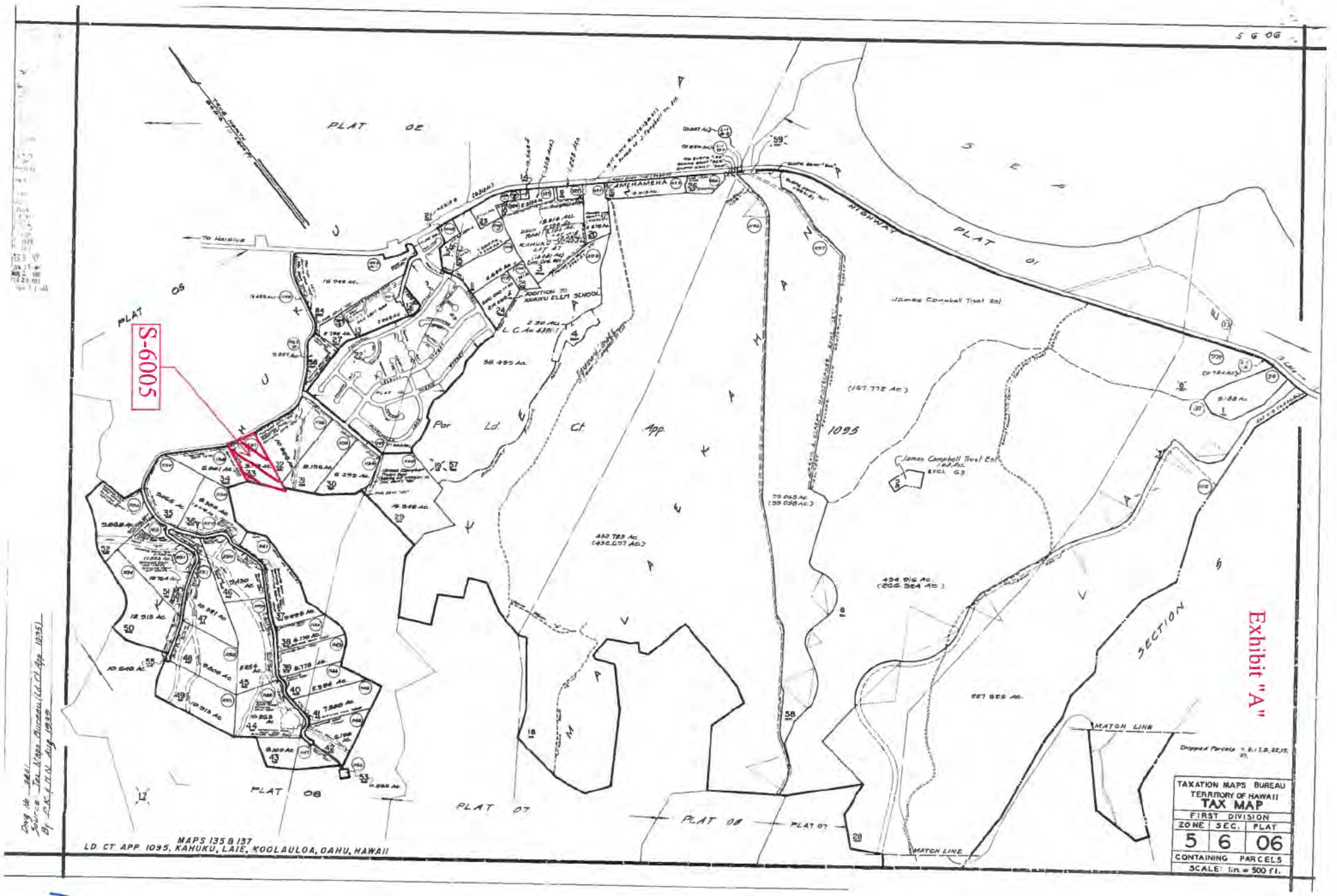
Respectfully submitted,

BRIAN KAU, P.E.
Administrator and Chief Engineer
Agricultural Resource Management Division

Attachment – Exhibit "A"

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture


S-6005
PLAT 02
PLAT 05
PLAT 06
PLAT 07
PLAT 08
PLAT 01
KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY
To Haleiwa
ADDITION TO KAHUKU ELEM SCHOOL
L C Aw 4391:1
James Campbell Trust Est
1095
Por Ld Ct App
MATCH LINE
MATCH LINE
SECTION
Exhibit "A"
TAXATION MAPS BUREAU
TERRITORY OF HAWAII
TAX MAP
FIRST DIVISION
ZONE 5 SEC. 6 PLAT 06
CONTAINING PARCELS
SCALE: 1in. = 500 ft.
MAPS 135 & 137
LD. CT. APP 1095, KAHUKU, LAIE, KOOLAULOA, OAHU, HAWAII

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
HONOLULU, HAWAII

December 15, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

Subject:	REQUEST TO (1) RESCIND PRIOR BOARD ACTION APPROVING ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL LEASE NO. S-4877; TOSHIO SUGITA AND KENNETH Y. IBARA, LESSEE ASSIGNOR, GAIL K. OKIMOTO, ASSIGNEE; AND (2) CONSENT TO ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL LEASE NO. S-4877; TOSHIO SUGITA AND KENNETH Y. IBARA, LESSEE/ASSIGNOR, GLORY HERB HAWAII, LLC, ASSIGNEE; TMK: 1ST DIV/8-5-005:009, PUEA, WAIANAE, ISLAND OF OAHU
Authority:	Sections 166E-6 and 166E-8(b)(5), Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and Section 4-158-19(a)(4)(B), Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR)
Lessee/Assignor:	Toshio Sugita and Kenneth Y. Ibarra
Assignee:	Glory Herb Hawaii, LLC
Land Area:	36.048 gross acres
Tax Map Key:	1st Div/8-5-005:009 (attached Exhibit "A")
Land Status:	Encumbered by Governor's Executive Order No. 4257, dated December 23, 2008, to the Department of Agriculture for Non-Agricultural Park Lands purposes
Lease Term:	55 years, 07/18/1983 to 07/17/2038
Base Rent:	$11,170.00 per year until next reopening at 07/18/2023
Additional Rent:	3.5% of gross sales
Permitted Use:	Diversified Agriculture
Consideration:	$75,000.00

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BACKGROUND:

In 1983 the Board of Land and Natural Resources awarded the subject lease to Toshio Sugita, husband of Lilian A. Sugita, by way of public auction. Mr. Sugita requested that Kenneth Y. Ibara, a qualified and bona fide farmer, be listed as a co-lessee. General Lease No. S-4877 was assigned to Toshio Sugita and Kenneth Y. Ibara who formed a joint venture and successfully utilized the property for nursery purposes.

In 2014 Mr. Sugita passed away. Mrs. Sugita, personal representative of Toshio Sugita, and Mr. Ibara, due to age and health issues, desired to assign the lease to Gail Okimoto who operated the nursery for the past four (4) years for the lessees. The Board of Agriculture (Board), at its May 27, 2014 meeting, approved the assignment, but the lessees and Ms. Okimoto were not able to reach an agreement.

The lessees request approval to assign General Lease No. S-4877 pursuant to Section 4-158-19(a)(4)(B), HAR to Glory Herb Hawaii, LLC, owned and operated by Jen Chen and Ericsson Hwang. Glory Herb Hawaii, LLC produces organic basil and rosemary, has been in business since 2009, is a Waianae Agricultural Park lessee since 2015, and is a tenant in good standing. Glory Herb Hawaii, LLC qualifies as a bona fide farmer in accordance with Sections 4-158-1 and 27, HAR. This assignment of lease will help expand their operation and increase production.

A purchase agreement has been executed between Lillian A. Sugita, as personal representative of the Estate of Toshio Suita, Kenneth Y. Ibara, and Glory Herb Hawaii, LLC. There is a consideration of $75,000.00 for the assignment of lease. In accordance to Paragraph 13 Assignments, etc. of General Lease No. S-4877, staff recommends that annual rent rate not be increased.

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RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board rescind its prior approval of assignment to General Lease Lease No. S-4877 from Toshio Sugita and Kenneth Y. Ibara, Lessee/Assignor, to Gail Okimoto, Assignee, and consent to the assignment of General Lease No. S-4877 from Toshio Sugita and Kenneth Y. Ibara, Lessee/Assignor, to Glory Herb Hawaii, LLC, Assignee, subject to the review and approval as to form of the assignment and consent documents by the Department of the Attorney General, and such other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Chairperson to best serve the interests of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

BRIAN KAU, P.E.
Administrator and Chief Engineer
Agricultural Resource Management Division

Attachment – Exhibit "A"

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION:

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

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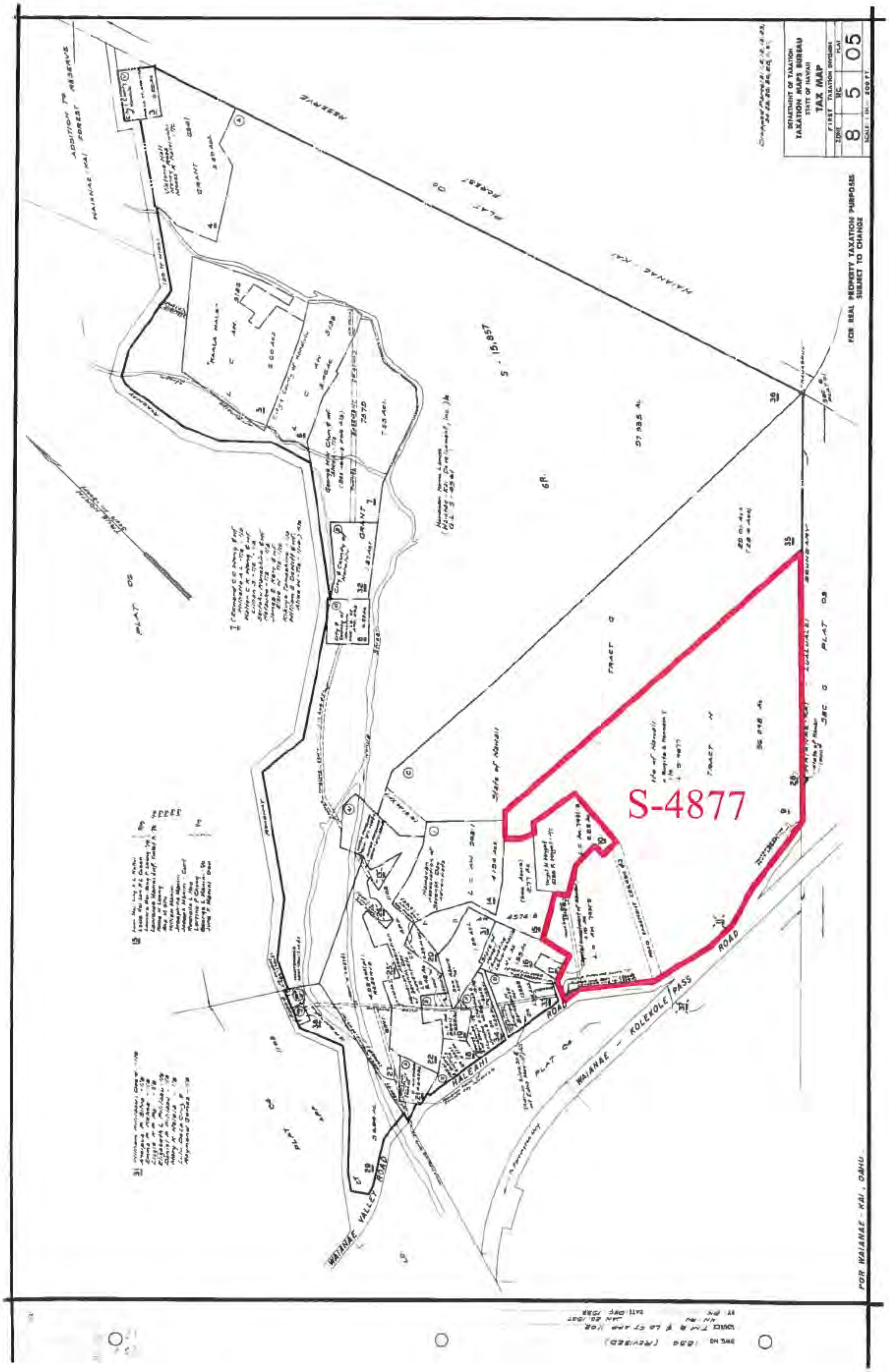
Exhibit "A"


S-4877
DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION
TAXATION MAPS BUREAU
STATE OF HAWAII
TAX MAP
8 5 05
FOR REAL PROPERTY TAXATION PURPOSES SUBJECT TO CHANGE
WAIANAE VALLEY ROAD
HALEAHI ROAD
WAIANAE - KOLEKOLE PASS ROAD
FOR WAIANAE - KAI, OAHU

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
HONOLULU, HAWAII

December 15, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

Subject:	REQUEST FOR CONSENT TO ASSIGNMENT OF GENERAL LEASE NO. S-5501; DORIS E. NAKI AND NAKI FARMS LLC, LESSOR/ASSIGNOR, TO NAKI FARMS LLC, ASSIGNEE; TMK: 1st DIV/4-1-010:029, WAIMANALO FARM LOTS, KOOLAUPOKO, WAIMANALO, ISLAND OF OAHU, HAWAII
Authority:	Section 166E-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and Section 4-158-19(a)(4)(A), Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR)
Lessee/Assignor:	Doris E. Naki and Naki Farms LLC
Assignee:	Naki Farms LLC
Land Area:	1.823 acres
Tax Map Key:	1st Div/4-1-010:029 (see Exhibit "A")
Land Status:	Encumbered by Governor's Executive Order No. 4239 to the Department of Agriculture for agricultural park land purposes dated September 23, 2008
Lease Term:	June 30, 1996 through June 29, 2031
Current Rent:	$5,235.00 per year until the rental reopening 6/30/2026
Permitted Use:	Diversified Agriculture purposes

BACKGROUND:

General Lease No. S-5501 was awarded by the Board of Land and Natural Resources to Edwin Patrick Naki as of June 30, 1996 and expiring July 29, 2031. On January 25, 2001, the Lease was assigned to Edwin P. Naki, Sr., Trustee of the Edwin P. Naki, Sr. Revocable Living Trust Agreement dated September 22, 2000. The Lease was transferred by Governor's Executive Order to the Department of Agriculture's Non-Agricultural Park Lands Program for

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management purposes in 2008. On April 23, 2019, the Board of Agriculture approved the assignment of the Lease from Doris E. Naki, Successor Trustee of the Edwin Patrick Naki, Sr. RLT to Doris E. Naki and Naki Farms LLC.

Doris Naki, co-lessee of General Lease No. S-5501, requests her name be removed from the title to the subject lease pursuant to Section 4-158-19(a)(4)(A). She can no longer manage the farm due to her deteriorating health and desires to assign the lease solely to Naki Farms LLC.

Naki Farms LLC, owned and operated by Kevin Kaui, who is the nephew of the late Edwin Naki, produces and sells banana, breadfruit, avocado, papaya, and various tropical flowers and is a tenant in good standing.

There is no monetary consideration for the assignment of lease. However, in support of the request to release Mrs. Naki from the obligations of the lease, Mr. Kaui has agreed to "take her place" by executing a personal guaranty personally satisfying the conditions and payments due under the lease.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board of Agriculture approve the assignment of General Lease No. S-5501 from Doris E. Naki and Naki Farms LLC, Lessee/Assignor, to Naki Farms LLC, Assignee, subject to review and approval as to form by the Department of the Attorney General, and such other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Chairperson to best serve the interests of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

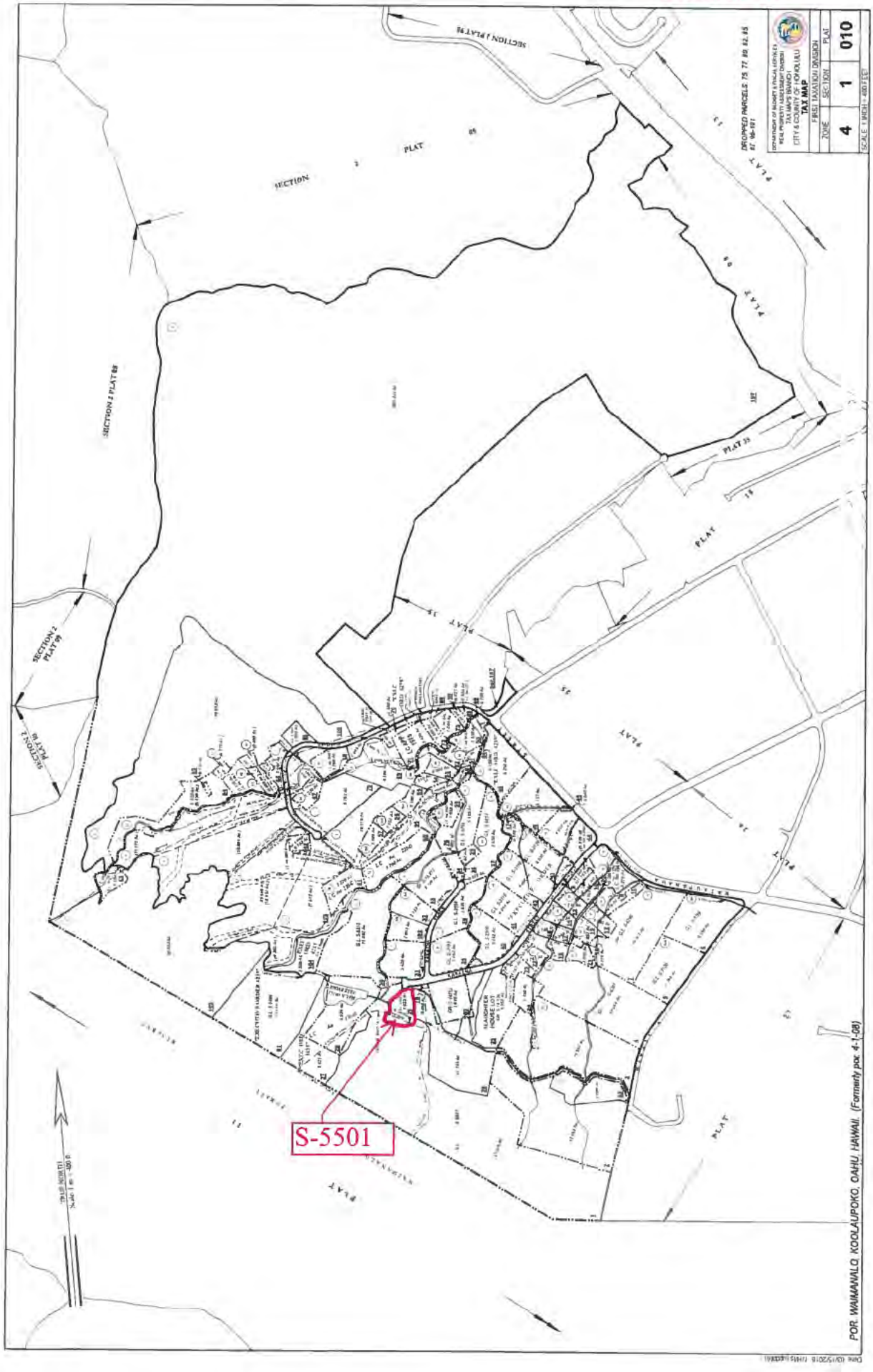
BRIAN KAU, P.E.
Administrator and Chief Engineer
Agricultural Resource Management Division

Attachment – Exhibit "A"

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

Exhibit "A"



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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
HONOLULU, HAWAII

December 15, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

Subject:	REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO SUBLEASE BETWEEN THE HAMAKUA AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE, LESSEE/SUBLESSOR, AND JASON DELUZ, SUBLESSEE; GENERAL LEASE NO. S-7008, TMK: 3RD DIV/4-3-005:013(por), LOT NOS. W02, W03, W04, W06, AND W07; GENERAL LEASE NO. S-7009, TMK: 3RD DIV/TMK: 3RD DIV/4-3-005:014 (por), LOT NOS. 15 AND 18; GENERAL LEASE NO. S-7011, TMK: 3RD DIV/4-3-005:018 (por), LOT NOS. W01 AND W09, HAMAKUA POHAKUHAKU AND KEMAU 1ST, HAMAKUA, ISLAND OF HAWAII
Authority:	Section 166-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, (HRS), and Section 4-153-33(a)(7), Hawaii Administrative Rules, (HAR)
Sublessor:	Hamakua Agricultural Cooperative
Sublessee:	Jason DeLuz
Land Area:	General Lease No. S-7008: Lot No. W02 – 3.457 acres Lot No. W03 – 10.000 acres Lot No. W04 – 7.381 acres Lot No. W06 – 5.428 acres Lot No. W07 – 6.165 acres General Lease No. S-7009: Lot No. 15 – 2.803 acres Lot No. 18 – 3.306 acres General Lease No. S-7011: Lot No. W01 – 2.972 acres Lot No. W09 – 3.515 acres 45.027 gross acres
Tax Map Key:	General Lease No. S-7008, S-7009, S-7011: 3rd Div/4-3-005:013(por), 014(por), 018(por) (Exhibit "A")
Land Status:	Hamakua Agricultural Park lands were acquired in fee by the Department of Agriculture under foreclosure and Bankruptcy Settlement Agreement with Hamakua Sugar Company, Inc.

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Lease:	June 30, 1998 to June 29, 2033
Sublease Term:	November 1, 2020 to June 29, 2033
Sublease Base	$4,705.31 per year
Rental:	General Lease No. S-7008 Lot W02 – $361.26/year until June 29, 2033 Lot W03 – $1,045.00/year until June 29, 2033 Lot W04 – $771.31/year until June 29, 2033 Lot W06 – $567.22/year until June 29, 2033 Lot W07 – $644.24/year until June 29, 2033 General Lease No. S-7009 Lot 15 – $292.91/year until June 29, 2033 Lot 18 – $345.48/year until June 29, 2033 General Lease No. S-7011 Lot W01 – $310.57/year until June 29, 2033 Lot W09 – $367.32/year until June 29, 2033
Character of Use:	General Agriculture and pasture purposes in accordance with a Plan of Utilization and Development approved by the Department

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BACKGROUND:

Jason DeLuz has been established in the ranching business for 20 years. He has managed and operated the family business producing high quality beef to producers in Hawaii and on the mainland. The 45.027 acres will provide a grazing area for 25 calves, valued at approximately $340.00/head or $0.85/pound. The envisioned future of the company is to expand current production and maintain a very high-quality product.

Jason DeLuz qualifies as a bona fide farmer/rancher with more than two years of fulltime farming/ranching experience and has been a resident of the State of Hawaii for at least three years, satisfying the eligibility requirements for agricultural parks pursuant to Sections 4-153-1 and 13, HAR.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the Board of Agriculture approve the Sublease between the Hamakua Agricultural Cooperative, Lessee/Sublessor, and Jason DeLuz, Sublessee, for Lot Nos. W02, W03, W04, W06, and W07 under General Lease No. S-7008, Lot Nos. 15 and 18 under General Lease No. S-7009, and Lot Nos. W01 and W09 under General Lease No. S-7011, all located in the Hamakua Agricultural Park until the expiration date of June 29, 2033, and further subject to the review and approval as to form of the Sublease document by the Department of the Attorney General, and such other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Chairperson to best serve the interest of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

BRIAN KAU, P.E.
Administrator and Chief Engineer
Agricultural Resource Management Division

Attachment – Exhibit "A"

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION:

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURU-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

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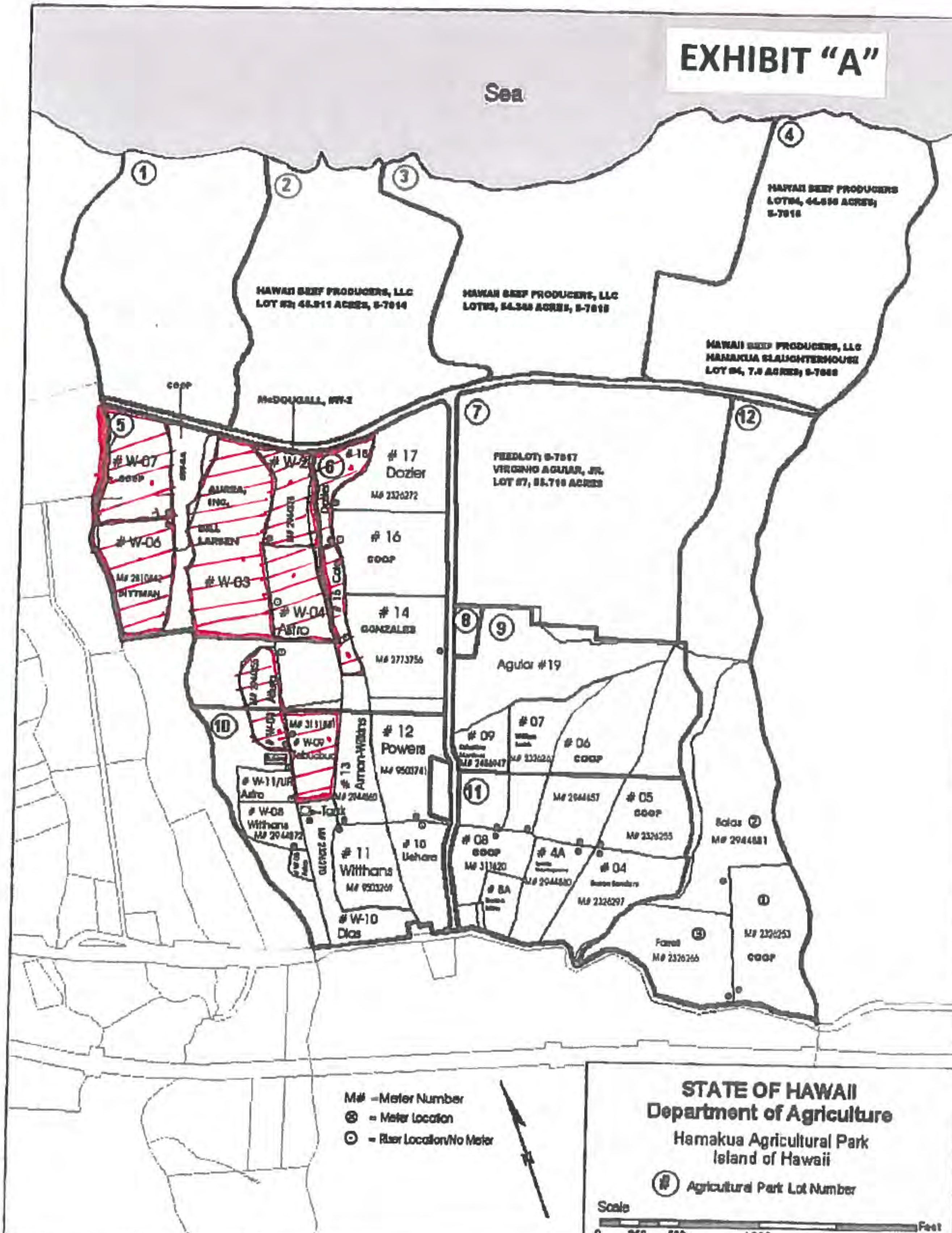
EXHIBIT "A"
Sea
HAWAII BEEF PRODUCERS, LLC
VIRGINIO AGUIAR, JR.
W-07
W-06
W-03
W-04
Astro
17
Dozier
16
COOP
14
GONZALES
Aguiar #19
12
Powers
13
Aman-Wilkins
W-11/UP
Astro
W-08
Withans
Tank
11
Withans
10
Uehara
W-10
Dias
09
07
06
COOP
05
COOP
08
COOP
4A
04
8A
Salas
Farrell
COOP
M# -Meter Number
= Meter Location
= Riser Location/No Meter
STATE OF HAWAII
Department of Agriculture
Hamakua Agricultural Park
Island of Hawaii
Agricultural Park Lot Number
Scale
0
250
500
1,000
1,500
2,000
Feet

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
HONOLULU, HAWAII

December 15, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

Subject:	REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO SUBLEASE BETWEEN THE HAMAKUA AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE, LESSEE/SUBLESSOR, AND ROSE CYPRET, SUBLESSEE; GENERAL LEASE NO. S-5551, TMK: 3RD DIV/4-6-003:001, 002, AND 020(POR), LOT 26, HONOKAIA, HAMAKUA, ISLAND OF HAWAII
Authority:	Section 166E-6, Hawaii Revised Statutes, (HRS), and Section 4-158-19(a)(6), Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR)
Lessee/Sublessor:	Hamakua Agricultural Cooperative
Sublessee:	Rose Cypret
Subleased Area:	7.160 acres - General Lease No. S-5551
Tax Map Key:	3rd Div/4-6-3:001, 002, and 020(por) (Exhibit "A")
Land Status:	The Hamakua lands were transferred to the Department of Agriculture by Governor's Executive Order No. 4250, dated October 22, 2008 pursuant to Act 90, SLH 2003
Lease Term:	June 29, 1998 through June 29, 2033
Sublessee Term:	November 1, 2020 through June 29, 2033
Sublease Base Annual Rental:	$787.11/year until June 29, 2029 (Reopening Date)
Character of Use:	General Agriculture and pasture purposes in accordance with a Plan of Utilization and Development approved by the Department

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REMARKS:

Rose Cypret has been a Co-op member and active farmer since 2014. She currently holds a sublease with the Hamakua Agricultural Cooperative, General Lease No. S-5551, Lot 11, approved by the Board of Agriculture at its meeting held August 15, 2015. She has developed the property as a fruit and vegetable farm with a collection of native plants and has successfully produced fresh organic produce. Ms. Cypret wishes to expand this operation by securing an additional sublease with the Co-op under General Lease No. S-5551, Lot 26. The plan for Lot 26 is to produce white pineapples in addition to her current crops.

Ms. Cypret qualifies as a bona fide farmer with more than two years of full-time farming experience and meets application and eligibility requirements in accordance with Sections 4-158-1 and 27, HAR.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board of Agriculture approve the Sublease between the Hamakua Agricultural Cooperative, Lessee/Sublessor, and Rose Cypret, Sublessee, for Lot 26 in Honokaia under General Lease No. S-5551, until the expiration date of June 29, 2033, and further subject to the review and approval as to form of the Sublease document by the Department of the Attorney General, and such other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Chairperson to best serve the interest of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

BRIAN KAU, P.E.
Administrator and Chief Engineer
Agricultural Resource Management Division

Attachment – Exhibit "A"

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION:

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

Exhibit "A"

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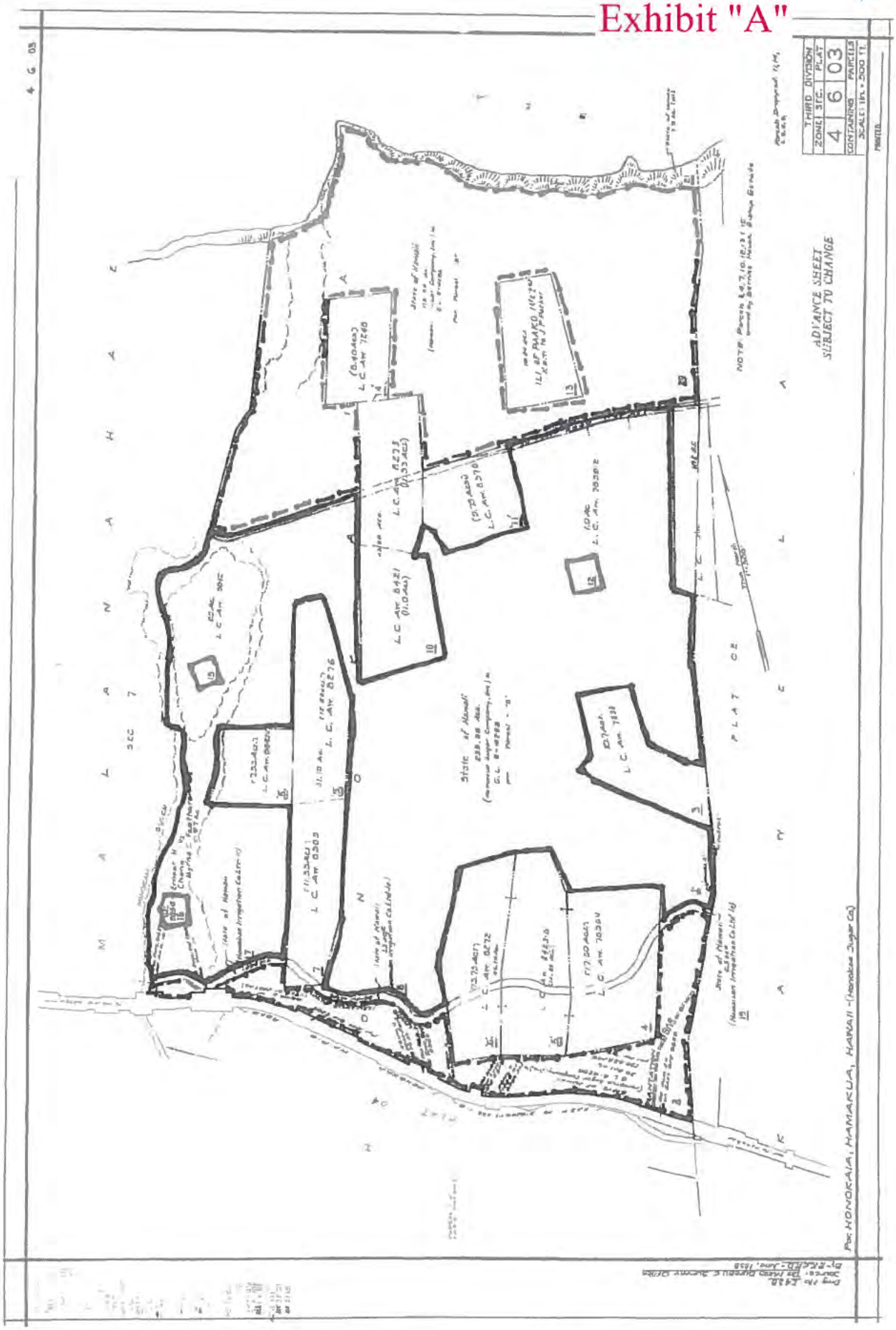
Exhibit "A"



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814

December 15, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

Subject:	REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT AND AMENDMENT OF THE REOPENED ANNUAL RENTAL FOR GENERAL LEASE NO. S-5586; BIG ISLAND DAIRY LLC, LESSEE; TMK: 3RD DIV/3-9-001:001 & 002, 3-9-002:007 & 008, 4-1-001:006 and 4-1-005:001; O'OKALA, NORTH HILO, ISLAND OF HAWAII
Authority:	Section 166E-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) and Section 4-158-2(a)(11), Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR)
Lessee:	Big Island Dairy, LLC, a Hawaii limited liability company
Land area:	2,324.293 acres more or less
Tax Map Key:	3rd Div/3-9-1:001:001 & 002, 3-9-002:007 & 008, 4-1-001:006 and 4-1-005:001 (see Exhibit "B")
Land Status:	Encumbered by Governor's Executive Order No. 4419, dated September 21, 2012 to the Department of Agriculture for non-agricultural park land purposes
Character of Use:	Dairying and allied purposes to include the pasturing of dairy-heifers, including a milking barn and accessory uses involved with operating a dairy farm

REMARKS:

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 4-158-2(a)(11), HAR, the Board of Agriculture (BOA) is required to establish and approve reopenings of annual rentals for existing leases in the Non-Agricultural Lands program.

At a meeting held on September 24, 2019, the BOA approved the appraised fair market reopening annual rental for Big Island Dairy (BID) that was set at $64,050.00 per annum for the 2,324.293 gross acres of land for the period 6/5/2018 through 6/4/2028. No appraisal arbitration was requested by BID, and this amount was deemed to have been accepted under the Lease.

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Since then, there has been a disagreement over various claims raised by BID and payment of rental arrears owed under the Lease. In an effort to resolve the claims and the payment issue without the necessity and expense of litigation, multiple efforts were made by both parties to resolve these issues in good faith through counsel, and then directly between the principals.

As a result of the negotiations, a settlement has been reached to amend the annual rental to $57,645.00 per annum for the ten-year reopening period of 6/5/2018 through 6/4/2028 and the Lessor agrees to waive a total of $56,797.50 for the period 6/5/2018 through 12/4/2019. In addition, BID immediately sent DOA a check in the amount of $47,755.00 to come current on all payments due under the Lease. Attached is the new rent schedule reflecting the amended annual rental and amount of annual rental waived on the spreadsheet in Exhibit "A."

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board approve the amended annual rental of $57,645.00 per annum for the reopening period 6/5/2018 through 6/4/2028 and the waiver of a total of $56,797.50 for the period 6/5/2018 through 12/4/2019, for General Lease No. S-5586.

Respectfully submitted,

BRIAN KAU, P.E.
Administrator and Chief Engineer
Agricultural Resource Management Division

Attachments: Exhibit "A" and "B"

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION:

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

Exhibit "A"

BIG ISLAND DAIRY - REOPENING	Lease Rent Amount	Waived Amount	Balance Due
6/5/2018-12/4/2018	$28,822.50	$18,932.50	$9,890.00
12/5/2018-6/4/2019	$28,822.50	$18,932.50	$9,890.00
6/5/2019-12/4/2019	$28,822.50	$18,932.50	$9,890.00
12/5/2019-6/4/2020	$28,822.50	$0.00	$28,822.50
6/5/2020-12/4/2020	$28,822.50	$0.00	$28,822.50
12/5/2020-6/4/2021	$28,822.50	$0.00	$28,822.50
6/5/2021-6/4/2022	$57,645.00	$0.00	$57,645.00
6/5/2022-6/4/2023	$57,645.00	$0.00	$57,645.00
6/5/2023-6/4/2024	$57,645.00	$0.00	$57,645.00
6/5/2024-6/4/2025	$57,645.00	$0.00	$57,645.00
6/5/2025-6/4/2026	$57,645.00	$0.00	$57,645.00
6/5/2026-6/4/2027	$57,645.00	$0.00	$57,645.00
6/5/2027-6/4/2028	$57,645.00	$0.00	$57,645.00
		$56,797.50	

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Exhibit "B"

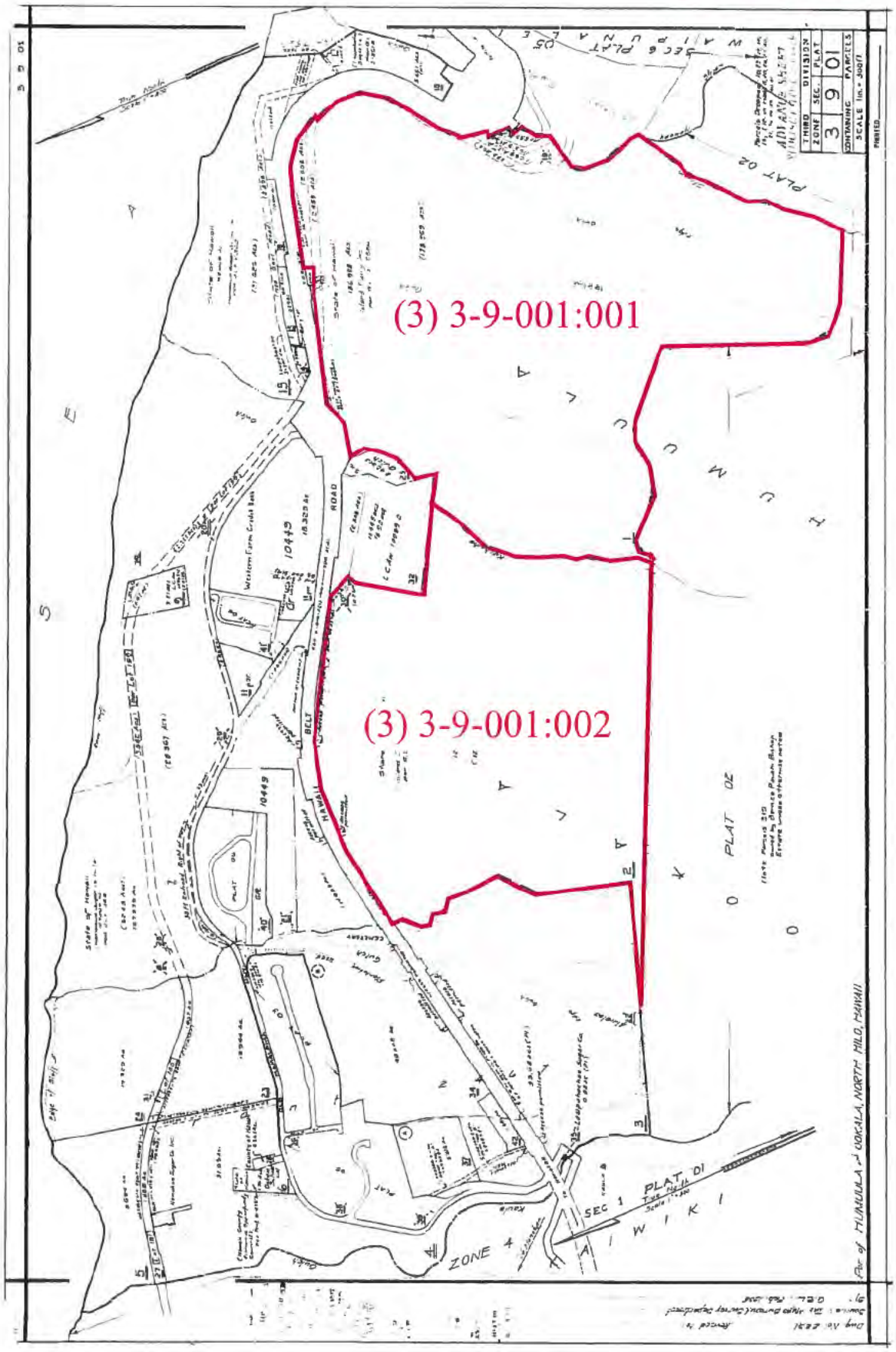

Exhibit "B"

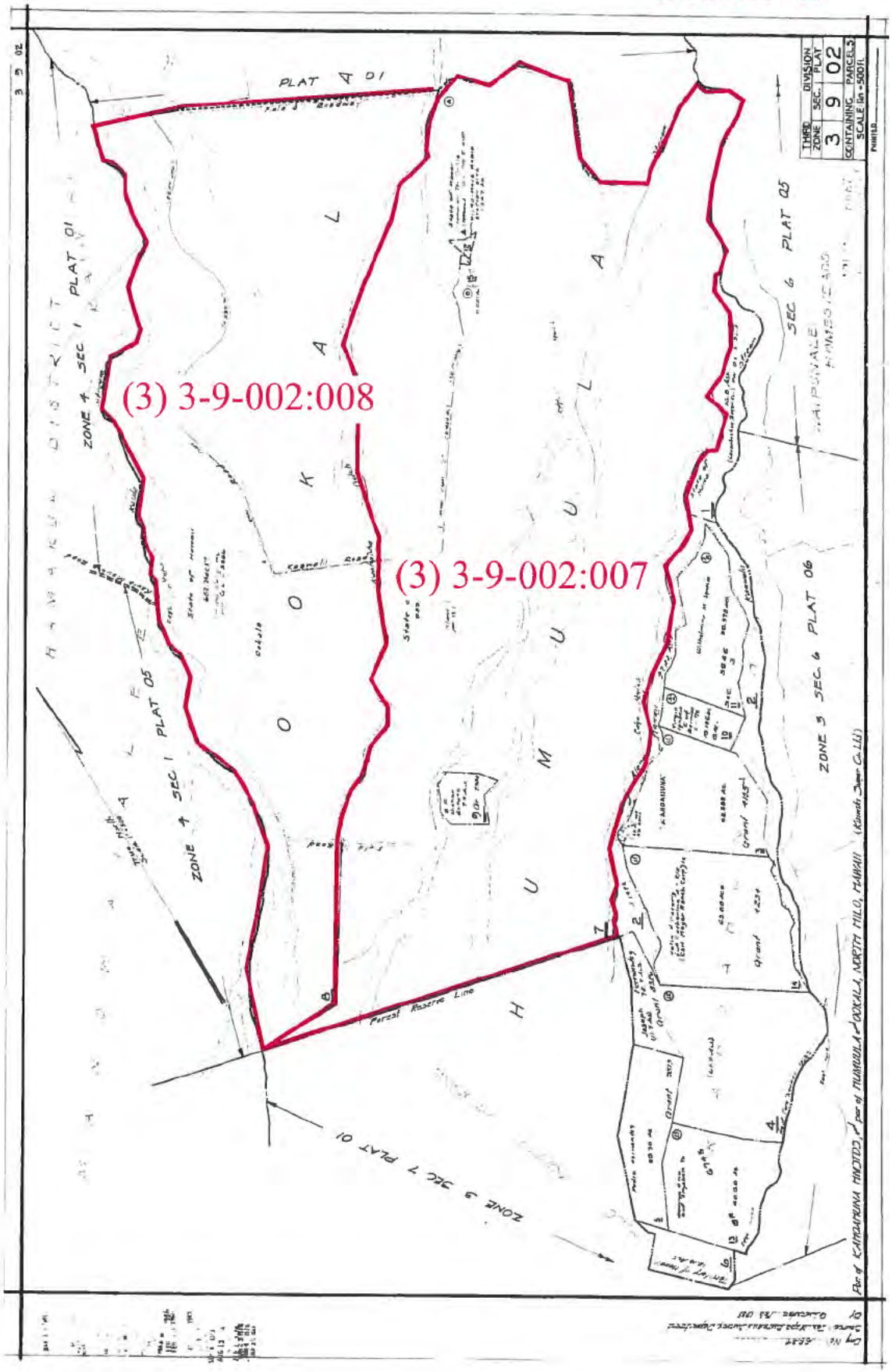

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Exhibit "B"

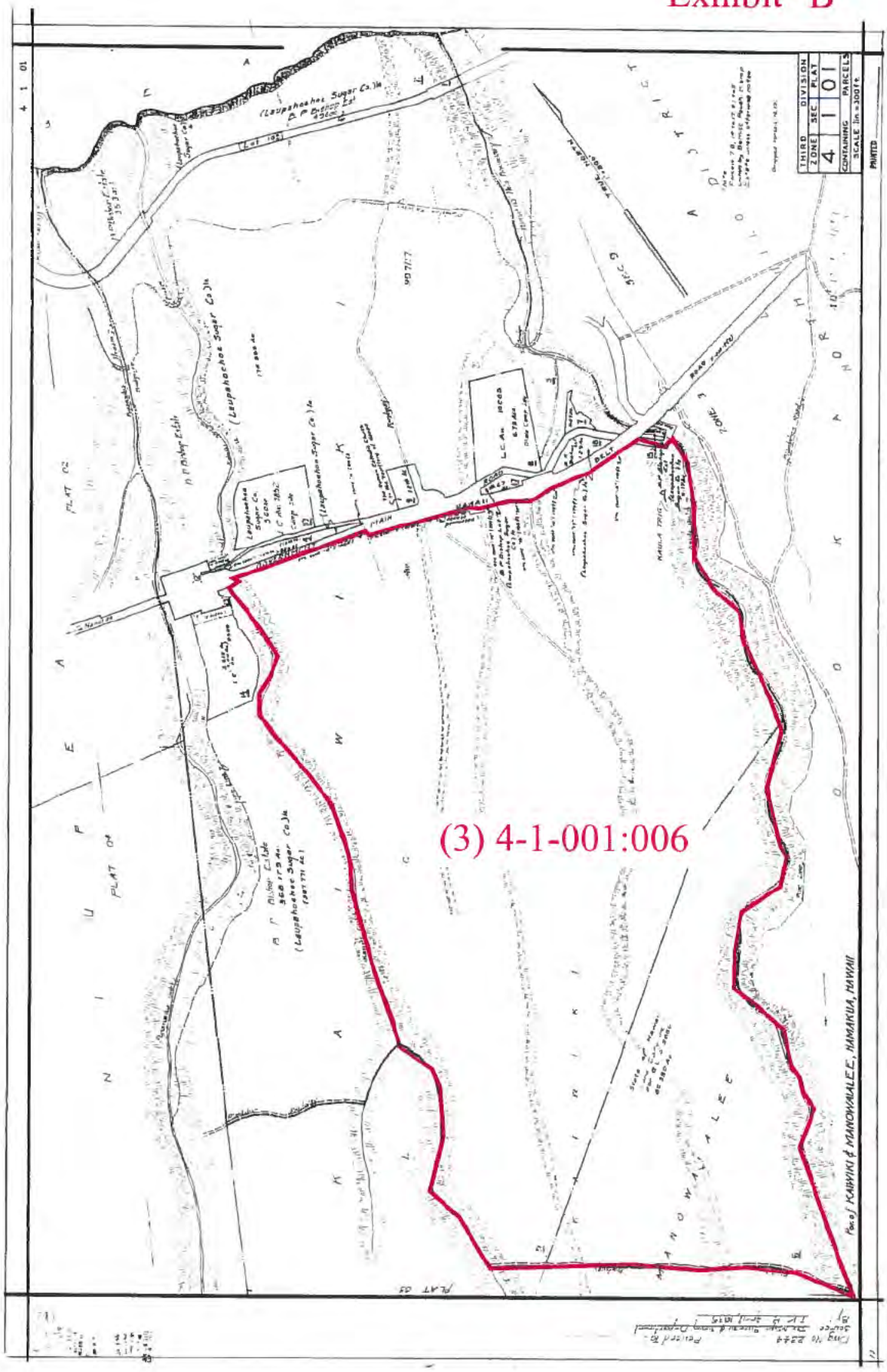
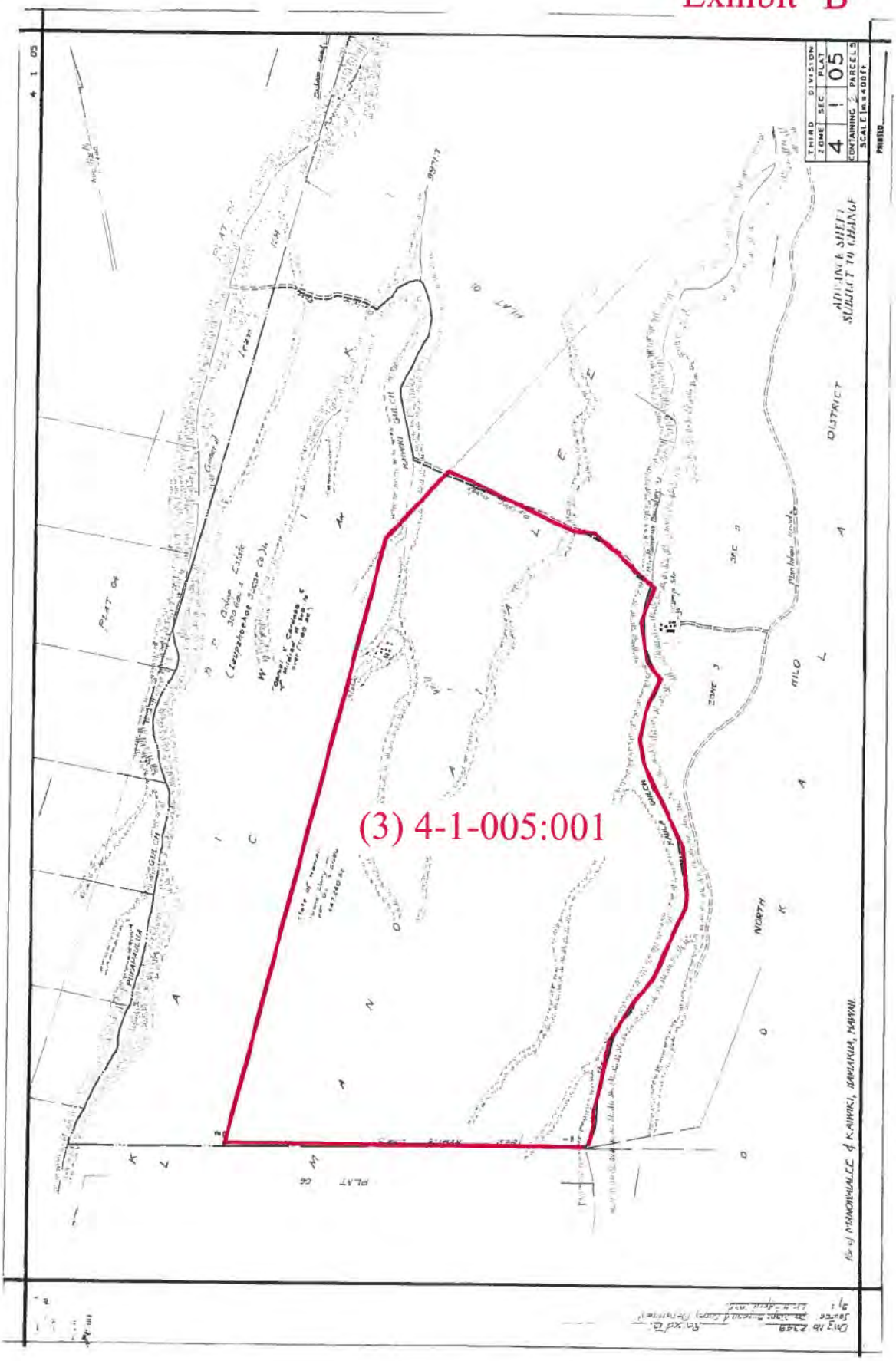


Exhibit "B"



A25

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE MANGEMENT DIVISION
HONOLULU, HAWAII

December 15, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

Subject:	REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO AWARD LEASES TO VARIOUS AWARDEES AND BACK-UP POSITIONS; TMK NOS. 1st DIV/8-5-034:001, 3rd DIV/1-5-116:011, 4th DIV/1-9-002:001, 013, 020 AND 045, ISLANDS OF OAHU, HAWAII, AND KAUAI
Authority:	Sections 166-6 and 7, and Section 166E-8, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and Sections 4-153-19 and 4-158-22, Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR)
Tax Map Key:	1st Div/8-5-034:001 (Waianae Agricultural Park lot 1, Island of Oahu) 3rd Div/1-5-116:011 (Pahoa Agricultural Park lot 11, Island of Hawaii) 4th Div/1-9-002:001, 013, 020 and 045 (Hanapepe, Island of Kauai)
Land Area:	1st Div/8-5-034:001 5.042 gross acres 3rd Div/1-5-116:011 30.000 gross acres 4th Div/1-9-002:001 2.396 gross acres 4th Div/1-9-002:013 4.246 gross acres 4th Div/1-9-002:020 0.930 gross acres 4th Div/1-9-002:045 6.730 gross acres
Land Status:	Properties set aside to the Department of Agriculture (DOA) by various Governor's Executive Orders
Lease Term:	35 years each, commencing upon the completion of pre-requisite requirements
Base Annual Rental:	Various - per qualified applicant bid
Additional Rent:	1.5% of gross proceeds from the sale of commodities produced on the demised premises which exceed the base rental
Character of Use:	Diversified agriculture

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BACKGROUND:

The Agricultural Resource Management Division (ARMD) received the Waianae Agricultural Park and the Pahoa Agricultural Park from the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) via Governor's Executive Order No. 3481 signed on October 10, 1990 and Governor's Executive Order No. 3380 signed on February 26, 1988 respectively. ARMD received the Kauai parcels from DLNR via Governor's Executive Order No. 4259 signed on January 6, 2009 for TMK Nos. (4) 1-9-002:001 & 020, and Governor's Executive Order No. 4244 signed on October 10, 2008 for TMK Nos. (4) 1-9-002:013 & 045.

In accordance with §166-6 and 7, and §166E-8, HRS, and §4-153-22 and §4-158-22, HAR, a public notice of disposition was published on August 7, 2020 making available for lease fifteen (15) parcels. The division received a total of ten (10) applications for the vacant parcels, of which eight (8) applicants qualified to submit bid proposals in accordance with the rules. Pursuant to §4-153-1 and 13, and §4-158-1 and 27, HAR, staff has determined that each applicant qualifies as a bona fide farmer with more than two years of years of farming experience and meets eligibility residency requirements of the Agricultural Park Program.

Seven applicants submitted bids for the parcels, one applicant bid on multiple parcels, and one applicant did not submit a bid. Exhibits "A" and "B", attached hereto, lists the applicants, their status and respective bids. Exhibit "C" reflects the locations of the parcels.

In addition to the highest bid proposal, staff identified one backup bid proposal for the Waianae Agricultural Park lot 1 and two backup bid proposals for the Hanapepe parcel on the island of Kauai, TMK (4) 1-9-002:045. At its meeting held on May 27, 2014, the Board of Agriculture approved that staff may identify backup bid proposals.

There were no bids received for the Puna parcel and Pahoa Agricultural Park lot numbers 1, 3, 7, 12, 13, 15, 17 18, 20 and 62. Therefore, staff will retain these vacant parcels until the next notice of lease dispositions.

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the Board of Agriculture approve:

1. Issuance of the appropriate Right-of-Entry document to the successful bidders for the lots in accordance with §4-153-19 and §4-158-22, HAR, and subsequently issue the appropriate general leases subject to the completion of lease pre-requisites.

2. Backup bid proposals per lot as alternatives in the event the highest bidders fail to complete the lease pre-requisites.

All related documents are subject to the review and approval as to form by the Department of the Attorney General, and such other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Chairperson to best serve the interests of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

BRIAN KAU, P.E.
Administrator and Chief Engineer
Agricultural Resource Management Division

Attachments: Exhibits "A," "B" and "C"

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION:

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

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EXHIBIT "A"

WAIANAE AGRICULTURAL PARK AND
PAHOA AGRICULTURAL PARK DISPOSITION - 2020

	Waianae Agricultural Park, lot 1
Applicant Name	**TMK: (1)8-5-034:001 bid amount**
Hawaii Golden Farm LLC	$3,998.00 highest bid
Bing Huang	$3,980.00 1st backup

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 1
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:001 bid amount**
no applicants	

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 3
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:003 bid amount**
no applicants	

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 7
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:007 bid amount**
no applicants	

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 11
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:011 bid amount**
John Garcia, Jr.	$2,350.00 highest bid

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 12
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:012 bid amount**
no applicants	

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 13
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:013 bid amount**
no applicants	

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 15
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:015 bid amount**
no applicants	

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 17
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:017 bid amount**
no applicants	

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 18
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:018 bid amount**
no applicants	

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 20
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:020 bid amount**
no applicants	

	Pahoa Agricultural Park, lot 62
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-5-116:062 bid amount**
no applicants	

EXHIBIT "B"

VARIOUS NON-AGRICULTURAL PARK LANDS DISPOSITION - 2020

	Puna, Island of Hawaii
Applicant Name	**TMK: (3)1-2-006:019 bid amount**
no applicants	

	Hanapepe, Island of Kauai
Applicant Name	**TMK: (4)1-9-002:001 bid amount**
Dean & Nicol Nonaka	$3,502.00 highest bid

	Hanapepe, Island of Kauai
Applicant Name	**TMK: (4)1-9-002:013 bid amount**
Jerrie J. Louis, Jr.	$4,800.00 highest bid

	Hanapepe, Island of Kauai
Applicant Name	**TMK: (4)1-9-002:020 bid amount**
Dean & Nicol Nonaka	$1,505.00 highest bid

	Hanapepe, Island of Kauai	
Applicant Name	**TMK: (4)1-9-002:045 bid amount**	
Forrest Callahan & Tiffany Parker	$5,001.00	highest bid
Bronson & Yawadee Yadao	$3,060.00	1st backup
Dean & Nicol Nonaka	$2,400.00	2nd backup

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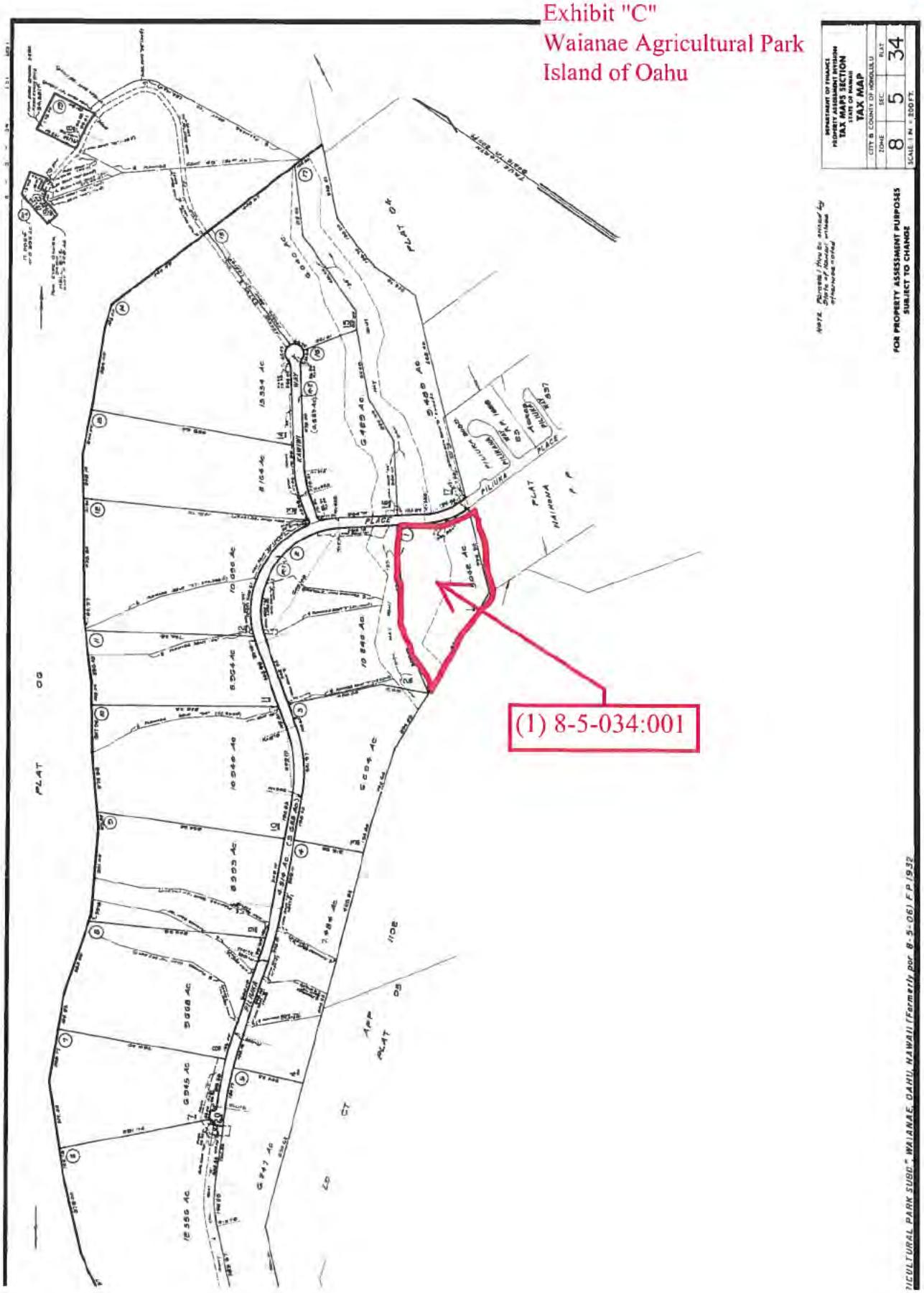
Exhibit "C"
Waianae Agricultural Park
Island of Oahu



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
PROPERTY ASSESSMENT DIVISION
TAX MAPS SECTION
STATE OF HAWAII

TAX MAP

CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

ZONE	SEC.	PLAT
8	5	34

SCALE: 1 IN. = 200 FT.

FOR PROPERTY ASSESSMENT PURPOSES
SUBJECT TO CHANGE

NOTE: Parcels may be zoned by State of Hawaii ordinance

"ICULTURAL PARK SUBD." WAIANAE, OAHU, HAWAII (Formerly por. 8-5-06) F.P. 932

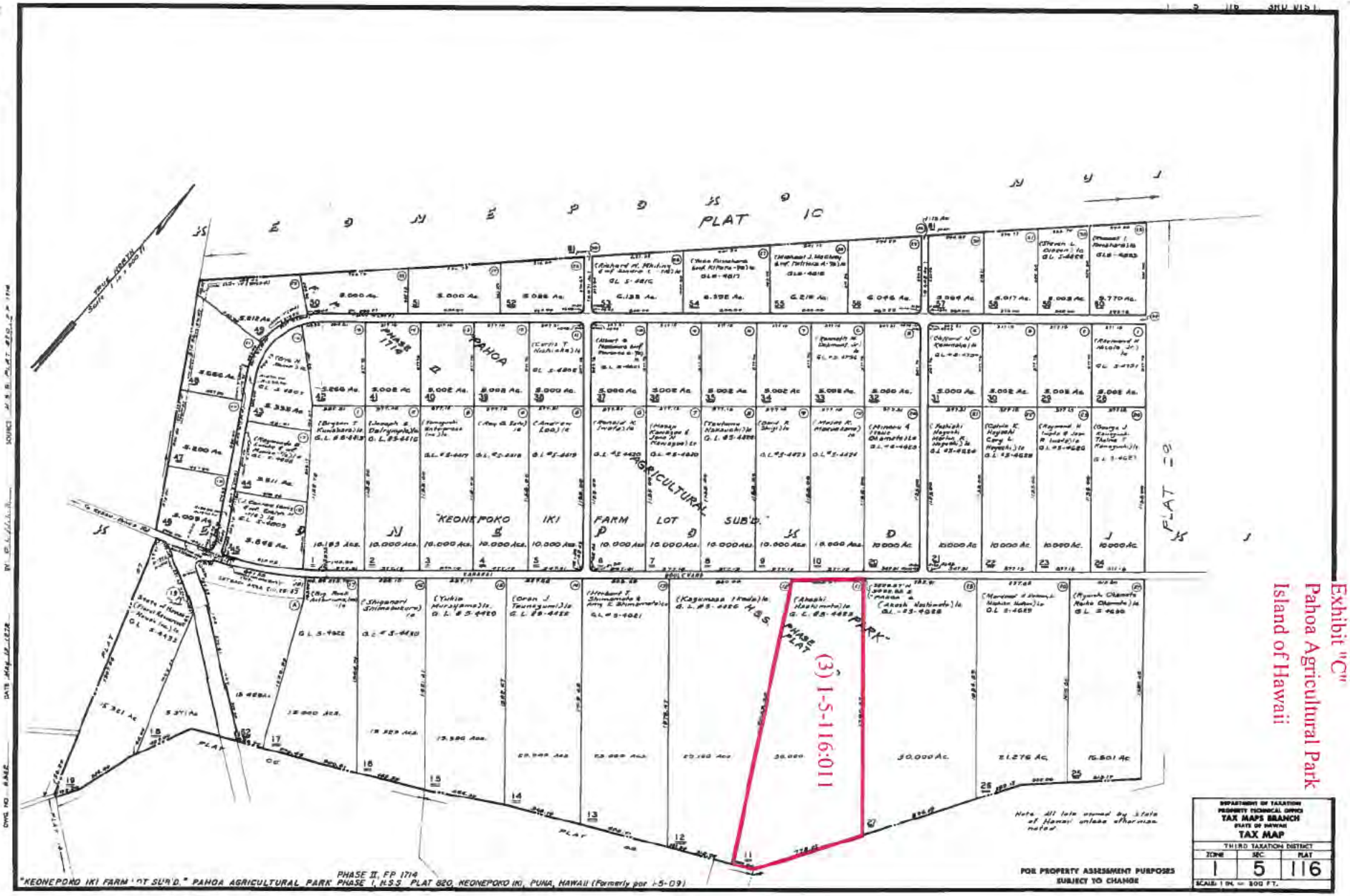


Exhibit "C"
Pahoa Agricultural Park
Island of Hawaii

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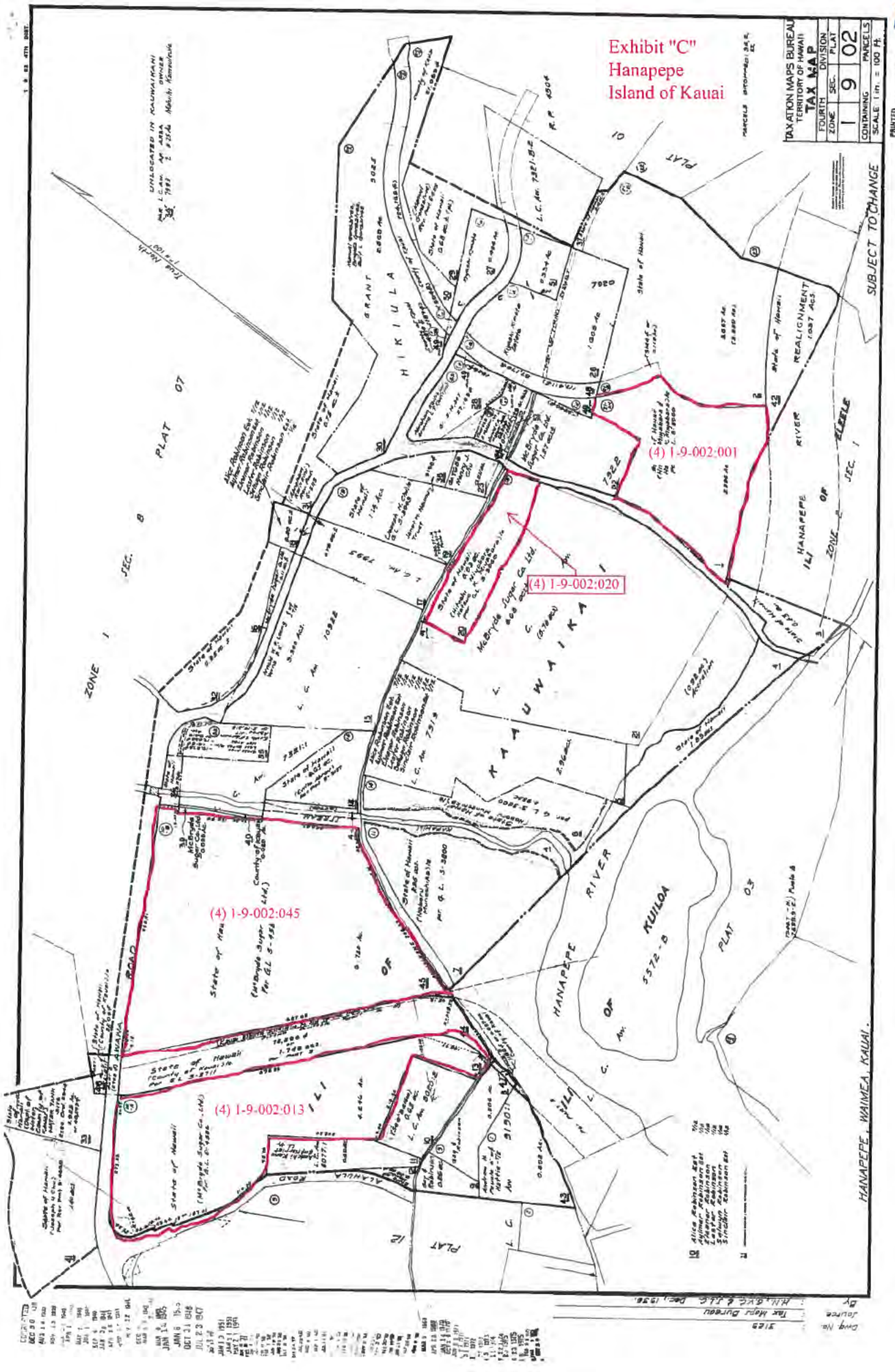
Exhibit "C"
Hanapepe
Island of Kauai
TAXATION MAPS BUREAU
TERRITORY OF HAWAII
TAX MAP
FOURTH ZONE 1
SEC. 9
PLAT 02
CONTAINING PARCELS
SCALE 1 in. = 100 Ft.
PRINTED
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
(4) 1-9-002:001
(4) 1-9-002:020
(4) 1-9-002:045
(4) 1-9-002:013
HANAPEPE, WAIMEA, KAUAI.

State of Hawai'i
Department of Agriculture
Plant Industry Division

December 15, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawai'i

SUBJECT: Hawai'i Department of Agriculture Response to Coffee Leaf Rust

Introduction

This report summarizes the actions of the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture (HDOA) in response to the detection of coffee leaf rust (CLR), *Hemileia vastatrix*, in Hawai'i in October 2020. CLR is one of two pests specifically noted as justifying restrictions on the introduction of coffee into the State, as mandated in Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Section 4-72 Subchapter 4.

CLR is a devastating coffee pathogen and was first discovered in Sri Lanka in 1869. It had subsequently spread to all major coffee producing areas worldwide, with the exception of Hawai'i until its detection here in October. CLR can cause severe defoliation of coffee plants resulting in greatly reduced photosynthetic capacity. Depending on CLR prevalence in a given year, both vegetative and berry growth can be greatly reduced. There are multiple long-term impacts of CLR, including dieback, resulting in an impact to the following year's crop, with estimated losses ranging from 30 percent to 80 percent.

Initial symptoms of CLR are yellow-orange circular spots on the upper sides of the leaves, followed by yellowish-orange powdery rust on the underside of the leaves. CLR spreads readily through physical contact, is both an airborne and waterborne pathogen, and can have deleterious effects, possibly even death, to coffee plants.

I. Survey and Outreach Response

On October 20, 2020, University of Hawai'i College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (UH-CTAHR) Extension Agent Andrea Kawabata notified HDOA staff on Maui that a resident/grower from the Haiku area of Maui would be bringing by leaf samples which displayed symptoms of CLR the next day.

On October 21, the samples were turned in to Maui HDOA staff. Based on physical characteristics and host expression, HDOA staff tentatively identified the pathogen as

CLR. Subsequent surveys on Maui conducted after the initial detection found plants with symptoms at additional locations, including wild coffee.

On October 23, HDOA sent a memorandum to members of the coffee industry throughout the State to alert them to the situation. Sample leaves were submitted to the University of Hawai'i College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (UH-CTAHR) for preliminary identification and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) National Identification Services (NIS) for identification confirmation.

On October 26, UH-CTAHR preliminarily identified the pathogen as CLR, and a statewide press release of the tentative CLR detection was issued.

On October 28, USDA NIS notified HDOA that the Maui sample was confirmed as CLR. Also on October 28, a sample collected at a residence on October 26 in Hilo on Hawai'i Island was submitted to USDA Agricultural Research Services (ARS) at the Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center (PBARC) in Hilo and was tentatively identified as CLR. This sample was subsequently submitted to USDA NIS for formal confirmation, along with another from a nursery.

On October 29, HDOA notified coffee industry members of the USDA NIS confirmation of the Maui sample and of the tentative detection of CLR on Hawai'i Island.

On October 30, a statewide press release of the USDA NIS Maui confirmation and the tentative detection on Hawai'i Island was issued.

On October 31, UH-CTAHR staff received a report of CLR from a grower on the west side of Hawai'i Island in the Holualoa area. That sample was submitted to PBARC and tentatively identified as CLR, and subsequently submitted to USDA NIS for formal confirmation.

On November 10, HDOA was notified that USDA NIS confirmed the west Hawai'i Island sample as CLR, but the east Hawai'i Island samples were negative for CLR. Later that day, HDOA notified coffee industry members of the confirmed detection of CLR on Hawai'i Island and issued a press release on the subject.

On November 19, HDOA submitted a letter to USDA Secretary Sonny Perdue summarizing the response and requesting Federal assistance.

Currently, HDOA is continuing its efforts to survey Maui and Hawai'i Island and has extended surveys statewide across O'ahu and Kaua'i to determine the full extent of the infestation in the State. Partners on both Lāna'i and Moloka'i have been informed and asked to look for the disease. To date, positive samples have only been found on Maui and Hawai'i Island. HDOA is exploring outreach avenues to target audiences which

may not have been reached via previous electronic means, such as small growers without internet, tourists, etc.

II. Quarantine Response

HDOA, taking into account input from the coffee industry, elected to pursue an interim rule to restrict the interisland movement of articles potentially infested with CLR.

1. Authority for an Interim Rule

Chapter 4-72, HAR, the HDOA's Plant and Non-Domestic Animal Quarantine, Plant Intrastate Rules, regulates the intrastate movement of plants, generally. Section 4-72-3, HAR, requires inspection of propagative plants and plant parts prior to being transported between islands of the State. Section 4-72-4, HAR, prohibits interisland movement of commodities infested with a pest unless treated with a pesticide that exterminates the pest. An interim rule provides the means for quarantine and safeguard measures to restrict or prohibit the movement of pests and their plant or commodity hosts to prevent the spread and establishment of pests that are detrimental to agriculture, horticultural industries, and forest lands on uninfested islands and in uninfested localities of the State.

2. Procedural Background for an Interim Rule

Pursuant to section 150A-9.5, Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS), HDOA may establish an interim rule governing the transport of flora and fauna into and within the State. Pursuant to §150A-9.5(b), HRS, an interim rule may be adopted in the event that the importation or movement of any flora or fauna, in the absence of effective rules, creates a situation dangerous to public health and safety or to the ecological health of flora or fauna present in the State which is so immediate in nature as to constitute an emergency. No interim rule can be adopted without a prerequisite finding by the Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals (ACPA) that the foregoing criteria stated in §150A-9.5(b), HRS, are met. The interim rule shall not be effective for more than one year.

Once adopted by HDOA, any interim rule must be published within twelve days of issuance at least once in any newspaper of general circulation in the State.

Additionally, on October 27, 2020, the Hawai'i Board of Agriculture (Board) delegated authority to the Chairperson of the Board to enable more expedient implementation of emergency and interim rules, should the need arise. Should there be a need to expand the quarantine beyond Maui and Hawai'i Island, the Board would have to make that designation on the affected island pursuant to Chapter 4-72, HAR, section 4-72-4.5.

3. Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals

During the week of November 2, 2020, HDOA Plant Quarantine Branch (PQB) submitted a proposal to both the Advisory Subcommittee on Plants and the Advisory Subcommittee on Fungi to request input for:

(1) A finding that the unrestricted movement of coffee plants (*Coffea arabica*, *C. canephora* and other *Coffea* spp. including hybrids and varietals) and plant parts such as unroasted beans, fruits, leaves, stems, twigs, cuttings, wood, logs, and mulch or greenwaste, used coffee-related packing materials such as coffee bags, and any equipment used to harvest, transport, or process coffee plants or plant parts, all of which are potential carriers of the fungus, coffee leaf rust, *Hemileia vastatrix*, from the Island of Maui, Hawai'i Island, or any other island confirmed with coffee leaf rust, constitutes an emergency justifying an interim rule; and

(2) A finding that the adoption of an interim rule to restrict the movement of coffee plants (*Coffea arabica*, *C. canephora* and other *Coffea* spp. including hybrids and varietals) and plant parts such as unroasted beans, fruits, leaves, stems, twigs, cuttings, wood, logs, and mulch or greenwaste, used coffee-related packing materials such as coffee bags, and any equipment used to harvest, transport, or process coffee plants or plant parts, all of which are potential carriers of the fungus, coffee leaf rust, *Hemileia vastatrix*, from the Island of Maui, Hawai'i Island, or any other island confirmed with coffee leaf rust to prevent its spread from the Island of Maui, Hawai'i Island, or any other island confirmed with coffee leaf rust.

On November 13, 2020, PQB submitted a proposal for an interim rule, which included the above two Subcommittees' input, at a meeting of the ACPA. The five members of ACPA present voted 5-0 to recommend a finding that there is an emergency justifying an interim rule, and voted 5-0 to recommend the adoption of an interim rule, with amendments provided by PQB at the meeting.

4. Interim Rule

On November 17, 2020, the Chairperson of the Board accepted the ACPA recommendations and approved the interim rule, with an effective date of November 20, 2020.

On November 20, 2020, public notices announcing the interim rule were published in the legals sections of the Star Advertiser, The Garden News, West Hawai'i Today, Hilo Tribune, and Maui News; and a statewide press release was issued.

The interim rule establishes a quarantine to restrict the movement of coffee plants (*Coffea arabica*, *C. canephora* and other *Coffea* spp., including hybrids and varietals), plant parts such as unroasted beans, fruits, leaves, stems, twigs, cuttings, wood, logs, and mulch or greenwaste, used coffee-related packing materials such as coffee bags, and any equipment previously used to harvest, transport, or process coffee plants or plant parts from the island of Maui and Hawai'i Island to other non-infested islands in the State. An interim rule is necessary to prevent the further spread and establishment of CLR.

Impact of Quarantine: This quarantine is intended to prevent the spread of CLR from areas of infestation to other areas. CLR will severely impact the coffee industries on Maui and Hawai'i Island. Productivity will likely severely decline in infected areas. If effective measures are not taken immediately to control the spread of this disease, then CLR could spread statewide. If CLR spreads further, then great economic burdens will be placed on the coffee growing and roasting industries. Rogue or feral coffee plants in forest and private lands must also be dealt with to stop the spread of CLR, even within infested islands.

Boundaries of Quarantine Zones: HDOA established quarantines including the entire island of Maui and all of Hawai'i Island. Additional CLR infected areas on Maui, Hawai'i Island, and other islands may continue to be found as more extensive sampling occurs, in addition to the likely expansion of existing infestations. It is suspected that the area infested with CLR is larger than what is currently known. To protect the rest of the State of Hawai'i, restricting the inter-island movement of potentially infected material from Maui, Hawai'i Island and all other infested islands is crucial. Past quarantines utilized established, defined quarantine zones within a specific island (for example, banana bunchy top and coffee berry borer on Hawai'i Island), however the established quarantine zones were quickly breached, and island-wide spread quickly occurred. Focusing the Department's limited resources at the ports of entry allows for much greater control of CLR spreading.

Quarantine exceptions: The interim rule allows the movement of regulated coffee materials for the six specific purposes listed below under permits issued by the PQB:

1. For green coffee beans for roasting, or other non-propagative plant parts, that are shipped to an approved facility located in an uninfested area that is located at least two miles from a commercial coffee growing area, or are subjected to an approved treatment;

2. For plants from Department certified nurseries, green coffee beans for roasting, or other non-propagative plant parts, that are transshipped (i.e., loaded onto one carrier and then transferred to another carrier before leaving the State) through an uninfested area of the State with a final destination outside the State;

3. For previously used equipment that is designed to harvest, process or transport coffee plants or plant parts;

4. For plants and plant parts for scientific studies or other diagnostic uses at approved facilities, provided the contents and packing materials used for shipping are subjected to a treatment approved by the PQB chief after the contents are unloaded;

5. For coffee plants, beans for roasting, other non-propagative plant parts, used coffee bags, and previously used coffee harvesting, processing or transporting equipment, that are shipped between infested areas; and

6. For limited quantities of coffee plants for propagation from an infested area to a non-infested area, subject to a one-year quarantine in a state-run facility, provided that the Board of Agriculture may reduce the quarantine period.

Roasted coffee beans are not subject to restrictions. Coffee plants and plant parts, green coffee beans, used coffee bags, or other CLR carriers, that are directly exported without being moved from one carrier to another before it leaves the State from an infested area with a final destination outside the State, are not subject to the proposed quarantine restrictions.

A copy of the interim rule is attached at the end of this submittal.

III. Cooperator Activities

1. A USDA Cross Functional Working Group meets weekly to lend guidance and technical advice to the CLR response activities.

2. USDA ARS PBARC continues to provide scientific expertise.

3. UH-CTAHR continues to work with HDOA and the coffee industry to develop and disseminate outreach and management strategies.

4. Various coffee industry associations and members of the coffee industry continue to act as conduits for dissemination of information from HDOA, USDA, and CTAHR to their members. The Hawai'i Coffee Association (HCA) and the Kona Coffee Farmers Association have sponsored weekly meetings for their members, in which HDOA has participated.

IV. Solicitation to the Board

On November 3, 2020, HDOA received an email addressed to the Board from a company introducing an unnamed product with the claim that it is a "cure" for CLR.

After further investigation, it was found that the active ingredient is a disinfectant which is labelled by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) for use on hard inanimate surfaces and for disinfecting water supplies such as swimming pools, irrigation systems, hydroponics, etc. The active ingredient does not appear to be used in any products labelled for direct application to plants. The company is proposing to sell machines which make it to individual growers, so that they can make and use the product on their own property. If it is produced and used in this manner, it doesn't have to be registered as a pesticide because the product isn't being sold or distributed. However, the machine does need to be registered with HDOA because its function is to produce a pesticide, and the company was informed of this and provided the company with Pesticides Branch contact information. Also, if the raw ingredients are sold along with the machine in the same package/container, these would have to be registered with US EPA as pesticides, but if they are purchased separately, then they don't, and this has been communicated to the company. At this time, it appears that the intention of the company is to only sell the machines. In addition, the company is proposing to sell fertilizer that includes microbes, so they have been directed to PQB for a microorganism import permit. The company has been put in touch with USDA ARS PBARC to see if there is interest there to conduct trials.

The company has also reached out to HCA, UH-CTAHR, and the Hawai'i Agriculture Research Center.

Given the restrictions on use (e.g., material can only be used on the property on which it is made) and the lack of registration for use on crops, this product is not viewed as a viable CLR treatment option for use by HDOA at this time.

Respectively Submitted:

Kevin M. Hoffman, Ph.D.
Plant Industry Division Administrator

DAVID Y. IGE
Governor

JOSH GREEN
Lt. Governor

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

MORRIS M. ATTA
Deputy to the Chairperson

State of Hawaii
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1428 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-2512
Phone: (808) 973-9600 FAX: (808) 973-9613

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PLANT QUARANTINE INTERIM RULE 20-1

Prohibits the Intrastate Movement of Coffee Plants (*Coffea arabica*, *C. canephora* and other *Coffea* spp. Including Hybrids and Varietals) and Plant Parts Such as Green Beans, Fruits, Leaves, Stems, Twigs, Cuttings, Wood, Logs, and Mulch or Greenwaste, Used Coffee-Related Packing Materials Such as Coffee Bags, and Any Previously-Used Equipment Used to Harvest, Transport, or Process Coffee Plants or Plant Parts, All of Which Are Potential Carriers of the Fungus, Coffee Leaf Rust, *Hemileia vastatrix*, From the Island of Maui, Hawaii Island, or Any Other Island Confirmed with Coffee Leaf Rust
Except by Permit Issued by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture

Under authorization granted in Section 150-9.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (Department) hereby establishes this interim rule to impose a quarantine on the movement of coffee plants (*Coffea arabica*, *C. canephora* and other *Coffea* spp. including hybrids and varietals), plant parts such as green beans, fruits, leaves, stems, twigs, cuttings, wood, logs, and mulch or greenwaste, used coffee-related packing materials such as coffee bags, and any previously-used equipment used to harvest, transport, or process coffee plants or plant parts from the Island of Maui and Hawaii Island. These quarantine areas are established to prevent the spread of the Coffee Leaf Rust, *Hemileia vastatrix,* a fungal pathogen, from areas infested by *H. vastatrix* to uninfested areas within the State.

Movement or transportation of coffee plants (*Coffea arabica*, *C. canephora* and other *Coffea* spp. including hybrids and varietals), plant parts such as green beans, fruits, leaves, stems, twigs, cuttings, wood, logs, and mulch or greenwaste, used coffee-related packing materials such as coffee bags, and any previously-used equipment used to harvest, transport, or process coffee plants or plant parts from the Island of Maui and Hawaii Island is prohibited except by permit issued by the Department: 1) for green coffee beans for roasting, or other non-propagative plant parts, that are shipped to an approved facility located in an uninfested area that is located at least two miles from a commercial coffee growing area, or are subjected to an approved treatment; 2) for plants from Department certified nurseries, green coffee beans for roasting, or other non-propagative plant parts, that are transshipped through an uninfested area of the State with a final destination outside the State; 3) for previously-used equipment that is designed to harvest, process or transport coffee plants or plant parts; 4) for plants and plant parts for scientific studies or other diagnostic uses at approved facilities, provided the contents and packing materials used for shipping are subjected to a treatment approved by the PQB chief after the contents are unloaded; 5) coffee plants, beans for roasting, other non-propagative plant parts, used coffee bags, and previously-used coffee harvesting, processing or transporting equipment, that are shipped between infested areas; and 6) for limited quantities of coffee plants for propagation from an infested area to a non-infested area, subject to a one-year quarantine in a state-run facility, provided that the Board of Agriculture may reduce the quarantine period. All movement is subject to inspection and approved mitigation and decontamination

measures. This interim rule does not affect the movement of roasted coffee beans, or restrict the export of coffee plants and plant parts, green coffee beans, used coffee bags, or other CLR carriers, provided they are shipped directly from an infested area to a destination outside of the State.

Any person who violates this rule shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than $100. The provisions of HRS section 706-640 notwithstanding, the maximum fine shall be $10,000. For a second offense committed within five years of a prior conviction, the person or organization shall be fined not less than $500 and not more than $25,000.

This interim rule shall become effective on Friday, November 20th, 2020 and is valid for no longer than one year from its inception.

Phyllis Shimabukuro-Geiser

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
Plant Industry Division
Plant Quarantine Branch
Honolulu, Hawaii

December 15, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

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; and (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 Advisory Subcommittee review, the Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals review and proposed permit conditions is identified as section III, IV, V of the submittal, which starts at page 11, 13, and 22 respectively.*

We have a request to review the following:

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

B1

SHIPPER: Lise Madson, [redacted], Baker City, Oregon 97814.
Phone No.: [redacted]

IMPORTER: Lise Madson, [redacted], 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 Board 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: The research 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.

OBJECTIVE: 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, [redacted], Mountain View, Hawaii 96771. (See Appendix B for Lise Madson's resume)

2. **Safeguard Facilities and Location:** Madson residence, [redacted], 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:

a. Common Name: Greater Vasa Parrot; Scientific Name *Coracopsis vasa*.
b. 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.

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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

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 ListBiol Lettv.11(12); 2015 DecPMC4707702

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, Hawaii Department of Agriculture (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. Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals Review

This request was submitted to the Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals (Committee) at its meeting on November 13, 2020 through Virtual Videoconference Meeting – Zoom Webinar. PQB Land Vertebrate Specialist, Ms. Noni Putnam, provided a synopsis of the request. The applicant, Ms. Lise Madson, participated in the meeting via virtual videoconference.

Land Vertebrate Specialist Noni Putnam provided a synopsis of the request, recommendations and noted that Advisory Subcommittee member Dr. McKinnie intended to submit a recommendation, but due to unforeseen circumstances was not able to submit a recommendation.

Committee Chair Dr. Kevin Hoffman stated that this request is for research purposes, and Specialist Putnam confirmed. He asked if this proposal for research was submitted by the University of Hawaii, would this require this animal to be in a quarantine facility. Specialist Putnam responded by saying that any import of a restricted animal requires a site inspection and abide by the conditions prior to the permit being issued.

Mr. Ken Matsui stated that the University of Hawaii is an exception because they have its own biosafety committee which resolves these issues beforehand. Committee Member Mr. Rob Hauff asked if the HDOA's rules have a definition of "research"? Specialist Putnam's is not aware of any HDOA definition and would like to defer the question. Acting PQB Manager Jonathan Ho stated that there are no rules in 4-71 that specifically states that research is "this."

Mr. Ho said in regard to Chair Hoffman's comment regarding a facility, generally speaking, research is not done in an individual's home. The Board can define a specific area as they see fit.

Committee Member Dr. Maria Haws inquired whether this research being executed would be done in a humanely fashion, is the research valid and how would this be verified? Mr. Ho stated that if you refer to the intent of the Rule, research is to come to some type of discovery with regards to a hypothesis or theory, Ms. Madson's TTouch research appears to meet the requirements for potential importation, and that the Committee or the Board would have to determine if it meets the intent of the Rule. It was noted that Animals on the Restricted B list are not allowed as pets, although they were at one time in the late '1990s. That has been removed. Subcommittee members Dr. Duvall and Dr. Conant stated the possibility of setting a precedence, but the Board will ultimately decide approval or disapproval.

Acting Inspection and Compliance Chief Trenton Yasui stated that the PQB has historically defined "research" as scientific research; the utilization of that scientific method is research that is published in a peer-reviewed journal.

Mr. Hauff asked why wasn't the original permit application for research and why have there been multiple applications for different justifications for import. The question was deferred to the applicant. No further questions for the PQB staff.

Chair Hoffman called Ms. Madson forward to testify.

Ms. Lise Madson introduced herself. She has a Juris Doctorate in Environmental Law and resident of Mountain View, Kona, Hawaii. She thanks the Committee for the opportunity to propose her project and introduce her team. She states that before submitting the multiple applications, she consulted with former Land Vertebrate Specialist David Lingenfelser informing him that her research does tie in with TTouch and ESA Regulation. She said Mr. Lingenfelser recommended that the quickest way to obtain a permit for this species of bird was to reclassify this type of bird from the Restricted B list to the Conditionally Approved List and the basis of the application was because the Vasa Parrot, when it was put on the Restricted B list was not well known, approximately 1988. Ms. Madson said that since then, it's been discovered that Vasa Parrot traits are very similar to an African Grey; however, it is almost impossible to breed, which is very interesting from a scientific perspective.

Ms. Madson said as an environmental lawyer, she 100% supports avoiding any type of invasive species entering the islands and this parrot presents less of a risk than the common cockatiel due to the reproduction difficulties in captivity. She initially believed the ESA would be approved promptly if the bird was permitted as an ESA. She then introduced Dre Goode with the Visual Sciences and Memory Lab, Department of Psychology, New Mexico State University, who designs scientific processes. She makes mention of Michael Hout, who was available but no longer due to the time on the East Coast. Other participants are: Dr. Timothy Wright, New Mexico State University and Dr. Pailian, Department of Psychology, Harvard University. Ms. Madson states, "This is a valid study."

Ms. Madson said with regard to TTouch, Linda Tellington-Jones, Kona, Hawaii resident, has developed a gentle system of touch that stimulates the equivalent of oxytocin in parrots and has utilized TTouch in Alzheimer's studies funded by the State of Ohio. Ms. Madson states that she has worked with her for 40 years, published 22 books in 12-15 languages. The researcher from Harvard who did a peer review that was published and was in the New York Times; a study about an African Grey named Griffen, which was preceded by an African Grey named Alex. It follows the same lines of study such as coco who learned sign language. The Alex Foundation is interested in having some of the studies repeated with the Vasa Parrot because the Vasa Parrot utilizes tools, as well as the ability to learn language.

Ms. Madson mentions that one of the first techniques they'll be using is the bird's capability of determining same versus different. Griffen out-performed Harvard undergrads with regard to memory tasks. She says that she's had a lifetime experience with working with animals; that she's 56 years old; that this is her legacy and willing to pour her heart and soul into. Writing is one of the things she can still do. She has researchers with Covid that are able to look at the videos of her interaction and training of the bird and make evaluations from various locations.

Why Hawaii? Ms. Madson states, "Because I am a resident and live in Hawaii." She sold her ranch in Oregon. She asks, why would she have to leave Hawaii to volunteer her time at no cost to anyone to help further this research. Because of Covid, Irene Pepperberg of Harvard is training parrots at her home; therefore, working with parrots in a home is an acceptable scientific way of doing research in combination with Zoom and video recordings.

Ms. Madson addresses the inference that this is somehow "getting around the denial of the ESA." She states that the ESA was denied, but that doesn't invalidate the research. If the ESA permit had been granted, she would still have done the research, maybe a bit sooner. The Committee heard that request earlier, although it was done in the same month; almost two years ago. Ms. Madson then addressed the Committee if they had any questions for herself or Dre Goode.

Dr. Haws expressed her feelings regarding Ms. Madson's separation from the parrot and concerns regarding setting a precedent to future loopholes in the law. She asked Ms. Madson if this would be the last request she would make importing a parrot into Hawaii, to which Ms. Madson replied, "Yes."

Ms. Madson stated that initially the concern was that this would result in many Vasa Parrots. In the 10 years that she's been involved, she's seen only one for sale. She is not aware of any active breeders in the U.S., and when they were originally imported around 1980, they brought several hundred birds from Madagascar. With active attempts to breed 200 of them, the result was 30 parrots. Additionally, the University of

Chicago did a longitudinal study of parrots that escaped on the mainland. There was no escape by a Vasa Parrot. Salt Lake City Zoo also tried to breed them and was unsuccessful. She also mentions that when wild-caught birds are fed a commercial diet, will nearly starve themselves to death.

Ms. Madson states that the permit conditions that she's suggested are similar to those that she saw when she worked at CSU's Veterinary Teaching Hospital raptor rehabilitation project in the 1980s. That type of facility or residence requires two doors. She states that her residence has locked doors, locked external gates, two video surveillance systems. She would use the same procedures with the biosecurity knowledge that was acquired at CSU Veterinary Teaching Hospital and volunteering at the Denver Zoo.

Ms. Madson reiterated working with TTouch and Linda Tellington-Jones for 40 years and a lifetime of cognitive research with parrots and raptors wanting to participate in her retirement years to participate in a research project that could result in a legacy as famous as Alex or Coco and contribute to the scientific knowledge of a parrot that gives her access to a rare opportunity that combines both tool usage and the ability to speak.

Mr. Rob Hauff asked Ms. Madson if she has authored any peer-reviewed publications on parrots or animal cognition. Ms. Madson has not but some of her team members have. She states that she is the handler, whereas Mr. Dre Goode is the specialist, who structures the study. She said the scientists in those areas would review video recordings or Zoom interactions with herself and the parrot and it is likely that they would be the lead on the peer review and Ms. Madson would be the volunteer handler.

Chair Hoffman calls forward Dre Goode.

Mr. Dre Goode introduces himself as being with the Visual Sciences and Memory Lab at New Mexico State University. He states that his area is towards cognitive science, visual science. His interest is in working memory. Team member Timothy Wright does a lot of work with song birds and has some interest in expanding outward a little bit. He said it seems like a great area to combine our interest and take a deeper dive into scientific exploration of a new species neighboring what we have done with African greys.

Chair Hoffman asked Mr. Goode if he is published in some fields, not necessarily this one, to which he answered, "Yes, a lot more cognitive psychology. But the working memory aspect of that does tend to bleed over into avian intelligence a lot." Chair Hoffman asked if it is a fair appraisal to say that he is guiding Ms. Madson on how to conduct the research. Mr. Goode states that he and Dr. Hout would be the ones with the hands-on design with some influence from Dr. Wright and Dr. Pailan; a group effort coming together to: a) have this ability to do this research on a volunteer basis free of charge. Chair Hoffman asked Mr. Goode if he foresees this resulting in a publication

and is the scientific research rigorous enough to be published. Mr. Goode replied that this research will give opportunity for this to expand and said what we are really hoping to see is some evolutionary trends in the way that cognition develops and looking at a new species gives a lot of opportunity for that. He referred to some work demonstrating some type of cognitive advantages through tool uses.

Chair Hoffman asked the Committee members if they have any further questions.

Dr. Haws asked Mr. Goode, "Who would be the holder of the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) protocol conducting this research, and are you intending to include other Vasa Parrots, not necessarily in Hawaii but maybe somewhere else if this pans out?" Mr. Goode's answer was that he thinks the Institutional Review Board (IRB) holder might be Timothy Wright or Dr. Hout depending on the structure. He said if it needs to cover animal rights in research, Dr. Wright would be the primary, but if it's on the cognitive end, Dr. Hout would be the primary.

Mr. Goode did clarify that he couldn't give a solid answer on using more Vasa Parrots because that's too far down the road at this point. Dr. Haws asked how old this Vasa Parrot is and Ms. Madson answered that he is 10 years old. Dr. Haws believes that if you have an IRB or IACUC protocol, it might be helpful to provide that or Federal funding to show it's been reviewed by peers and it's legitimately being run through a university, and would also establish the validity of the research. Ms. Madson confirmed that there's no funding. She explained that the TTouch research has been going on for 40+ years. It's gone through the Ohio State Department of Health, but not through a university. Much of the research has been generated through individuals like her and not through a formal university protocol, and Ms. Madson is not sure that's required.

Ms. Madson stated that as a condition of the permit, she would be willing to give progressive research updates. This project research started with TTouch, however, almost six years ago, and she has some prepublication that has been on hold for the last two years. She states without an approval she'll likely lose the project. Dr. Haws suggested that maybe some of the researchers could provide some this because approving this hinges on agreeing to the validity of the research for justifying the importation under the research clause, and also setting a certain bar so hundreds of people don't propose pseudo-research and bring their pets in.

On a side, Ms. Madson stated that the denial of the ESA is basically equating the ESA as a pet. By definition, ESA and federal law by definition is not a pet, it's more of a medical device. If an animal did come in as an ESA, an ESA is only for private use in the home. She noted that Mr. Goode did file some information that it wasn't clear from the comments and recommendations from the other people they had read. If you saw the preliminary summary and individuals involved, the people who voted against approving the permit, might re-think it because if you have a project where at the encouragement of the Alex Foundation and Irene Pepperberg, you're repeating the Alex

studies, very well-known studies, that have contributed a great deal to cognition. And Dr. Pepperberg has reached out to people with other types of parrots to try to get them to repeat this research to validate the research, she thinks there would be less distress. To be frank, putting so much work into the TTouch research and to have a wrench put into that research because of the ESA application, she would not have done the ESA application and just proceeded with the research one. But speaking with David Lingenfelser from HDOA, she had the impression that the application was $25.00, that there was no reason to put it under alternate theories to see which one would get approved most quickly.

Ms. Madson addressed another comment about going back to the mainland to do the research if it's so important by saying that being a Hawaii resident, she was traveling back and forth prior to Covid, which was expensive. Ms. Madson reiterated that the parrot is low-risk and almost impossible to breed, very uncommon, and every scientist she's discussed it with feels that this is less of an environmental threat than the common cockatiel. She states that if someone wants to get around the ESA, they could take it head-on with litigation over the interpretation that the HDOA has on what is an ESA and whether it should be permitted. She doesn't think they will develop teams who are uniquely interested in a particular Vasa Parrot to get around it. They're not going to buy into it if they're not interested in the actual research.

Ms. Putnam noted that the PQB received the application on June 17, 2019; however, the proposal documents and attached cover letter weren't received until July 18, 2020. She said once all documents were received by Ms. Madson, she compiled and forwarded them for further review. Chair Hoffman asked Ms. Putnam if the PQB has been able to inspect the proposed site where the parrot is to be kept. Ms. Putnam answered, "No" and although that is the normal procedure, due to COVID, there's been no site inspection. She said that despite the circumstances, in the event the permit was approved and issued, a site inspection would be conducted to confirm the site was secure.

Ms. Madson addressed Chair Hoffman to inform him that she did provide site descriptions, as well as information regarding the security system. Dr. Hoffman confirmed receipt, and then asked the Committee members if they have any other questions.

With no responses from the Committee members, Chair Hoffman asked members of the public if they have any comments regarding this submittal. There were no comments from the public.

Ms. Madson then addressed Dr. Haws, letting her know that earlier she had spoken with the University of Hawaii (UH) Hilo Biology Department regarding any concerns they had having this Vasa Parrot on the island. She said there was some interest in endemic bird research because it does present some interesting adaptations that biology students

aren't able to observe in other birds. Ms. Madson said due to the restrictions with COVID, the animal would have to remain in one facility and approved, so it wouldn't be possible to take the bird to the university, but it's possible to bring the students to her home once the COVID restrictions are in place or view on Zoom. But this would be a side as giving back to the community as opposed to the direct research. The university was interested in the opportunity of having this bird available. Dr. Haws asked Ms. Madson who she spoke to at UH Hilo. Ms. Madson replied, "Again, I refer to my head injury. You know the guy who's in charge of the endemic bird research there." Ms. Putnam responded, "Is that Patrick Hart?" Ms. Madson confirmed it is Patrick Hart.

Dr. Haws says that Ms. Madson's research proposal was more convincing than a lot of other UH proposals she receives. Her concerns are to establish conditions that do not create loopholes. Ms. Madson states that she's willing to cooperate, and that she understands that there are many invasive "everything" in Hawaii. She believes there should be more restrictions on cats, love birds, and cockatiels.

A discussion was held between Ms. Putnam and Ms. Madson regarding UH Hilo and biology students. Ms. Putnam asked Ms. Madson if she would be continuing her with UH Hilo. Ms. Madson stated she will not be incorporating the students at the UH Hilo with her current research and was trying to offer an opportunity to the students to see an unusual bird that is evolutionarily unique, noting some specific physical characteristics.

Ms. Putnam referred to testimony received from the Division of Forestry & Wildlife, DLNR, that was forwarded to the Committee members. Chair Hoffman confirmed receipt.

Chair Hoffman asked Ms. Madson that should the Committee recommend approval and then go before the Board, would she be able to produce the documentation that Dr. Haws mentioned regarding this being a research project.

Ms. Madson responded by saying "Yes" that she believes Mr. Goode was able to address that will be able to get a handle on that and if there is anything specific, it can be included as a condition of the permit to address the concerns.

Chair Hoffman asked Ms. Putnam if she's aware of any research permits where the research subjects are housed in a private residence. Ms. Madson responded by saying that Irene Pepperberg does house Griffen and other African Greys for research in her home as part of the Harvard study. Ms. Putnam responded that she's unaware of any research projects that the subject is housed at a residential home. Ms. Madson states that her home is zoned Ag and asks to expand the question to research done in a place zoned Ag with a home. Mr. Ho stated that he's unaware of any particular research project in a private residential home. Mr. Yasui said he is also unaware of any such situation in a private home.

Mr. Yasui wanted to address Dr. Haws's question with regard to precedence setting by stating that Permit Condition No. 2 on page 13 says, "All subsequent requests to import Vasa Parrot shall be approved by the Board on a case-by-case basis."

Ms. Madson says that through Zillo listings, there's an individual up the street from her in Aloha Estates, Mountain View, who has a tilapia permit at their residence in Aloha Estates, which are also restricted but this probably goes back to the Ag zoning. Mr. Yasui responded that HAR Chapter 71 allows Restricted B organisms for aquaculture production at residences. Mr. Ho stated that the discussion regarding a private residence or not is a tangent and believes that Dr. Haws meant that by definition, specific types of animals that fall on the List of Restricted Animals Part B are eligible for importation; i.e., aquaculture in a facility approved by the Branch can be done for a restricted animal. Likewise for Vasa Parrot, if the facility is approved and for bonafied research, is this potential request a work-around of the rules and could a person bring in their pet zebra for research or any other animal on the restricted list Part B. Mr. Ho said the PQB has been working with Ms. Madson to get the protocols, procedures and other information to make the determination that this is clearly bonafied research. He said regardless of the Committee's decision to approve or disapprove, the Board will ultimately make that determination. Mr. Ho said that as Dr. Haws mentioned, if the bonafied research checkmarks are there, it would give the Board reassurance that this isn't precedent setting, is legitimate research and clearly show the request meets the definition and intent of the HAR.

Dr. Haws suggested that maybe one of the researchers should have their name on the permit, as well, or they provided their IACUC or IRB protocol. She mentions that Mr. Goode brought up the fact that this is human subject and animal subject research, so if one of the collaborators put their name on it, then they have approval to do this research, then clearly this would be legitimized research. She feels the proposal was well-written, but none of the collaborators put their university affiliation on that document. Ms. Madson responds by saying that after speaking with David Lingenfelser, she wasn't sure if they needed to be a Hawaii resident and was making sure all the protocols regarding security were followed. She appreciates the suggestion, and believes it is possible. Ms. Madson asked Ms. Putnam if the application were to be amended with such information, would it delay the process. She also said that the mainland researchers mainly design the research, she is in charge of implementing the research and the researchers take the raw data and process it. Ms. Putnam said she will follow-up with the request.

Mr. Ho said he did not believe amending the application will change who the permittee is and their responsibilities as the permittee. Ms. Madson states that the affiliations were listed on the cover letter but not on the proposal itself. Dr. Haws suggested to Ms. Madson to ask them if they're doing it through the university or on the side as private citizens.

As they were no other questions by the panelists or the attending public, Chair Hoffman asked if the Committee members were ready to make a motion. Mr. Hauff, as DLNR representative, said he stands by the testimony that was submitted by DLNR. The information Dr. Haws has requested could potentially change that decision, but currently he is recommending that Board not to approve this request.

Discussion was held between Chair Hoffman, Deputy Attorney General (DAG) Jodi Yi and Ms. Madson regarding motions to the Board. DAG Yi clarified that there were two requests, first, to allow importation, and the second, to establish permit conditions. Mr. Hauff suggested a third alternative is a motion to recommend denial to the Board. Ms. Madson asked for discussion.

Ms. Madson asked Mr. Hauff if there was more scientific evidence she needs to provide to address the concerns of the DLNR. Mr. Hauff stated the main concern is that this organism falls on the injurious wildlife list that DLNR regulates once it is brought into the State, the entire family is on the list, many members have been released into the environment and caused problems. He said there is a concern and desire not to bring any more organisms that are on this list into the State and there also was concern about the legitimacy of the research and those concerns remain. Ms. Madson asked for recommendations to address the concerns and that we should follow the scientific evidence, such as another researcher using Vasa Parrots. Ms. Madson said she has no evidence that Vasa parrots are invasive and asked if there was any other scientific evidence that could be provided to DLNR to help resolve the concerns.

Committee member Ken Matsui stated that the Committee tends to make decisions on requests based on what has happened with other similar species, highlighting the effects that some parrots have had on food production, and also commenting on current food instability issues. Ms. Madson said that she understood the risk of potentially opening the floodgate to import all vasa parrots, but that this individual parrot poses no risk. Mr. Matsui said that there could be additional restrictions such as limiting import to males only or surgical sterilization. Ms. Madsen described the differences between the sexes and reiterated the difficulties in breeding/raising them particularly when hand-raised.

Further discussion was then held between Chair Hoffman, DAG Yi, Mr. Hauff, and Mr. Ho regarding how to phrase the motion to move the request to the Board including rescheduling the meeting or move the request to the Board without a recommendation.

After the discussion, Mr. Hauff made a motion to recommend that the Board disapprove this request to allow the importation of one Vasa Parrot. Dr. Haws seconded the motion. Chair Hoffman put the motion to a vote.

Vote: NOT APPROVED 4/1

Motion does not carry.

Discussion held regarding how to move a new motion to the Board. Mr. Ho stated the recommendation would be to move this submittal to the Board, without a recommendation from the Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals and provide language setting criteria for the applicant to provide. Mr. Hauff asked if the failed motion would be given to the Board for consideration. Mr. Ho said that the Committee's discussion will be summarized and provided in the submittal to the Board. Chair Hoffman asked if new information could be included in the Board submittal. Mr. Ho said that the Committee could state in their motion some of the documents that are requested prior to going before the Board.

Ms. Madson addressed the Committee stating that she'll provide the documents requested whether it's required or not.

Dr. Haws made a motion to recommend that this request be moved to the Board with no recommendation, but to have the applicant include documentation and evidence of valid research requested during the discussions by the Committee. Mr. Matsui asked if the permit conditions could be amended to require males only because a subsequent request could allow for the import of a female and then possibly reproduction. Mr. Ho said that it could be done, but because Dr. Haws had already made a motion, she would have to agree to amend her motion to include the permit condition change. Mr. Ho said that the conditions already include a condition that requires all subsequent requests for this species to go before the Board. Dr. Haws said that she would like to have her motion remain as stated. Chair Hoffman seconded the motion. Mr. Matsui said that he did not have a problem with removing his suggested permit condition change.

Vote: APPROVED 5/0

Motion passes.

Chair Hoffman made a motion to approve the establishment of permit conditions as stated in the request. Dr. Maria Haws seconded the motion.

Vote: APPROVED 5/0

Motion passes.

PQB NOTES: *Ms. Madson provided additional documents to the PQB on 12/2/2020 to address the Committee's recommendation. The attached documents are included as attachments 1-5 and does include some information that was not available to the Committee for review.*

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, [redacted], 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 [redacted], 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, [redacted], 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, [redacted], Mountain View, Hawaii, 96771, shall secure a bond with the HDOA 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.*

8. 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).

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. The restricted article(s) shall comply with all pre-entry and post-entry animal heath requirements of the HDOA, Division of Animal Industry (DAI).

13. The restricted article(s) shall be safeguarded in a PQB approved cage, aviary or other enclosure.

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 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.

17. 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) 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).

b. 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.

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), and deliver to PQB for further inspection.

d. If the permittee will no longer import, possess, or continue to utilize 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.

e. 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.

18. 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).

19. 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.

20. 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).

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. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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).

25. 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).

26. 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.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION: Based upon the recommendations and comments of the Advisory Subcommittee on Land Vertebrates, and the Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals' motion to move this request to the Board without a recommendation to approve or disapprove this request, in conjunction with the applicant's recent changes to the request that were not reviewed by either the Subcommittee or Committee, the PQB is not making a recommendation on this request.

JONATHAN K. HO
Acting Manager, Plant Quarantine Branch

CONCURRED:

KEVIN M. HOFFMAN, Ph.D.
Administrator, Plant Industry Division

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION:

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

B28

Vasa Parrot Project (12 pages) Monday, November 30, 2020

78 pages total with Ex 6, 7, & 9 to follow

Amended Hawaii Board of Agriculture Submittal Template

1. Commodity: One shipment of one Greater Vasa parrot, ***Coracopsis vasa vasa***. Class: Aves; Phylum: Chordata Genus: Coracopsis (Wagler, 1832) Family: Psittrichasidae

Commodity is one male hand-raised 10-year-old Greater Vasa Parrot with a microchip.

Shipper. Lise Madson, [redacted] (Will be shipped via commercial airlines after permit issued)

Importer from the Mainland: Same as Above

Catagory: Restricted List B: Allowed for Private or Commercial purposes/ and research by a Non-Profit

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

A. Project:

a. Research and study of Vasa parrot and use for the production of a books by Madson. See:
Ex 1 Madson CV and Bio
Ex 2 Reference of Madson by Telligton-Jones
Ex 3 Recommendation by Dr. Sandra Larson
Ex 5 Recommendation by Dr. Mary Booth

b. Use of the Vasa Parrot for the research in collaboration with the Non-Profit, the Vasa Parrot Project. The Greater Vasa Parrot would be used to repeat the "Alex Studies" but using a greater vasa parrot rather than an African Grey. See:
Ex 8 Proposal
Ex 15 Articles of Incorporation for Vasa Parrot Project,
Ex 16 Sponsorship and Proof of Funds

c. Use of the Vasa Parrot by the Tellington TTouch Training, Inc. a private for profit corporation. (For Covid update: See procedures) See
Ex 2

B. Objective:

a. The research project is expected to follow the life of the Vasa Parrot, with the first book expected to be finished within the next two years; Madson started this book several years ago while in Oregon.

b. Use of the parrot to repeat the Alex Studies is anticipated to go on for the lifetime of the parrot. See Pepperberg, I. M. (1999). *The Alex studies: Cognitive and communicative abilities of grey parrots.* Harvard University Press.

Replication of the Alex Studies: The goal of Pepperberg's research is to train and test repertoires that will reveal the cognitive abilities of the parrot. She prefers to hypothesize about cognitive variables to explain the complex conditional stimulus control that her extensive training techniques have produced. She has demonstrated that a parrot can tact features of a nonverbal stimulus that are usually only accessible to verbal humans and some other mammals (chimpanzees, gorillas, or marine mammals) with similar complex training histories. Pepperberg reports that Alex has (as of 1999 when this book was published) "... a repertoire of over 80 vocalizations, including labels for foods, locations and quantity" (p. 132). From our perspective she has developed effective verbal repertoires in Alex consisting primarily of mands and tacts. Some of the tacts occur under complex conditional stimulus control not yet achieved with other birds in a traditional operant laboratory. Like any other set of experimental results, the validity of her conclusions can only be demonstrated with future replications.

c. Use of the Vasa Parrot by TTOUCH is expected to go on for many years. TTOUCH was founded in the 1980s and has been growing ever since, with trainings worldwide. See:

Ex 2 Letter of Affiliation of Madson with TTouch and information on its founder, Linda Tellington-Jones of Kailua Kona, HI

C. Procedure:

a. See attached research proposal. Ex. 8

b. Reproduce the Alex studies using the methodology established by Dr. Irene Pepperberg of Harvard; consulting with other researchers, including Dr. Pepperberg. The studies are set forth in the Book, the

Alex Studies, as well as Dr. Peppererg's and Dr. Pailian's many reported studies. See Pepperberg, I. M. (1999). *The Alex studies: Cognitive and communicative abilities of grey parrots.* Harvard University Press. For a list of Dr. Pepperberg's article, see https://alexfoundation.org/about/dr-irene-pepperberg/

c. TTOUCH seminars in Hawaii for use to allow students to practice TTOUCH on the parrot at the facility. However, since Covid these trainings have been taking place only online through zoom and other virtual platforms. The Parrot would also be used in social media and advertising for the company, including videos and live recordings. See Ex. 2

d. Opportunities would be offered to students at the Unversity of Hawaii, informally (not sanctioned or sponsored by the University). Madson has talked to Dr. Patrick Hart of UH at Hilo and Dr. Hart has been expressed interest. Last contact was Nov. 2020.

3. Discussion

A. Person Responsible: Lise Madson, JD, [redacted]

Summary of Resposible Person's education and applicable experience:

Ex. 1 CV and Let's Talk Story: A Short Biography of Lise Madson

Personal references

Ex. 2 Linda Tellington-Jones, Hon. PhD
Ex. 3 Dr. Sandra Larson, PhD
Ex. 5 Dr. Mary S. Booth, PhD

B. Safeguard Facility and Practices: Facility 18-1989 Nau Nani Road, Mountain View HI 96771

Madson is building a new facility on the Big Island which should be completed with 18 months. Madson asks that the permit allow for moving the bird to the new facility, after inspection of the new facility, provided the same security is applied.

Current facility perimeter is fenced. The gate locks. The door to the facility is locked. The parrot will be kept within a locked cage. A "dual door" system will be in place so there are two doors between the parrot and the outdoors. Once one door is closed, the second door can then be opened. The parrots wings will be kept clipped to further ensure the parrot cannot escape. The parrot will arrive with a microchip installed. Security cameras on the exterior as well as interior will be installed before the parrot arrives and deter theft. These methods are the same as used in zoos and other facilities. Parrot, when it needs to be transported, will be transported in a locked transport cage. People's hands will be sanitized before and after handling the parrot. Facility will be monitored for vermin, and the parrot's cage cleaned daily to ensure proper sanitation. Parrot feed will be kept in vermin proof containers. There are not nearly bodies of water. A picture of the metal parrot's cage is attached. There is no effluent drain/sump: this is a facility for one medium sized parrot.

See:

Ex 10 Photo of bird and facility
Ex 13 Safety Manual
Ex 14 CITI certificates

4.<u>Method of Disposition</u>

Because of 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. The parrot, if all projects terminated and if Madson was unable to keep the parrot for any reason, including her death, would be transferred back to the mainland for disposition, via airline flight, similar to the flight where the parrot would arrive. Routine veterinary inspections will monitor for signs of disease or contamination. If the parrot were diseased and had to be humanely euthanized, the parrot would be cremated without dissection to prevent any spread of disease.

Vasa Parrot Project (12 pages) Monday, November 30, 2020

5.Abstract of Organism

a. Organisim's available levels of classification including scientific name. If common names are known they should also be submitted: Common Name: Greater Vasa Parrot; Scientific Name *Coracopsis vasa vasa*.

b.Organism's life history

Biology: The male is grey/black, more grey on upper parts; grey under tail 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 in male but when breeding loses feathers from head to reveal yellow/orange skin and her feathers turn brownish during mating season.

Reproductive Habits: Vasas can reach sexual maturity at age three to nine. Cloacas 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 cloacas 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 loose 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 females feathers are usually black to grey, turn brown without a moult during breeding season. In the male Vasa, his grey feather turn nearly black without a moult. 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 cloacas of both hens and cocks also enlarge. The male cloacas 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 requires 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 produces between 1983 and 1993, and 18 of those were from the same pairs. Most pairs were unsuccessful.

In 1991 the Tracy Aviary was the first ever zoo to report breeding of a vasa parrot. One chick was produced from seven vasa parrots. The zoo at that time reported there were only 30 Vasa parrots in captivity.

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 Vasas to be most comfortable should be kept between 59 and 79 degrees.

Natural Habitat

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. Vasas 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

It is very rare occurrence to observe as the hatching of a vasa parrot in captivity. When observed, the Vasa Parrots impress as they 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 the chicks 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 Vasa chicks 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 Vasas dispersing. The University of Chicago's recent 15-year study of parrots in the USA observed every parrot EXCEPT the Vasa parrot in the wild. Worldwide, there are no known reports of dispersal. In addition to the challenges breeding Vasas, 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.

6.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 because where its native habitate has been replaced by corn and rice fields, it will, like most parrots, eat corn and rice. However, the Greater Vasa, Coracopsis vasa vasa, which is the subject of this permit, is not. However, there are no reports of Coracopsis Vasa vasa being damaging to the environment. Further, evidence suggest that Coracopsis Vasa 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 the Greater Vasa parrots are unpopular as pets, rare, extremely 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. Why reintroducing their natural diet is unsuccessful is unknown. Additionally, in order to reproduce, multiple males are needed for one female. Females are loud at night during breeding season and more males are required for breeding than females: if there are two few males, females will be aggressive to males.

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. Female vasas, 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 the 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 several 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.

Research revealed only two current vasa parrot breeders in the USA that could be located. Daybird Aviaries of Alabama has a pair of breeding vasas, and has had eggs, but no chicks. The Feather Tree of Long Beach, CA has vasas, but has not produced chicks in years. Laurella Desborough formerly bred Greater Vasa parrots, but no longer is able to do so. Most parrot people and veterinarians have never seen a Greater Vasa parrot because they are so rare in captivity. The number of surviving Vasa parrots in the USA is estimated to be under 200. The failure to be able to reproduce Vasas is not limited to the the USA. In Canada, parrot groups report no known Vasa breeders. In the Europe one known Vasa breeder is breeding very low numbers of the Lesser Vasa Parrot, despite years of effort.

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. Or Madson would send the bird to researchers at Harvard University. Madson would then loose a great deal. See Ex 10.

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List of Exhibits

Ex. 1 CV Madson and biography of Madson (5 pages).
Ex. 2 Letter of Affiliation with Tellington TTOUCH Training, Inc, and information about founder, Linda Tellington-Jones (4 pages).
Ex. 3 Letter of Recommendation by Dr. Sandra Larson and CV (6 pages).
Ex. 4 Greater Vasa Parrot, Brief Introduction. (2 pages).
Ex. 5 Letter of Recommendation by Dr. Mary S. Booth and CV (4 pages)
Ex. 6 Reserved
Ex. 7 Reserved
Ex. 8 Research Proposal and Cover sheet (9 pages).
Ex. 9 Reserved
Ex. 10 Updated photos of bird and facility (1 page).
Ex. 11 CV Dr. Timothy Wright
Ex. 12 CV Dr. Pailian
Ex. 13 Safety Manual (2 pages)
Ex. 14 CITI Certifications (3 pages)
Ex. 15 Vasa Parrot Project, a non-profit, Articles of Incorporation (9 pages).
Ex. 16 Proof of funds; Letter from Sponsor (2 pages).

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BHO

Lise Madson

[redacted]

RESEARCH INTERESTS Greater Vasa Parrots, including tool use, cognitive studies and evolution; TTOUCH for rehabilitation of parrots and use to prevent cruelty and neglect of parrots with unwanted behaviors; bonding between parrots and people; The effects of the long term well-being of animals that are hand fed or bottle raised, including Vasa parrots, other parrots, horses, dogs and cattle; Use of parrots as emotional support for veterans with PTSD and disabled people who cannot care for dogs.

EDUCATION

CERTIFICATE, University of Reno Judicial College, Courts of Special Jurisdiction, 2000
JURIS DOCTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL LAW speciality, Lewis and Clark College Northwestern School of Law, 1993
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, University of Wyoming, Major in Sociology, Minor in Psychology, 1990. Attended University of Massachusetts, Animal Science classes, 1983-1984
Attended Bel-Rea Institute of Animal Technology, 1987

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Collaborator with Linda Tellington-Jones, TTOUCH.com, 2016 to present
Co-founder World Para-Reining, a non-profit in Texas, 2014
Writer and Media: Adopt Oregon Mustangs, World Para Reining, contributor to TOUCH media 2009 to present
Justice of the Peace, Baker County, Traffic Court, Small Claims and Misdemeanor Judge 2006 to 2012
Baker County, Oregon. Lawyer, 1993 to 2012
Teaching Assistant and Instructor, University of Wyoming, 1989-1991
CSU Veterinary Teaching Hospital, 1980-1981
Denver Zoo, Volunteer, 1987

HONORS AND AWARDS

Honors Student at the University of Wyoming
Many Scholarships, including for first year of Law School
Kentucky World Para Reining Champion 2014
USPEA Paralympic Selection Trials ranked 19th overall, 2012

MEMBERSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS

Oregon State Bar, 1993 to present
Federal Bar, 1995 to present
United State Para Equestrian Association 2009 to present
TTOUCH Community Member 2017 to Present

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Let's Talk Story!
Who is Lise Madson?

In the Vasa Parrot Project, Madson is the dreamer.

Madson, a 56-year-old resident of Mountain View, The Big Island, Hawaii, was born in 1964 to academics. Madson grew up in Colorado, Massachusetts, and Wyoming with two sisters.

Madson, born with eye sight that would be considered legally blind (20/720) if not correctable, lived like a legally blind person until third grade when her sight issue was discovered and she received her first pair of glasses. Later surgery to improved her vision. Quiet as a child, she bonded with the families animals. Madson also displayed coordination issues that were then undiagnosed, resulting in social challenges. With her animals, Madson found joy.

The Madson family had a cabin in Colorado. Spending her days with her dog Bridget, weekends and summers were spent at the cabin, which had no running water or electricity. Madson found a profound love and connection with wildlife. From friendly chipmunks to the deer who eventually accepted the quiet girl into their herd, the cabin was a magical place. Madson was allowed free roam of hundreds of acres with her pony, Pepe.

Madson was lucky to have a mother much like herself. With a PhD in sociology Madson's mother decided her daughter would continue in regular school despite Madson's dyslexia. Madson succeeded in regular school after much effort and her writing improved (though her editing still leaves something to be desired.) Madson's dyslexia led to what she calls her most unusual useless talent: she can write in cursive forward and backward, with one hand writing forward and the other backward (but she must write the same thing at the same time). Helpful when writing out her children's Christmas lists, until they learned to read them in a mirror!

Education

Madson graduated from Amherst Regional High School a year early. Madson initially struggled with college due to major depression, a lifelong challenge. She studied Animal Science at the University of Massachusetts for awhile, attempted some community colleges, and attended Bel Rea Institute of Animal Technology to become a vet tech, but did not finish. Madson later was successful at Larimer County Community College in Cheyenne and later graduated from University of Wyoming with a degree in Sociology with Honors, and a minor in Psychology. Madson, who had always dreamt of being a veterinarian, was recruited by the UW Law School and offered a full scholarship, an offer she felt she could not refuse. Madson finished her Juris Doctor degree at Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College with a special emphasis on Environmental Law. There she met her future husband. Madson went on to complete

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training at the National Judicial College at the University of Reno, for Courts of Special Jurisdiction.

Madson's undergraduate thesis was on Semiotics and Post-Modernism, the Problem of the Self-Referential Referent. In Law School her thesis for Environmental Law was on the Wild Horses, arguing that the horses were feral, and a non-native invasive species. Madson's view values environmental concerns over romantic ideas of Mustangs.

Work

Madson started work delivering newspapers on her pony Pepe, in Colorado, and cleaning horse stalls. She moved on to working at a dairy and other odd jobs in high school, and started teaching riding lessons to others at age 13. Madson worked at McDonalds in Massachusetts long enough to earn enough money to move herself, her dog and her horse back to Colorado where she was employed CSU Veterinary Teaching Hospital, in junior surgery, and also in the raptor rehabilitation room, under the supervision of Linda Collins. Her experience with raptors, and a pet cockatiel as a child, sparked Madson's interest in birds. Madson went on to manage AMC movie theaters for several years, before finding her way back to school. While studying at Bel-Rea Institute of Animal Technology in Denver, Madson was able to volunteer for the Denver Zoo, sitting in a display and working with a young male chimpanzee that had been hand-raised and now suffered from anxiety when separated from humans. Madson's job was to sit quietly hour after hour in the display with the chimp, gradually increasing the distance between herself and Jiggs. The hope was that someday Jiggs would accept the company of other chimps who were in the neighboring display. This experience led to Madson's interest in the unintended effects of hand-raising nonhuman species.

Madson then worked at St. Andrews Legal Clinic, to serve people who otherwise would not have access to legal services. After getting engaged, Madson entered private practice, leading to a job in Baker City, Oregon. In Baker City, Madson raised her children, and additionally ran a ranch and raised horses and later service dogs. Madson was active in animal rescue, especially parrots. Mentored by a top ethics lawyer in Oregon, she served on the Ethics Board for the Oregon State Bar for several years. Madson was elected in 2006 to be Justice of the Peace in Baker City, Oregon. The Justice Court there at the time was a lower court that handled misdemeanor cases, traffic court, and small claims. Madson was elected with 72 percent of the vote, which she attributes to her reputation as fair and ethical.

Family

Madson married in 1993, adopted three children from Haiti in 1998 to 2000, and divorced in 2016. During her divorce, Madson rescued the Vasa parrot and with her mental health provider incorporated the parrot into her treatment plan. The parrot proved beneficial. Feeling she had lost everything, the parrot is a constant in Madson's life. Living a long time, Madson believes that the parrot will be her forever companion.

Hand-raised, the parrot has likewise bonded to Madson. Madson's children are grown. Her daughter lived in Hawaii with her for a time, but now lives with her fiance in Oregon.

Trauma and Health

Madson suffered trauma as a lawyer. A hostage situation in 1995 left her with emotional scars, and exacerbated her anxiety and depression. After becoming judge, Madson, a Norwegian-American and the first woman Justice of the Peace in Baker City, became the target of members of a group of anti-government extremists with ties to the Aryan People's Republic. This group puts special emphasis on local sheriffs and Justices of the Peace. The group was not happy with Madson, who they viewed as one of their own because of her Norwegian ancestry. The viewed her as a race traitor as she had adopted black children, which is forbidden in their view. Madson suffered stalking behavior from the group which culminated in group members lying in wait at Madson's ranch and an armed stand off. Madson was assisted by US Marshalls who taught her security systems.

The stress of years of trouble with this small group weighed heavily on Madson's health. In 2009, she was told by the head of Oregon's ALS clinic that she had ALS. Madson, however, did not progress in the disease as expected and tests in 2010 showed she had auto-immune anti-Gad and genetic spinocerebellar ataxia, a progressive disease, instead. Four times in Madson's she has not been expected to survive. Two severe lung infections, in third grade and again at age 11, and the ALS scare. The fourth occurred when Madson fell in her home in 2016, resulting in a head injury that left her in a coma. Life-flighted twice in one day, Madson woke up four days later to a new reality. The injury left her with emotional regulation issues (sometimes crying without control) and other deficits. Her social interactions diminished. When Madson is not feeling well she will spend weeks or days at home. Her ability to venture out is not predictable.

Madson attributes her disabilities to losing her career, her social standing in the community and her marriage. Yet in recreating her life Madson found many blessings. Madson returned to animals and left the law behind. She reconnected with TTOUCH and Linda Tellington-Jones. She competed and ranked 19th in the USA towards the Paralympics in para dressage horse riding. She trained a Mustang for the Extreme Mustang Makeover in 2014, while then in a power wheelchair. Madson joked that she only fell down if she got off her horse. Madson co-founded World Para Reining, an non-profit for disabled riders in 2014, and won the 2014 para reining competition at the Kentucky World Cup. Madson became more active in animal rescue, especially parrots. She continued to ride and raise horses, and also raised dogs specifically bred to for their service dog potential. Fascinated by the unexpected introduction to Vasa Parrot into her life, Madson started studying the bird, and began a book about the parrot and TTOUCH. Madson's research of the parrot continued until it was put on hold by a move to Hawaii. Madson confirmed that the bird was not on the prohibited list before making the move to Hawaii, and applied for permits to possess and bring the parrot to Hawaii in the summer of 2019.

Ext
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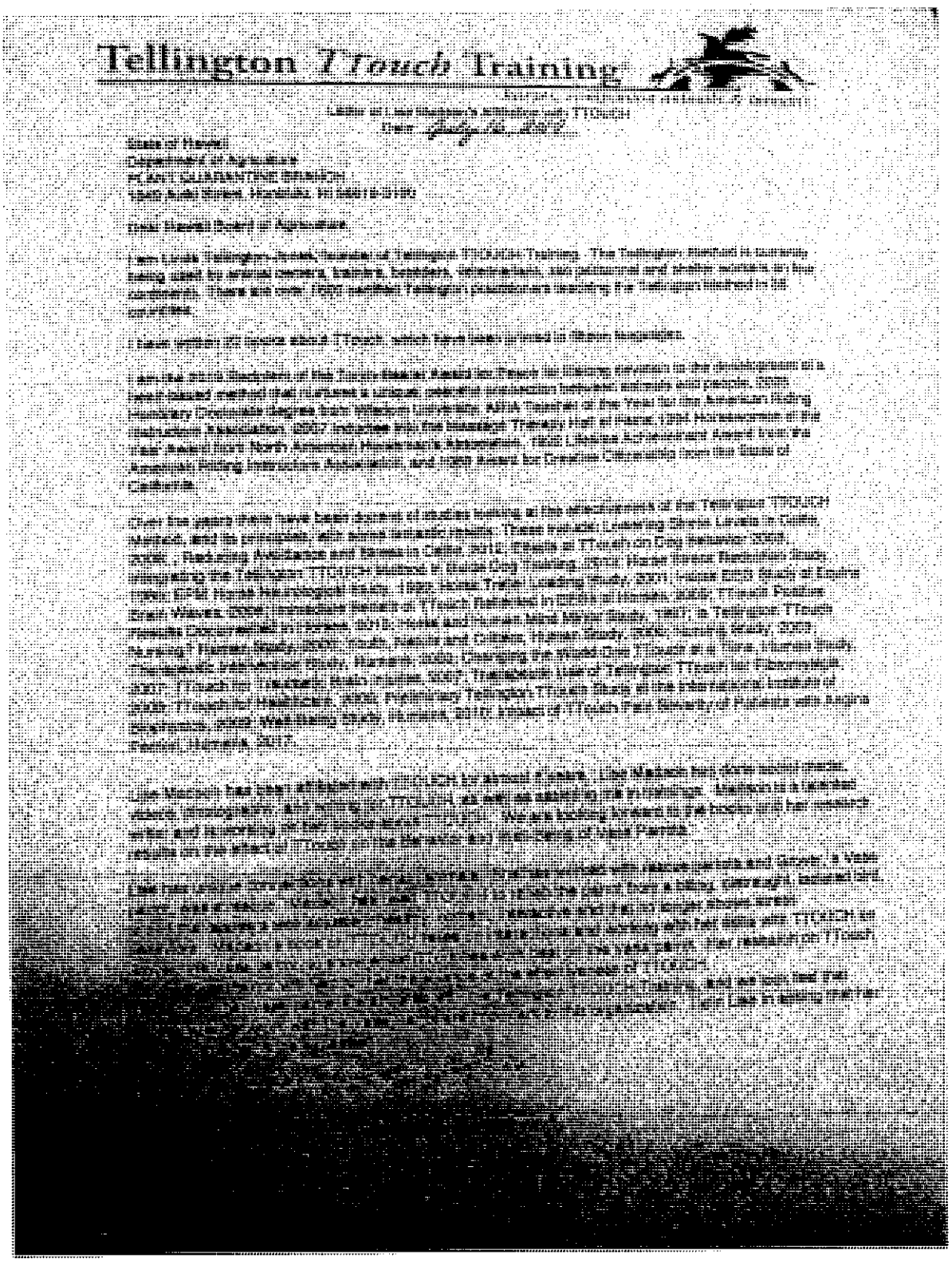
BLB

Linda Tellington Jones began mentoring Madson in 2009, and invited Madson repeatedly to Hawaii. Madson loves Hawaii. The environment, the culture, the people, the many climates, the horse community and of course the ocean. Madson finally remembered that once she is in the water she cannot fall down. Always a good swimmer, Madson had been swimming up to a mile twice a week in Oregon. Hawaii's oceans stole Madson's heart. The Big Island, with its horses and oceans, drew Madson to it. Just after the volcano's eruption Madson found a foreclosed property in Mountain View and fixed it up. They say the Island either likes you and blesses you or rejects you. The island blesses Madson.

Now and the Future

Madson has a clear vision of research of the Vasa parrot. She, with others, formed the non-profit, the Vasa Parrot Project, dedicated to research and education. Madson's dedication and excitement about the potential for learning more about cognition and the Vasa parrot has inspired the interest of top scientists, who, like Madson, see this as a great opportunity to learn more about Vasa parrots. Madson is as emotionally attached to her projects that center on the parrot as the parrot itself. Madson gains from both having this incredible bird to research and write about but the parrot, because of its uniqueness, is the conduit that allows Madson to interact with top researchers, who share her interest in the Vasa as a research subject. Madson continues her association with TTOUCH and Linda Tellington-Jones, also a resident of the Big Island. Madson is excited about continuing her research with the Vasa Parrot, happily chatting with him up to 11 hours a day, collaborating with other researchers, working on her books, swimming in the ocean and riding her 19-year-old horse, Warado, in her adopted and beloved state of Hawaii.

Tellington *TTouch* Training



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Linda Tellington-Jones

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The pioneering work of Linda Tellington-Jones, PhD (Hon) has its roots in a philosophy that sees all beings – humans and animals alike – as reflections of a Divine Whole. The Tellington TTouch® Method was first created four decades ago as a system of animal training, healing and communication that allows people to relate to animals in a deeper, more compassionate way -- a way that furthers inter-species connection and honors the body, mind and spirit of both animals and their people. The Tellington Method utilizes a variety of techniques of touch, movement and body language to affect behavior, performance, and health, and to increase an animal's willingness and ability to learn in a painless and anxiety-free environment.

Linda's highly effective and revolutionary approach to working with animals brought her world-wide recognition. The method for horses, first developed in the 1970's, was known as TTEAM® (Tellington TTouch® Equine Awareness Method).

The work is now named Tellington TTouch® Training because Linda broadened the method to include the world of companion animals, developing techniques that deepen mutual trust and understanding and strengthen the human/animal bond. The Tellington Method was also introduced as an effective and valuable method to reduce stress in wildlife rehabilitation and to enhance the well-being of animals in zoos.

As an internationally acclaimed authority on animal behavior, training and healing, Linda has given presentations and demonstrations the Tellington Method at veterinary conferences, universities, equestrian expositions, North American Handicapped Riding Association and the Delta Society world conferences, therapeutic riding associations, Olympic training centers, wildlife rehabilitation conferences, and zoos throughout the world.

Linda has also brought TTouch® into the world of humans, teaching week-end and week-long workshops, for more than 35 years, in programs for individuals and their family members, as well as for health-care professionals. TTouch® for You has emerged as an important addition to the increasingly respected world of alternative healing practices. Linda is a visiting faculty member at the University of Minnesota where she has co-taught Tellington TTouch® for humans annually since 2002. At this time Tellington TTouch® was included in the research program at the University of Minnesota's Center for Spirituality and Healing. The results of studies on humans by Cecilia Wendler, PhD, RN, CCRN have been published in three prestigious professional nursing journals and the Journal of Applied Animal Welfare Science.

Ex M2
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Through her non-profit organization, Animal Ambassadors International®, Linda supports projects of children working with animals and learning it for themselves in order to enhance understanding, compassion and quality of life for both humans and animals.

Awards include:
2019 Recipient of the Torch-Bearer Award for Peace for Linda's lifelong devotion to the development of a heart-based method that nurtures a unique, peaceful connection between animals and people. She joins millions around the world who are dedicated to Sri Chinmoy's Ever-Blossoming Dream of global oneness and peace within.

2008 Honorary Doctorate degree from Wisdom University, ARIA Teacher of the Year for the American Riding Instructors Association, 2007 Inductee into the Massage Therapy Hall of Fame, 1994 Horsewoman of the Year Award from North American Horseman's Association, 1992 Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Riding Instructors Association, and 1969 Award for Creative Citizenship from the State of California.

Publications
Linda has written 23 books about TTouch which have been printed in fifteen languages. Her most recent is Training & Retraining Horses the Tellington Way - Starting Right or Starting Over with Enlightened Methods and Hands-On Techniques. Linda Tellington Jones with Mandy Pretty.

Videos: Twenty six videos relating to horses, dogs, cats, and llamas have also been released.

TTouch® Practitioners: There are more than 1600 practitioners of the Tellington Method in forty-one countries, as well as Tellington Method Centers in Canada, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, South Africa, Taiwan, the U.K. and U.S.A.

Promotion: Linda and her work have been featured many times for more than 35 years in prime time television in North American, Europe, United Kingdom and Australia and featured in innumerable publications. In North America these include, including Equus; Practical Horseman; Modern Horse Breeding; Horseman; Good Dog; Trail Blazer; Arabian Horse World; Massage Therapy Journal; New Age Journal; Woman's Day; ASPCA Report; American Way; American Kennel Club Gazette; Horse Illustrated; United Airlines Magazine. Major newspapers and magazines and well as horse, dog and cat publications in Europe, United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia, Canada, Hungary, France have covered the Tellington Method over the past 35 years.
Vision and Outreach: Linda's passion is for spreading her message of understanding and compassion for animals and their people through her books, videos and certified TTouch® teachers in 36 countries.

Linda's videos and books, in English (available in our online store) include:

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BAT

- An Introduction to the Tellington-Jones Equine Awareness Method, 1985, a best selling horse book in Germany and North America; over 100,000 sold.
- The Tellington Touch: A Breakthrough Technique in Training and Caring for Your Favorite Animal, 1993, published in USA, Germany and England.
- Getting in TTouch: Understand and Influence Your Horse's Behavior, released in April, 1995. A best seller Trafalgar Square Press.
- Let's Ride! with Linda Tellington-Jones. Published in English in 1997, Trafalgar Square Press.
- Improve Your Horse's Well-being: A Step-by-step Guide to TTouch and TTEAM Training, released in 1999.
- Sixteen training videos for horses; one for llamas and two each for cats and dogs. The latest is The Weltall Story: TTouch for Dressage and Sport Horses produced in 2013 by Arminius Media. Avaliable in English and German.

Linda and her husband Roland are long time residents of Hawaii.

Nov. 22, 2020

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
Plant Quarantine Branch 1849 Auiki St.
Honolulu, HI 96819

Dear Hawaii Department of Agriculture Board of Directors,

I am writing in support of Lise Madson and colleagues' application for their research project utilizing the Vasa Parrot as a research subject. Their proposed research is thoughtful, grounded in current knowledge of avian behavior, and will expand upon not only understanding of avian behavior, but the beneficial effects of TTouch and its associated bonding with the parrot handler.

My scientific background and training culminated in a PhD in Animal Science from Cornell University, followed by postdoctoral research at the University of Missouri-Columbia. I joined the Furman University Biology department faculty in 2000, where I taught and directed undergraduate student research for eight years. My family situation, including my husband's international work assignments shifted my priorities from academia. I have now moved toward more direct interactions to influence human health including working for Biometric screening companies as a health screener and educator, and am in the process of completing National certification as an Emergency Medical Technician. My Curriculum Vitae is included.

I have known Lise Madson for more than 40 years, and her intuition in working with animals is extraordinary. I remember one instance when she was a teenager and she became worried about one of her horses whose behavior suddenly changed from energetic and somewhat fractious to calm and obedient. Many other young horsewomen would congratulate themselves on their horse training abilities and enjoy a more docile ride. Lise followed up with the veterinarian, and they discovered that the horse was displaying early signs of red-maple toxicity, at the time a hardly understood condition. She has been able to continue her work with many animal species despite now living with physical disabilities that would cause most people to step away from working with large animals like horses.

Lise's career as a lawyer and a judge exemplify her ability to analyze and decide a legal case in the context of the framework of the law, which will lend itself well toward her ability to perform and document a scientific research project. Those abilities, combined with her years of experience with the TTouch method, and her innate ability to understand and communicate with animals make her uniquely qualified to carry out this research. The scientists and practitioners who have committed to this research will provide valuable guidance and support throughout the project, and in the production of associated scientific publications.

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I strongly recommend that you approve her application for this study. Completion of this study will provide valuable scientific information for the benefit of avian species and humans. In addition, there is no scientific evidence that suggest that the careful importation of a single Vasa parrot would negatively impact native species.

Sincerely,

Sandra F. Larson

Sandra F. Larson, PhD

Ex 3 pg 2 of 6

Sandra F. Larson, Ph.D.
Physiologist, Health Educator, Biometric Screener
[redacted]

Education:

May 1989:
Bachelor of Science, Magna cum laude with University Honors, Animal Science, University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Honors Thesis: Culture and subsequent transplantation of mouse oviduct explants

January 1992:
Master of Science, Animal Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
Major field: Animal Science Concentration: Reproductive Physiology
Minor field: Physiology

Thesis Title: Effects of epidermal growth factor and follicle-stimulating hormone on bovine oocyte maturation in vitro.

May 1996:
Doctor of Philosophy, Animal Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
Major field: Animal Science Concentration: Reproductive Physiology
Minor field: Zoology Concentration: Developmental Biology
Minor field: Physiology

Thesis Title: Evidence that the timing of the increase in progesterone post-breeding affects pregnancy outcome in lactating dairy cattle

August 2020:
Emergency Medical Technician certificate, Greenville Technical College, Greenville SC
(National certification in process)

Employment:

June 1996-June 1998: Postdoctoral Fellow: Molecular Reproductive Physiology.
Department of Animal Sciences, University of Missouri-Columbia

Maternity leave: June 1998-August 1999

Sept. 1999-Dec. 1999: Adjunct Professor: Human Embryology
Department: Masters in Nurse Anesthesia, Webster University, St. Louis, MO

Sept. 2000-Jun. 2008: Assistant Professor: Molecular Physiology
Department of Biology, Furman University

Family leave:
Family relocation assignment to Milan, Italy, July 2008-July 2011
Husband relocation to Saudi Arabia, January 2012-January 2013, November 2014-May 2016

March 2015 – present: Independent contractor: Health Education and biometric screener

Companies worked with: Health Advocate (5 years), Total Wellness (2 years)

Honors and Awards:

1987 and 1989: Recipient of the Alvord Dairy Scholarship
1990-91: New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Outstanding Graduate Teaching Assistant award
1992: Inducted into Gamma Sigma Delta, the Honor Society of Agriculture
1996: Food for the Twenty-First Century Post-Doctoral fellowship, University of Missouri-Columbia
2007: Office of Multicultural Affairs and Multicultural Students Association, Maiden Invitation Award for making Furman a welcoming place for all students, Furman University

Professional Organizations:

1989-1996: Animal Science Graduate Student Association
1993-1994 academic year: President
1994-1995: Field of Animal Science representative for the Graduate Student Assembly
1996-2000: Society for the Study of Reproduction
member of Ad Hoc Committee for Educational Outreach
1996-2010: American Association for the Advancement of Science, member
2001-2010: Endocrine Society
2003-2009: South Carolina Academy of Sciences
2004-2009: Association of Southeastern Biologists

Teaching experience:

Teaching assistant/invited lectures: Cornell University, University of Missouri-Columbia
AnSci 100: Domestic Animal Biology I
AnSci 150: Domestic Animal Biology II
AnSci 265: Horses
AnSci 301: Reproductive Physiology
AnSci 425: Gamete Physiology and Fertilization
VetMed 525: Genetics and Development (invited lecture and laboratory)
AnSci 451: Dairy Herd Management (invited lecture)
BioSci 335: Reproductive Biology (invited lecture, UMO-Columbia)

Adjunct Professor, Webster University, Masters in Nurse Anesthesia Program
Human Embryology

Furman University
Classes with laboratory:
BIO 11 Foundations of Biology (majors)
BIO 22 Research and Analysis
BIO 35 Animal Physiology
BIO 37 Human Physiology
BIO 60 Nutrition: completely reworked course, from existing course description
BIO 95 Vertebrate Endocrinology: Completely new course, team-taught and designed.

Classes without laboratory

BIO 75 Seminar

BIO 85 Research in Biology: Consistently supervised 7-8 students annually, based on research in my laboratory and research projects carried out at the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, GA

BIO 83 Internship in Biology

Pedagogical training

Cornell University: Graduate Teaching Assistant workshops
Leading Discussions, Writing, Teaching/Learning styles, Teaching Portfolios

2003: Associated Colleges of the South Teaching Conference, Rollins College
This was an intensive, four day experience including videotaped "microteaching" sessions, peer evaluation of the sessions, group exercises, and reflective activities.

Publications:

Manuscripts:

Larson, S.F., Butler, W.R. and Currie, W.B.(1997) Reduced fertility associated with low progesterone postbreeding and increased milk urea nitrogen in lactating cows. Journal of Dairy Science 80:1288-1295.

Ealy*, A.D., **Larson*, S.F.**, Liu*, L., Alexenko, A.P., Winkelman, G.L., Kubisch, H.M., Bixby, J.A. and Roberts, R.M. (2001) Polymorphic Forms of Expressed Bovine Interferon-τ Genes: Relative Transcript Abundance during Early Placental Development, Promoter Sequences of Genes and Biological Activity of Protein Products. Endocrinology 142: 2906-2915

* = **equal contributing authors**

Larson, S.F., Butler, W.R. and Currie, W.B. (2007) Pregnancy rates in lactating dairy cattle following supplementation of progesterone after artificial insemination. Animal Reproduction Science 102:172-179. (available online at: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anireprosci.2007.02.023)

Giardina, A., **Larson, S.F.**, Wisner, B., Wheeler, J., and *Chao, M.* (2009) Long-term and acute effects of zinc contamination of a stream on fish mortality and physiology. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 28(2):287-295.

Abstracts:

Larson, S.F. and J.E. Parks (1990) In vitro maturation and fertilization of bovine oocytes in defined medium. Biology of Reproduction 42 (Suppl. 1): p92.

Larson, S.F., Ignotz, G.G., Parks, J.E. and Currie, W.B. (1992) Bioactivity of epidermal growth factor is enhanced by a binder present in fluid from small bovine follicles. Journal of Reproduction and Fertility, Abstract Series No. 9: p18.

Larson, S.F., Butler, W.R. and Currie, W.B. (1995) Progesterone supplementation increases pregnancy rates in lactating dairy cattle. Journal of Reproduction and Fertility, Abstract Series No. 15: p23.

Liu, L., **Larson, S.F.**, Kubisch, H.M. and Roberts, R.M. (1997) Definition and expression of the major interferon-τ transcripts in bovine conceptuses. Biology of Reproduction (Suppl. 1) p 129.

Winkelman, G., **Larson, S.F.**, Ealy A.D. and Roberts, R.M. (1999) Selected interferon-tau variants are expressed by the ovine and bovine conceptus. Biology of Reproduction 60(Suppl. 1) p. 129.

Blackmon, K., Turgeon, V.L. and **Larson, S.F.** (2004) Localization of epidermal growth factor receptor and PCNA in bovine ovaries. Bulletin of the South Carolina Academy of Science Volume 64 p 72.

Belle, I. and **Larson, S.F.** (2004) Epidermal growth factor stimulation of proliferation and PCNA expression in cultured bovine granulosa cells. Bulletin of the South Carolina Academy of Science, Volume 64 p70-71.

Chandler, E. and **Larson, S.F.** (2006) . Effects of epidermal growth factor and follicle stimulating hormone on epidermal growth factor receptor expression in ovarian cancer cells. Southeastern Biology, Volume 53 (2) p263-264.

Chao, M. and **Larson, S.F.** (2006) Physiological and reproductive responses of fish to zinc contamination in a tributary of the Enoree River in Travelers Rest, SC. Southeastern Biology, Volume 53 (2) p254.

Archie, A. and **Larson, S.F.** (2006) Detecting transcripts of bovine epidermal growth factor receptor. Southeastern Biology, Volume 53 (2) p263.

Giardina, A., Wheeler, J. and **Larson, S.F.** (2007) Long-term and acute effects of zinc contamination of a stream on fish mortality and physiology. Southeastern Biology, Volume 54 (3) p 286.

Lessey, B.A., Young S.L., **Larson, S.F.**, DeMayo, F.J., Jeong, J.J., Guidice, L.C., Savaris, R.F. (2008) Characterization of Mig-6 expression in normal and PCOS endometrium suggests a mechanism for hyperplasia and cancer. Reproductive Sciences, 1,2008: 911

(italics indicate undergraduate student researchers)

Additional Activities

2011-present:

School Improvement Councils, Travelers Rest, SC
- Heritage Elementary: Parent member 2011-2012, Community member 2012-2016
- Northwest Middle: Parent member 2011-2012, Chair 2012-2014

Public Education Partners
- Member of Advocacy Advisory Board March 2013-2016

Greenville Foothills Pony Club
- Invited member of the Board 2012-2013, District Commissioner 2014-present

Greater vasa parrot

The **greater vasa parrot** (*Coracopsis vasa*) is one of two species of vasa parrot, the other being the lesser vasa parrot *C. nigra*. The greater vasa parrot can be found throughout Madagascar and the Comoros.

Contents

Taxonomy

The bird was described by George Shaw an English zoologist in 1812. There are three subspecies:[2]

- *Coracopsis vasa*, (Shaw) 1812
  - *Coracopsis vasa comorensis*, (Peters,W) 1854
  - *Coracopsis vasa drouhardi*, Lavauden 1929
  - *Coracopsis vasa vasa*, (Shaw) 1812

The bird is placed in the genus *Mascarinus* by some authorities.

Description

The greater vasa parrot breeding season is uncertain but is probably between October to December.[3] It has a very unusual breeding biology and mating system. Females are 25% larger than males and are physically dominant. The species lives in loose polygynandrous groups wherein each female has at least three to eight sexual partners. The males have re-evolved a phallus and copulations can last up to 90 minutes.[4] Copulations come in two varieties, short duration (1–3 seconds) and long duration (averaging 36 minutes), with the latter involving a copulatory tie. A copulatory tie usually refers to mammals such canines where the animals are unable to part during mating due to the swelling of the penis within the females body.[5] During brooding and chick-rearing, females shed their head feathers and develop bright orange skin coloration, and also sing complex songs from perches close to the nest.[5] These serve to attract males to approach and regurgitate food, which the female accepts while off the nest.[5] The females also defend a territory around their nest from other females during this period.[5]

Ecology

Greater vasa parrot

In Madagascar

C. v. drouardi, female in breeding plumage

Conservation status

Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)[1]

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Aves
Order:	Psittaciformes
Family:	Psittaculidae
Genus:	*Coracopsis*
Species:	***C. vasa***

Binomial name

Coracopsis vasa

(Shaw, 1812)

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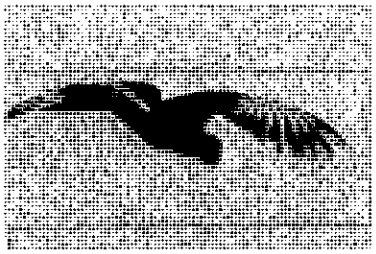
In Madagascar it is more common in portions of the dry deciduous forests, compared with the lesser vasa parrot which is more common in the humid forests of the east coast.[1] Feeds, in large, noisy flocks, on wild berries, fruits, nuts and seeds and also on cultivated maize, millet and rice. The bird is active on moonlit nights, otherwise they roost in large noisy flocks in the tops of large trees. A lookout warns of danger.[3]

Greater vasa parrots in Lincolnshire Wildlife Park have been recorded using grinding technology – the first non-human animal to be observed doing this. They were observed holding date stones and pebbles in their beak to grind calicium-rich dust from seashells. It happens most frequently just before the breeding season and the males were observed doing it more often. A possible explanation is the females need the extra calcium to build eggshells and the males feed them with regurgitated food.[6]

Close up of head



C. v. drouardi, female in breeding plumage in flight.jpg

Status

This bird is common in some areas and overall the population is thought to be declining, but not enough to classify this bird as vulnerable. The International Union for Conservation of Nature has classified the conservation status of this bird as of least concern.[7]

References

1. BirdLife International (2012). "*Coracopsis vasa*" (https://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22685261/0). *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. 2012. Retrieved 26 November 2013.
2. "Zoological Nomenclature Resource: Psittaciformes (Version 9.020)" (http://www.zoonomen.net/avtax/psit.html). www.zoonomen.net. 2009-03-01.
3. "Vasa Parrot" (https://www.parrots.org/encyclopedia/vasa-parrot). *World Parrot Trust*. Retrieved 18 October 2016.
4. Birkhead, Tim (2012). *Bird Sense* (https://archive.org/details/birdsensewhatits0000birk).
5. Ekstrom, J. M. M.; Burke, T.; Randrianaina, L.; Birkhead, T. R. (2007-01-22). "Unusual sex roles in a highly promiscuous parrot: the Greater Vasa Parrot *Caracopsis vasa*". *Ibis*. Wiley. 149 (2): 313–320. doi:10.1111/j.1474-919X.2006.00632.x (https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1474-919X.2006.00632.x).
6. Blackman, Stuart (March 2016). "Parrots use tools to grind". *BBC Wildlife*. Vol. 34 no. 3. p. 17.
7. "Vasa Parrot Coracopsis vasa" (http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/factsheet/22685261). *BirdLife International*. Retrieved 18 October 2016.

Ex 4
p 2 of 2

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
Plant Quarantine Branch
1849 Auiki St.
Honolulu, HI 96819

November 23, 2020

Dear Board Members,

It is my pleasure to provide a personal reference to the Board for Lise Madson. I have known Lise for forty three years. Throughout that time she has been interested in studying animals. Lise was set on being a veterinarian but life changes led to scholarships for law school and she ended up raising a family and serving as a judge in a small town in Oregon.

I always thought it was a shame that she ended up in law, because from a young age it was clear her passion was animals. She got hooked on birds while working at CSU's Veterinary Teaching Hospital after high school.

Lise has not yet written a peer reviewed article, but I would suggest that it would be a mistake to underestimate what she can do. She has many friends, including me, in the science world that do have multiple published research papers. If anyone can get this research done, Lise can.

Lise indicates you question the legitimacy of her research and of her. There is no reason to do so. Lise is well known for her persistence and her ethics. If she says she will do it, she will. She served as a volunteer for the Oregon State Bar Ethics Committee while a lawyer.

I know that Lise had been collaborating with TTOUCH and Linda Tellington-Jones for a number of years, and that she has applied TTOUCH to this parrot. Linda has written many books and I understand Linda is eager to help Lise write one as well. This is not a new thing. I have personally known that she has been working on a TTOUCH project for years.

Lise has always been interested in animal communication such as the work of Dr. Irene Pepperberg and Alex, the African Grey. This interest again is a lifelong interest. Even as a teen people would call Lise when they needed help interpreting an animals behavior: I myself have called her and asked for her help, including while waiting for a veterinarian. She has an extremely unusual ability to read animal behavior.

I am completely aware of Lise's disability, as I am her devotion to Hawaii. After becoming disabled, Lise has found just were she wants to be. The swimming and mild climate are perfect for her health. However, I also know that Lise misses the intellectual pursuits and that the Vasa Parrot Project has been a core preoccupation for some time. Making her choose between Hawaii and the parrot is unnecessary. She can complete the research on this parrot. She has the time, the background, the ability to get others involved and excited about the project.

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BST

BSB

It seems like a relatively small thing to permit one parrot which is very uncommon and nearly impossible to reproduce. As a scientist dedicated to protecting the environment, I cannot see how this one vasa parrot would negatively affect Hawaii. I am confident Lise will do everything necessary to keep the parrot safe and contained.

I recommend, without reservation, that the Hawaii Department of Agriculture issue a permit for Lise to have the Vasa parrot in Hawaii. The research she proposes is interesting, legitimate and the only risk to Hawaii would be losing this project and Lise to a different location.

My CV is attached, at Lise's request.

Sincerely,

Mary S. Booth, PhD

Mary S Booth

Ex 5
p 2 of 4

MARY STUART BOOTH

Pelham, MA 01002
[redacted]

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Ecology. Utah State University, Logan, Utah.

M.A., Plant Biology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts

B.A., Anthropology, Cum Laude, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts

GRANTS AND AWARDS

AAAS/NSF Women's International Science Collaboration travel award, 2003.

Earth Institute Postdoctoral Fellowship, Columbia University, 2003-2004.

Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship, Ecosystems Center, Woods Hole Marine Biological Lab., 2001-2002.

NASA Earth System Science Graduate Fellowship, 1996-1999.

Utah State University Women and Gender Research Institute research award, 1996.

Vice President's Fellowship, Utah State University, 1994-1995.

HISTORY

Founder and Director, Partnership for Policy Integrity, 2010 - present.

Co-founder and Analyst, Massachusetts Environmental Energy Alliance, 2009.

Executive Director, Water Supply Citizens Advisory Committee to the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority 2008, 2009.

Research Associate, Town of Amherst Conservation Department, 2008.

Research Associate, Strategic Counsel, Leverett, MA 2007.

Terrestrial ecologist, GS-11. National Park Service, Arctic Network, Fairbanks, Alaska, 2006, 2007.

Senior Scientist, Environmental Working Group, Washington DC, 2005, 2006.

Postdoctoral Fellow in Sustainability Studies, The Earth Institute, Columbia University, 2003–2005.

Postdoctoral Fellow, Ecosystems Center, Woods Hole Marine Biological Laboratory, 2001–2003.

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BSG

B60

Peer-Reviewed Publications

Booth, M. S. 2018. Not carbon neutral: Assessing the net emissions impact of residues burned for bioenergy. Environmental Research Letters 13(3): 035001.

Booth, M.S., and C. Campbell. 2007. Spring nitrate flux in the Mississippi River Basin: a landscape model with conservation applications. Environmental Science and Technology 41:5410-5418.

Booth, M.S., J.M. Stark, and S. Hart. 2006. Soil mixing effects on inorganic production and consumption in forest soils. Plant and Soil 289:5-15.

Booth, M. S., J. M. Stark, and E. Rastetter. 2005. Controls on gross nitrogen cycling rates in terrestrial ecosystems: a synthetic analysis of literature data. Ecological Monographs 75: 139-157.

Booth, M. S., J. M. Stark, and M. M. Caldwell. 2003. Inorganic N turnover and availability in annual- and perennial-dominated soils in a northern Utah shrub-steppe ecosystem. Biogeochemistry 66:311-330.

Booth, M. S., M. M. Caldwell, and J. M. Stark. 2003. Overlapping resource use in three Great Basin species: implications for community invasibility and vegetation dynamics. Journal of Ecology 91:36-48.

Townsend, A. R., R. W. Howarth, M. S. Booth, C. C. Cleveland, S. K. Collinge, A. P. Dobson, P. R. Epstein, E. A. Holland, D. R. Keeney, M. A. Mallin, and A. Wolfe. 2003. Human health effects of a changing global nitrogen cycle. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment 1:240-245.

Selected Reports

Booth, M. S. 2017. Maine Bioenergy at the Crossroads: Costs of a Failing Industry. Partnership for Policy Integrity, Pelham, MA.

Booth, M. S. 2016. Carbon Emissions and Climate Change Disclosure by the Wood Pellet Industry – A Report to the SEC on Enviva Partners LP. Partnership for Policy Integrity, Pelham, MA.

Booth, M. S. 2014. Trees, Trash, and Toxics: How Biomass Energy Has Become the New Coal. Partnership for Policy Integrity, Pelham, MA.

Bitov, K. and M. S. Booth. 2014. Climate of Deception: Why electricity consumers who care about global warming and air pollution need FTC protection from biomass industry greenwashing. Partnership for Policy Integrity, Pelham, MA.

Booth, M. S. and K. Bitov. 2013. Analysis of risks and corporate disclosures regarding environmental and climate considerations in the biomass power sector. Partnership for Policy Integrity, Pelham, MA.

Booth, M.S. Biomass power in Pennsylvania: implications for air quality, carbon emissions, and forests. 2012. Partnership for Policy Integrity, Pelham, MA.

Booth, M.S. and Wiles, R. 2010. Clearcut Disaster: Carbon Loophole Threatens U.S. Forests. Environmental Working Group, Washington DC.

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Ex 6

Reserved

B6(

Ex 7

Reserved

The Vasa Parrot as a Research Subject

Lise Madson, Dre Goode[1], Michael C. Hout[1], Timothy Wright[3], Hrag Pailian[4]

Additional contributors:

Linda Tellington-Jones[5]

INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

This proposal to the Hawaii Department of Agriculture asks for the allowance of a Vasa Parrot *(coracopsis vasa)* to reside with Lise Madson in Hawaii for research purposes. The attached document addresses the research goals of this team. To summarize, this research 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 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 comes 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 Lise'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.

1Visual Sciences and Memory Lab, Department of Psychology, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM

2Avian Communication and Evolution Lab, Department of Biology, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM

3Department of Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

Current understanding of cognition has been deeply informed by animal studies ranging from the 34 years of studies of Bottlenose Dolphins at the Kewalo Basin Marine Mammal Laboratory in Honolulu to the studies of food caching in corvids, wherein they store food in hiding spots to return to later. The understanding of communication and reasoning has been transformed from the anthropocentric view of "strictly human" to a much more nuanced and gradated understanding throughout the animal kingdom. Within the past century, our understanding of animal communication has spanned not only our closest relatives evolutionarily, but to those quite distant such as the studies of Alex, an African Grey parrot *(Psittacus Erithacus)*. These studies, conducted by Irene Pepperberg and spanning multiple decades (Pepperberg, 2009) provided a wealth of information on avian intelligence and on human cognition. The field of cognition, particularly that of animal cognition, is growing wildly and African Greys have been an effective choice for that research. It may be easy to conclude that the Alex studies have come and gone, and perhaps left an influential mark, but are effectively completed. Pepperberg has demonstrated that research is continuing directly in this line, such that there are studies of probabilistic learning, numerical cognition, symbolic communication, and visual working memory (See https://alexfoundation.org/about/dr-irene-pepperberg/ for an up to date list of research).

The African Grey has demonstrated a strong ability for cognitive reasoning as well as for laboratory training. It is of the utmost importance to demonstrate a generalizability in these matters, not just to human cognition but to draw connections throughout the animal kingdom. Perhaps the grey is of abnormally high intelligence for parrots and therefore an interesting candidate for research. A relative of the African Grey, the Vasa parrot *(coracopsis vasa)* has

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demonstrated cognitive capability through both linguistic capability and spontaneous tool use but remains absent in the literature and in laboratory training. Vasa's have been among only two other parrot species to demonstrate tool use outside of a lab setting (Lambert, Seed, & Slocombe, 2015). Vasa's offer an interesting opportunity within the parrot family; While Grey's demonstrate language ability, they lack tool use. Other avian species such as Corvids demonstrate tool use but lack language ability. The Vasa demonstrates both in nature, however, there has been little follow up research to confirm or expand upon the capabilities of the Vasa. To date, much of the research on the Vasa focuses on their abnormal, polygamistic breeding behaviors (Ekstrom, Burke, Randrianaina, & Birkhead, 2007).

This lack of research indicates two major issues. Primarily, the Vasa has demonstrated what would otherwise be considered a rare cognitive ability in tool use. Additionally, we may see that our research on cognition in birds has been historically adjacent of a useful research subject. The songbird has been the standard for understanding how language develops and how the brain processes and understands utterances (Saito & Maekawa, 1993). The parrot may be a strong, adjacent template for basing our language progression evolutionarily, as studies have shown additional functionality of parrot communication in the wild in social contexts for food (Bradbury & Balsby, 2016). This in mind, Vasa's may offer fruitful research opportunities as they have linguistic capability as well as have shown spontaneous tool use.

Secondly, there may be an overreliance on one model for avian (parrot, specifically) intelligence in the African Grey. This is not to assert that the African Grey research is unfounded or invalid due to a lack of generalizability across parrots, but rather that the opportunity to generalize across parrots and other evolutionarily related species has been missed. There may be

unique challenges, differences, or new findings that come from exploring these same questions on a new, but similar species.

On Bonding

The type of intelligence displayed by the Vasa is markedly different from that of African Greys, but important, nonetheless. This difference is not only apparent in what we might call problem solving cognition, but in social cognition as well, where Vasas demonstrate much less male-male aggression. This social intelligence is a core part of research with parrots, as the bond established between a bird and its researcher(s) is critical to the training and subsequent testing of the animal. With a new species of parrot, new challenges arise in establishing a bond, but new techniques have also become available. Among these is Tellington Touch (TTouch) (Tellington-Jones & Taylor, 2008). TTouch is a form of gentle physical touch originally implemented in the training of horses. However, the use of TTouch has spread to all sorts of pets and has even shown positive clinical outcomes for human to human use (Wendler, 2003). In part, these outcomes in both humans and animals may be due to increased oxytocin production, which is frequently coined the "love hormone" due to its release during physical touch. Use of the TTouch methodology may stimulate this oxytocin production. Oxytocin is replaced by mesotocin in birds (Jonaidi, Oloumi, & Denbow, 2003) though this seems to effect behavior in a manner like that of oxytocin in mammals (Duque, Rasmussen, Rodriguez, & Stevens, 2020). TTouch likely operates through a neurological mechanism of safe contact that increases oxytocin (or mesotocin) production, thereby increasing feelings of bonding, safety, and companionship, which in turn brings about more physical contact.

This sense of safety and companionship is important not just for the research subject but for the handler as well. Research from as early as the 80s has demonstrated human health benefits from interaction with a bonded animal (Friedmann, Katcher, Lynch, & Thomas, 1980; see also Baun, Bergstorm, Langston, & Thoma, 1984). In these studies, researchers demonstrated increases in heart health for both typical adults and those recovering from heart conditions such as angina pectoris and coronary heart disease. By creating a pair bond with an animal, individuals can indirectly increase their physical well-being. Friedmann et al. (1980) go on to discuss the comorbidity of mental health issues that arise with these physical ailments, and decreasing one correlates with decreasing the other. These effects have been shown to be long lasting, and not simply small effects that fade after the interaction (Gayarthi & Priscilla, 2018).

TTouch offers an excellent opportunity to practice this bonding technique on a less common animal in birds. By establishing a bond through TTouch with a Vasa, health outcomes for the human participant can be measured for additional mental health and physical health outcomes. In addition, establishing a proper TTouch study with a member of the parrot family will expand and benefit the TTouch literature. This study expands the literature of TTouch on birds (generally performed on Cockatiels) while also providing a comparative study of different methodologies and patterns in bonding.

The Current Study

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.

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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 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 2 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.

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Updated 1/24/16

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EDUCATION

Ph.D.	1997	University of California, San Diego (Biology)
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ACADEMIC POSITIONS

2010- Associate Professor
Biology Department, New Mexico State University

2004-10 Assistant Professor
Biology Department, New Mexico State University

2002-04 Postdoctoral Fellow (with R. Fleischer and E. Morton)
Genetics Program, Smithsonian National Zoo and Museum of Natural History

2002 Adjunct Assistant Professor
Biology Department, Georgetown University

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Biology and Psychology Departments, University of Maryland

1990-97 Ph.D. Student (with J. Bradbury)
Biology Department, University of California San Diego

1987-89 Undergraduate Research Assistant (with C. Folt and D. Peart)
Biology Department, Dartmouth College

PUBLICATIONS

Books

Toft, C.A. and **T.F. Wright.** 2015. *Parrots of the Wild: A Natural History of the World's Most Captivating Birds.* University of California Press.

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Araya-Salas, M., K. Wojczulanis-Jakubas, E. Phillips, D.J. Mennill, **T.F. Wright.** To overlap or not to overlap: context dependent coordinated singing in lekking long-billed hermits offers new insight into the dynamics of interactive vocal signaling. For *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London B.*

Hara*, E., A.M. Young*, M. Araya Salas, O. Whitney, E. Lucero, C. R. Dahlin, & **T.F. Wright.** in prep. Social and neurogenetic components of persistent vocal plasticity in budgerigars. For *Current Biology* *both authors contributed equally to this work

Araya-Salas, M., G. Smith Vidaurre, D.J. Mennill, **T.F. Wright.** in prep. Group signatures provide evidence of learning in visual displays. For *Nature Communications.*

Book Chapters and Conservation Documents

Salinas-Melgoza, A., K. Renton, T. F. Wright, A. C. Montes-Medina. 2015. Principios de comunicación acústica en aves a diferentes niveles de organización social. In Biología del Comportamiento: Aportaciones desde la Fisiología, eds. M. Martínez-Gómez, R. A. Lucio & J. Rodriguéz-Antolín. Universidad Autonoma de Tlaxcala Tlaxcala, Mexico.

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Wright, T.F. & M.A. Russello. 2014. What's in a name? Taxonomy and parrot conservation. *Psittascene.* June 4-8.

Wright, T.F. 2014. Something old, something new. An *In Focus* piece on a paper by Greig and Webster *Animal Behaviour* 88:iii-iv. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anbehav.2013.12.026

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Wright, T.F. Research webpage. http://biology-web.nmsu.edu/~twright/

AWARDS, HONORS AND FELLOWSHIPS

2015	S.P. and Margaret Manasse Scholar Award, NMSU
2015	Donald C. Roush Award for Teaching Excellence, NMSU
2011	Fellow, American Ornithologists Union
2011	USDA National Wildlife Research Center Outstanding Research Publication Award (for Goncalves da Silva et al (2010) paper in *Molecular Ecology*)
2009	Invited Member, UCSD/Salk Center for Research in Anthropogeny
2008	Nominated to Marquis's *Who's Who in America*
2005	Elective Member, American Ornithologists Union
2003-04	Robinson Postdoctoral Fellowship, Friends of the National Zoo
2002-03	Smithsonian Postdoctoral Fellowship, National Museum of Natural History
1999-01	NIH NRSA Postdoctoral Fellowship, Psychology Department, UMD
1998-9	Postdoctoral Fellow, NSF Training Grant in the Biology of Small Populations, UMD
1997-8	Postdoctoral Fellow, NIH Training Grant in Evolutionary Biology of Hearing, UMD
1991-96	Graduate Trainee, NIH Training Grant in Genetics, Biology Department, UCSD
1993	Excellence in Teaching Award, Biology Department, UCSD ($100)
1993	Nominated member of Sigma Xi
1990-91	Achievement Rewards for College Scientists (ARCS) Foundation Fellow, UCSD

GRANTS

Federal Grants

NIH SC1 9SC1GM112582-05 (PI) 8/15/15-7/31/19 $1,125,660
Role of FoxP2 in neural plasticity subserving adult vocal learning and social integration

NIH NM-INBRE P20GM103451 (Subproj PI) 6/15/14-3/31/15 $25,000
FOCUS project: Effects of alcohol consumption on gene networks subserving adult vocal learning

NIH SC1 SC1HD068128 (PI) 5/2010-5/2014 (NCE) $1,018,087
The role of stress and FoxP2 in adult vocal learning: tests using a parrot model

NSF RIG 0725032 (PI) 9/2007-2/2011 $180,297
Dispersel, vocal convergence and the maintenance of vocal dialects

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NIH SCORE GM003136-33 (Subproj PI) 6/2006 - 5/2008 $236,656
Longevity and mitochondrial control region duplications

Other Grants

Parrot Action Grant, World Parrot Trust (PI) 12/2014-8/2015 $2,500
Assessing breeding potential in the endangered Puerto Rican parrot (Amazone vittata) to enhance reintroductions

NMSU Research Initiation Grant 8/2013-8/2014 $28,965
Development and deployment of RFID-based systems to study display performance of hummingbirds in Costa Rica

National Geographic Society, CRE (PI) 11/2012 - 12/2013 $19,212
Vocal and visual dialects in a hummingbird

NMSU Arts & Sciences Minigrant 12/2011-12/2012 $1,997
Visual and vocal learning in a hummingbird species

Parrot Action Grant, World Parrot Trust (PI) 1/2011-12/2011 $2,500
Cryptic species and conservation status of Amazona farinosa

Los Alamos National Lab-NMSU MOU (PI) 1/2009-12/2010 $135,000
A GIS telemetry animal tracking system: filling the critical knowledge gap in avian migration and avian influenza distribution

Parrot Action Grant, World Parrot Trust (PI) 3/2009-8/2010 $4,000
Assessment of the genetic variability of wild and captive populations of the endengered thick-billed parrot

NMSU Arts & Sciences Minigrant 12/2009-5/2010 $2,000
Social disruption, stress and vocal learning

Parrot Action Grant, World Parrot Trust (PI) 2/2007-6/2009 $6,000
An integrated parrot conservation and education project in Guanacaste, Costa Rica

Grants for Conservation Biology, T&E Inc. 6/2006-5/2008 $5,462
Vocal and genetic variation among breeding populations of the endangered thick-billed parrot (Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha) in the Sierra Madre Occidental, México

NMSU Arts & Sciences Minigrant 5/2005-9/2005 $1,690
Temporal stability in dialects of the yellow-naped amazon

Postdoctoral and Student Research Grants

1997-2004 Postdoctoral research grants from the National Geographic Society, American Philosophical Society, Smithsonian Institution, and UMD Graduate Research Board (total $35,675)

1992-96 Graduate student research and travel grants from The Explorers Club, Chapman Fund of the American Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles Audubon Society, Animal Behavior Society, International Society for Behavioral Ecology and Sigma Xi (total $5735)

1989 Undergraduate student research grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation (total $3018)

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PRESENTATIONS

Invited seminars, talks and workshops

2015 **NM-INBRE Annual Meeting, Santa Fe, NM**
The role of FoxP2 *in adult vocal learning*

2014 **Dept. Biological Sciences, University of Windsor**
Babel's birds: vocal learning in parrots and hummingbirds
Dept. Biology, University of New Mexico
Babel's birds: vocal learning in parrots and hummingbirds

2013 **International Bioacoustics Congress XXIV, Pirenópolis, Brazil**
Workshop on Phylogenetic Approaches to the Study of Acoustic Signals
(co-organized with J. Price and M. Araya-Salas)
La Selva Biological Station, Organization for Tropical Studies, Costa Rica
Babel in the bosque: vocal learning in wild and captive parrots

2012 **Psychology Dept, New Mexico State University**
How to be smart, popular, well-spoken and live forever: lessons from parrots
Biology Dept, New Mexico State University
How to be smart, popular, well-spoken and live forever: lessons from my sabbatical
Neuroscience Program, Anschutz Medical Center, University of Colorado, Denver
Babel's birds: vocal learning in wild and captive parrots

2011 **Neurobiology, Physiology & Behavior, University of California, Davis**
Babel's birds: vocal learning in wild and captive parrots
Grass Lab, Marine Biological Lab, Woods Hole
Vocal learning in parrots: the Why and the How
Animal Behavior, University of California, Los Angeles
Babel's birds: vocal learning in wild and captive parrots

2010 **Estación Biológica de Doñana, Seville, Spain**
Babel's birds: vocal learning in wild parrots
Psychology Dept., Hunter College, CUNY
Babel's birds: vocal learning in parrots

2009 **University of California, San Diego-Symposium on Human and Non-Human Cultures.** *The Psittacine diaspora: vocal dialects in wild parrots* and *Babel's bird: avian vocal traditions and their functional significance*

2008 **Biology Dept, University of Cincinnati**
Babel's birds: Evolution of vocal diversity in Neotropical parrots

2006 **Animal Behavior Society-Symposium on Signal and Sensory Evolution.**
Sources of selection on acoustic signal structure: a comparative analysis of the contact calls of Neotropical parrots
Biology Dept, Washington State University.
Not just parroting: dialects and duets in the yellow-naped amazon of Costa Rica, and *Parrot conservation in 2006: Successes and challenges*

2005 **Wilson Ornithological Society-Fetschrift for Eugene Morton.**
The signal design of pair duets: does structure relate to function?
NMSU Fisheries and Wildlife Dept. *Not just parroting: dialects and duets in the yellow-naped amazon of Costa Rica*

1997-2004 **Ten invited seminars** at Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, New Mexico State University, Catholic University of America, University of Texas-Austin, Smithsonian National Zoo, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, University of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, and College of William and Mary.

Meeting Abstracts (2005-16, selected from 51 total, [a]contributing author, [b]undergraduate)

G. Smith Vidaurre[a], A. Veale[a], M. Russello, **T.F. Wright**. 2016. Detecting genomic signatures of

selection in an invasive parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus)*. Society for Integrative and Comparative Biology Annual Meeting, Portland OR.

Wright[a], T.F., E. Hara, A.M. Young, M. Araya-Salas, C.R. Dahlin, O. Whitney, E. Lucero[b], Grace Smith Vidaurre. 2015. Extreme vocal plasticity in adult budgerigars: analytical challenges, social significance and underlying neurogenetic mechanisms. Acoustic Society of America Fall Meeting, Jacksonville, FL (invited symposium speaker).

Wright[a], T.F., E. Hara, A.M. Young, C.R. Dahlin, O. Whitney, E. Lucero[b], B. Taft, P. Duarte-Hash, B. Cordier[b]. 2015. The role of the gene *FoxP2* in rapid vocal imitation by budgerigars. Animal Behavior Society Annual Meeting, Anchorage AK.

Medina-Garcia[a], A, & **T.F. Wright.** 2015. Neophobia predicts problem-solving ability in budgerigars (*Melopsittacus undulatus*). Animal Behavior Society Annual Meeting, Anchorage AK.

Tobin[a,b] C, A. Medina-Garcia, **T.F. Wright.** 2015. Does the audience affect the structure of warble song in budgerigars? Animal Behavior Society Annual Meeting, Anchorage AK.

Wright[a], T.F., P.S. Edelaar, S. Roques, E.A. Hobson, M.L. Avery, M.A. Russello, J.C. Senar, M. Carrete, J.L. Tella. 2014. Restricted genetic variation in an invasive parakeet: are all individuals good invaders, or only a selected few? Invasion Genetics: The Baker and Stebbins Legacy Symposium, Asilomar CA.

Young[a], A.M., B. Taft, D. Halliford & **T.F. Wright**. 2014. Experimentally-induced stress alters vocal learning capabilities in adult budgerigars. International Society for Behavioral Ecology Congress, New York, NY.

Dahlin[a] C., A. Young, B. Cordier, R. Mundry & **T.F.Wright**. 2014. A test of multiple hypotheses for the function of call sharing in female budgerigars, *Melopsittacus undulatus*. International Society for Behavioral Ecology Congress, New York, NY.

Eberhard[a], J.R., E.E. Schirtzinger, & **T.F.Wright**. 2014. Complete mitochondrial genome sequences reveal that independent control region duplications (usually) result in identical gene orders in parrots. Society for the Study of Evolution Meeting, Raleigh NC.

Bland[a], S.T, E. Salcedo, V.B. Knight, W. Paterson, D. Ramirez-Gordillo, **T.F. Wright**, D. Restrepo & E.E. Serano. 2013. Building Research Achievement in Neuroscience (BRAiN): A university partnership for broadening participation in neuroscience in the Rocky Mountain and Rio Grande regions. Society for Neuroscience Meeting, San Diego CA.

Hara[a], E., O. Whitney, E.M. Lucero[b], J.M. Perez[b], Q. Chen, S.A. White & **T.F. Wright**. 2013. Neuronal FoxP2 expression and vocal plasticity in adult budgerigars. Society for Neuroscience Meeting, San Diego CA.

Whitney[a], O., E. Hara, T. Voyles[b], Q. Chen, S.A. White & **T.F. Wright**. 2013. Differential expression of FoxP2 in the MMSt during budgerigar development. Society for Neuroscience Meeting, San Diego CA.

Young, A.M., B.N. Taft, and **T.F.Wright[a]**. 2013. Quantitative approaches to measuring the trajectory of call sharing in the budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*). International Bioacoustics Congress, Pirenopolis, Brazil. (talk given by T.F. Wright)

Araya-Salas[a], M. and **T.F. Wright**. 2013. Open-ended song learning in a hummingbird. International Bioacoustics Congress, Pirenopolis, Brazil.

Salinas-Melgoza[a], A. & **T.F. Wright**. 2013. Dual mechanisms for dialect maintenance in a parrot. International Bioacoustics Congress, Pirenopolis, Brazil.

Hobson[a], E.A., M.L. Avery, **T.F. Wright.** 2013. The socioecology of monk parakeets. Animal Behavior Society Meeting, Boulder CO.

Wright[a], T.F., A.M. Young, & C. R. Dahlin. 2012. Budgerigars as a model system for understanding the function and mechanisms of vocal learning in adults. Poster at Neural and Genetic Basis of Vocal Communication (satellite meeting of Society for Neuroscience, New Orleans, LA)

1993-2004 Contributed 16 abstracts to national and international meetings.

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BOI

TEACHING

Sp 2015	*Guided Biological Research Lab (new course for HHMI)*	BIOL 350
Fa 2014	*Animal Communication*	BIOL 484
Sp 2014	*Tropical Field Ecology (foreign study in Costa Rica)*	BIOL 405/550
Fa 2013	*Biology Honors Thesis (HHMI Undergrad Scholars)*	BIOL 402
	Zoology	BIOL 322
Fa 2012	*Animal Communication*	BIOL 484
	Zoology	BIOL 322
Sp 2012	*Human Biology (non-majors intro biology)*	BIOL 101
Fa 2010	*Natural History of Life (intro organismal biology)*	BIOL 111 (2 secs)
Sp 2010	*Tropical Field Ecology (foreign study in Belize)*	BIOL 450/550
	[Video on Belize field course at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gfCNQU8tFNU]	
Fa 2009	*Biology Honors Thesis (HHMI Undergrad Scholars)*	BIOL 402
	Zoology	BIOL 322
Sp 2009	*Behavioral and Evolutionary Ecology (grad)*	BIOL 450/550
Fa 2008	*Biology Honors Thesis (HHMI Undergrad Scholars)*	BIOL 402
	Zoology	BIOL 322
Sp 2008	*Animal Behavior*	BIOL 439
Fa 2007	*Behavioral Ecology*	BIOL 587
Sp 2007	*Animal Communication*	BIOL 584
Fa 2006	*Zoology*	BIOL 322
Sp 2006	*Animal Behavior*	BIOL 439
Fa 2005	*Zoology*	BIOL 322
	Behavioral Ecology (grad)	BIOL 587
Fa 2004	*Animal Communication*	BIOL 450/550

Sp 2002 *Animal Communication*, visiting instructor, Georgetown University
Sp 2000 *DNA Sequencing Techniques*, 2 wk workshop, University of Maryland
Sp 1998 *Evolution of Animal Behavior*, co-instructor with G. Wilkinson, UMD
1992-96 *Evolution, Animal Communication, Sociobiology Lab, Plant Ecology, Introductory Organismal and Evolutionary Biology;* teaching assistant in Biology, UCSD

MENTORING

Postdoctoral researchers

Postdoc	Tenure	Current Position
Christine Dahlin	2010-2011	Asst Prof, Biology, U. Pittsburgh Johnstown
Anna Young	2011-2012	Asst Prof, Biology & Earth Sci, Otterbein U.
Erina Hara	2012-2014	Research Scientist, HHMI Janelia Farm
Osceola Whitney	2012-2014	Family leave

Graduate Students

Student	Degree	Graduation	Current Position
Christine Dehlin	Ph.D.	2010	Asst Prof, U. Pittsburgh Johnstown
Anna Young	Ph.D.	2011	Asst Prof, Otterbein U.
John Coffman (w/ B. Bestelmeyer)	MS.	2011	Biologist, Nature Conservancy
Theodore Wenner	MS. nonthesis	2011	
Erin Schirtzinger	Ph.D.	2011	Research lab tech, Kansas St.U.
Alejandro Salinas-Melgoza	Ph.D.	2011	Profesor Investigador, U. Autonoma Tlaxcala, Mexico
Elizabeth Hobson	Ph.D.	2013	Postdoc, NIMBioS, U.Tenn.
Marcelo Araya Salas	Ph.D.	exp 2015	
Angela Medina Garcia	PhD	exp 2017	
Grace Smith Viduarre	PhD	exp 2018	

Brian Ramos (w/ S. Carleton) PhD exp 2018

2004-15 Have served on 25 graduate committees at NMSU in Biology, Fish and Wildlife Sciences, Anthropology, Psychology and Molecular Biology

Undergraduate Students (researcher scholars)

Student	Program	Graduation	Current Position
Jaime Guerra†	RISE	2008	Research tech
Jennifer Currier	HHMI	2008	Research asst., Brown Univ
Daniel Acosta†	HHMI	2010	
Darlene John†	RISE	2010	
Shannon Pease	HHMI	2011	Vet Med school, Oregon St. Univ
Esteban Lucero†	BRAiN	2014	PhD student, U.Colorado Denver-AMC
Jemima Perez†	RISE	2015	
Tawni Voyles	HHMI	2015	
Cole Torbin	HHMI	2015	
Arthur Anaya†	NRCT	2015	
Melinda Martinez†	NRCT	2015	

†underrepresented minority

Visiting Scholars

Student	Degree	Institution	Visit	Current Position
Andrius Pasukonis	MS.	U Paris 13, France	2010	PhD, U. Vienna
Cristian Montes	MS.	UNAM, Mexico	2010	PhD, UNAM

2004-14 Supervised research experience for credit hours or pay for 37 other undergraduate, including 20 underrepresented minorities, 2 Costa Ricans and 25 women at NMSU.
1997-01 Research mentor for twelve University of Maryland undergraduates
1992-96 Research mentor for twelve University of California undergraduates

ADMINISTRATION

Program Direction

2014- Program Chair, Non-thesis MS in Biotechnology, NMSU Biology Department
2012- Associate Director, NMSU-UCDenver BRAiN Program (NIH BP-ENDURE)
2009-11 Program Chair, Non-thesis MS in Biotechnology, NMSU Biology Department

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Journal Editor

2015- Editor, *The Auk: Ornithological Advances*
2011-14 Editor, *Animal Behaviour* (35+ manuscripts per year)

University and Departmental Activities

2013- Faculty mentor, Asst. Professor Giancarlo Lopez-Martinez
2012- Member, NMSU Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee
2004- Member of various committees, including Graduate Education Committee (2 yrs), Biotechnology MS committee (Chair 3 years), Student Award Committee (Chair 4 yrs), Biosymposium Committee (6 yrs), Ecology Faculty Search Committee (1 yr), Conservation Ecology Committee (Chair 3 yrs), Physiology Faculty Search Committee (Chair 1 yr)

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BGB

Conservation Activities

2007-10 Coordinator, Integrated Program in Parrot Conservation and Education, Guanacaste, Costa Rica, with the Area de Conservacion Guanacaste and World Parrot Trust

2005-07 Invited participant, Binational Workshops on the Conservation of Thick-billed Parrots, Janos, Mexico and Douglas Arizona

2004-10 Founder and moderator of "Psittacon", an electronic listserver for parrot research and conservation (replaces APC-LIST, active 1998-2004)

Media Consultant

2015 Interviewed concerning publication of *Parrots of the Wild* for World Parrot Trust podcast and NMSU press release

2015 Interviewed for article on African parrot trade in *Wall Street Journal* and published follow-up Letter to the Editor

2015 Interviewed for Audubon online article Why do Parrots Talk?

2014 Our work with Elizabeth Hobson on monk parakeet sociality featured in *ScienceNow* "Complex Social Lives Gave Parrots Big Brains"

2014 Our work with Marcelo Araya Salas on hummingbird vocal learning featured on National Geographic Society's website "Hummingbirds May Change Tunes to Seduce Mates"

2013 Consultant and participant for Parrot Confidential, a documentary film on parrot conservation and welfare produced by Argo Films for PBS Nature (Released 9/13/13)

2012 Our work with Jeremy Kirchman on the evolutionary relationships of the extinct Carolina parakeet is profiled in a blog by Grrl Scientist in the Manchester Guardian"

2009 Public talk on Parrot Vocal Cultures at the UCSD Center for Research and Training in Anthropogeny's Symposium on Human and Non-human cultures on Youtube

2008 Work featured in *ScienceNews* article "Not your Father's Song"

2001 Interviewed by NPR's "All Things Considered" on nest poaching in parrots

Ad hoc Reviewer for Journals/Publishers

Journals *American Naturalist, Animal Behaviour, Animal Conservation, Auk, Austral Ecology, Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology, Biological Conservation, Biological Journal of the Linnean Society, Biology Letters, Condor, Conservation Biology, Conservation Genetics, Current Zoology, Emu, Ethology, Evolution, Frontiers in Ecology, Frontiers in Zoology, Functional Ecology, Journal of the Acoustic Society of America, Journal of Ethology, Journal of Comparative Psychology, Journal of Heredity, Molecular Biology and Evolution, Molecular Ecology, Nature Communications, Naturwissenschaften, PLOS One, Proceedings of the Royal Society B, Wilson Bulletin*

Books *Writing in the Sciences,* Oxford University Press (6 chapters)

Ad hoc Reviews, Funding Agencies

National Science Foundation
National Geographic Society
American Philosophical Society
Polish National Science Foundation
Austrian National Science Foundation
Animal Behavior Society Student Grants Committee

Panelist, Funding Agencies

2011 Grant Panel, Animal Behavior Program, NSF

2008 Dissertation Improvement Grant Panel, Animal Behavior Program, NSF

Symposium/Workshop Organization

2013 Co-organizer, Workshop on "Phylogenetic Approaches to the Study of Acoustic Signals", International Bioacoustics Congress, Pirenópolis Brazil.

2006 Co-organizer, Symposium on "Sensory and Signal Evolution", Animal Behavior Society Annual Meetings, Snowbird UT.

Outreach Activities (since 2004)

2015 Rotary Club of Las Cruces *My Life as a Tropical Biologist: How I became one and why I think it is a good thing to be*

2015 Las Cruces Museum of Nature & Science outreach talk, *Bird Bees and Brews*

2015 Temple Beth El, Las Cruces, *Babel's Birds: Vocal learning in wild parrots* (2 talks)

2014 Mesilla Valley Audubon public seminar: *Babel's Birds: Vocal learning in wild parrots and other creatures*

2014 Rotary Club of the Rio Grande and Rotary Club of Mesilla Valley (2 talks): *My Life as a Tropical Biologist: How I became one and why I think it is a good thing to be*

2013 Southern New Mexico Science Fair Judge

2012 Sierra Middle School, Science Fair Judge

2010-15 Sierra Middle School, Science Magnet Program lab exercise: *Analysis of parrot calls*

2010 Sierra Middle School, Science Magnet Program field exercise: *Avian behavior at the Bosque del Apache NWR*

2009 NMSU Year of Science and commemoration of Charles Darwin: *Babel's birds: avian vocal traditions and cultural evolution*

2006-14 Tombaugh Elementary School, Las Cruces outreach talks: *Birds of New Mexico and Costa Rica; Avian Adaptations; Parrot Conservation; Careers in Sciences*

2006 Las Cruces Museum of Natural History public seminar, *Why do parrots mimic? Insights from studies of the yellow-naped amazon*

2004 Mesilla Valley Audubon Society public seminar, *Dialects and duets in the yellow-naped amazon*

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[redacted]
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SCHOLARLY PROFILE

My research focuses on identifying the cognitive and neural mechanisms underlying storage and manipulation processes in visual working memory. I combine behavioral (development and psychophysics), neurophysiological (electroencephalography and neurostimulation), and computational (modeling, artificial neural networks) techniques to determine the architecture of this system, identify the origins of its limits, and develop novel treatment methods to enhance cognition in healthy and vulnerable populations.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

2015 - 20 **Research Associate/Postdoctoral Fellow,** Department of Psychology, Harvard University
Faculty Advisor: George Alvarez, Professor of Psychology
Focus: Manipulation of Information in Visual Working Memory

EDUCATION

2015 **Ph.D. in Psychological and Brain Sciences,** Johns Hopkins University.
Thesis: Costs of Manipulating Information in Visual Working Memory
Advisor: Justin Halberda, Professor of Psychology

2009 **B.Sc. in Life Sciences,** University of Toronto, St. George, Canada.

PUBLICATIONS

1. Bill, J., **Pailian, H,** Gershman, S.J., & Drugowitsch, J. (2020). Hierarchical structure is employed by humans during visual motion perception. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS).* 117 (39), 24581-24589.
2. **Pailian, H.,** Carey, S.E., Halberda, J., & Pepperberg, I.M. (2020). Age and Species Comparisons of Visual Mental Manipulation Ability as Evidence for its Development and Evolution. *Nature: Scientific Reports,* 10(1), 1-7.
3. **Pailian, H,** Wetherhold, J., Simons, D.J., & Halberda, J. (2020). Using the Flicker task to estimate visual working memory storage capacity. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics, 1-19.*
4. **Pailian, H.,** Libertus, M., Feigenson, L., & Halberda, J. (2016). Visual working memory storage capacity increases between ages 3 and 8 years controlling for gains in exogenous and endogenous attentional control in a visual search paradigm. *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics,* 1-18.
5. **Pailian, H.,** & Halberda, J. (2015) The reliability and internal consistency of one-shot and flicker change detection for measuring individual differences in visual working memory capacity. *Memory & Cognition,* 43, 397-420.

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6. **Pailian, H.**, & Halberda, J. (2013) Independent costs for storing and manipulating information in visual working memory. *Visual Cognition*, 21(6), 704-707.
7. **Pailian, H.**, & Halberda, J. (under review). The costs of manipulating information in visual working memory. *Psychological Science.*
8. **Pailian, H**, Santarnecchi, E., Pascual-Leone, A., & Alvarez, G.A. (under review). Dissociable augmentation and structure of visual working memory storage and manipulation. *Nature Communications.*

PRESENTATIONS

Invited Lectures

Pailian, H. (2020). Costs of manipulating in memory. University of Toronto, February 7, Toronto, ON.

Pailian, H. (2019). Neurocognitive Development of Limits in Mental Manipulation. Boston University, July 18, Cambridge, MA.

Pailian, H. (2019). Visual Manipulation Memory. MIT (Psychology Department), June 4, Cambridge, MA.

Pailian, H. (2018). The Cognitive and Neural Architecture of Visual Manipulation Memory. Harvard University (Psychology Department), November 8, Cambridge, MA.

Pailian, H. (2018). Limits in visual manipulation memory. University of Oxford (Psychology Department), September 7, Oxford, UK.

Pailian, H. (2018). Visual manipulation memory. University of York, September 5, York, UK.

Pailian, H. (2018). The working part of working memory. Harvard University (Carey Lab, Caramazza Lab), March 28 & April 5, Cambridge, MA.

Pailian, H. (2017). Visual working memory: storage vs. manipulation. University of Toronto (Mississauga Campus), November 3, Toronto, ON.

Pailian, H. (2017). Origins of limits in visual working memory limits. Harvard Medical School (Wolfe Lab), March 28, Cambridge, MA.

Pailian, H. (2015). Breaking visual working memory: (in)dependent representations for storage and manipulation. Harvard University, October 22, Cambridge, MA.

Pailian, H. (2014). The costs of manipulating information in visual working memory. Brown University, August 25, Rhode Island, MA.

Pailian, H. (2013). Constrains placed on executive control abilities in visual working memory. University of Toronto, June 30, Toronto, ON.

Conference Talks

Pailian, H., & Alvarez, G.A. (2020). Neuroaugmentation reveals dissociable neural substrates underlying storage and manipulation in visual working memory. Vision Sciences Society Conference, June 19-24, St. Petersburg, Fl.

Pailian, H., Doshi, F., & Alvarez, G.A. (2020). Using deep convolutional neural networks to examine the role of representational similarity in visual working memory. Visual Working Memory Symposium, June 4th, Virtual Conference.

Pepperberg, I.M., Libertus, M., Feigenson, L., Halberda, J., **& Pailian. H.** (2019). Evolution and development of signature limits in mental manipulation. Vision Sciences Society Conference, May 19, St. Petersburg, FL.

Pailian, H., & Alvarez, G.A. (2018). Limits in visual working memory manipulation. International Conference for Spatial Cognition, September 12, Rome, Italy.

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Pepperberg, I.M., **& Pailian. H.** (2017). Evolution of mechanisms underlying visual working memory manipulation: when "bird-brain" is a compliment. Psychonomic Society Conference, November 10, Vancouver, BC.

Pailian, H., Stormer, V., & Alvarez, G.A. (2017). Neurophysiological marker of visual working memory manipulation. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 23, St. Petersburg, FL.

Pepperberg, I.M., **& Pailian. H.** (2017). Mechanisms of visual working memory manipulation: when "bird-brain" is a compliment. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 24, St. Petersburg, FL.

Pailian, H., & Halberda, J. (2015). Breaking visual working memory: independence between costs in storage and manipulation abilities. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 15-20, St. Petersburg, FL.

Pailian, H., & Halberda, J. (2014). On the dynamic nature of visual working memory: separate limits for the storage and manipulation of information. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 16-21, St. Petersburg, FL.

Pailian, H., & Halberda, J. (2014). Dynamic nature of visual working memory across time and space. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society Satellite Event, May 16-21, St. Petersburg, FL.

Pailian, H., & Halberda, J. (2013). Independent costs for storing and manipulating information in visual working memory. Annual Object Perception Attention and Memory meeting, November 14, Toronto, ON, Canada.

Pailian, H. & Halberda, J. (2013). Moving beyond storage limitations: exploring the dynamic manipulation of representations in visual working memory. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 10-15 Naples, FL.

Wilmer, J. B., Germine, L., Ly, R., Hartshorne, J.K., Kwok, H., **Pailian, H.**, Williams, M.A., & Halberda, J. (2012). The heritability and specificity of change detection ability. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 11-16, Naples Florida.

Posters and abstracts

Doshi, F., **Pailian, H.**, & Alvarez, G.A. (2020). Using deep convolutional neural networks to examine the role of representational similarity in visual working memory. Vision Sciences Society Conference, June 19-24, St. Petersburg, FL.

Schmitt, W., **Pailian, H.**, & Alvarez, G.A. (2020). Using neurostimulation to augment the encoding of information in visual working memory. Vision Sciences Society Conference, June 19-24, St. Petersburg, FL.

Pailian. H, & Alvarez, G.A. (2019). Probing the neurocognitive architecture of visual working memory by enhancing storage vs. manipulation. Vision Sciences Society Conference, May 21, St. Petersburg, FL.

Bill, J., **Pailian. H,** Gershman, S., & Drugowitsch, J.. (2019). Hierarchical motion structure is employed by humans during visual perception. Vision Sciences Society Conference, May 21, St. Petersburg, FL.

Pailian, H., Santarnecchi, E., Pascual-Leone, A., & Alvarez, G.A. (2018). Neuro-enhancement of visual working memory storage and manipulation via transcranial-direct current stimulation. ECVP, European Conference for Visual Perception, August 28, Triste, Italy.

Pailian, H., & Carey, S.E. (2018). Set Representations in non-linguistic thought. McDonnell Network Plenary Conference, July 10, Barcelona, Spain.

Pailian, H., & Alvarez, G.A. (2018). Sources of error underlying visual working memory manipulation. Poster presented at VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 20, St. Petersburg, FL.

Wilmer, J., **Pailian, H.**, Germine, L., Ly, R., & Halberda, J. (2017). Where do cognitive limitations come from and why do we care? The divergent cases of visual working memory storage and approximate number sense acuity. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 19-24, St. Petersburg, FL.

Pailian, H., Tran, E., & Alvarez, G.A. (2016). Constraints on Information Compression in Visual Working Memory. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 13-18, St. Petersburg, FL.

Cunningham, C.A., **Pailian, H.**, & Egeth, H.E. (2014). Characterizing representations in activated long-term memory. Psychonomics Society annual meeting, November 14, Long Beach, CA.

Graves, T., **Pailian, H.**, & Egeth, H. (2014). The role of rapid disengagement in overcoming attentional capture. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 16-21, St. Petersburg, FL.

Eisinger, R., Im, **H., Pailian**, H. & Halberda, J. (2013). Ensemble-based change detection. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society. May 10-15, Naples, FL.

Pailian, H., Libertus, M., Feigenson, L., & Halberda, J. (2013). Developmental changes in visual short-term memory (VSTM) capacity between Ages 3 and 8 Years. SRCD, April 18-20 Seattle, WA.

Pailian, H., Libertus, M., Feigenson, L., & Halberda, J. (2013). Measuring individual differences in children's visual short-term memory capacity using the Flicker paradigm. SRCD, April 18-20 Seattle, WA.

Pailian, H., & Halberda, J. (2012). The cost of manipulating representations in working memory. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 11-16, Naples, FL.

Pailian, H. & Halberda, J. (2011). Individual differences in visual working memory capacity assessed by the Flicker task. VSS, the Vision Sciences Society, May 6-11, Naples, FL.

TEACHING & ADVISING EXPERIENCE

Instructor/Co-Instructor

Responsibilities included developing course curriculum, creating and delivering lectures, supervising labs, grading all assignments, advising students (one-on-one meetings), and managing teaching assistants.

- Harvard University, Harvard Extension School, Cambridge MA
  Mind, Body, Health, and Medicine (Fall 2017), 40 students

- Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md
  Psychology of War and Genocide (Winter 2014, 2015). 30 students
  Positive Psychology (Spring 2015), 50 students

Teaching Fellow/Assistant

Responsibilities included delivering guest lectures; supervising labs; grading all assignments; and advising students.

- Harvard University, Department of Psychology, Cambridge MA
  Brain Sciences for Future World Leaders (Spring 2016), 50 students

- Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md
  Positive Psychology (Fall 2011, 2012, 2013), 60 students
  Human Sexuality (Spring 2013), 50 students
  Foundations of Mind (Spring 2012), 70 students

B12 p 4 of 5 BB9

Introduction to Cognitive Psychology (Spring 2011), 70 students

Advising

Served as a mentor for approximately 15 undergraduate students at the Harvard and Johns Hopkins universities, who were completing thesis projects or gaining research experience in the lab.

AWARDS & GRANTS

Fellowships

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) Alexander Graham Bell *PGS-D* Fellowship (2012-2015)
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) Alexander Graham Bell *PGS-M* Fellowship (2011-2012)
Galust Gulbenkian Scholarship, Galust Gulbenkian Foundation (2008)

Academic Recognition

Psychological and Brain Sciences Collaborative Research Award, Johns Hopkins University (2015)
Psychological and Brain Sciences Walter L. Clark Teaching Award, Johns Hopkins University (2015)
Research Expansion Award, Johns Hopkins University (2014)
Psychological and Brain Sciences ERP Training Grant, Johns Hopkins University (2012)
Sexual Diversity Studies Award, University of Toronto (2009)
Troy Najarian Memorial Scholarship, Armenian Relief Society, (2008)
Dr. Taverna Award in Learning and Behavior, University of Toronto (2007)

Research Grants

Foundations of Human Behavior Initiative Grant, Harvard University (2018)
Foundations of Human Behavior Initiative Grant, Harvard University (2015)

Travel Awards

Young Scientist Award, Harvard Brain Science Initiative (2018)

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Committee Experience

Council Member, Harvard Mind, Brain, Behavior Postdoctoral Committee (2016-17).
Symposium Organizer, Vision Sciences Society Annual Meeting – Individual Differences Symposium, (2012, 2014, 2016).
Colloquium Committee, Psychological and Brain Sciences, Johns Hopkins University (2014-15.)
President, Social-Chair, Johns Hopkins University LGBTQ+ Graduate Students (2012-15).

Educational Outreach

Brain Awareness Week, Johns Hopkins University, 2012, 2013.
Immigrants in Science, University of Toronto Armenian Students' Association

Peer Reviewer

Vasa Parrot TTOUCH Research Project Safety Manual

Description: One Vasa parrot will be used for this project. A Vasa Parrot is similar to an African Grey parrot in size, but with a longer tail.

Security assessment. The Vasa parrot is a plain grey parrot. Though uncommon due to Vasa parrots being almost impossible to breed, the value of a Vasa parrot is roughly $1500, less than a Macaw. Further, there is little interest in pet owners for Vasa's compared to Macaw and African Greys, which remain more available and more sought after by those wanting parrots. There were no known cases of Vasa parrots being stolen, that could be found. Vasa parrots are uncommon enough that trying to sell a stolen Vasa would be difficult and likely easy to track. The risk assessment of theft has been to be determined to be minimal. Nonetheless, the parrot is essential to the research and as this project has been ongoing, it is impossible to replace this exact research subject. All people at the facility will follow the following procedures at all times:

1. Keep facility gate locked.
2. Keep exterior doors to facility closed and locked at all times.
3. Keep monitored security system on at all times. Set alarm to Occupied when in facility and away when no people are in the facility.
4. Keep cage doors closed and locked at all times.
5. Minimize number of people that come to the facility.
6. Minimize number of people that are aware of the exact location of the parrot.
7. Maintain friendly relationship with neighbors to insure they will notify us of any unusual activity.
8. Make sure watch dog is outside any time the facility is empty or at nighttime.
9. Keep monitoring alarms. Have alarm notices sent to monitoring company AND smart devices at all times.
10. Keep motion detector exterior lights on at night.
11. Everyone entering must disinfect their hands before and after coming into the facility (normally the facility only has one to two occupants).
12. Keep birds wings clipped at all times.
13. Clean cage daily. Steam clean cage weekly.
14. Prevent all pests. Monitor for pests. Immediately exterminate any pests.
15. Do not discuss on social media or otherwise, the exact location of the parrot. Do not talk to people not involved in TTOUCH or the research or not personally known and trusted by Madson, about the bird or the research. Research will be published at the end of the project.

Details of Security Systems and Procedures.

1. This facility is protected by dual security systems. The first system is a monitored Simply Safe Security system, including door alarms on exterior doors, door of parrot cage, "breaking glass" sound activated alarm, primary and secondary high decible alarms in addition to the alarms all being monitored via WiFi and on Madson's mobile

BP2

devices. Simply Safe system has additional motion activated alarms, flood alarm, CO2 and smoke alarms. Audio is available to be monitored on interior camera, which faces the cage. System to be set to Occupied when a person is present. Set alarm to Away if no person is present. Remember when set to occupied you must deactivate the alarm momentarily by entering your code, before opening any exterior door or the cage door, or alarm will sound and monitoring company (SimpliSafe) will be contacted. Remember your code word: you will need to have your code to deactivate alarm if monitoring system is triggered.

2. A second Q See DVR stand alone security system monitors and records 24/7 activity around the facility with day and night vision cameras. Cameras are to remain on 24/7.
3. Facility is fenced. Front gate to remain closed and locked at all times.
4. Exterior solid core doors on facility are to remain closed and locked. Doors are equipped with reinforced strike plates.
5. Exterior signage warns of Video and Security systems.
6. Bird shall have its wings clipped at all times so that there is no chance that it could escape.
7. Maintain working relationships with neighbors of facility to be aware of any unusual activity.
8. Watch dog is maintained in yard any time facility is unoccupied and at night time. Sound of dog can be monitored over the audio of the internal camera remotely through any smart device. Alerts are immediately sent to smart phone of Madson.
9. Bird will be microchipped before arrival at the facility. Microchip will be checked annually at annual vet check of bird.
10. Anyone handling a bird will disinfect their hands before and after handling the bird.
11. Facility is monitored for pests, including rodents and bugs. Any pests will be immediately treated and exterminated.
12. Bird seed will be kept in pest proof containers.
13. Cage will be cleaned daily, including feed bowls. Cage will be disinfected by steam cleaning weekly.
14. Normally there are only one to two people at the facility; facility will limit people into the facility.
15. Bird and research are to be used including with demonstrations on social media. The exact location of the bird will not be advertised outside the research community.
16. The bird has less of a commercial value than a macaw. There is not a high demand in the pet community for this type of bird. Nonetheless, in order to safe guard the research and the bird, all safety precautions will be adhered to by all people at the facility at all times.

17. Covid update: All visitors and occupants must disinfect before & after visiting facility and masks must be worn any time more than one person is at the facility. Disinfect touched surfaces after any visitors.

Ex 13 p 2 of 2

CITI PROGRAM

Completion Date 16-Nov-2020
Expiration Date 16-Nov-2022
Record ID 39661698

This is to certify that:

Dre Goode

Has completed the following CITI Program course:

Not valid for renewal of certification through CME.

Animal Biosafety
(Curriculum Group)
Animal Biosafety
(Course Learner Group)
1 - Stage 1
(Stage)

Under requirements set by:

New Mexico State University

CITI
Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative

Verify at www.citiprogram.org/verify/?w8beea97e-cf64-4916-9d96-5ff3f935b368-39661698

Exhibit 3

Ex 14 p 283

CITI PROGRAM

Completion Date 16-Nov-2020
Expiration Date 16-Nov-2022
Record ID 39661697

This is to certify that:

Dre Goode

Has completed the following CITI Program course:

Not valid for renewal of certification through CME.

Working with the IACUC
(Curriculum Group)
Investigators, Staff and Students
(Course Learner Group)
1 - Lab Animal Research
(Stage)

Under requirements set by:

New Mexico State University

CITI
Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative

Verify at www.citiprogram.org/verify/?wc40749da-0aa1-4eb2-ba97-cc3ad8fbbd5b-39661697

CITI PROGRAM

Completion Date 16-Nov-2020
Expiration Date 16-Nov-2022
Record ID 39661699

This is to certify that:

Dre Goode

Has completed the following CITI Program course:

Not valid for renewal of certification through CME.

Institutional Official: Animal Care and Use
(Curriculum Group)
Institutional Official: Animal Care and Use
(Course Learner Group)
1 - Animal Care and Use
(Stage)

Under requirements set by:

New Mexico State University

CITI
Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative

Verify at www.citiprogram.org/verify/?wab0ee7cd-450d-4dec-9ddd-5e01026ea52e-39661699

Ex 14 p 3 of 3
BRS

Gmail Lise madson [redacted]

Vasa Parrot Application

3 messages

Lingenfelser, David J <David.J.Lingenfelser@hawaii.gov> Fri, Jul 12, 2019 at 6:39 PM
To: [redacted]
Cc: "Yasui, Trenton T" <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

Hello Lise,

Per our discussion today, if you can please send the electronic copy of your Board submittal template to: hdoa.pqlvs@hawaii.gov

I will be leaving tonight for the mainland but if you send a copy to that email, someone should still receive it.

As I mentioned, for Restricted B organisms, each responsible person/site must obtain approval and a possession permit if the bird is transported between locations. My recommendation would be to keep the bird at one eligible site. If you would like to be the permittee, it would be best to include documentation of affiliation with a non-profit, commercial business, research group, etc., to clarify your eligibility to use the bird.

I would also recommend including as much detail as possible describing what the bird will be used for.

Thanks and let us know if you have any further questions.

Aloha,

David Lingenfelser

Acting Land Vertebrate Specialist

Hawaii Department of Agriculture

Plant Quarantine Branch

Phone: (808) 832-0579

Lise madson <lisemadson@gmail.com> Wed, Sep 4, 2019 at 6:31 PM
To: "Lingenfelser, David J" <David.J.Lingenfelser@hawaii.gov>

any updates on the permit applications?
[Quoted text hidden]

Lingenfelser, David J <David.J.Lingenfelser@hawaii.gov> Thu, Sep 5, 2019 at 7:29 PM
To: [redacted] "Putnam, Noniponimoi K" <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov>, "Yasui, Trenton T" <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

Hi Lise,
Sorry I am no longer the acting Land Vert Specialist. Another inspector, Noni, has taken over and her email is attached here. I believe they are still awaiting an electronic copy of the Board submittal document.
Aloha,
David

From: Lise madson [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, September 4, 2019 3:31 PM
To: Lingenfelser, David J <David.J.Lingenfelser@hawaii.gov>
Subject: Re: Vasa Parrot Application

[Quoted text hidden]

Vasa Parrot Project

[redacted]

Dated November 23, 2020

To Whom it May Concern,

On the advice of the HDOA this non-profit Hawaii corporation has filed Articles of Incorporation with the Hawaii Secretary of State. Final approval of the corporation is expected the week of November 23, 2020

Lise Madson is a co-director of the non-profit and therefore associated with the non-profit. Researcher Dre Goode is co-director and Barbara Dotta, retired prosecutor and TTOUCH trainee, is the third director.

Signed,

Lise Madson, JD

Co-director and incorporator.

Ex 15
p. 2 of 9
BGT

BTB

www.BusinessRegistrations.com
Nonrefundable Filing Fee $25.00

FORM DNP-1
7/2010

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
Business Registration Division
335 Merchant Street
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 40, Honolulu, Hawaii 96810
Phone No. (808) 586-2727

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

(Section 414D-32, Hawaii Revised Statutes)

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT LEGIBLY IN BLACK INK

The undersigned, desiring to form a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of Hawaii, certify as follows:

I

The name of the corporation shall be:

Vasa Parrot Project

II

The mailing address of the corporation's initial principal office is:

[redacted]

III

The corporation shall have and continuously maintain in the State of Hawaii a registered agent who shall have a business address in this State. The agent may be an individual who resides in this State, a domestic entity or a foreign entity authorized to transact business in this State.

a. The name (and state or country of incorporation, formation or organization, if applicable) of the corporation's registered agent in the State of Hawaii is:

Registered Agents, Inc (Name of Registered Agent)

Hawaii (State or Country)

b. The street address of the place of business of the person in State of Hawaii to which service of process and other notice and documents being served on or sent to the entity represented by it may be delivered to is:

1001 Bishop St. STE 2685A, Honolulu, HI 96813

Ex 15 p 3 of 91

IV

The name and address of each incorporator is:

Name	Address
Barbara Dotta	[redacted]
Dre Goode	[redacted]
Lise Madson	[redacted]
	[redacted]

V

Please check one:

☐ The corporation has members.

☒ The corporation has no members.

VI

The corporation is nonprofit in nature and shall not authorize or issue shares of stock. No dividends shall be paid and no part of the income or profit of the corporation shall be distributed to its members, directors, or officers, except for services actually rendered to the corporation, and except upon liquidation of its property in case of corporate dissolution.

The undersigned certifies under the penalties of Section 414D-12, Hawaii Revised Statutes, that the undersigned has read the above statements, that I/we are authorized to sign this Articles of Incorporation, and that the above statements are true and correct.

Signed this **19** day of **November**, **2020**

Lise Madson
(Type/Print Name of Incorporator)

(Signature of Incorporator)

(Type/Print Name of Incorporator)

(Signature of Incorporator)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS PAGE. The articles must be signed by at least one individual (incorporator).

Ex 15 p4 of 9

BGG

Articles of Incorporation of the VASA PARROT PROJECT.

The undersigned, a majority of whom are citizens of the United States, desiring to form a Non-Profit Corporation under the Non-Profit Corporation Law of Hawaii, do hereby certify:

First: The name of the Corporation shall be the Vasa Parrot Project.

Second: The place in this state where the principal office of the Corporation is to be located is the City of Mountain View, Hawaii County.

Third: Said corporation is organized exclusively for charitable, religious, educational, and scientific purposes, including, for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code.

This non profit corporation is dedicated to researching the Vasa parrot, including Vasa parrots' abnormally high cognitive ability (such as tool use) and unique social behaviors through 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 the Alex Foundation's work such as visual working memory studies, from African Greys out to Vasa parrots, which is beneficial to the world of avian research.

Further, to research the use of Tellington Touch (TTouch) methods to rehabilitation parrots. This research is being conducted by a team committed to scientific exploration and to the expansion of TTouch, founded by Linda Tellington-Jones, a resident of Hawaii and a supporter of this project.

The Vasa Parrot Project's will research and educate, and expand Tellington Touch (TTouch) training both to help rehabilitate and re-home unwanted or rescue animals, to research use of TTOUCH to increase the bond and empathy between people and animals (especially birds) and to test its effectiveness as an educational tool to prevent animal cruelty or abuse, especially of parrots demonstrating unwanted behaviors. This will help prevent cruelty to animals by helping the parrot stay with their original owner or to bond with a subsequent owner.

The Vasa Project may research the effectiveness of TTOUCH on bonding between humans and animals the efficacy for Emotional Support Animals, especially parrots with a emphasis on the efficacy of placing unwanted parrots with isolated

people with emotional challenges including PTSD, especially veterans, and others who may not be able to manage a dog or other animal.

Fourth: The names and addresses of the persons who are the initial trustees of the corporation are as follows:

Lise Madson, [redacted]

Dre Goode, [redacted]

Barbara Dotta, [redacted]

Fifth: No part of the net earnings of the corporation shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to its members, trustees, officers, or other private persons, except that the corporation shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article Third hereof. No substantial part of the activities of the corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, the corporation shall not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by a corporation exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code, or (b) by a corporation, contributions to which are deductible under section 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, this corporation shall not, except to an insubstantial degree, engage in any activities or exercise any powers that are not in furtherance of the purposes of this corporation.

Sixth: Upon the dissolution of the corporation, assets shall be distributed for one or more exempt purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the corresponding section of any future federal tax code, or shall be distributed to the federal government, or to a state or local government, for a public purpose. Any such assets not so disposed of shall be disposed of by a Court of Competent Jurisdiction of the county in which the principal office of the

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B101

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corporation is then located, exclusively for such purposes or to such organization or organizations, as said Court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purposes.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this 19 day of November, 2020.

Signed this 19 day of November 2020

Lise Madson

Signed this 18 day of November, 2020

* signed on attached page and incorporated herein as if fully set forth

Dre Goode

Signed this 19th day of November, 2020

Barbara Dotta

Barbara Dotta

Lise Madson PO Box 711899, 18-1989 Nau Nani Road, Mountain View HI 96771

Dre Goode, 1906 W Verbena Dr, Meridian, ID 83642

Barbara Dotta, 32263 Lockwood Lane, Prather, CA 93651

By this reference Hawaii Form DNP-1 is incorporated herein as if fully set forth. (Page 1 & 2 herein)

Ex 15 p 7 of 9

corporation is then located, exclusively for such purposes or to such organization or organizations, as said Court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purposes.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this 19 day of November, 2020.

Signed this 19 day of Nov, 2020

Lise Madson

Signed this 18 day of November, 2020

Dre Goode

Dre Goode

Signed this 19 day of Nov, 2020

* Signed on attached page

~~Glenna Namchek~~* Barbara Dotta (See attached page incorporated herein by this reference

Lise Madson, [redacted]

Dre Goode, [redacted]

~~Glenna Namchek,~~ [redacted]

Barbara Dotta, [redacted]

By this reference Hawaii Form DNP-1 is incorporated herein as if fully set forth.

Ex 15 p8 of 9

B104

IRS DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
CINCINNATI OH 45999-0023

Date of this notice: 11-17-2020

Employer Identification Number:
[redacted]

Form: SS-4

Number of this notice: CP 575 A

For assistance you may call us at:
1-800-829-4933

IF YOU WRITE, ATTACH THE
STUB AT THE END OF THIS NOTICE.

VASA PARROT PROJECT
% LISE MADSON
[redacted]

WE ASSIGNED YOU AN EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

Thank you for applying for an Employer Identification Number (EIN). We assigned you EIN 85-3935082. This EIN will identify you, your business accounts, tax returns, and documents, even if you have no employees. Please keep this notice in your permanent records.

When filing tax documents, payments, and related correspondence, it is very important that you use your EIN and complete name and address exactly as shown above. Any variation may cause a delay in processing, result in incorrect information in your account, or even cause you to be assigned more than one EIN. If the information is not correct as shown above, please make the correction using the attached tear off stub and return it to us.

Based on the information received from you or your representative, you must file the following form(s) by the date(s) shown.

Form 1120 04/15/2021

If you have questions about the form(s) or the due date(s) shown, you can call us at the phone number or write to us at the address shown at the top of this notice. If you need help in determining your annual accounting period (tax year), see Publication 538, *Accounting Periods and Methods*.

We assigned you a tax classification based on information obtained from you or your representative. It is not a legal determination of your tax classification, and is not binding on the IRS. If you want a legal determination of your tax classification, you may request a private letter ruling from the IRS under the guidelines in Revenue Procedure 2004-1, 2004-1 I.R.B. 1 (or superseding Revenue Procedure for the year at issue). Note: Certain tax classification elections can be requested by filing Form 8832, *Entity Classification Election*. See Form 8832 and its instructions for additional information.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR S CORPORATION ELECTION:

If you intend to elect to file your return as a small business corporation, an election to file a Form 1120-S must be made within certain timeframes and the corporation must meet certain tests. All of this information is included in the instructions for Form 2553, *Election by a Small Business Corporation*.

Ex 15 p 9 of 9

Lise Madson
[redacted]

Required Proof of Funds and Statement from Sponsor

To Whom it May Concern,

Pursuant to HDOA email from Ms. Putnam, Land Vertebrate Specialist, which requires that as sponsor of this research, I, Lise Madson, indicate that I approve of the research.

The Vasa Parrot Project, a Hawaii non-profit, has been formed and may in the future be able to raise additional funds for the research.

The HDOA PQB has required I provide proof of funds. Attached please find proof of funds showing I have over $250,000 in the bank in cash at this time. I have the funds necessary to conduct the proposed research.

I have personally paid all research expenses in the last six years on this project. No one else has contributed except some researchers have donated time and expertise, consulting services, etc.

Dated this 23 day of November, 2020.

Lise Madson

Ex 16 p 1 of 2

B105

B106

Verification of deposit 11/16/2020

For Individual/Membership: [redacted]

LISE F MADSON

[redacted]

Deposit Account Details

Acct No.	Type	Balance	Available	Avg Balance (3 Mo.)	Maturity Date	Current Interest Rate	Open Date
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]			[redacted]

Owner:LISE F MADSON

Deposit Account Summary

Count	Balance	Available	Avg Balance (3 Mo.)
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Loan Details

Loan No.	Type	Original Balance	Current Balance	Monthly Scheduled Payment	Original Term (Mo)	Last Payment Date	Origination Date
Status	**Number of Late Payments***	**Next Due Date**	**Payment Source**		**LOC/Credit Card Limit**	**Payment Amount**	**Delinquent Amount**
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]		[redacted]
Open		12/25/2020					

Loan Summary

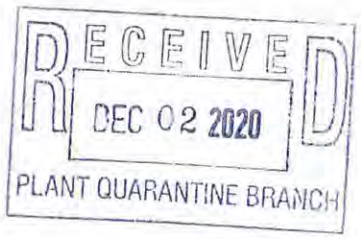
Count	Original Balance	Current Balance	Total Monthly Scheduled Payments	LOC/Credit Card Limit	Delinquent Amount
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	

*Date is only available for last 12 months

Authorized Signature: [signature] Title: Loan Officer

Ex 16 p 2 of 2

Monday, November 30, 2020



State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
Plant Quarantine Branch
1849 Auiki St.
Honolulu, HI 96819

Dear Honorable Board Members,

Enclosed please find the following packets:

Packet 1 Vasa Parrot Project "Amended Board of Agriculture Template and Attached Exhibits: with Exhibits 6, 7, and 9 to follow under separate cover to avoid delay (78 pages enclosed).
Packet 2 Procedural Background and Procedural and Legal Discussion (9 pages encl.).
Packet 3 Exhibits related to Procedure (69 pages encl.).

I ask the that HDOA Board approach this matter with fresh eyes, as the prior procedural history which was inaccurate.

I am confident you will find I am a qualified applicant, with an excellent research proposal in affiliation with both a non-profit, Vasa Parrot Project, and Tellington TTOUCH Training, Inc. Top scientists are eager to collaborate with me on this exciting project; in order to move forward, we need the permit.

This is a small matter to the HDOA Board. I know that the Board has larger matters to consider. However, the process is set up that Hawaiians, with a small project like this, or a large project, must come to the HDOA Board for approval. This one parrot poses no threat to the environment; it is similar to an African Grey, which is allowed. The evidence that establishes the safety of this parrot is in Packet 1.

I ask that you look at the facts, the science, and of course, the HRSs and HARs, and I ask that the HDOA Board approve my research permit, to import and possess one male Greater Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa vasa.*

Yours Sincerely,

Lise Madson, JD
Hawaii Resident

Encl.

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B108

9 pages total

Monday, November 30, 2020

Lise Madson, JD
Co-Director of the Vasa Parrot Project
A Hawaii Non-Profit Corporation
[redacted]

Board of Agricuture
Honolulu, Hawaii

Subject: Lise Madson requests a permit to import and possess one male hand-raised greater vasa parrot, *coracopsis vasa vasa,* a vertebrate on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B). Madson requests a hearing consistent with HAR rules of procedure of the re-classification of male greater vasa parrots, coracopisis vasa vasa from the restricted list to the conditionally approved list.

A. Procedural Background

June 10, 2019 Madson filed for a permit to use the parrot for research, July 15, 2019, Madson filed an application to reclassify the parrot to the conditionally approved list and submitted evidence that showed the parrot was not a threat to Hawai, and finally, August 1, 2019 Madson filed for a permit for an emotional support animal.

Madson asserts the parrot does double duty as a research animal and for emotional support. Madson believed that the ESA permit would be expedited and that the ESA permit would be allowed while waiting she waited for the results on the other reclassification rule change and the first application, for use of the Vasa for research.

The emotional support animal petition was filed last, but was decided first on August 9, 2020, after a little over a year after filing (denied). The Board Minutes indicate the Board was going to deny the re-classification (please see section on irregularities), but to date has not been served with any notice of denial as required by HAR 4-1-24 and 4-1-18. Madson awaits the hearing on her first petition, for the Vasa for research in response to her first permit application dated June 10, 2019 and asks that the HDOA board correct the procedural irregularities related to the reclassification applications as set forth below in the Discussion of the Irregularities in Procedure.

VASA PARROT APPLICATION TIMELINE

June 10, 2019 Madson files the first permit application for the Vasa Parrot for research Proceduaral Ex. Pr 1, 3 pages

July, 2019	Madson discusses with Acting Director David Lingenfelser that she cannot find any scientific evidence that greater vasa (Coracopisis vasa vasa, a subspecies of Coracopsis vasa, parrots pose any risk to Hawaii. Instead Madson says research suggests the Great Vasa pose less risk than conditionally approves animals. Lingensfelser opines he knows of no reason the Vasa should be on the restricted B list and suggests the best option is to file for a rule change.
July 1, 2019	Madson believing the an emotional support animal permit will be expedited, and as the parrot qualifies as both an emotional support animal and as she qualifies as well, Madson files the last petiion, for an ESA. See Ex Pr. 4, 6 pages.
July 15, 2019	Madson files for a rule change under HAR 4-1-23 to Reclassify the Greater Vasa parrot *Coracopsis vasa vasa* to the conditionally approved list (not the other subspecies but only the Greater Vasa parrot. Procedural Ex. Pr 2, 6 pages
July 15, 2019	Acting Land Vertebrate Specialist David Lingenfelser tells Madson that permit applications would take six months or less to process and that the reclassification one would take up to year. This corresponds with HAR 4-71-4.3.
July 15, 2019	Madson completed a Hawaii Board of Agricultural Submittal Template on July 15, 2019. Ex Pr. 3, 14 pages
July 16, 2019	Madson filed a letter of affiliation for research on TTOUCH is in affiliation with Tellington TTOUCH Training, Inc. a private domestic profit corporation formed in New Mexico, whose founder is a longtime resident of Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.
January, 2020	After the expiration of the maximum time period set forth in 4-71-4.1, Madson brought this the attention of the department. Madson asserted that under 4-71-4.1 she believed the department would automatically issue the permits. PQB responded back that the time did not begin to run until Ms. Putnam has done all her processing and submits the application to the board. Ms. Putnam explained that the permits had to go through the process including the Advisory Board. See attached email correspondence Ex 2. PQB received Madson's check for $2500 in July 2019 and cashes it in January 2020.
April 13, 2020	Ms. Putnam of HDOA contacts Madson to inform that the Board will take up the re-classification application the next day. Madson

given several hours to submit testimony. Madson is not permitted to participate. Ex Pr 6

Madson asked that Board had doubts about the parrot being reclassified that the matter be continued until such time as Madson could participate. That request was relayed to the Board by Ms. Putnam. Minutes Ex PR 9 p. 3 marked A

April 14, 2020

Board takes up Madson re-classification app. Ms. Putnam says it is subject to the 30 day rule under HAR 4-1-23.

Madson is not permitted to participate. Re-classification has not gone through Advisory Board. Madson's submissions and evidence on why the parrot should be reclassified are NOT provided to the HDOA board.

The PQB presented documents to the Board in April 14, 2020 related to by research permit application but did NOT provide the HDOA board with the documents Madson submitted on why the parrot should be reclassified. Ex. PR 3 (14 pages) contains the documents that Madson submitted to the Board for the reclassification which contain the reasons why the bird should be conditionally approved. Ex. PR 8 (20 pages) contains the documents that pertain to research, not reclassification, that were submitted in error. **The PQB procedural history is in error.** It states that the first import permit was for an emotional support animal. See EX PR 8 page 2 That is incorrect. The first permit application was for research. Ex PR 1. This highlighted area says the ESA permit application had been denied, also in error. The ESA permit application was denied August 7, 2020, approximately four months after the April HDOA board meeting. Ex PR 10 (1 page)

The minutes erroneously indicate PQB said that Madson previously submitted two other applications prior to the ESA application and that the "first was to import the Vasa parrot as an emotional support animal (ESA); this application was denied because the parrot is on the List of Restricted B ***." **This information was in error. See Ex PR 1, 2 and 3 above.** The first permit application by Madson was for research. The ESA application was not denied until August 9, 2020. The reason given August was that the that ESA are considered personal use as opposed to private use. Ex PR 10 (1 page).

While failing to present the Board with evidence that Madson had submitted the PQB regarding the safety of the parrot Ex PR 7, PQB said it "did conduct some research that the indicated a potential risk if the animal escaped into the environment." Ex PR 9 page 3, item D. This research was never shared with Madson and since Madson was not allowed to participate Madson could not rebut it.

In Ex PR 5 page 4 the PQB had explained the delay in processing the application because the matter had to go to the PQB Advisory Board. However the matter of reclassification was never sent to the PQB subcommittee or PQB Advisory Board.

In the minutes the PQB requested review before the Advisory Committee.

April 17, 2020 Ms. Putnam told Madson in an email on April 17, 2020, that the board was going to deny the reclassification but she did not know why or what the Board would do next and that Ms. Putnam was waiting for a response from the Chairpersons office PR Ex 11.

April 27, 2020 Email from PQB to Madson indicating PQB has not received any updated information regarding the denial of the Reclassification Application. Requests safety plan. Ex PR 12

April, 2020 Madson provides requested information to supplement safety plan in initial filling pursuant to PQB request (research).

July 18, 2020 In response to PQB request for more formalized research, Madson submits Proposal and Cover Letter to supplement her research application.

August 9, 2020 PQB served a denies Madson's ESA permit application on Madson by certified mail. Denial state permit was denied because HDOA determines ESA are for personal use not private use. PR Ex 10

November 13, 2020 Madson and researcher Dre Goode attend the Advisory Board Meeting. The Advisory Board recommends sending the matter to the HDOA Board Meeting with neither a recommendation for or against approval provided the the permittee can show the research is legitimate. The Advisory Board makes several recommendations of indicators of legitimacy.

BM

November 30, 2020 In response to the Advisory Board recommendations Madson submits the following:

Amended Hawaii Board of Agriculture Submittal Template with Attached exhibits.

Procedural and Legal Discussion

Consolidation

Madson sought to combine her three applications when Madson completed a Hawaii Board of Agricultural Submittal Template on July 15, 2019.

HAR 4-1-21 **Consolidation.** The board may consolidate for hearing or any other purpose or contemporaneously consider two or more proceedings which involve substantially the same parties or issues which are the same or closely related, if it finds that such consolidation or contemporaneous hearing will be conducive to the proper dispatch of its business and to the ends of justice and will not unduly delay the proceedings.

Timeliness

In January, 2020, Madson brought it the PQB attention when the permits had not be processed in the first six months.

HAR 4-71-4.1 **Maximum time period for permit approvals, disapprovals, extensions, or automatic approvals.** Subsection (a) (3) For a permitted animal enumerated in section 4-71-6.5 that requires board action pursuant to 4-71-4 to amend or establish permit conditions, the chief may approve or disapprove the issuance of a permit with 180 days.

HAR 4-71-4.1 Except as provided in subsection (b), an application request for issuance of a permit shall be given automatic approval if action is not taken by the department within the established maximum period of time specified in subsection (a). After the expiration of the maximum time period is brought to the attention of the department; the department shall have a reasonable amount of time to issue the permit. This section shall only apply to application requests to business or development-related permits required by law to be obtained prior to formation.

In the April HDOA Board meeting the PQB and HDOA Board discussed that the reclassification under 4-1-23 which requires (5)(C) Within thirty days after filing a petition for rule making, the board shall either deny the petition or intiate rule making proceedings.

Madson petition for rule making was filed July 15, 2019. Thirty days later would have been August, 15, 2019.

Opportunity to Participate in the re-classification Rule Making Meeting

HAR 4-1-27 (d) provides: The hearing shall be conducted in such a way as to afford interested persons a reasonable opportunity to offer evidence on the matters specified in the notice of hearing and to obtain a clear and orderly record.

Madson, after waiting almost nine months from the date of the filing, was not allowed to participate. Madson's request that if continue the matter so she could participate was denied. The evidence that Madson submitted that *coracopsis vasa vasa* is not a danger to Hawaii was not submitted to the HDOA Board. Madson was not allowed to rebut or hear the evidence that the PQB said pointed to risk if the animals escaped. Madson was told the re-classification would go to the PQB Advirsory Committee before going to the HDOA Board: re-classification was not reviewed by the Advisory Board.

Without the evidence submitted by Madson, without Madson being allowed to participate, the HDOA Board had nothing to go on other than an incorrect inference that Madson had filed an ESA with was denied and then subsequently filed two other petitions. This incorrect procedural history was repeated no less than three times. The ESA permit was filed AFTER the research petition and the re-classification rule change because Madson, whose parrot is both an ESA and a research subject believed the ESA permit would be expedited and that the bird would be reclassified so no possessory permit would be required.

Madson joins the HDOA Board in its confusion as to why this matter was presented at the beginning of a Pandemic when other more important matters were pressing and why the matters were not consolidated and sent to the PQB Advisory Board.

Denial?

Both the HDOA Board and PQB repeatedly were told that Madson was a disabled person who first sought an ESA permit which was denied. This information was incorrect. Madson sought the ESA permit July 1, 2019 and it was denied August 7, 2020, over a year later. Madson sought the research permit first, which has still not been decided and the re-classification rule change second. If the rule change is granted, both permits applications would be moot.

The status of the re-classification application is unclear. Madson asks that only *male Coracopsis vasa vasa, a subspecies of Coracopisis Vasa*, be placed on the conditionally approved list or that the matter be sent to the PQB Advisory Committee to review the scientific evidence of the safety of conditionally approving only male *Coracopsis vasa vasa*.

HAR 4-1-24 requires that the board promptly notify the petitioner in writing of such denial stating the reason therefor. Upon receipt of that formal denial letter, which shall

be served upon the Petitioner pursuant to 4-1-18, Petitioner can seek judicial review. 4-1-24.

Madson has not been served with anything that meets these requirements with regard to the reclassification application that would alert her to the appeal period starting to run. .PQB points to emails from Ms. Putnam to Madson; those emails do not meet the requirements above. The denial of the ESA permit was served on Madson, by USPS. Madson asserts that because she was not allowed to participate, that the evidence she submitted to the PQB for supporting reclassification was not presented to the HDOA Board, because of the timeliness issues, that either Madson's application to reclassify male Coracopsis Vasa Vasa to the conditionally approved list be granted, or the matter be sent to the PQB Advisory Boards and technical committees, after correcting the procedural history.

Bias/Inferences against ESA Applicants?

Madson does not seek review of the ESA permit and though Madson and the bird qualify under Federal ESA rules. Madson applied for the the ESA permit AFTER applying for the research permit, because she believed the ESA would be expedited while the other permits were in process. She applied for the ESA permit in July, 2019. It was not processed or denied until a year later, August, 2020. She applied for the research permit first, in June, 2019.

Like everyone, Madson is aware of the illegal misuse of ESA and service animal rules: caution should be taken though, and this caution is legally required, that the concern over non-disabled people abusing the rules should not be allowed to become a bias or outright discrimination against disabled people that are properly using their ESA or service animal. Additionally, as in Madson's case unusual case, a parrot can both be a research subject and an emotional support animal.

It is necessary to sort out the qualified from the unqualified. Care must be taken to provide support to the disabled person and not discriminate against them for requesting something they are legally allowed to request.

PQB repeated claims that Madson had first applied for an ESA permit which PQB said had been denied, both of which were untrue. This led to inferences, unintended or not, that the legitimacy of Madson and her research. This is unacceptable. Further, if the matters are not consolidated, irrelevant information like introducing Madson as a "disabled person with emotional regulation issues" should not occur, especially publicly. The issues relating to research and Madson have more to do with Madson's educational history and the team of researchers involved in the project. Madson's disability or ESA request are of no relevance to evidence about whether the bird poses a risk to Hawaii. Unless consolidated, the way this was presented was not relevant, at best, and prejudicial at worst.

HAR 4-71-2 defines private use as "used for non-commercial purposes such as nonprofit research and does not include individual possession of an animal as a pet." There is no definition of personal.

HAR 4-71-6.5 (b)(1) provides for permits for animals on part B of the list of restricted animals, for research, medical or scientific purposes as determined by the board by other universities, government agencies or other institutions approved by the board, for exhibition and governments use or government affiliated aquariums or for other purposes as specified in this chapter. Animals on part B of the list of restricted animals, for the purposes described above or for government use or private or commercial use including research, zoological Park's, or agriculture production except the animals in the order of primates will not be allowed for import our possession for private commercial use other than for a purpose is described in section B2.

Madson feels that the inferences regarding the incorrect history of the ESA application led to inferences that Madson was trying to get around denial of the ESA permit, a denial that had not yet happened. This concern was exacerbated when the PQB turned the suggestions of the advisory board into requirements, including some requirements that are impossible. For example, peer review is neither required nor possible until after the research has been completed. "It felt like every time I met a requirement, the bar was raised." Madson believes that adding a 'available funds' criteria to a permit application may not seem fair. What balance in the bank is necessary to get a permit? Nonetheless please see attached Ex. 16 (Balance of $280,000). Madson states "When I provided the list of requirements to one of the collaborative researchers, he was upset and felt that the requirements were impossible, insulting and "not how it is done." These are top scientist and the question of legitimacy on what is a small project for them has the potential to drive away collaborators: Top researchers do not want to put in extra time on a project were the parrot is not yet approved. The project can only move forward if the parrot is approved." One HDOA Board member questioned why no "proof of research was provided at the reclassification hearing. First, it was the re-classifaction hearing, not the research hearing and second, all research is on hold because it cannot go forward until the parrot and the handler, currently Madson, are in the same location.

Madson has complied with the Advisory Board's recommendations. (A phone call with Trenton Yasui indicated I should treat these as recommendations not requirements), and provides proof that both she and the research are "legitimate." One researcher has now co-director of the non-profit, the Vasa Parrot Project, and a letter of association with both the Tellington TTOUCH Training, Inc and the Vasa Parrot Project are included.

Madson's Requests

Madson requests the followling: Approval of research permit application immediately. There is no evidence that one male hand-raised greater vasa parrot, Coracopsis vasa

vasa, poses a risk to Hawaii. Any risk is less than African Greys, which are conditionally approved.

Review and approval of the re-classification of male Coracopsis vasa vasa to the conditionally approved list.

That the procedural history be corrected and any inferences from the incorrect history be addressed before sending the matter to the PQB or HDOA board.

Madson states:

At the end of the day, this is one innocuous grey parrot: he would be the only one on the island. He can't cause any harm. He can't reproduce. I think the reasonable thing to do would be to grant the permit. The bird and this project is a very big deal to me but a minor matter to Hawaii (though every Hawaii resident or project big or small deserves equal consideration). The bird poses no threat to Hawaii, and I meet the legal requirements for the permit.

Madson states: **"It is clear that somewhere between a change in employees, some of the procedural history and communications were scrambled and then were repeated again and again, and led to misperceptions and inferences that were inaccurate. I have confidence that the PQB and HDOA will address these issues. I am happy to assist in any way possible. I believe that the people at PQB are good people and I am eager to find solutions that meet everyones concerns. We have the same goals: protect Hawaii and apply the rules fairly, and to make sure that Hawaii residents are allowed permits they qualify for so they are not denied legally allowed opportunities."**

Vasa Parrot Project List of Procedural Exhibits (1 pages)

EXHIBITS RELATED TO PROCEDURE (Pr)

Pr Ex 1 Madson's RESEARCH permit application dated June 10, 2019 (3 pages).
Pr Ex 2 Madson's Rule Change/Reclassification application dated July 15, 2019 (6 pages).
Pr Ex 3 HDOA original submittal template consolidating Madson's three requests July, 2019 (14 pages).
Pr Ex 4 Madson's ESA permit application of July, 2019. (6 pages).
Pr Ex 5 Emails regarding timeliness (10 pages).
Pr Ex 6 Notice April 13, of HDOA meeting April 14, 2020 (1 page).
Pr Ex 7 Duplicate of Pr Ex. 3 See Pr Ex. 3.
Pr Ex 8 Documents submitted by PQB to HDOA board in April 2020. (20 pages) (These are not the papers related to re-classification or rule change) The correct papers are in PR. Ex 3)
Pr. Ex 9 Minutes for April 2020 HDOA Board Meeting (4 pages).
Pr. Ex 10 Denial of ESA permit application dated August 7, 2020 (1 page)
Pr. Ex 11 Email dated April 17, 2020 (1 page)
Pr. Ex 12 Email dated April 27, 2020 (1 page)

(69 pages including this one)

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B118

PQ-7 (01/04)

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100
Phone: (808) 832-0566, FAX: (808) 832-0584

For Office Use Only

Fee: $_____ Receipt No._____

☐ Approve Permit No._____ Date:_____
☐ Disapprove ☐ Other_____

Processed by:_____ Date:_____

PERMIT APPLICATION FOR RESTRICTED COMMODITIES INTO HAWAII

Date: *June 10, 2019*

In accordance with the provision of Chapter _____, 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.

Quantity	Commodity	Scientific Name
1	Vasa Parrot	Coracopsis vasa vasa

PAID
Amount: 50- | Chk: 5095
Date: 6/17/19 | Initial: KKN

RECEIVED
JUN 17 2019
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH

Name and address of shipper: Lise Madson (formerly Lise Yervasi) [redacted]
Lise Madson [redacted]
(Mainland or Foreign address)

Approximate date of arrival: July 28, 2019

Mode of Shipment: ☑ Mail ☐ Air Freight ☐ Boat

Type of Permit:
--- Import
☑ one time only ☐ multi-shipments
--- Intrastate 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 Commercial and private use

Please type or print clearly.

Applicant's Name Lise Madson

Company Name _____ (if applicable)

Hawaii Mailing Address [redacted]
[redacted]

Telephone number [redacted]

Facsimile number n/a

Fee Amount Enclosed (cash, check or mail order) $ 50.00

(complete reverse side)

Pr Ex 1
p 1 of 3

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

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

   Vasa parrot will be used for commercial and private use and exhibition as follows: for research and as the subject of a book, used and exhibited at the University of Hawaii at Hilo Tropical Conservation Biology and Environmental Studies to aid in teaching biology and biodiversity, and the Vasa parrot will also be used for TTOUCH demonstrations and commercial advertising to promote TTOUCH, an approach for care and training of, in this case, showing its use with exotic animals, that promotes the physical and emotional well being of the animal and the humans involved in its care.

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

   Lise Madson
   [redacted]

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

   A. Organism will be kept and used at [redacted] contact Lise Madson, J.D., [redacted] for research and as the subject of a book.
   B. Organism will be used at the used at the University of Hawaii at Hilo. Contact: Dr. Patrick Hart PhD, Chair & Biology Professor, 200 W Kawili St, Hilo, HI 96720 808-932-7182
   C. Organism will be used for TTOUCH, [redacted] Contact Linda Tellington-Jones, PhD(H) at [redacted]

4. Method of disposition.

   In the even the organism dies it will be donated to the University of Hawaii at Hilo biology department for dissection for scientific study then remains cremated. Organism will not be transferred or sold in Hawaii.

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).

   See next page:

   Summary: Vasa parrots pose the same health risks to humans as pet parrots such as cockatiels; Vasa parrots pose less threat (and very low threat) to the flora and fauna of Hawaii. Vasa parrots have a positive impact on people especially scientists and students, due to their unique adaptions and rarity, it is a benefit to Hawaii to have a vasa parrot on the island for exhibition, commercial and private use.

****

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** June 10, 2019
(Applicant)

Pr Ex 1
p 2 of 3
BIR

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Answer to permit question No. 5 Lise Madson/ Vasa Parrot

Five hundred Vasa parrots were imported to the USA (California) from Madagascar in the mid-1980s. As not much was known about these parrots in the 1990s under an abundance of caution and concern they might go native and form large noisy flocks, Vasa parrots were put on the Hawaii restricted list but are allowed for private or commercial use. Unpopular as pets due to external genitalia during breeding season, drab gray plumage, and females look like vultures during breeding season, Vasa parrots proved a difficult sell to the pet market. The parrots proved difficult to breed, with only 30 chicks being produced from the first 500 imports over a nearly 20-year period. Even zoos had trouble breeding them: attempts at Salt Lake City's zoo failed. A recent 15-year study of parrots in the wild in the USA observed almost every known parrot but notably no vasa parrots were observed. Vasa parrots pose the same health risks as a parrot like a cockatiel. Vasas pose little risk to the environment, flora or fauna, in Hawaii due to difficulty in breeding, seemingly unable to survive in the wild like other parrots, and due to their rarity. On the other hand, vasas are fascinating to researchers, bird enthusiasts, scientists and students. More closely related to dinosaurs, the Vasa parrot will bury its eggs which hatch and fledge in half the time of a similarly sized parrot. Vasas exhibits an unusual "tube" which viewed from below looks like a rose, which opens and is the breeding apparatus, unseen in any other bird. Vasa parrots change the melanin content and color of their skin between breeding season and non-breeding season as well as changing the shade of their plumage, without molting. As yet unexplained by science, these friendly birds with their strange tube-like tongues and unique evolutionary adaptations are of benefit to getting people interested in tropical bird conservation and evolution, and will have a positive impact on students, scientists, writers and researchers, as well as bird enthusiasts.

Pr Ex 1
P 3 of 3

COPY

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100

July 15, 2019

Re: Madson/Vasa Parrot

Dear Madam or Sir,

Enclosed please find $2500.00 for the fee to ask that the Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis Vasa, be removed from the Restricted B List and added to the conditionally approved list.

I have inclosed the form provided from David Lingenfelser, Acting Land Vertebrate Specialist, Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine Division.

My extensive research and interviews with Vasa parrot experts and scientist leads to the conclusion that Vasa parrots are less likely to have any destructive effect on any aspect of Hawaii environment, as compared to most on the conditionally approved list. Vasas are notoriously hard to breed, rare, not popular as pets (though very interesting to scientists and students), and in a 15 year study in the Mainland USA the only parrot type not observed in the wild was a Vasa parrot, again emphasizing that even if one did escape they are unlikely to survive in the wild. One specialist reported that after captivity wild caught Vasas nearly starved rather than going back to their "wild" diet.

Further, no scientist can point to any reason with today's scientific knowledge as to why Vasa parrots were on the Restricted List in the first place. I suspect there was not much known about them at the time the rule was written: That has changed, and as they are not destructive to Hawaii, I ask that this rule change be expedited.

If there are other forms I need to submit for this rule change request, please let me know as soon as possible.

Yours Gratefully,

Lise Madson

RECEIVED
JUL 22 2019
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH

PR Ex 2
1 of 6
B121

B252

Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100

Dear Hawaii Board of Agriculture,

I have submitted three applications to the HDOA, 1. I submitted my application to bring a Vasa Parrot to Hawaii for private and commercial uses. 2. I submitted another application July 1, 2019 to bring the vasa parrot in for private non-pet use as an Emotional Support Animal. And finally, after talking with the HDOA, I have also submitted $2500 and a request that Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis Vasa, be removed from the Restricted B list and be placed on the conditionally approved list.

For the reasons explained in this letter, I cannot return to my home in Hawaii until I get permit approval. After five years on this project, I do not want to give up my research, my passion, my parrot, or my home in Hawaii. I am asking for your help expediting this process. This is just one male, hand-raised Vasa parrot and in no way destructive or detrimental to Hawaii, as I will show, but rather a benefit to Hawaii.

I am a disabled retired person with a degree in Environmental Law. Throughout my lifetime, I have been active in animal rescue.

When I was young, I trained as a vet tech, and worked at the Colorado State University Vet Hospital including in their raptor and bird rehabilitation areas. It was there that I fell in love with learning more about birds and caring for them. Also, early in my life, I worked in the vet area of the Denver Zoo. I studied Animal Science at the University of Massachusetts as an undergraduate. I was rancher, raised and rescued dogs, cats, parrots, cattle and horses. I earned an degree in Environmental Law from Lewis & Clark College. I served as Justice of the Peace. After becoming disabled, I began an affiliation with TTOUCH organization, founded by world famous Linda Tellington-Jones of Kailua-Kona, Hawaii. I competed in toward the 2012 Paralympics in Para Dressage, competed internationally in Para Reining. I run a social media site promoting the adoption of mustangs, and another for disabled riders, as well as promoting the TTOUCH organization.

Five years ago I rescued a vasa parrot. Grover, then named Groucher, had been hand-raised and therefore bonds to people, in particular, me, rather than other birds. He had not been out of his cage in four years, a very small cage, and he swore and bit. After five years, he has turned into a reliable and gentle creature; I used the TTOUCH methods to rehab this Vasa.

Linda Tellington-Jones has authored 22 books which have been translated into 13 languages. In association with Linda, I am writing a book on Vasa parrots and TTOUCH, and Grover in particular. Linda has worked with animals like Keiko the killer whale and helped animals from dressage horses, to tigers, around the globe.

Pr Ex 2
2 of 6

After coming to Hawaii to help Linda with several seminars, I decided to sell my house in Oregon and move to the Big Island. After buying a property, I ran into difficulty getting a permit for Grover.

No one knows why Vasa Parrots are on the Restricted B list; it appears to be in error. Despite extensive research and consultations with scientists and aviculturalists around the globe, no one can identify any way that a Vasa parrot could be dangerous or harmful to the flora or fauna, the people or aquaculture, or the environment of Hawaii. As a matter of science, Vasas are less of a threat to the environment, people, flora and fauna of Hawaii than a common cockatiel. One thought is that since Hawaii does not routinely update their rules, which were written in 1990, and since Vasas were brought to the USA in the 1980s, that maybe just the newness of the parrot landed it on the restricted list. I believe the concern was that if large amounts of Vasa were imported they could establish a colony, like cockatoos in Australia (Cockatoos, despite this risk, are conditionally approved to come to Hawaii). The risk of the Greater Vasa proved, once more was known about them, unfounded.

The Greater Vasa parrot is less a threat than the cockatiel for the following reasons: Vasas are rare. They are unpopular as pets because they are plain grey parrots and the females loose their head feathers and look like vultures during breeding season. The male, also during breeding season, has external genitalia. And while the adaptations of the Vasa, which are from Madagascar, make it fascinating to writers and researchers, scientists and students of evolution, it makes in unpopular as a pet. Along with its rarity, the Vasa parrot has proven hard to breed. Of the first 500 to come to the USA, only 30 chicks were produced in near ten years. Only a half dozen breeders in the USA have successfully produced vasa chicks those average one chick per year; a number so low it appears Vasas are becoming more rare in captivity. The zoo at Salt Lake City tried to breed these parrots and also failed. Most people have never seen a Vasa parrot. According to the HDOA, apparently one has never been imported to Hawaii, nor has anyone petitioned as far as the employee in charge knows. Another reason that the parrot is not a threat to Hawaii is because while there are some Vasas on the mainland, in a 15 year study by the University of Chicago on observations of birds in the wild on the mainland, not a single vasa was observed; every other parrot was. This may be due to their lack of popularity, their breeding challenges, or to an inability to survive and adapt to any environment after captivity; there are reports that wild caught Vasas, after being fed a commercial diet, will refuse to eat the native diet, and appear willing to starve rather than go back to foraging. It takes three to four males to one female to breed vasas: a UK study recently found that the male vasas were observed using tools, rocks, to grind shells into a calcium supplement for the females.

Hand-raised vasas, like Grover, are imprinted on people and unlikely to be successful or happy in an institutionalized setting like a zoo. He has been habituated to people and for all practical purposes views me as his flock. Hand-raised male vasas are unlikely to breed with female vasas.

Pr Ex 2
3 of 6

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B124

Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

My research and writing addresses both TTOUCH in rehabbing animals but also the ethical and moral issues associated with hand-raising animals, from Vasa parrots to horses.

My research on Vasa parrots is centered on Grover, and stopping five years into my study of Grover is not an option. I attempted to have Grover cared for by others, but due to bonding issues he became overly vocal, started swearing again, and showed signs of stress. We have all seen parrots that suffer emotional and physical trauma when those they are bonded with desert them or die. This is one of the ethical issues I am addressing in my book: Parrots bond rather permanently with people if they are hand-raised, and will rip their feathers out, self-mutilate and scream, if bonds are broken.

Add to this that I, disabled, suffered a head injury and coma. This led to emotional regulation problems. Spending so much time studying Grover led me to return his bond. While perhaps not ideal for a "hard" scientist, with my degree in Environmental Law, Sociology and minor in Psychology, these are exactly the issues I am addressing in my work. Just as Grover gains support from me, I gain emotional support from Grover.

While I never wanted or intended to have an emotional support animal, which I view as a crutch and generally not needed, after my coma and head injury I found myself much better off with Grover than without. In fact, I would rather give up all my pets, my service dog and my horses, and my house in Hawaii rather than Grover. However, I am certain under the circumstances that the Board will reach the conclusion that Vasa parrots are not a threat to Hawaii, but rather can be beneficial for students to study, and enrich people's understanding of the unique ways animals evolve on islands.

Grover is not a pet. An emotional support animal is by definition, not a pet. It is more a medical or psychological device. As a research subject, Grover is also not a pet. However, I am also asking that ALL vasa parrots be reclassified as conditionally approved, under a separate petition. Because there is no reason that I can determine or that they should not be conditionally approved. Recent studies have shown that keeping parrots as companion animals may in some instances preserve a breed enough so that it can avoid extinction.

I am told that the Board takes six months to a year to process these applications. I ask that under the circumstances due to my home being in Hawaii and having to stay in a trailer, on a limited income, until the permit is granted, that it be expedited. I am optimistic that the Board will approve a permit because, frankly, there is no reason for this bird to be on the Restricted List B, scientifically.

Further, as an ESA, processing the application should be quicker and more streamlined than pet. To be clear I do not generally support exotics being ESAs. I think an ESA horse or monkey should not be allowed. However, parrots are often used for veterans with PTSD, and others with emotional regulations issues within there homes because

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compared to a dog, they can be much different in there interaction with the person, and require less complicated care for a person who may not be able to venture out as often as another emotional support animal might require. As for me in particular, it would take years and suffering to transfer my emotional support to another animal. One reason parrots are ideal for this is because with excellent care, they can live as long as the human they are helping.

In this application I am asking that this Vasa be permitted for commercial and private purposes. Restricted list A is for exhibition. It would be, humbly in my opinion, arbitrary an capricious to ignore Restricted List B as a separate and broader category than exhibition. Indeed, private use is defined as "for non-commercial purposes, such as non-profit research, and does not include individual possession of an animal as a pet." Commercial purposes is not defined.

My using the bird as a medically prescribed emotional support animal is a private, non-pet use that should be recognized and permitted. Using the bird for research, even by a private individual, should meet the requirements; I believe "such as non-profit research" was intended in the admin rules as an example not as the only allowed private use, but in case of a more narrow interpretation, I am in the process of forming a non-profit corporation in Hawaii that will then clearly meet this definition. Using the bird for TTOUCH and the University of Hawaii at Hilo to teach students in the Tropical Bird Conservation and Environmental Studies programs should meet the letter of the law of the admin rules for commercial purposes, as should my writing a bopk.

I ask to be able to have the bird stay at my property in Mountain View, HI, and I ask to be able to use the bird at my location in Mountain View for University of Hawaii at Hilo's students, and also with TTOUCH, at the Mountain View address, including for social media, demonstrations and promoting TTOUCH.

I would as the Board to issue a permit promptly. Please ask your scientists. They will tell you what I have: A vasa parrot is less a threat than a cockatiel: they are hard to reproduce, carry no unique threats, they are merely a rare parrot of great interest to scientists and students, but unpopular as a pet.

In the meantime, in order to continue my research and because of my emotional reliance on Grover, I have a perfectly good home in Hawaii, that I am unable to live in (my daughter and her fiance live there with me so I can't just sell the house and move back to the mainland). Instead, I am living in a horse trailer in Oregon until this matter can get resolved. As a disabled person, with health issues, this is a huge burden.

I ask the the Board honors the objective of Chapter 150A of the Hawaii Revised Statutes with say that the objective is to restrict or prohibit importation of specific non-domestic animals that are detrimental to the agricultural, horticultural, and aquacultural industries, natural resources and environment of Hawaii. There is simply no scientific evidence that a Vasa parrot is detrimental. Indeed, the evidence is that by understanding the Vasa parrot, and using him for research and education that Vasas

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would benefit science and understanding of natural resources and environments, directly benefiting TTOUCH students and University of Hawaii students, but also indirectly leading to better understanding of island's evolution of birds, both birds from Hawaii and other islands such as Madagascar.

I am asking that you expedite this matter because of this unusual situation.

Gratefully,

Lise Madson

Pr Exp 2 le 9/16

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Madson/Vasa Parrot

Lise madson <[redacted]> Wed, Jul 24, 2019, 11:40 AM
To: Park, Adam Y <Adam.Y.Park@hawaii.gov>

David Lingenfelser asked that I submit these documents electronically. They have also been submitted in hard copy with the various fees and original applications.

Please contact me if you need anything further.
GROVER APP EXTENDED.pdf, HDOA $2500.pdf, CV.pdf

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B127

B128

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100

July 15, 2019

Re: Madson/Vasa Parrot

Dear Madam or Sir,

Enclosed please find $2500.00 for the fee to ask that the Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis Vasa, be removed from the Restricted B List and added to the conditionally approved list.

I have inclosed the form provided from David Lingenfelser, Acting Land Vertebrate Specialist, Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine Division.

My extensive research and interviews with Vasa parrot experts and scientist leads to the conclusion that Vasa parrots are less likely to have any destructive effect on any aspect of Hawaii environment, as compared to most on the conditionally approved list. Vasas are notoriously hard to breed, rare, not popular as pets (though very interesting to scientists and students), and in a 15 year study in the Mainland USA the only parrot type not observed in the wild was a Vasa parrot, again emphasizing that even if one did escape they are unlikely to survive in the wild. One specialist reported that after captivity wild caught Vasas nearly starved rather than going back to their "wild" diet.

Further, no scientist can point to any reason with today's scientific knowledge as to why Vasa parrots were on the Restricted List in the first place. I suspect there was not much known about them at the time the rule was written: That has changed, and as they are not destructive to Hawaii, I ask that this rule change be expedited.

If there are other forms I need to submit for this rule change request, please let me know as soon as possible.

Yours Gratefully,

Lise Madson

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Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100

Dear Hawaii Board of Agriculture,

I have submitted three applications to the HDOA, 1. I submitted my application to bring a Vasa Parrot to Hawaii for private and commercial uses. 2. I submitted another application July 1, 2019 to bring the vasa parrot in for private non-pet use as an Emotional Support Animal. And finally, after talking with the HDOA, I have also submitted $2500 and a request that Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis Vasa, be removed from the Restricted B list and be placed on the conditionally approved list.

For the reasons explained in this letter, I cannot return to my home in Hawaii until I get permit approval. After five years on this project, I do not want to give up my research, my passion, my parrot, or my home in Hawaii. I am asking for your help expediting this process. This is just one male, hand-raised Vasa parrot and in no way destructive or detrimental to Hawaii, as I will show, but rather a benefit to Hawaii.

I am a disabled retired person with a degree in Environmental Law. Throughout my lifetime, I have been active in animal rescue.

When I was young, I trained as a vet tech, and worked at the Colorado State University Vet Hospital including in their raptor and bird rehabilitation areas. It was there that I fell in love with learning more about birds and caring for them. Also, early in my life, I worked in the vet area of the Denver Zoo. I studied Animal Science at the University of Massachusetts as an undergraduate. I was rancher, raised and rescued dogs, cats, parrots, cattle and horses. I earned an degree in Environmental Law from Lewis & Clark College. I served as Justice of the Peace. After becoming disabled, I began an affliation with TTOUCH organization, founded by world famous Linda Tellington-Jones of Kailua-Kona, Hawaii. I competed in toward the 2012 Paralympics in Para Dressage, competed internationally in Para Reining. I run a social media site promoting the adoption of mustangs, and another for disabled riders, as well as promoting the TTOUCH organization.

Five years ago I rescued a vasa parrot. Grover, then named Groucher, had been hand-raised and therefore bonds to people, in particular, me, rather than other birds. He had not been out of his cage in four years, a very small cage, and he swore and bit. After five years, he has turned into a reliable and gentle creature; I used the TTOUCH methods to rehab this Vasa.

Linda Tellington-Jones has authored 22 books which have been translated into 13 languages. In association with Linda, I am writing a book on Vasa parrots and TTOUCH, and Grover in particular. Linda has worked with animals like Keiko the killer whale and helped animals from dressage horses, to tigers, around the globe.

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Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

After coming to Hawaii to help Linda with several seminars, I decided to sell my house in Oregon and move to the Big Island. After buying a property, I ran into difficulty getting a permit for Grover.

No one knows why Vasa Parrots are on the Restricted B list; it appears to be in error. Despite extensive research and consultations with scientists and aviculturalists around the globe, no one can identify any way that a Vasa parrot could be dangerous or harmful to the flora or fauna, the people or aquaculture, or the environment of Hawaii. As a matter of science, Vasas are less of a threat to the environment, people, flora and fauna of Hawaii than a common cockatiel. One thought is that since Hawaii does not routinely update their rules, which were written in 1990, and since Vasas were brought to the USA in the 1980s, that maybe just the newness of the parrot landed it on the restricted list. I believe the concern was that if large amounts of Vasa were imported they could establish a colony, like cockatoos in Australia (Cockatoos, despite this risk, are conditionally approved to come to Hawaii). The risk of the Greater Vasa proved, once more was known about them, unfounded.

The Greater Vasa parrot is less a threat than the cockatiel for the following reasons: Vasas are rare. They are unpopular as pets because they are plain grey parrots and the females loose their head feathers and look like vultures during breeding season. The male, also during breeding season, has external genitalia. And while the adaptations of the Vasa, which are from Madagascar, make it fascinating to writers and researchers, scientists and students of evolution, it makes in unpopular as a pet. Along with its rarity, the Vasa parrot has proven hard to breed. Of the first 500 to come to the USA, only 30 chicks were produced in near ten years. Only a half dozen breeders in the USA have successfully produced vasa chicks those average one chick per year; a number so low it appears Vasas are becoming more rare in captivity. The zoo at Salt Lake City tried to breed these parrots and also failed. Most people have never seen a Vasa parrot. According to the HDOA, apparently one has never been imported to Hawaii, nor has anyone petitioned as far as the employee in charge knows. Another reason that the parrot is not a threat to Hawaii is because while there are some Vasas on the mainland, in a 15 year study by the University of Chicago on observations of birds in the wild on the mainland, not a single vasa was observed; every other parrot was. This may be due to their lack of popularity, their breeding challenges, or to an inability to survive and adapt to any environment after captivity; there are reports that wild caught Vasas, after being fed a commercial diet, will refuse to eat the native diet, and appear willing to starve rather than go back to foraging. It takes three to four males to one female to breed vasas: a UK study recently found that the male vasas were observed using tools, rocks, to grind shells into a calcium supplement for the females.

Hand-raised vasas, like Grover, are imprinted on people and unlikely to be successful or happy in an institutionalized setting like a zoo. He has been habituated to people and for all practical purposes views me as his flock. Hand-raised male vasas are unlikely to breed with female vasas.

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would benefit science and understanding of natural resources and environments, directly benefiting TTOUCH students and University of Hawaii students, but also indirectly leading to better understanding of island's evolution of birds, both birds from Hawaii and other islands such as Madagascar.

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Gratefully,
Lise Madson

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BJB

B132

Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

Hawaii Board of Agriculture Submittal Template

1. Commodity: One shipment of one Vasa parrot, Coracopsis vasa vasa. Class: Aves; Phylum: Chordata Genus: Coracopsis (Wagler, 1832) Family: Psittrichasidae

Shipper. Lise Madson, [redacted] (Will be shipped via commercial airlines after permit issued) Mainland Temporary address: [redacted]

Importer from the Mainland: Same as Above
Catagory: Restricted List B: Allowed for Private or Commercial purposes.

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

A. Project: a. Research and study of Vasa parrot and use for the production of a book written by Lise Madson
~~b. Use of the Vasa Parrot for the University of Hawaii at Hilo Tropical Conservation Biology and Environmental Studies by bringing student to the bird at the Mountain View facility.~~ withdrawn but still may be possible
c. Use of the Vasa Parrot by the TTOUCH company whose overall mission is to change the world one animal and person at a time, by teaching ways of interacting with animals that create well-being in the animal and in people. TTOUCH students would come to the Mountain View facility. The parrot would be also used for TTOUCH videos and social media.
d. Use of the Vasa Parrot as an Emotional Support Animal for a disabled person; To wit: Lise Madson

B. Objective: a. The research project is expected to follow the life of the Vasa Parrot, Grover, with the first book expected to be finished within the next two years.
b. ~~Use by the University is expected to go on for as many years as possible so that each years students can benefit from observation, interaction and education facilitated with a live bird from Madagas~~car.
c. Use of the Vasa Parrot by TTOUCH is expected to go on for many years. TTOUCH was founded in the 1980s and has been growing ever since, with trainings worldwide.
d. Use of the Vasa Parrot as an Emotional Support animal would be for the lifetime of Lise Madson or until such time as she no longer needed a support animal.

changed to collaborate with mainland researchers after covid

C. Procedure: a. the Vasa Parrot is observed daily for research. Photographs and notes are taken. Madson uses different TTOUCH techniques on the Vasa parrot and the responses noted. Madson uses the research to write a book.
b. The Vasa Parrot would be available at the Mountain View facility for students of the University of Hawaii at Hilo for lectures, observation by students and interactions with students in coordination with Dr. Patrick Hart, Head of the Biology Division.

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My research and writing addresses both TTOUCH in rehabbing animals but also the ethical and moral issues associated with hand-raising animals, from Vasa parrots to horses.

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Add to this that I, disabled, suffered a head injury and coma. This led to emotional regulation problems. Spending so much time studying Grover led me to return his bond. While perhaps not ideal for a "hard" scientist, with my degree in Environmental Law, Sociology and minor in Psychology, these are exactly the issues I am addressing in my work. Just as Grover gains support from me, I gain emotional support from Grover.

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I ask the the Board honors the objective of Chapter 150A of the Hawaii Revised Statutes with say that the objective is to restrict or prohibit importation of specific non-domestic animals that are <u>detrimental</u> to the agricultural, horticultural, and aquacultural industries, natural resources and environment of Hawaii. There is simply no scientific evidence that a Vasa parrot is detrimental. Indeed, the evidence is that by understanding the Vasa parrot, and using him for research and education that Vasas

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c. TTOUCH seminars in Hawaii for use in the seminar to allow students to practice TTOUCH on the parrot at the Mountain View facility. The Parrot would also be used in social media and advertising for the company, including videos and live recordings.
d. 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 housed in Mountain View at the address listed for this purpose.

3. Discussion

A. Person Responsible: Lise Madson, JD, [redacted]

Summary of Resposible Person's education and applicable experience: Madson trained as a vet tech in the 1980s, was employed a CSU Veterinary Teaching Hospital including working in the raptor and bird rehabilitation facility. Madson volunteered at the Denver Zoo. Madson studied Animal Science at UMass Amherst, later transferring to other schools and ultimately graduating with a Juris Doctor degree with a Certificate in Environmental Law from Lewis & Clark College NW School of Law. Madson wrote her thesis on the environmental impact of introduced non-native species in the west: feral horses. Madson was a rancher, lawyer and Justice of the Peace until she became disabled in 2012. Retiring due to medical reasons, Madson became involved with bird rescue and the TTOUCH organization. Madson has assisted in numerous TTOUCH seminars as an assistant to Linda Tellington-Jones, the founder, since 2012. Madson competed in 2012 toward at the USA Paralympic Selection trials in Para-Dressage. Madson also helped found World Para-Reining, a non-profit to promote riding a reining horses at the international level for people with disabilities. Madson runs the Facebook page Adopt Oregon Mustangs, encouraging adopters of Mustangs. Madson writes press releases, and helps with social media for TTOUCH.

B. Safeguard Facility and Practices: Facility [redacted]

See map and facility photos in separate attachment.

Facility perimeter is fenced. The gate locks. The door to the facility is locked. The parrot will be kept within a locked cage. A "dual door" system will be in place so there are two doors between the parrot and the outdoors. Once one door is closed, the second door can then be opened. The parrots wings will be kept clipped to further ensure the parrot cannot escape. The parrot will arrive with a microchip installed. Security cameras on the exterior as well as interior will be installed before the parrot arrives and deter theft. These methods are the same as used in zoos and other facilities. Parrot, when it needs to be transported, will be transported in a locked transport cage. People's hands will be sanitized before and after handling the parrot. Facility will be monitored for vermin, and the parrot's cage cleaned daily to ensure proper sanitation. Parrot feed will be kept in vermin proof containers. There are not nearly bodies of water. A picture of the metal parrot's cage is attached. There is no effluent drain/sump: this is a facility for one medium sized parrot.

4. Method of Disposition

Because of 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. The parrot, if all projects terminated and if Madson was unable to keep the parrot for any reason, including her death, would be transferred back to the mainland for disposition, via airline flight, similar to the flight where the parrot would arrive. Routine veterinary inspections will monitor for signs of disease or contamination. If the parrot were diseased and had to be humanely euthanized, the parrot would be cremated without dissection to prevent any spread of disease.

5. Abstract of Organism

a. Organisim's available levels of classification including scientific name. If common names are known they should also be submitted: Common Name: Greater Vasa Parrot; Scientific Name Coracopsis vasa vasa.

b. 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 in male but when breeding loses feathers from head to reveal yellow/orange skin and her feathers turn brownish during mating season.

Reproductive Habits: Vasas can reach sexual maturity at age three to nine. Cloacas 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 cloacas 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 loose 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 females feathers are usually black to grey, turn brown without a moult during breeding season. In the male Vasa, his grey feather turn nearly black without a moult. 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 cloacas of both hens and cocks also enlarge. The male cloacas 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 requires 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 produces 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 Vasas to be most comfortable should be kept between 59 and 79 degrees.

Natural Habitat

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. Vasas 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 the chicks 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.

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B33

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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 Vasas 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 Vasas, 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.

6. 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 it's 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. Why reintroducing their natural diet is unsuccessful is unknown. 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 capitivity, 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. Female vasas, 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 the 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

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P12 of 14

Agriculture and no one knows of any reason that the Greater Vasa Parrot would pose any threat to the environment of Hawaii.

Madson respectfully requests that the Greater Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis Vasa Vasa, be moved to the conditionally approved list and each of her permit applications be approved.

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.

Sources:

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 featherts1g@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.

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B139

B140

Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

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 ListBiol Lettv.11(12); 2015 DecPMC4707702

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

Exp Pr3
p.14 of 14

PQ-7 (01/04)

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100
Phone: (808) 832-0566, FAX: (808) 832-0584

For Office Use Only
Fee: $_____ Receipt No._____
☐ Approve Permit No._____ Date:_____
☐ Disapprove ☐ Other _____
Processed by:_____ Date:_____

PERMIT APPLICATION FOR RESTRICTED COMMODITIES INTO HAWAII

Date: August 1, 2019

In accordance with the provision of Chapter _____, 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.

Quantity	Commodity	Scientific Name
1	Greater Vasa Parrot	Coracopsis Vasa vasa

PAID
Amount: 50 | Chk: 6364
Date: 7/10/19 | Initial: KKO

RECEIVED
JUL 10 2019
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH

Name and address of shipper: Lise Madson [redacted]
(Mainland or Foreign address)

Approximate date of arrival: August 1, 2019

Mode of Shipment: ☐ Mail ☐ Air Freight ☐ Boat

Type of Permit:
--- Import
☐ one time only ☐ multi-shipments
--- Intrastate 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 ~~Persons~~ private non-pet use

Please type or print clearly.
Applicant's Name Lise Madson
Company Name N/A (if applicable)
Hawaii Mailing Address [redacted]
Telephone number [redacted]
Facsimile number none
Fee Amount Enclosed (cash, check or mail order) $ 50.00

(complete reverse side)

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P 1086

B141

B142

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

1. State in detail the reasons for introduction (include use or purpose).
   Emotional Support Animal for Lise Madson

2. Person responsible for the organism (include name, address and phone number).
   Lise Madson
   [redacted]

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

4. Method of disposition.
   See attached

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).
   See attached

****

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 1, 2019
(Applicant)

Pr Ex 4
2 of 6

Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100

Dear Hawaii Board of Agriculture,

Last month I submitted my application to bring a Vasa Parrot to Hawaii for private and commercial uses. I received a phone call and email asking for additional information. Please do not hesitate to call or email me if you need anything further. For the reasons explained in this letter, I cannot return to my home in Hawaii until I get permit approval. After five years on this project, I do not want to give up my research, my passion, my parrot, or my home in Hawaii. I am asking for your help expediting this process. This is just one male, hand-raised Vasa parrot and not destructive or detrimental to Hawaii in any way, as I will show, but rather a benefit to Hawaii.

I am a disabled retired person with a degree in Environmental Law. Throughout my lifetime, I have been active in animal rescue.

When I was young, I trained as a vet tech, and worked at the Colorado State University Vet Hospital including in their raptor and bird rehabilitation areas. It was there that I fell in love with learning more about birds and caring for them. Also, early in my life, I worked in the vet area of the Denver Zoo. I studied Animal Science at the University of Massachusetts as an undergraduate. I was rancher, raised and rescued dogs, cats, cockatiels, cattle and horses. I earned an degree in Environmental Law from Lewis & Clark College. I was a Justice of the Peace. After becoming disabled, I began an association with TTOUCH organization, founded by world famous Linda Tellington-Jones of Kailua-Kona, Hawaii. I competed in toward the 2012 Paralympics in Para Dressage, competed internationally in Para Reining. I run a social media site promoting the adoption of mustangs, and another for disabled riders.

Five years ago I rescued a vasa parrot. Grover, then named Groucher, had been hand-raised and therefore bonds to people, in particular, me, rather than other birds. He had not been out of his cage in four years, a very small cage, and he swore and bit. After five years, he has turned into a reliable and gentle creature; I used the TTOUCH methods to rehab this Vasa.

Linda Tellington-Jones has authored 22 books which have been translated into 13 languages. In association with Linda, I am writing a book on Vasa parrots and TTOUCH, and Grover in particular. Linda has worked with animals like Keiko the killer whale and helped animals from dressage horses, to tigers, around the globe.

After coming to Hawaii to help Linda with several seminars, I decided to sell my house in Oregon and move to the Big Island. After buying a property, I ran into difficulty getting a permit for Grover.

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3 of 6

B143

B 144

Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

No one knows why Vasa Parrots are on the Restricted B list; it appears to be in error. Despite extensive research and consultations with scientists and aviculturalists around the globe, no one can identify any way that a Vasa parrot could be dangerous or harmful to the flora or fauna, the people or aquaculture, or the environment of Hawaii. As a matter of science, Vasas are less of a threat to the environment, people, flora and fauna of Hawaii than a common cockatiel. One thought is that since Hawaii does not routinely update their rules, which were written in 1990, and since Vasas were brought to the USA in the 1980s, that maybe just the newness of the parrot landed it on the restricted list. I believe the concern was that if large amounts of Vasa were imported they could establish a colony, like cockatoos in Australia (Cockatoos, despite this risk, are conditionally approved to come to Hawaii). The risk of the Greater Vasa proved, once more was known about them, unfounded.

The Greater Vasa parrot is less a threat than the cockatiel for the following reasons: Vasas are rare. They are unpopular as pets because they are plain grey parrots and the females loose their head feathers and look like vultures during breeding season. The male, also during breeding season, has external genitalia. And while the adaptations of the Vasa, which are from Madagascar, make it fascinating to writers and researchers, scientists and students of evolution, it makes in unpopular as a pet. Along with its rarity, the Vasa parrot has proven hard to breed. Of the first 500 to come to the USA, only 30 chicks were produced in near ten years. Only a half dozen breeders in the USA have successfully produced vasa chicks those average one chick per year; a number so low it appears Vasas are becoming more rare in captivity. The zoo at Salt Lake City tried to breed these parrots and also failed. Most people have never seen a Vasa parrot. According to the HDA, apparently one has never been imported to Hawaii, nor has anyone petitioned as far as the employee in charge knows. Another reason that the parrot is not a threat to Hawaii is because while there are some Vasas on the mainland, in a 15 year study by the University of Chicago on observations of birds in the wild on the mainland, not a single vasa was observed; every other parrot was. This may be due to their lack of popularity, their breeding challenges, or to an inability to survive and adapt to any environment that is not Madagascar; there are reports that wild caught Vasas, after being fed a commercial diet, will refuse to eat the native diet, and appear willing to starve rather than go back to foraging. It takes three to four males to one female to breed vasas: a UK study recently found that the male vasas were observed using tools, rocks, to grind shells into a calcium supplement for the females.

Hand-raised vasas, like Grover, are imprinted on people and unlikely to be successful or happy in an institutionalized setting like a zoo. He has been habituated to people and for all practical purposes views me as his flock. Hand-raised male vasas are unlikely to breed with female vasas.

My research and writing addresses both TTOUCH in rehabbing animals but also the ethical and moral issues associated with hand-raising animals, from Vasa parrots to horses.

Pr Ex 4
4 of 6

My research on Vasa parrots is centered on Grover, and stopping five years into my study of Grover isn't an option. I attempted to have Grover cared for by others, but due to bonding issues he became overly vocal, started swearing again, and showed signs of stress. We have all seen parrots that suffer emotional and physical trauma when those they are bonded with desert them or die. This is one of the ethical issues I am addressing in my book: Parrots bond rather permanently with people if they are hand-raised, and will rip their feathers out, self-mutilate and scream, if bonds are broken.

Add to this that I, disabled, suffered a head injury and coma. This led to emotional regulation problems. Spending so much time studying Grover led me to return his bond. While perhaps not ideal for a "hard" scientist, with my degree in Environmental Law, Socialogy and minor in Psychology, these are exactly the issues I am addressing in my work. Just as Grover gains support from me, I gain emotional support from Grover.

While I never wanted or intended to have an emotional support animal, which I view as a crutch and generally not needed, after my coma and head injury I found myself much better off with Grover than without. In fact, I would rather give up all my pets, my service dog and my horses, and my house in Hawaii rather than Grover. However, I am certain under the circumstances that the Board will reach the conclusion that Vasa parrots are not a threat to Hawaii, but rather can be beneficial for students to study, and enrich people's understanding of the unique ways animals evolve on islands.

Grover is not a pet. An emotional support animal is by definition, not a pet. It is more like an emotional crutch, a medical or psychological device. As a research subject, Grover is also not a pet. However, I am also asking that ALL vasa parrots be reclassified as conditionally approved, under a separate petition. Because there is no reason that I can determine or that they shouldn't be conditionally approved. Recent studies have shown that keeping parrots as companion animals may in some instances preserve a breed enough so that it can avoid extinction.

I am told that the Board takes six months to a year to process these applications. I ask that under the circumstances due to my home being in Hawaii and having to stay in a trailer, on a limited income, until the permit is granted, that it be expedited. I am optimistic that the Board will approve a permit because, frankly, there is no reason for this bird to be on the Restricted List B, scientifically.

Further, as an ESA, processing the application should be quicker and more streamlined than pet. To be clear I do not generally support exotics being ESAs. I think an ESA horse or monkey should not be allowed. However, parrots are often used for veterans with PTSD, and others with emotional regulations issues within there homes because compared to a dog, they can be much different in there interaction with the person, and require less complicated care for a person who may not be able to venture out as often as another emotional support animal might require.

Pr Ex 4
5 of 6

B145

B146

Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

I am asking that you expedite this matter because of this unusual situation.

Gratefully,

Lise Madson

Pr 2 of 6

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Madson/Vasa Template

Lise madson <[redacted]> Tue, Jan 21, 3:50 PM
To: Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov>
Cc: Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

Dear All,

As you know I applied for two permits to bring in a Vasa parrot. One was submitted at the end of June, the other at the beginning of July, 2019.

It has been more than six months no action has been taken on those permits. My understanding is that in these situations where the applications have not been approved or denied within six months, that they are then approved.

I also applied to have Vasa parrots reclassified as conditionally approved. I understand that can take up to a year.

Please advise.
[Quoted text hidden]

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P 1 of 10
B147

B148

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Madson/Vasa Template

Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov> Fri, Jan 24, 5:54 PM
To: Lise madson <[redacted]>
Cc: Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>, Ho, Jonathan K <Jonathan.K.Ho@hawaii.gov>

Aloha Lise,

Thank you for your email. Our office is currently working on your request and reviewing all submitted information. I will follow up with you next week about your specific questions listed below once I speak with my supervisor.

Please feel free to contact me if you have further questions.

Mahalo,

Noni K. Putnam

[Quoted text hidden]

Exhibit 5
p 2 of 10

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Madson/Vasa Template

Lise madson <[redacted]> Fri, Jan 24, 6:45 PM
To: Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov>
Cc: Ho, Jonathan K <Jonathan.K.Ho@hawaii.gov>, Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

Thank you. I am relying on Admin rule section we states that the permit shall be automatically issued if the time period (in this case 180 days) for the permit is exceeded. Since most permits are issued in less than 6 months, I would ask that it be issued now so I can import the parrot on February 12. This allows time for the quarantine of 7 days in Oregon and the USDA certification.

I have attached the admin rule. I thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

This parrot poses no threat to Hawaii, it's people or aina. It is the only type of parrot that has not survived or been observed outside its natural range and seems unable to survive if it escapes. Due to strange breeding habits these birds are very hard to breed and while fascinating to scientists and researchers, the anomalies of their breeding habits make them much safer to Hawaii than parrots that are on the conditionally approved list.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this permit.

Yours sincerely,
[Quoted text hidden]

Exp 5
p 30f 10
B149

B150

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Madson/Vasa Template

Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov> Thu, Feb 6, 6:55 PM
To: Lise madson <[redacted]>
Cc: Ho, Jonathan K <Jonathan.K.Ho@hawaii.gov>, Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

Aloha Lise,

Thank you for your email. For requests that require Board action, an application is considered complete once it is ready to be presented and submitted to the Board. This process includes compiling and submitting the information to the appropriate advisory subcommittee for review and comments and then to the advisory committee for Plants and Animals for review and comments. Please refer to section §4-71-4 that states the procedures and necessary steps for Board action. Therefore, the maximum timeframe does not start until the submittal is presented and submitted to the Board and until then, the application is not complete.

After further reviewing your application and information provided, can you please clarify and explain what the final disposition is for the Vasa Parrot. This will help our office to determine how to further proceed with your requests.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

[Quoted text hidden]

EXPS
p 4 of 10

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Madson/Vasa Template

Lise madson <[redacted]> Fri, Feb 7, 9:41 AM
To: Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov>
Cc: Ho, Jonathan K <Jonathan.K.Ho@hawaii.gov>, Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

Thank you for the clarification; however I would like the citation on that definition that states that the timeline doesn't start until HDOA presents it to the board.

Please ypoint that out where the admin rules say that the time line doesn't start until the HDOA does something? I have submitted the completed form at the beginning for each application.

The disposition section is included in each application. To summarize the organism would be shipped back to the mainland if alive at the end of the program, if dead, incinerated. If sick, humanely destroyed by the veterinarian.

Are you telling me the six month time period hasn't yet begun?

I have to disagree on that interpretation of the administration rules because it would effectively make the timeline meaningless.

The rule obviously is to make sure that the HDOA take steps in a timely manner and if it's reliant on when the HDOA to start the timeline then it isn't a timeline at all.
[Quoted text hidden]

Exp 5
p5 of 10
B151

B152

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Madson/Vasa Template

Lise madson <[redacted]> Sat, Feb 8, 9:55 AM
To: Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov>
Cc: Ho, Jonathan K <Jonathan.K.Ho@hawaii.gov>, Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

I see that HDOA just cashed my check sent to HDOA for $2500 on July 15, 2019 in January, 2020. Please let me know when you cashed my other two checks for the two import & possession permits.

My understanding (at what I was told by David L) was that permit apps would be processed within 6 months of the date of application and the rule change app within one year from time of application.

At no time has HDOA indicated my permit applications were incomplete.

Please tell me when you believe the timeline started. Please inform me of when and if you have cashed the checks for the permit & possession applications.

I don't understand why this is so hard. This is a bird that posses less risk than a typical African grey. It's merely one very hard to breed bird, of a variety that has a track record of NOT posing any hazards.

Please advise. What do I need to do? When will you process the three applications.

These delays may be purely admin on your end but I beg you to help expedite the process. The delays are causing my great financial, emotional, personal & professional stress.

As a retired judge with an environmental law degree, the research and observations of this bird are my passion and they way I wanted to keep busy and engaged after my retirement from law due to disability and coma. I just want this one project without having to give up my home in Hawaii and endure the expense of giving up Hawai'i.

I am a very good candidate for these permits and have the personal, professional, and educational background to maintain one plain grey parrot securely.

Please help.... I do think the timeline has expired which the first two permits are subject to, but my main issue is when does HDOA intend you process these permits?
[Quoted text hidden]

Exp 25
p 6 of 10

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Madson/Vasa Template

Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov> Mon, Feb 10, 4:52 PM
To: Lise madson <[redacted]>
Cc: Ho, Jonathan K <Jonathan.K.Ho@hawaii.gov>, Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

Aloha Lise,

I have received your email and I will respond to your questions after I further investigate these matters. Please feel contact me if you have questions.

[Quoted text hidden]

Exh 5
P 7 of 10
BIS3

B154

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Madson/Vasa Template

Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov> Tue, Feb 18, 3:39 PM
To: Lise madson <[redacted]>
Cc: Ho, Jonathan K <Jonathan.K.Ho@hawaii.gov>, Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

Aloha Lise,

After further reviewing your applications and all the submitted information, can you please clarify and state in detail the reason(s) for introduction (include use or purpose) and explain the method of disposition(s) for the Vasa Parrot. This will help our office to determine how to further proceed with your requests.

Please refer to the following responses:

Question #1: I see that HDOA just cashed my check sent to HDOA for $2500 on July 15, 2019 in January, 2020. Please let me know when you cashed my other two checks for the two import & possession permits.

Answer: The two (2) checks have not been cashed and are attached to your Permit Applications.

Question #2: Please tell me when you believe the timeline started.

-

Answer: A requests that requires Board action, is considered complete once it is ready to be presented and submitted to the Board. Therefore, the maximum timeframe does not start until the submittal is presented and submitted to the Board. Please refer to section §4-71-4 that states the procedures and necessary steps for Board action.

Question #3: What do I need to do?

-

Answer: Can you please clarify all aforementioned questions.

Question #4: When will you process the three applications.

-

EXH 5
p 8 of 10

Answer: I am currently working on reviewing all submitted information and require further clarifications and information which will determine how to proceed further with your requests.

Thank you your assistance with these matters. Please contact me if you have further questions.

[Quoted text hidden]

Exhibit 5
P9 of 10
BISS

B156

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Madson/Vasa Template

Lise madson <[redacted]> Tue, Feb 18, 8:08 PM
To: Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov>
Cc: Ho, Jonathan K <Jonathan.K.Ho@hawaii.gov>, Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

Dear Ms. Putnam,

You imply that I have not complied with section 4-71-4. I dispute that. If I haven't, can you please tell me the page and section of each app where information is unclear or left out? I have re-read 4-71-4 and my applications and I don't see any missing information that is required by 4-71-4.

I don't understand what you need clarification on you say use and disposal but those were outlined in detail in my applicatoins. For example as for manner of disposal I believe it is self explanatory: shipping back to the mainland if the project ends and the bird is still alive, euthanizing if sick or illness requires, and incinerating if decease. If one of those isn't, please ask me a specific question, like "how would you ship the bird back to the mainland." The answer is commercially fly the parrot back in the same way it arrived. But since I wrote it, I don't know what is unclear to you. Please feel free to call me! [redacted] Similarly, you most recently asked for how the parrot would be used. Each application sets that out as clearly as I can make it. I have to wonder, do you have those applications? Is that why it isn't clear? That would explain why the checks haven't been processed. Since that information is in the application and since it differs on those applications from the one to change the bird from restricted to commercially approved that might make sense if those were misplaced and that would explain why you are asking for that information again.

In any case, please let me know specifically what clarification you need. Please let me know if you have the applications in hand. Maybe we could go over them on the phone and discuss what isn't clear about use and disposition so I know what additional information or clarification you need. At the moment it appears you are asking me for information I have already provided. I don't understand what new information is needed. I mean no disrespect: if you just want me to reiterate what I have already submitted I can mail you a copy of what I filed with HDOA last year.

Respectfully,
[Quoted text hidden]

EXPRS
P 10 of 10

Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Vasa Parrot Petition to Hawaii Board of Agriculture

Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov> Mon, Apr 13, 8:58 AM
To: Lise madson <[redacted]>
Cc: Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>, Ho, Jonathan K <Jonathan.K.Ho@hawaii.gov>

Aloha Lise,

I attempted to contact you and left a voice message on Friday, April 9, 2020 and this morning informing you that the Hawaii Board of Agriculture meeting is set for Tuesday, April 14, 2020 to review your petition to move the Vasa Parrot from the list of Restricted Animals (Part B) to the List of Conditionally Approved Animals. Please refer to the attached Agenda for the Tuesday, April 14, 2020 Board of Agriculture Meeting. Can you please contact our office ASAP to notify us on how you would like to proceed with this matter. The voice message I left on Friday, April 9, 2020, explained that this mentioned is closed to the public as authorized under the Governor's March 16, 2020 Supplementary Proclamation and Third Supplementary Proclamation dated March 23, 2020. I also explained that if you would like to submit written testimony you can send it via e-mail to myself, Trenton or to the HDOA.BOARD.TESTIMONY@HAWAII.GOV. Please note that all written testimony should be received no later than 1630 hours on Monday, April 13, 2020.

Please contact myself or Trenton if you have questions regarding this matter.

Mahalo,

Noni K. Putnam

Land Vertebrate Specialist

Hawaii Department of Agriculture

Plant Quarantine Branch

1849 Auiki Street

Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

Phone: (808) 832-0566

Fax: (808) 832-0584

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D 158

Pr Ex 7 was a duplicate of Pr Ex 3

See Pr Ex 3

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
Plant Industry Division
Plant Quarantine Branch
Honolulu, Hawaii

March 24, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

Subject: (1) Request for Review of the Petition from Lise Madson to Initiate Administrative Rule Making and Rule Amendment to Chapter 4-71, Hawaii Administrative Rules, to Change the List Placement of Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa*, From the List of Restricted Animals (Part B) to the List of Conditionally Approved Animals.

I. Background:

A. Procedural Background

In April 2019, the Plant Quarantine Branch (PQB) was contacted by Ms. Lise Madson regarding her interest in importing a Vasa Parrot as an Emotional Support Animal (ESA). In July 2019, PQB received a Petition from Ms. Madson, requesting that the Hawaii Board of Agriculture (Board) initiate rulemaking to amend the Hawaii Department of Agriculture's (HDOA) administrative rules, to change the list placement of Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa*, from the List of Restricted Animals, Part B (RB List) to the List of Conditionally Approved Animals (CA List. The Petition was received in editable format (Microsoft Word) in September 2019 as Attachment A.

Ms. Madson's Petition for rule amendment is brought under the Board's Rules of Practice and Procedure, chapter 4-1, Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), which allows rulemaking to be initiated by petition of an interested person or agency upon Board approval. (§ 4-1-23, HAR, et seq.) Section 4-1-23(c), HAR, requires that within 30 days after filing such a petition, the Board must either deny the Petition or initiate rulemaking proceedings. Denial of a petition does not prevent the Board from acting on the petition's subject matter on the Board's own motion at a later time. (§ 4-1-24, HAR). If denied, the petitioner must be promptly notified of the denial and can seek judicial review.

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BLS

To be considered by the Board, a Petition for rule adoption or amendment under § 4-1-23(b), HAR, must contain certain substantive items, specifically: (1) a draft of the substance of the proposed rule or amendment or designation of the rule provisions to be repealed; (2) a statement of the petitioner's interest in the subject matter; and (3) a statement of the reasons in support of the proposed rule, amendment, or repeal. Ms. Madson's Petition appears to conform to these procedural prerequisites for Board consideration.

B. Factual Background of the Petition

In 2019, Ms. Madson initially contacted the Department's PQB and inquired about importing a Vasa Parrot, *C. vasa*, into Hawaii as an ESA. PQB staff informed Ms. Madson that under chapter 4-71, HAR, the PQB's Non-Domestic Animal Import Rules, the Vasa Parrot is currently listed on the Department's RB List. The PQB informed Ms. Madson that the import of animals on the RB List is not allowed for personal use and/or individual possession, such as an ESA, and is limited to certain purposes, such as private and commercial use, including research.[1] Ms. Madson was informed that an amendment to chapter 4-71, HAR would be necessary before the Vasa Parrot could be imported as an ESA and as a result submitted her Petition for placement of *C. vasa* on the CA List. Ms. Madson also provided her CV (attachment B), a letter from the founder of TTOUCH (attachment 1), and photos of her site and safeguards (attachments 2 and 3).

PQB NOTES: ***Ms. Madson has also submitted two import permit applications. The first application was to import C. vasa as an ESA. This application was subsequently denied because the PQB considers an ESA to be personal use/individual possession and an animal on the RB List is not allowed for personal use/individual possession. The second application was submitted to import C. vasa, to conduct TTOUCH research in collaboration with the University of Hawaii at Hilo. This request is being processed for advisory review.***

See PR Ex 1, 2 & 3 for correct timeline

II. Summary of Proposed Amendments to Chapter 4-71, HAR

Ms. Madson's petition proposes the following amendments to chapter 4-71, HAR to make the following changes:

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[1] Species on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B) may be imported for ". . . private and commercial use, including research, zoological parks or aquaculture production. . . " § 4-71-6.5(b)(3), HAR.

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1. Section 4-71-6.5, List of Restricted Animals (Part B)

   Removes "Scientific Name: *Coracopsis vasa* and Common Name: Parrot, Vasa".

2. Section 4-71-6.5, List of Conditionally Approved Animals

   Adds "Scientific Name: *Coracopsis vasa* and Common Name: Parrot, Vasa

Respectfully Submitted,

Jonathan Ho
Acting Manager, Plant Quarantine Branch

CONCURRED:

Kevin M. Hoffman, Ph.D.
Administrator, Plant Industry Division

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION:

Phyllis Shimabukuro-Geiser, Chairperson
Board of Agriculture

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Appendix A

B162

C4

COPY

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100

July 15, 2019

Re: Madson/Vasa Parrot

Dear Madam or Sir,

Enclosed please find $2500.00 for the fee to ask that the Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis Vasa, be removed from the Restricted B List and added to the conditionally approved list.

I have inclosed the form provided from David Lingenfelser, Acting Land Vertebrate Specialist, Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine Division.

My extensive research and interviews with Vasa parrot experts and scientist leads to the conclusion that Vasa parrots are less likely to have any destructive effect on any aspect of Hawaii environment, as compared to most on the conditionally approved list. Vasas are notoriously hard to breed, rare, not popular as pets (though very interesting to scientists and students), and in a 15 year study in the Mainland USA the only parrot type not observed in the wild was a Vasa parrot, again emphasizing that even if one did escape they are unlikely to survive in the wild. One specialist reported that after captivity wild caught Vasas nearly starved rather than going back to their "wild" diet.

Further, no scientist can point to any reason with today's scientific knowledge as to why Vasa parrots were on the Restricted List in the first place. I suspect there was not much known about them at the time the rule was written: That has changed, and as they are not destructive to Hawaii, I ask that this rule change be expedited.

If there are other forms I need to submit for this rule change request, please let me know as soon as possible.

Yours Gratefully,

Lise Madson

RECEIVED
JUL 22 2019
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH

Exhibit 4 8/20

Lisa Madson [redacted] [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100

Dear Hawaii Board of Agriculture,

I have submitted three applications to the HDOA, 1. I submitted my application to bring a Vasa Parrot to Hawaii for private and commercial uses. 2. I submitted another application July 1, 2019 to bring the vasa parrot in for private non-pet use as an Emotional Support Animal. And finally, after talking with the HDOA, I have also submitted $2500 and a request that Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis Vasa, be removed from the Restricted B list and be placed on the conditionally approved list.

For the reasons explained in this letter, I cannot return to my home in Hawaii until I get permit approval. After five years on this project, I do not want to give up my research, my passion, my parrot, or my home in Hawaii. I am asking for your help expediting this process. This is just one male, hand-raised Vasa parrot and in no way destructive or detrimental to Hawaii, as I will show, but rather a benefit to Hawaii.

I am a disabled retired person with a degree in Environmental Law. Throughout my lifetime, I have been active in animal rescue.

When I was young, I trained as a vet tech, and worked at the Colorado State University Vet Hospital including in their raptor and bird rehabilitation areas. It was there that I fell in love with learning more about birds and caring for them. Also, early in my life, I worked in the vet area of the Denver Zoo. I studied Animal Science at the University of Massachusetts as an undergraduate. I was rancher, raised and rescued dogs, cats, parrots, cattle and horses. I earned an degree in Environmental Law from Lewis & Clark College. I served as Justice of the Peace. After becoming disabled, I began an affiliation with TTOUCH organization, founded by world famous Linda Tellington-Jones of Kailua-Kona, Hawaii. I competed in toward the 2012 Paralympics in Para Dressage, competed internationally in Para Reining. I run a social media site promoting the adoption of mustangs, and another for disabled riders, as well as promoting the TTOUCH organization.

Five years ago I rescued a vasa parrot. Grover, then named Groucher, had been hand-raised and therefore bonds to people, in particular, me, rather than other birds. He had not been out of his cage in four years, a very small cage, and he swore and bit. After five years, he has turned into a reliable and gentle creature; I used the TTOUCH methods to rehab this Vasa.

Linda Tellington-Jones has authored 22 books which have been translated into 13 languages. In association with Linda, I am writing a book on Vasa parrots and TTOUCH, and Grover in particular. Linda has worked with animals like Keiko the killer whale and helped animals from dressage horses, to tigers, around the globe.

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After coming to Hawaii to help Linda with several seminars, I decided to sell my house in Oregon and move to the Big Island. After buying a property, I ran into difficulty getting a permit for Grover.

No one knows why Vasa Parrots are on the Restricted B list; it appears to be in error. Despite extensive research and consultations with scientists and aviculturalists around the globe, no one can identify any way that a Vasa parrot could be dangerous or harmful to the flora or fauna, the people or aquaculture, or the environment of Hawaii. As a matter of science, Vasas are less of a threat to the environment, people, flora and fauna of Hawaii than a common cockatiel. One thought is that since Hawaii does not routinely update their rules, which were written in 1990, and since Vasas were brought to the USA in the 1980s, that maybe just the newness of the parrot landed it on the restricted list. I believe the concern was that if large amounts of Vasa were imported they could establish a colony, like cockatoos in Australia (Cockatoos, despite this risk, are conditionally approved to come to Hawaii). The risk of the Greater Vasa proved, once more was known about them, unfounded.

The Greater Vasa parrot is less a threat than the cockatiel for the following reasons: Vasas are rare. They are unpopular as pets because they are plain grey parrots and the females loose their head feathers and look like vultures during breeding season. The male, also during breeding season, has external genitalia. And while the adaptations of the Vasa, which are from Madagascar, make it fascinating to writers and researchers, scientists and students of evolution, it makes in unpopular as a pet. Along with its rarity, the Vasa parrot has proven hard to breed. Of the first 500 to come to the USA, only 30 chicks were produced in near ten years. Only a half dozen breeders in the USA have successfully produced vasa chicks those average one chick per year; a number so low it appears Vasas are becoming more rare in captivity. The zoo at Salt Lake City tried to breed these parrots and also failed. Most people have never seen a Vasa parrot. According to the HDOA, apparently one has never been imported to Hawaii, nor has anyone petitioned as far as the employee in charge knows. Another reason that the parrot is not a threat to Hawaii is because while there are some Vasas on the mainland, in a 15 year study by the University of Chicago on observations of birds in the wild on the mainland, not a single vasa was observed; every other parrot was. This may be due to their lack of popularity, their breeding challenges, or to an inability to survive and adapt to any environment after captivity; there are reports that wild caught Vasas, after being fed a commercial diet, will refuse to eat the native diet, and appear willing to starve rather than go back to foraging. It takes three to four males to one female to breed vasas: a UK study recently found that the male vasas were observed using tools, rocks, to grind shells into a calcium supplement for the females.

Hand-raised vasas, like Grover, are imprinted on people and unlikely to be successful or happy in an institutionalized setting like a zoo. He has been habituated to people and for all practical purposes views me as his flock. Hand-raised male vasas are unlikely to breed with female vasas.

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Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

My research and writing addresses both TTOUCH in rehabbing animals but also the ethical and moral issues associated with hand-raising animals, from Vasa parrots to horses.

My research on Vasa parrots is centered on Grover, and stopping five years into my study of Grover is not an option. I attempted to have Grover cared for by others, but due to bonding issues he became overly vocal, started swearing again, and showed signs of stress. We have all seen parrots that suffer emotional and physical trauma when those they are bonded with desert them or die. This is one of the ethical issues I am addressing in my book: Parrots bond rather permanently with people if they are hand-raised, and will rip their feathers out, self-mutilate and scream, if bonds are broken.

Add to this that I, disabled, suffered a head injury and coma. This led to emotional regulation problems. Spending so much time studying Grover led me to return his bond. While perhaps not ideal for a "hard" scientist, with my degree in Environmental Law, Sociology and minor in Psychology, these are exactly the issues I am addressing in my work. Just as Grover gains support from me, I gain emotional support from Grover.

While I never wanted or intended to have an emotional support animal, which I view as a crutch and generally not needed, after my coma and head injury I found myself much better off with Grover than without. In fact, I would rather give up all my pets, my service dog and my horses, and my house in Hawaii rather than Grover. However, I am certain under the circumstances that the Board will reach the conclusion that Vasa parrots are not a threat to Hawaii, but rather can be beneficial for students to study, and enrich people's understanding of the unique ways animals evolve on islands.

Grover is not a pet. An emotional support animal is by definition, not a pet. It is more a medical or psychological device. As a research subject, Grover is also not a pet. However, I am also asking that ALL vasa parrots be reclassified as conditionally approved, under a separate petition. Because there is no reason that I can determine or that they should not be conditionally approved. Recent studies have shown that keeping parrots as companion animals may in some instances preserve a breed enough so that it can avoid extinction.

I am told that the Board takes six months to a year to process these applications. I ask that under the circumstances due to my home being in Hawaii and having to stay in a trailer, on a limited income, until the permit is granted, that it be expedited. I am optimistic that the Board will approve a permit because, frankly, there is no reason for this bird to be on the Restricted List B, scientifically.

Further, as an ESA, processing the application should be quicker and more streamlined than pet. To be clear I do not generally support exotics being ESAs. I think an ESA horse or monkey should not be allowed. However, parrots are often used for veterans with PTSD, and others with emotional regulations issues within there homes because

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compared to a dog, they can be much different in there interaction with the person, and require less complicated care for a person who may not be able to venture out as often as another emotional support animal might require. As for me in particular, it would take years and suffering to transfer my emotional support to another animal. One reason parrots are ideal for this is because with excellent care, they can live as long as the human they are helping.

In this application I am asking that this Vasa be permitted for commercial and private purposes. Restricted list A is for exhibition. It would be, humbly in my opinion, arbitrary an capricious to ignore Restricted List B as a separate and broader category than exhibition. Indeed, private use is defined as "for non-commercial purposes, such as non-profit research, and does not include individual possession of an animal as a pet." Commercial purposes is not defined.

My using the bird as a medically prescribed emotional support animal is a private, non-pet use that should be recognized and permitted. Using the bird for research, even by a private individual, should meet the requirements; I believe "such as non-profit research" was intended in the admin rules as an example not as the only allowed private use, but in case of a more narrow interpretation, I am in the process of forming a non-profit corporation in Hawaii that will then clearly meet this definition. Using the bird for TTOUCH and the University of Hawaii at Hilo to teach students in the Tropical Bird Conservation and Environmental Studies programs should meet the letter of the law of the admin rules for commercial purposes, as should my writing a bopk.

I ask to be able to have the bird stay at my property in Mountain View, HI, and I ask to be able to use the bird at my location in Mountain View for University of Hawaii at Hilo's students, and also with TTOUCH, at the Mountain View address, including for social media, demonstrations and promoting TTOUCH.

I would as the Board to issue a permit promptly. Please ask your scientists. They will tell you what I have: A vasa parrot is less a threat than a cockatiel: they are hard to reproduce, carry no unique threats, they are merely a rare parrot of great interest to scientists and students, but unpopular as a pet.

In the meantime, in order to continue my research and because of my emotional reliance on Grover, I have a perfectly good home in Hawaii, that I am unable to live in. (my daughter and her fiance live there with me so I can't just sell the house and move back to the mainland). Instead, I am living in a horse trailer in Oregon until this matter can get resolved. As a disabled person, with health issues, this is a huge burden.

I ask the the Board honors the objective of Chapter 150A of the Hawaii Revised Statutes with say that the objective is to restrict or prohibit importation of specific non-domestic animals that are detrimental to the agricultural, horticultural, and aquacultural industries, natural resources and environment of Hawaii. There is simply no scientific evidence that a Vasa parrot is detrimental. Indeed, the evidence is that by understanding the Vasa parrot, and using him for research and education that Vasas

would benefit science and understanding of natural resources and environments, directly benefiting TTOUCH students and University of Hawaii students, but also indirectly leading to better understanding of island's evolution of birds, both birds from Hawaii and other islands such as Madagascar. . .

I am asking that you expedite this matter because of this unusual situation.

Gratefully,

Lise Madson

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Appendix B

C 10

Lise Madson
18-1989 Nau Nani Road,
(General Delivery)
Mountain View, HI 96771
Temporary Mailing Address:
26890 Sparta Lane,
Baker City, OR 97814
lisemadson@gmail.com
541-403-1063 (Cell)

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Greater Vasa Parrots, including tool use, and evolution; TTOUCH for rehabilitation of Vasa Parrot; Bonding between Vasa Parrots and people; The Effects of the long term well-being of animals that are hand fed or bottle raised, including Vasa parrots, other parrots, horses, dogs and cattle.

EDUCATION

CERTIFICATE, University of Reno, Courts of Special Jurisdiction, 2000
JURIS DOCTOR, ENVIRONMENTAL LAW speciality, Lewis and Clark College Northwestern School of Law, 1993
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, University of Wyoming, Major in Sociology, Minor in Psychology, 1990.
Attended University of Massachusetts, Animal Science classes, 1983-1984
Attended Bel-Rea Institute of Animal Technology, 1987

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Assistant to Linda Tellington-Jones, TTOUCH.com, 2016 to present
Co-founder World Para-Reining, a non-profit in Texas, 2014 to present
Writer and Media: Adopt Oregon Mustangs, World Para Reining, contributor to TOUCH media 2009 to present
Justice of the Peace, 2006 to 2012, Baker County, Oregon.
Lawyer, 1993 to present.
Teaching Assistant and Instructor, University of Wyoming, 1989-1991
CSU Veterinary Teaching Hospital, 1980-1981
Denver Zoo, Volunteer, 1987

HONORS AND AWARDS

Honors Student at the University of Wyoming

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Many Scholarships, including for first year of Law School

Kentucky World Para Reining Champion 2014

USPEA Paralympic Selection Trials ranked 19th overall, 2012

MEMBERSHIPS AND AFFILIATIONS

Oregon State Bar, 1993 to present
Federal Bar, 1995 to present
United State Para Equestrian Association 2009 to present
TTOUCH Community Member 2017 to Present

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Attachment 1

Tellington *TTouch* Training

horses, companion animals & humans

Letter of Lise Madson's Affiliation with TTOUCH
Date: *July 16, 2019*

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100

Dear Hawaii Board of Agriculture,

I am Linda Tellington-Jones, founder of Tellington TTOUCH Training. The Tellington Method is currently being used by animal owners, trainers, breeders, veterinarians, zoo personnel and shelter workers on four continents. There are over 1600 certified Tellington practitioners teaching the Tellington Method in 36 countries.

I have written 22 books about TTouch, which have been printed in fifteen languages.

I am the 2019 Recipient of the Torch-Bearer Award for Peace for lifelong devotion to the development of a heart-based method that nurtures a unique, peaceful connection between animals and people, 2008 Honorary Doctorate degree from Wisdom University, ARIA Teacher of the Year for the American Riding Instructors Association, 2007 Inductee into the Massage Therapy Hall of Fame, 1994 Horsewoman of the Year Award from North American Horseman's Association, 1992 Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Riding Instructors Association, and 1989 Award for Creative Citizenship from the State of California.

Over the years there have been dozens of studies looking at the effectiveness of the Tellington TTOUCH Method, and its principles, with some fantastic results: These include: Lowering Stress Levels in Cattle, 2008; , Reducing Avoidance and Stress in Cattle, 2012; Effects of TTouch on Dog Behavior 2003; Integrating the Tellington TTOUCH Method in Guide Dog Training, 2013; Horse Stress Reduction Study, 1985; EPM Horse Neurological Study, 1999; Horse Trailer Loading Study, 2001; Horse EEG Study of Equine Brain Waves, 2006; Immediate Benefit of TTouch Reflected in EEGs of Horses, 2009; TTouch Positive Results Documented in Horses, 2013; Horse and Human Mind Mirror Study, 1987; Is Tellington TTouch Nursing? Human Study, 2000; Youth, Nature and Critters, Human Study, 2000; Nursing Study, 2003; Therapeutic Intervention Study, Humans, 2003; Changing the World One TTouch at a Time, Human Study, 2007; TTouch for Traumatic Brain Injuries, 2007; Therapeutic Use of Tellington TTouch for Fibromyalgia, 2008; TTouch for Healthcare, 2008; Preliminary Tellington TTouch Study at the International Institute of Biophysics, 2009; Well-Being Study, Humans, 2010; Impact of TTouch Pain Severity of Patients with Angina Pectori, Humans, 2017.

Lise Madson has been affiliated with TTOUCH for almost 6 years. Lise Madson has done social media, videos, photography, and writing for TTOUCH, as well as assisting me in trainings. Madson is a talented writer and is working on two books about TTOUCH. We are looking forward to the books and her research results on the effect of TTouch on the Behavior and Well-Being of Vasa Parrots.

[illegible] She has worked with rescue parrots and Grover, a Vasa [illegible] from a biting, distraught, isolated bird, [illegible] no longer shows stress [illegible] her skills with TTOUCH on [illegible] parrot. Her research on TTouch [illegible] TTOUCH. [illegible] TTOUCH Training, and we look feel that [illegible] organization. I join Lise in asking that her [illegible]

[illegible]

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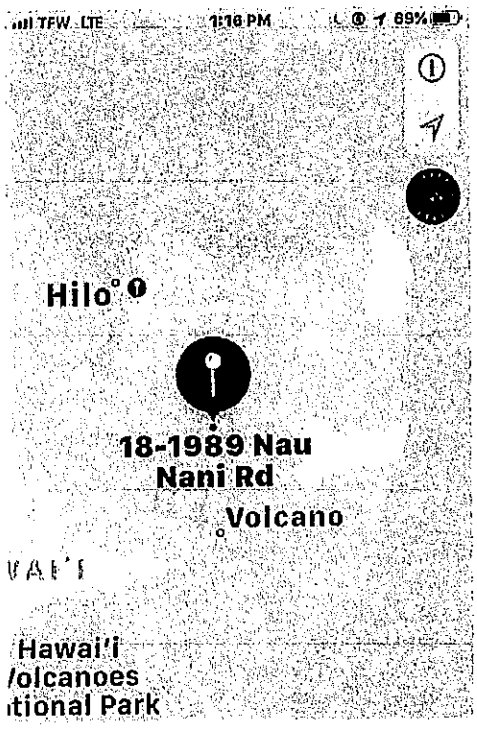

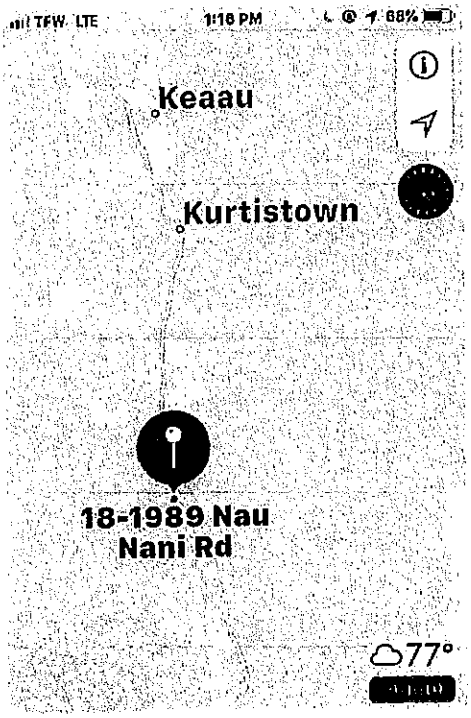

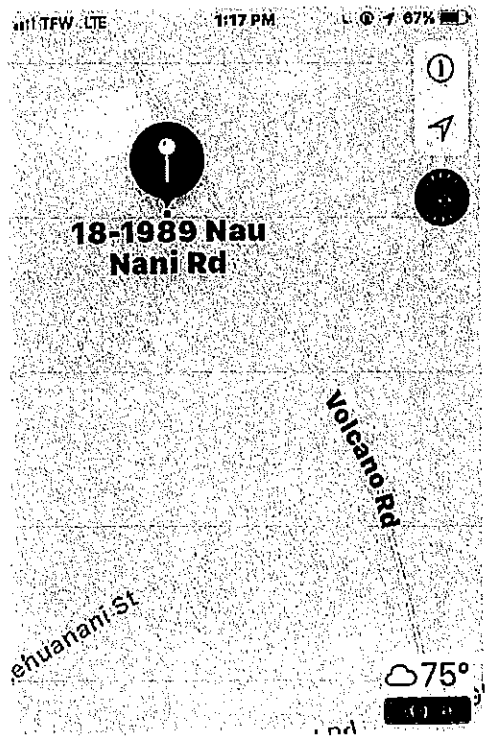

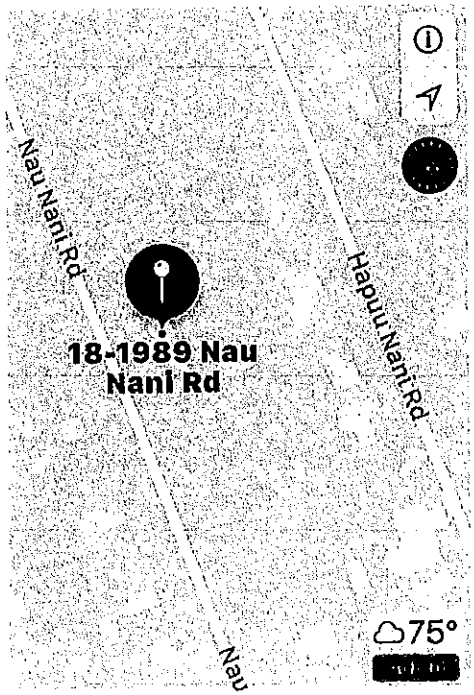

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Attachment 3

Photograph 1 of 9 depicts Lise Madson's Facility.

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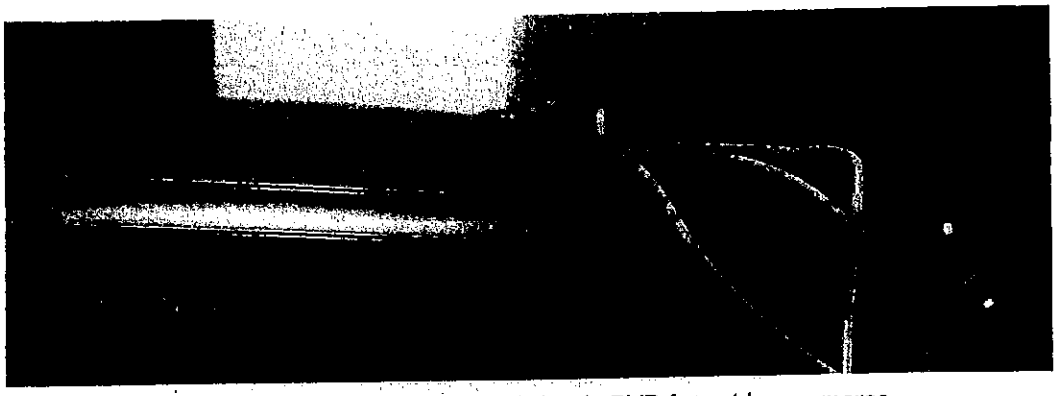

Photograph 2 of 9 depicts Lise Madson's DVR for outdoor cameras.

Photograph 3 of 9 depicts Lise Madson's Security System.

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Attachment 3

Photograph 8 of 9 depicts the interior camera.

Photograph 9 of 9 depicts the cage where the bird will be housed.

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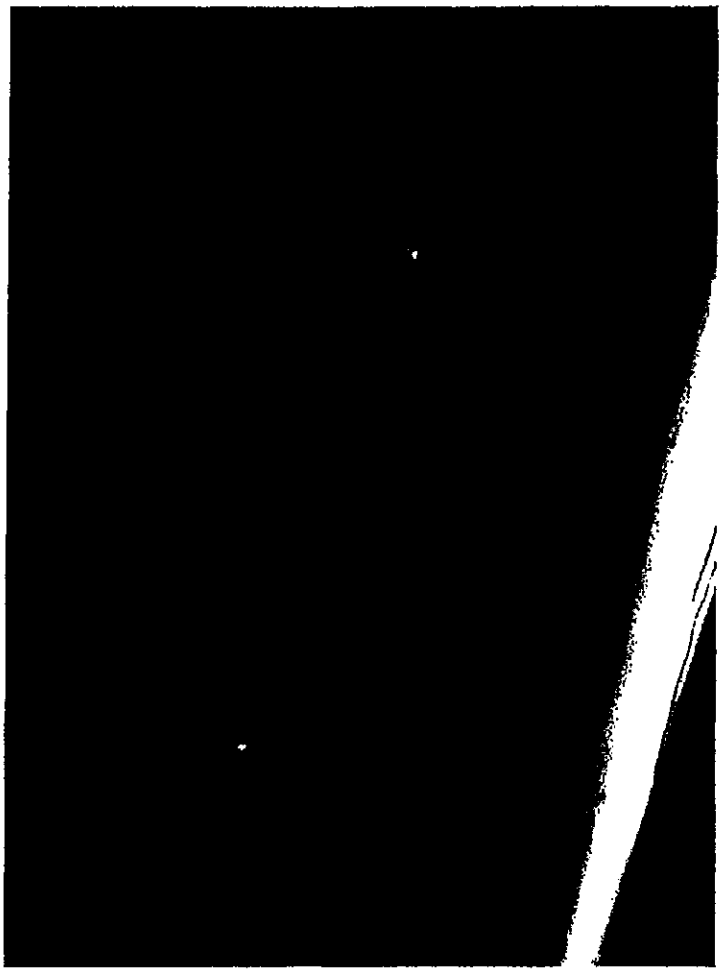

Photograph 4 of 9 depicts a wood door which has a lock, deadbolt, and door alarm.

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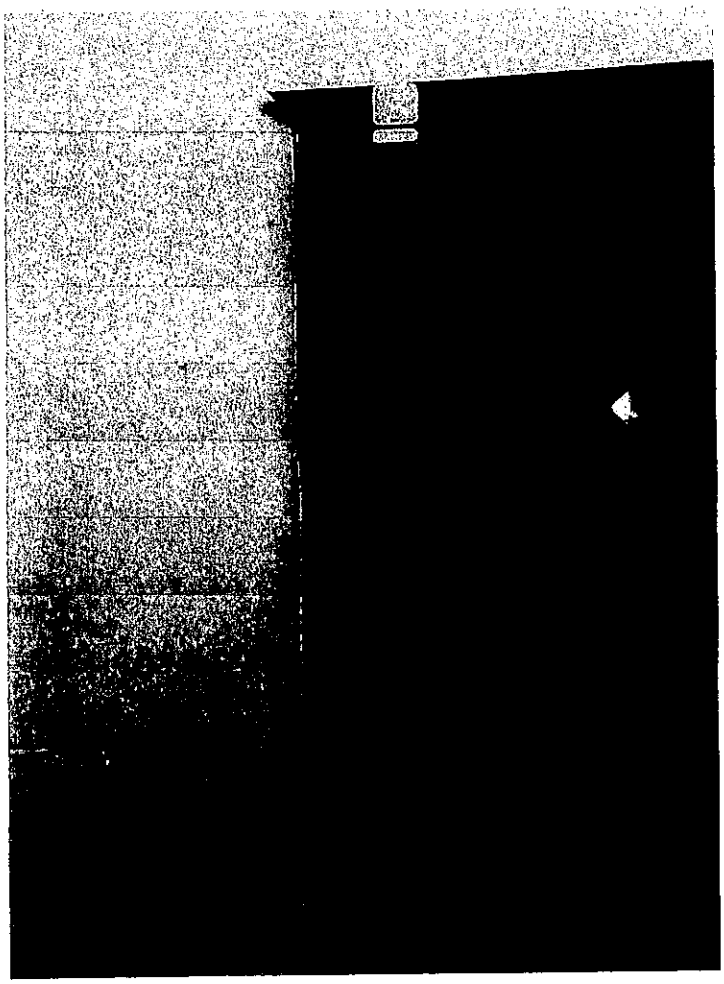
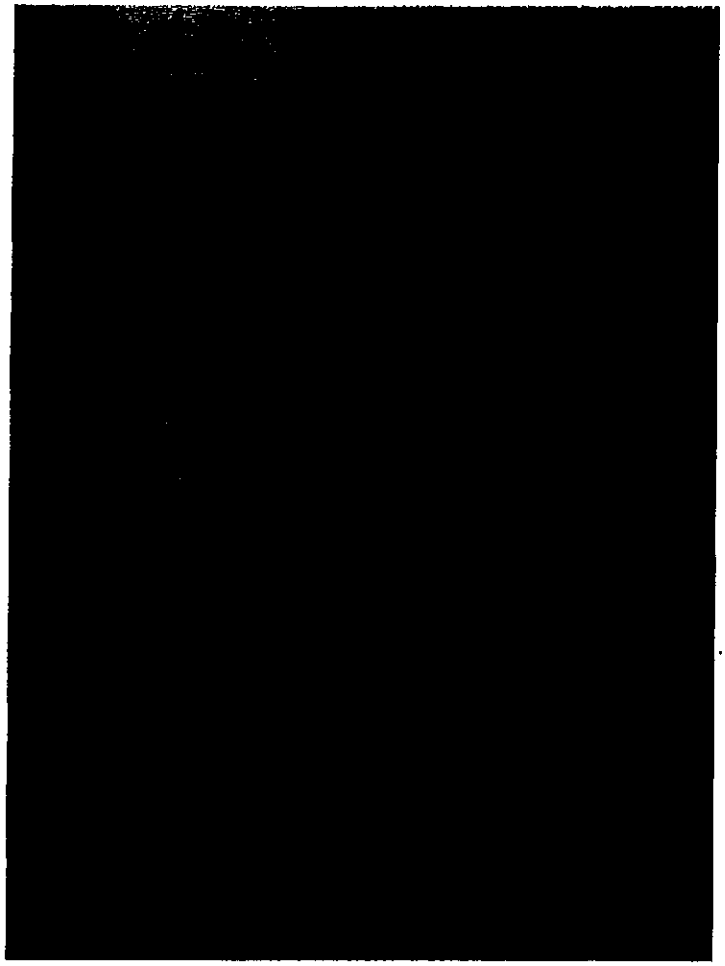
Attachment 3



Photograph 5 of 9 depicts a solid wood door with alarm pad and door alarm.



Photograph 6 of 9 depicts another exterior door with lock, deadbolt, and door alarm.

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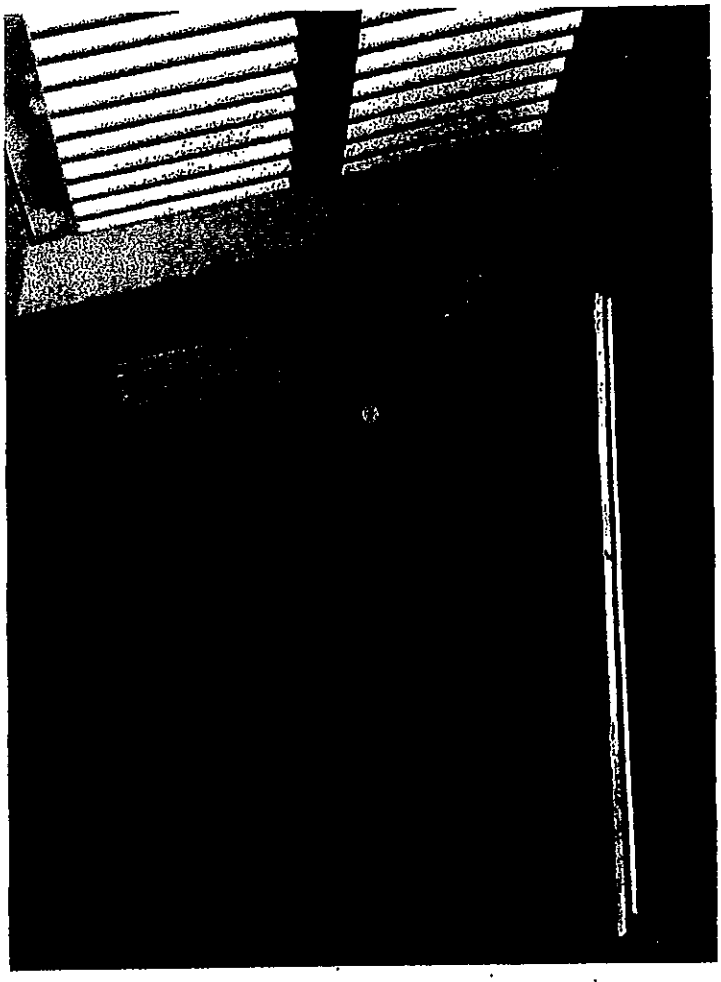
Attachment 3



Photograph 7 of 9 depicts one of the day and night vision Qsee cameras. The facility also has motion-activated exterior lights.

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Department of Agriculture
STATE OF HAWAII

DRAFT

Minutes of the Board of Agriculture

CALL TO ORDER – The meeting of the Board of Agriculture was called to order on April 14, 2020 at 9:00 a.m. by Board of Agriculture Chairperson Phyllis Shimabukuro-Geiser. The meeting was conducted virtually via Microsoft Teams due to the current risk of exposure to COVID-19.

Members Virtually Present:
- Phyllis Shimabukuro-Geiser, Chairperson, Board of Agriculture
- Suzanne Case, Deputy Chairperson, Board of Land and Natural Resources, Ex Officio Member
- Mary Alice Evans, Office of Planning, Department of Business Economic Development, Ex Officio Member
- Dr. Nicholas Comerford, Dean of the College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources University of Hawaii, Ex Officio Member
- Vincent Mina, Maui Member
- Diane Ley, Hawaii Member
- Randy Cabral, Member-At-Large
- Fred Cowell, Kauai Member
- Glenn Hong, Member-At-Large
- Joe Tanaka, Member-At-Large

Others Virtually Present:
- Roy Hasegawa, HDOA/ ARM
- Linda Murai, HDOA/ARM
- Joyce Wong, HDOA/ARM
- Kevin Hoffman, HDOA/PI
- Todd Low, HDOA/ADC
- Dean Matsukawa, HDOA/ALD
- Yong Pak, HDOA/ALD
- Wayne Takamine, HDOA/ALD
- Morris Atta, HDOA/Chairperson's Office (CHR)
- Shelby Ching, HDOA/Plant Quarantine Branch (PQB)
- Brain Kau, HDOA/ARM
- Noni Putnam, HDOA/PQB
- Keith Aragaki, HDOA/ASO
- Heath Williams, HDOA/CHR
- Janelle Saneishi, HDOA/CHR
- Bryan Yee, Attorney General's Office
- Trenton Yasui, HDOA/PQB
- Jonathan Ho, HDOA/PQB

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM 12/3/19 MEETING

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Board member Mina asked if the storage was a cold processing area. Ms. Murai clarified that the processing area is not refrigerated.

Vote: Approved, 10-0.

8. Request for Consent to Assignment of General Lease No. S-5498; Rachel Kuulei Haili, Lessee/Assignor, Gary E. Johnson, Assignee; TMK: 1st Div/4-1-010:104, Portion of the Government (Crown) Land of Waimanalo, Waimanalo, Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu, State of Hawaii

Linda Murai, HDOA/ARM, presented testimony as submitted. Staff recommends approval.

Motion: Mina/Evans.

Board member Mina asked if production is occurring on all 3 acres of the farm. Ms. Murai explained that the lessee is aged and currently has difficulty doing much farming, but at one time all the land was productive. Board member Mina inquired whether the current lessee has a farm dwelling on the property. Ms. Murai responded that the current lessee does not have a farm dwelling on the property, and further clarified that the lessee has not requested permission to build a farm dwelling but she and any future lessee retain the right to make that request. Board member Case asked if there are any trade fixtures on the property. Ms. Murai responded that she is unaware of any trade fixtures and noted that the current lessee has been asked to make an inventory of items to be conveyed including the items' valuations, but to date she has not done so.

Vote: Approved, 10-0

9. Resubmittal Request to Terminate General Lease No. S-3109, Issue Cancellation Document, and Disposition of Lot; TMK: 1st Div/4-1-018-048, Koolaupoko, Waimanalo Farm Lots, Waimanalo, Island of Oahu

The Chair deferred this item to a later date in order to provide the lessee with an opportunity to testify in person before the Board.

C. PLANT INDUSTRY DIVISION
<u>Plant Quarantine Branch</u>

1. Request for Review of the Petition from Lise Madson to Initiate Administrative Rule Making and Amendment to Chapter 4-71, Hawaii Administrative Rules

(HAR), to Change the List Placement of Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis vasa, From the List of Restricted Animals (Part B) to the List of Conditionally Approved Animals. Noni Putnam, HDOA/PQB, presented testimony as submitted. Staff makes no recommendation

Ms. Putnam relayed the petitioner's request that, if the Board has questions that would prevent granting her request, that action on this item be deferred until she is able to testify. Ms. Putnam noted that the Governor's supplemental proclamation currently prevents the public from being present at the Board meeting. Ms. Putnam offered to provide the petitioner's testimony orally. Board member Case inquired whether this petition is subject to a deadline for action. Deputy Attorney General Yee inquired whether the petition would be subject to review by the Plant and Animal Advisory Committee. Ms. Putnam explained that the petition was made pursuant to HAR §4-1-23 and that HAR §4-1-23(c) requires the board to either deny the petition or initiate rulemaking proceedings within 30 days, and noted that denial of the petition does not prevent the Board from taking up the matter on its own motion at a later date. Board member Case offered a motion to deny. A.

Motion to deny: Case/Ley

The Chair asked Ms. Putnam to verify that the petitioner filed a petition pursuant to HAR §4-1-23. Ms. Putnam confirmed, and offered that the petitioner had previously submitted two other applications with Plant Quarantine Branch. The first was to import the vasa parrot as an emotional support animal (ESA); this application was denied because the vasa parrot is on the List of Restricted Animals, Part B (RB list) and the import of animals on the RB list for personal use and/or individual possession is not allowed (ESAs are characterized as personal use). The petitioner submitted a second application for importation of C. vasa to conduct TTOUCH research in collaboration with the University of Hawaii at Hilo. This application is currently being processed for advisory review. The Chair expressed concerns about the petition, and asked Ms. Putnam to explain why PQB did not provide a recommendation for action and why the petition did not go before the advisory committees for review. Ms. Putnam said it is her understanding that petitions submitted pursuant to §4-1-23 are not required to undergo review but deferred to Trenton Yasui and Jonathan Ho (HDOA/PQB) for further explanation. Mr. Yasui confirmed that advisory review of petitions is not required but the Board may request advisory review. He further explained that PQB was not able to make a recommendation due to lack of technical information typically generated by advisory review. PQB did conduct some research which indicated a potential risk to the environment if the animal escaped into the environment. PQB requests review before the advisory committees. Several board members requested clarity on the nature of the petition, PQB reiterated the procedural background. Board member Case noted that other species of parrots have presented a clear threat to agriculture in the State, and suggested that, because a denial does not mean that the matter cannot come back before the Board, that it would be appropriate to deny the petition at this point without prejudice to consideration of the request after advisory review. Board member

B

C

D

Exhibit PR 9
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Comerford noted that the petitioner has variously claimed that the parrot is an emotional support animal and that it is used for research, despite providing no evidence of active research with her petition. He further opined that the decision to place or remove an animal from a restricted species list should always be supported by technical review and would recommend denying any petition brought before the Board without an accompanying review. Mr. Yasui noted that in discussion with the petitioner she did indicate that the animal is the subject of research and that she would be willing to part with the animal once her research is concluded. Board member Ley asked whether the petitioner submitted evidence in connection with her proposed research with UH Hilo. Ms. Putnam confirmed that she has and that the research application is under review. Board member Mina expressed frustration that the Department is dedicating such a large amount of time to a single parrot in the midst of the COVID-19 crisis and called for a vote on the motion to deny the petitioner's request. The Chair asked other Board members if they had other questions for PQB staff. No further questions from the Board were raised.

Vote: Denied, 10-0

V. OLD BUSINESS

Board member Mina will be briefed on the report for the use of Tango for Little Fire Ant treatments on organic coffee farms by DOA staff. The Department did not give its presentation on the topic today at the Board meeting due to lack of public participation as allowed pursuant to the Governor's supplemental proclamation.

VI. NEW BUSINESS

None

VII. ADJOURNMENT OF REGULAR MEETING

Meeting adjourned at 11:04 AM

Respectfully submitted,

Heath Williams
Special Assistant to the Chairperson

Ex PRG
p 4 of 4

DAVID Y. IGE
Governor

JOSH GREEN
Lt. Governor

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

MORRIS M. ATTA
Deputy to the Chairperson

State of Hawaii
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1428 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-2512
Phone: (808) 973-9600 FAX: (808) 973-9613

August 7, 2020

Ms. Lise Madson
General Delivery
Mountain View, HI 96771

Subject: **Permit Application Disapproval**

Aloha Ms. Madson,

I regret to inform you that your import permit request received on July 10, 2019 for (1) Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa*, for the purpose of emotional support is disapproved.

The Plant Quarantine Branch considers the importation of an animal for emotional support to be equivalent to individual possession or personal use of an animal. The Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa*, is currently on the Hawaii Department of Agriculture's List of Restricted Animals (Part B). Per the Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) §4-71-6.5(b), individual possession or personal use are not approved purposes for the importation of an animal on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B).

HAR §4-71-6.5(b) states:

> "... the introduction of animals on the lists of conditionally approved or restricted animals is allowed as follows: ...(3) Animals on Part B of the list of restricted animals, for the purposes described in subsection (b)(2) herein or for private and commercial use, including research, zoolgical parks, or aquaculture production.... ."

This letter formally closes your application. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact our Land Vetebrate Specialist at (808) 832-0566.

Sincerely,

Jonathan K. Ho
Acting Manager
Hawaii Department of Agriculture
Plant Quarantine Branch

PR 10
P 1081

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Gmail

Lise madson <[redacted]>

Vasa parrot

Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov> Fri, Apr 17, 7:59 AM
To: Lise madson <[redacted]>
Cc: Yasui, Trenton T <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>, Ho, Jonathan K <Jonathan.K.Ho@hawaii.gov>

Aloha Lise,

Thank you for contacting our office. The Board has denied your Petition request, to Initiate Administrative Rule Making and Amendment to Chapter 4-71, Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), to Change the List Placement of Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis vasa, From the List of Restricted Animals (Part B) to the List of Conditionally Approved Animals. Please note that I informed the Board of your requests, however, the Board ultimately made the decision to deny your Petition request. Our office does not want to speculate about what the Board will decide to do next with regards to your denied Petition request, however, I am currently waiting for a response from the Chairperson's office for the next steps on how to proceed with this matter. I will contact you once I receive a response.

Please also note that our office is currently working on your research request as well and I will contact you if I require additional documentation or information to submit with your request.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding these matters.

Mahalo,

Noni K. Putnam
Land Vertebrate Specialist
Hawaii Department of Agriculture
Plant Quarantine Branch
1849 Auiki Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819
Phone: (808) 832-0566
Fax: (808) 832-0584

From: Lise madson <[redacted]>
Sent: Wednesday, April 15, 2020 6:09 PM
To: Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Vasa parrot

How did it go yesterday?

PR 11

p 1 of 1

Dre Goode

Curriculum Vitae

Email: dgoode@nmsu.edu

Office: Science Hall, 283

Phone: [redacted]

Department of Psychology

New Mexico State University

Las Cruces, NM 88003

PO Box 30001 / MSC 3452

Education

- Ph.D., Experimental Psychology (in progress), New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM
- M.A., Psychology (2016), Boston University, Boston MA.
  Thesis: *Working and Waiting: A Test of the Cost of Effort*
- B.S., Psychology (2015), Franklin Pierce University, Rindge, NH.
  Graduated *Summa Cum Laude*, minors in Forensic Psychology and Philosophy

Academic Employment

- **Senior Research Assistant:**
  Boston University at the Cognition and Decision Lab under Dr. Joe McGuire (2015-2016)
- **Adjunct Professor:**
  Mitchell College (2017)
  Three Rivers Community College (2017)
  El Paso Community College (2019)
- **Teaching Assistant:**
  Franklin Pierce University (2015-present)
  New Mexico State University (2018-present)

Publications

Brown, J., Allard, H. C., **Goode, D.**, & Rossetti, R. (2015). Outcomes Assessment at Small Colleges: Achieving Two Goals with One Assessment. *Assessment Update*, *27*(4), 5-6.

Del Sordo, G., Moyer, E., & **Goode, D.** (2020). This Will Only Hurt for a Minute: How Our Brains Plan for Pain. *Frontiers for Young Minds*.

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Curriculum Vitae
Dr. Michael C. Hout

Email: mhout@nmsu.edu
Office: Science Hall, 343
Phone: 575-646-1730
Cell: [redacted]
Website: www.michaelhout.com

Department of Psychology
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, NM 88003
PO Box 30001 / MSC 3452

Education

- Ph.D., Psychology (2013), Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ.
  Dissertation: *Target templates: How the precision of mental representations affects attentional guidance and decision-making in visual search.*
- M.A., Psychology (2009), Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ.
  Thesis: *Eye-movements in repeated visual search.*
- B.S., Psychology (2005), University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA.
  Graduated *Cum Laude*, minor in Neuroscience.

Academic/Professional Employment

- Program Director, July 2020 - present:
  Perception, Action, & Cognition program, National Science Foundation.
- Associate Professor, August 2018 – present:
  Department of Psychology, New Mexico State University.
- Associate Editor, December 2016 – present:
  Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics.
- Assistant Professor, August 2013 – August 2018:
  Department of Psychology, New Mexico State University.

Other Professional Positions

Laboratory Directorships:

- Co-director (with Dr. Phillip Post): *Addison Care Virtual and Augmented Reality Laboratory*. New Mexico State University. May 2019 – present.
- Director: *Vision Sciences and Memory Laboratory*. New Mexico State University. August 2013 – present.

Unpaid Journal Editorships:

- Consulting Editor: *The Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception, & Performance*. Fall 2015 – present.
- Consulting Editor: *The Journal of General Psychology*. Fall 2015 – Winter 2018.
- Consulting Editor: *Attention, Perception, & Psychophysics*. Fall 2015 – Winter 2016.

Associate Director: New Mexico State University, College of Arts and Sciences *Discovery Scholars* program. Fall 2016 – present.
Web: http://discoveryscholars.nmsu.edu/

Conference Organizer (2013 and 2014): *Object Perception, Attention, and Memory* conference. Web: http://www.opam.net

Visiting Research Associate: Department of Psychology, University of Southampton, United Kingdom (July – August, 2012).

Professional Consultancies:

- Major League Baseball, Umpire Training, November 2017 – December 2018.
- Cengage Publishers, June 2015 – July 2018.

Notable Scholarship or Teaching Awards, Recognitions

- New Mexico State University College of Arts and Sciences "*Department Star*" recognition. Honorees recognized are living individuals who have achieved state, national, or international distinction by their accomplishments and leadership, all while supporting their community and the NMSU College of Arts and Sciences. (Spring, 2019).

Ex 7

p 1 of 1

Gmail

Lise madson [redacted]

Confirmation

Putnam, Noniponimoi K <Noniponimoi.K.Putnam@hawaii.gov> Mon, Apr 27, 2020 at 1:20 PM
To: Lise madson [redacted]
Cc: "Yasui, Trenton T" <Trenton.T.Yasui@hawaii.gov>

Aloha Lise,

As per our telephone conversation this morning 4/27/2020 at approximately 0830 hours, the following information was discussed:

1. Our office has not received any updated information from the Chairpersons office regarding the denied petition.

2. Your new mailing address is [redacted].

3. I recommended that you submit a photograph of your parrot and a procedural/safety manual to be included with your research submittal.

4. I will contact you with any updated information regarding your research submittal once it becomes available.

Can you please read and verify the aforementioned information is correct. If the aforementioned information is correct, please reply via email to confirm.

Can you please also summarize what was discussed this morning regarding the involvement with the University of Hawaii at Hilo and the changes due to COVID-19.

Please feel free to include any other information discussed or you would like me to submit with your research submittal. Please contact me if you have any questions.

Mahalo,

EXPR 12 10f 1

Noni K. Putnam

Land Vertebrate Specialist

Hawaii Department of Agriculture

Plant Quarantine Branch

1849 Auiki Street

Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

B187

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
Plant Industry Division
Plant Quarantine Branch
Honolulu, Hawaii

December 15, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

Subject: Resubmittal of a Request for the Review of the Petition from Lise Madson to Initiate Administrative Rule Making and Rule Amendment to Chapter 4-71, Hawaii Administrative Rules, to Change the List Placement of Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa*, From the List of Restricted Animals (Part B) to the List of Conditionally Approved Animals.

I. Background:

A. Procedural Background

In April 2019, the Plant Quarantine Branch (PQB) was contacted by Ms. Lise Madson regarding her interest in importing a Vasa Parrot as an Emotional Support Animal (ESA). In July 2019, PQB received a Petition from Ms. Madson, requesting that the Hawaii Board of Agriculture (Board) initiate rulemaking to amend the Hawaii Department of Agriculture's (HDOA) administrative rules, to change the list placement of Vasa Parrot, *Coracopsis vasa*, from the List of Restricted Animals, Part B (RB List) to the List of Conditionally Approved Animals (CA List). The Petition was received in editable format (Microsoft Word) in September 2019 as Attachment A.

Ms. Madson's Petition for rule amendment is brought under the Board's Rules of Practice and Procedure, chapter 4-1, Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), which allows rulemaking to be initiated by petition of an interested person or agency upon Board approval. (§ 4-1-23, HAR, et seq.) Section 4-1-23(c), HAR, requires that within 30 days after filing such a petition, the Board must either deny the Petition or initiate rulemaking proceedings. Denial of a petition does not prevent the Board from acting on the petition's subject matter on the Board's own motion at a later time. (§ 4-1-24, HAR). If denied, the petitioner must be promptly notified of the denial and can seek judicial review.

To be considered by the Board, a Petition for rule adoption or amendment under § 4-1-23(b), HAR, must contain certain substantive items, specifically: (1) a draft of the substance of the proposed rule or amendment or designation of the rule provisions to be repealed; (2) a statement of the petitioner's interest in the subject matter; and (3) a statement of the reasons in support of the proposed rule, amendment, or repeal. Ms. Madson's Petition appears to conform to these procedural prerequisites for Board consideration.

B. Factual Background of the Petition

In early 2019, Ms. Madson initially contacted the HDOA PQB and inquired about importing a Vasa Parrot, *C. vasa*, into Hawaii as an ESA. PQB staff informed Ms. Madson that under chapter 4-71, HAR, the PQB's Non-Domestic Animal Import Rules, the Vasa Parrot is currently listed on the Department's RB List. The PQB informed Ms. Madson that the import of animals on the RB List are not allowed for personal use and/or individual possession, such as an ESA, and is limited to certain purposes, such as private and commercial use, including research.[1] Ms. Madson was informed that an amendment to chapter 4-71, HAR would be necessary before the Vasa Parrot could be imported as an ESA and as a result, she submitted a petition for placement of *C. vasa* on the CA List as animals on this list are allowed for individual possession. Ms. Madson's petition is included at Appendix A.

PQB NOTES: *Ms. Madson has also submitted two import permit applications. The first application was to import C. vasa for commercial and private use, and exhibition. This application has been subsequently refined to conduct TTOUCH research and is being submitted for the Board's consideration separately. The second application was submitted to import C. vasa as an ESA. This application was denied by the PQB Chief because the PQB considers an ESA to be individual possession and an animal on the RB List is not allowed for individual possession.*

At the Board's April 14, 2020 meeting, this petition was originally reviewed by the Board. At that time, due to Governor Ige's COVID-19 Emergency Proclamation to maintain public safety, members of the public (which included Ms. Madson) were not allowed to attend the Board's meeting resulting in Ms. Madson's inability to participate in oral discussion for her request, which is the normal process for issues before the Board. The Board approved a motion to deny the petition. Ms. Madson was informed of the Board's denial via email by PQB staff, however there is concern that the notice may not

[1] Species on the List of Restricted Animals (Part B) may be imported for ". . . private and commercial use, including **research**, zoological parks or aquaculture production. . . " § 4-71-6.5(b)(3), HAR (emphasis added).

have met the administrative requirements. Because of this, the PQB is resubmitting this petition for the Board's review.

II. Summary of the Petition

The petition specifically requests that the Board (1) amend the List of Restricted Animals Part B, to remove the vasa parrot, *Coracopsis vasa;* and (2) amend the List of Conditionally Approved Animals to include the vasa parrot, *Coracopsis vasa.*

The petition states that vasa parrots are not popular pets, rare, and hard to breed. Also, it referred to a University of Chicago study on the observation of birds that did not find a single vasa parrot in the United States.

Ms. Madson states that vasa parrots pose less of risk then a cockatiel (which is on the CA List) due to the aforementioned reasons above and therefore, should be on the CA List (and removed from the RB List).

III. Proposed Amendments to Chapter 4-71, HAR

Ms. Madson's petition proposes the following amendments to chapter 4-71, HAR to make the following changes:

1. Section 4-71-6.5, List of Restricted Animals (Part B)

   Removes "Scientific Name: *Coracopsis vasa* and Common Name: Parrot, Vasa".

2. Section 4-71-6.5, List of Conditionally Approved Animals

   Adds "Scientific Name: *Coracopsis vasa* and Common Name: Parrot, Vasa

IV. Conclusion and PQB Recommendation

PQB takes no position on the substance of the proposed rule amendment to change the list placement of the vasa parrot from the RB List to the CA List. However, PQB recommends that the Board deny the petition as it is PQB's understanding that the Board wants to be fully informed before it takes action on matters of importance.

Based on the foregoing, PQB understands that the Board may decide to direct PQB to seek review of the proposed change brought up in the petition through the Board's advisory review process under Chapter 150A, HRS, as a longer term project to ask for evaluation and recommendation of the Advisory Subcommittee on Land Vertebrates and Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals, which is standard procedure for any amendment to the lists of animals allowed for import into the state.[2]

Respectfully Submitted,

JONATHAN K. HO
Acting Manager, Plant Quarantine Branch

CONCURRED:

KEVIN M. HOFFMAN, Ph.D.
Administrator, Plant Industry Division

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION:

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

[2] As noted at page 1, above, denial of a petition for rulemaking does not prevent the Board from acting on the petition's subject matter on the Board's own motion at a later time. (§ 4-1-24, HAR).

COPY

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100

July 15, 2019

Re: Madson/Vasa Parrot

Dear Madam or Sir,

Enclosed please find $2500.00 for the fee to ask that the Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis Vasa, be removed from the Restricted B List and added to the conditionally approved list.

I have inclosed the form provided from David Lingenfelser, Acting Land Vertebrate Specialist, Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine Division.

My extensive research and interviews with Vasa parrot experts and scientist leads to the conclusion that Vasa parrots are less likely to have any destructive effect on any aspect of Hawaii environment, as compared to most on the conditionally approved list. Vasas are notoriously hard to breed, rare, not popular as pets (though very interesting to scientists and students), and in a 15 year study in the Mainland USA the only parrot type not observed in the wild was a Vasa parrot, again emphasizing that even if one did escape they are unlikely to survive in the wild. One specialist reported that after captivity wild caught Vasas nearly starved rather than going back to their "wild" diet.

Further, no scientist can point to any reason with today's scientific knowledge as to why Vasa parrots were on the Restricted List in the first place. I suspect there was not much known about them at the time the rule was written: That has changed, and as they are not destructive to Hawaii, I ask that this rule change be expedited.

If there are other forms I need to submit for this rule change request, please let me know as soon as possible.

Yours Gratefully,

Lise Madson

RECEIVED
JUL 22 2019
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH

B192

Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH
1849 Auiki Street, Honolulu, HI 96819-3100

Dear Hawaii Board of Agriculture,

I have submitted three applications to the HDOA, 1. I submitted my application to bring a Vasa Parrot to Hawaii for private and commercial uses. 2. I submitted another application July 1, 2019 to bring the vasa parrot in for private non-pet use as an Emotional Support Animal. And finally, after talking with the HDOA, I have also submitted $2500 and a request that Vasa Parrot, Coracopsis Vasa, be removed from the Restricted B list and be placed on the conditionally approved list.

For the reasons explained in this letter, I cannot return to my home in Hawaii until I get permit approval. After five years on this project, I do not want to give up my research, my passion, my parrot, or my home in Hawaii. I am asking for your help expediting this process. This is just one male, hand-raised Vasa parrot and in no way destructive or detrimental to Hawaii, as I will show, but rather a benefit to Hawaii.

I am a disabled retired person with a degree in Environmental Law. Throughout my lifetime, I have been active in animal rescue.

When I was young, I trained as a vet tech, and worked at the Colorado State University Vet Hospital including in their raptor and bird rehabilitation areas. It was there that I fell in love with learning more about birds and caring for them. Also, early in my life, I worked in the vet area of the Denver Zoo. I studied Animal Science at the University of Massachusetts as an undergraduate. I was rancher, raised and rescued dogs, cats, parrots, cattle and horses. I earned an degree in Environmental Law from Lewis & Clark College. I served as Justice of the Peace. After becoming disabled, I began an affiliation with TTOUCH organization, founded by world famous Linda Tellington-Jones of Kailua-Kona, Hawaii. I competed in toward the 2012 Paralympics in Para Dressage, competed internationally in Para Reining. I run a social media site promoting the adoption of mustangs, and another for disabled riders, as well as promoting the TTOUCH organization.

Five years ago I rescued a vasa parrot. Grover, then named Groucher, had been hand-raised and therefore bonds to people, in particular, me, rather than other birds. He had not been out of his cage in four years, a very small cage, and he swore and bit. After five years, he has turned into a reliable and gentle creature; I used the TTOUCH methods to rehab this Vasa.

Linda Tellington-Jones has authored 22 books which have been translated into 13 languages. In association with Linda, I am writing a book on Vasa parrots and TTOUCH, and Grover in particular. Linda has worked with animals like Keiko the killer whale and helped animals from dressage horses, to tigers, around the globe.

After coming to Hawaii to help Linda with several seminars, I decided to sell my house in Oregon and move to the Big Island. After buying a property, I ran into difficulty getting a permit for Grover.

No one knows why Vasa Parrots are on the Restricted B list; it appears to be in error. Despite extensive research and consultations with scientists and aviculturalists around the globe, no one can identify any way that a Vasa parrot could be dangerous or harmful to the flora or fauna, the people or aquaculture, or the environment of Hawaii. As a matter of science, Vasas are less of a threat to the environment, people, flora and fauna of Hawaii than a common cockatiel. One thought is that since Hawaii does not routinely update their rules, which were written in 1990, and since Vasas were brought to the USA in the 1980s, that maybe just the newness of the parrot landed it on the restricted list. I believe the concern was that if large amounts of Vasa were imported they could establish a colony, like cockatoos in Australia (Cockatoos, despite this risk, are conditionally approved to come to Hawaii). The risk of the Greater Vasa proved, once more was known about them, unfounded.

The Greater Vasa parrot is less a threat than the cockatiel for the following reasons: Vasas are rare. They are unpopular as pets because they are plain grey parrots and the females loose their head feathers and look like vultures during breeding season. The male, also during breeding season, has external genitalia. And while the adaptations of the Vasa, which are from Madagascar, make it fascinating to writers and researchers, scientists and students of evolution, it makes in unpopular as a pet. Along with its rarity, the Vasa parrot has proven hard to breed. Of the first 500 to come to the USA, only 30 chicks were produced in near ten years. Only a half dozen breeders in the USA have successfully produced vasa chicks those average one chick per year; a number so low it appears Vasas are becoming more rare in captivity. The zoo at Salt Lake City tried to breed these parrots and also failed. Most people have never seen a Vasa parrot. According to the HDOA, apparently one has never been imported to Hawaii, nor has anyone petitioned as far as the employee in charge knows. Another reason that the parrot is not a threat to Hawaii is because while there are some Vasas on the mainland, in a 15 year study by the University of Chicago on observations of birds in the wild on the mainland, not a single vasa was observed; every other parrot was. This may be due to their lack of popularity, their breeding challenges, or to an inability to survive and adapt to any environment after captivity; there are reports that wild caught Vasas, after being fed a commercial diet, will refuse to eat the native diet, and appear willing to starve rather than go back to foraging. It takes three to four males to one female to breed vasas: a UK study recently found that the male vasas were observed using tools, rocks, to grind shells into a calcium supplement for the females.

Hand-raised vasas, like Grover, are imprinted on people and unlikely to be successful or happy in an institutionalized setting like a zoo. He has been habituated to people and for all practical purposes views me as his flock. Hand-raised male vasas are unlikely to breed with female vasas.

Lise Madson [redacted] Vasa Parrot Permit Application

My research and writing addresses both TTOUCH in rehabbing animals but also the ethical and moral issues associated with hand-raising animals, from Vasa parrots to horses.

My research on Vasa parrots is centered on Grover, and stopping five years into my study of Grover is not an option. I attempted to have Grover cared for by others, but due to bonding issues he became overly vocal, started swearing again, and showed signs of stress. We have all seen parrots that suffer emotional and physical trauma when those they are bonded with desert them or die. This is one of the ethical issues I am addressing in my book: Parrots bond rather permanently with people if they are hand-raised, and will rip their feathers out, self-mutilate and scream, if bonds are broken.

Add to this that I, disabled, suffered a head injury and coma. This led to emotional regulation problems. Spending so much time studying Grover led me to return his bond. While perhaps not ideal for a "hard" scientist, with my degree in Environmental Law, Sociology and minor in Psychology, these are exactly the issues I am addressing in my work. Just as Grover gains support from me, I gain emotional support from Grover.

While I never wanted or intended to have an emotional support animal, which I view as a crutch and generally not needed, after my coma and head injury I found myself much better off with Grover than without. In fact, I would rather give up all my pets, my service dog and my horses, and my house in Hawaii rather than Grover. However, I am certain under the circumstances that the Board will reach the conclusion that Vasa parrots are not a threat to Hawaii, but rather can be beneficial for students to study, and enrich people's understanding of the unique ways animals evolve on islands.

Grover is not a pet. An emotional support animal is by definition, not a pet. It is more a medical or psychological device. As a research subject, Grover is also not a pet. However, I am also asking that ALL vasa parrots be reclassified as conditionally approved, under a separate petition. Because there is no reason that I can determine or that they should not be conditionally approved. Recent studies have shown that keeping parrots as companion animals may in some instances preserve a breed enough so that it can avoid extinction.

I am told that the Board takes six months to a year to process these applications. I ask that under the circumstances due to my home being in Hawaii and having to stay in a trailer, on a limited income, until the permit is granted, that it be expedited. I am optimistic that the Board will approve a permit because, frankly, there is no reason for this bird to be on the Restricted List B, scientifically.

Further, as an ESA, processing the application should be quicker and more streamlined than pet. To be clear I do not generally support exotics being ESAs. I think an ESA horse or monkey should not be allowed. However, parrots are often used for veterans with PTSD, and others with emotional regulations issues within there homes because

compared to a dog, they can be much different in there interaction with the person, and require less complicated care for a person who may not be able to venture out as often as another emotional support animal might require. As for me in particular, it would take years and suffering to transfer my emotional support to another animal. One reason parrots are ideal for this is because with excellent care, they can live as long as the human they are helping.

In this application I am asking that this Vasa be permitted for commercial and private purposes. Restricted list A is for exhibition. It would be, humbly in my opinion, arbitrary an capricious to ignore Restricted List B as a separate and broader category than exhibition. Indeed, private use is defined as "for non-commercial purposes, such as non-profit research, and does not include individual possession of an animal as a pet." Commercial purposes is not defined.

My using the bird as a medically prescribed emotional support animal is a private, non-pet use that should be recognized and permitted. Using the bird for research, even by a private individual, should meet the requirements; I believe "such as non-profit research" was intended in the admin rules as an example not as the only allowed private use, but in case of a more narrow interpretation, I am in the process of forming a non-profit corporation in Hawaii that will then clearly meet this definition. Using the bird for TTOUCH and the University of Hawaii at Hilo to teach students in the Tropical Bird Conservation and Environmental Studies programs should meet the letter of the law of the admin rules for commercial purposes, as should my writing a book.

I ask to be able to have the bird stay at my property in Mountain View, HI, and I ask to be able to use the bird at my location in Mountain View for University of Hawaii at Hilo's students, and also with TTOUCH, at the Mountain View address, including for social media, demonstrations and promoting TTOUCH.

I would as the Board to issue a permit promptly. Please ask your scientists. They will tell you what I have: A vasa parrot is less a threat than a cockatiel: they are hard to reproduce, carry no unique threats, they are merely a rare parrot of great interest to scientists and students, but unpopular as a pet.

In the meantime, in order to continue my research and because of my emotional reliance on Grover, I have a perfectly good home in Hawaii, that I am unable to live in (my daughter and her fiance live there with me so I can't just sell the house and move back to the mainland). Instead, I am living in a horse trailer in Oregon until this matter can get resolved. As a disabled person, with health issues, this is a huge burden.

I ask the the Board honors the objective of Chapter 150A of the Hawaii Revised Statutes with say that the objective is to restrict or prohibit importation of specific non-domestic animals that are detrimental to the agricultural, horticultural, and aquacultural industries, natural resources and environment of Hawaii. There is simply no scientific evidence that a Vasa parrot is detrimental. Indeed, the evidence is that by understanding the Vasa parrot, and using him for research and education that Vasas

would benefit science and understanding of natural resources and environments, directly benefiting TTOUCH students and University of Hawaii students, but also indirectly leading to better understanding of island's evolution of birds, both birds from Hawaii and other islands such as Madagascar. . .

I am asking that you expedite this matter because of this unusual situation.

Gratefully,

Lise Madson

State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
Quality Assurance Division
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

October 27, 2020

Board of Agriculture
Honolulu, Hawaii

SUBJECT: Report to the Board of Agriculture on Quality Assurance Division

The Quality Assurance Division (QAD) includes 2 branches and 2 major programs:

- Commodities Branch – enforces laws pertaining to quality and condition of agricultural commodities, provides certification for fee services.
- Measurement Standards Branch – assures accuracy of measurement, packaging, labeling of commercial goods to prevent unfair practices.
- Agricultural Food Safety Program – conduct GAP/GHP audits, FSMA inspection
- Hemp Production Program (Industrial Hemp Pilot Project)

Shown below are examples of requests submitted by the Division to Board of Agriculture (BOA) and to the Chairperson of BOA.

<u>BOA</u>:

- All proposed Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) amendments are submitted to BOA for review and approval (All QAD HAR Chapters).

  BOA recent submittals include:
  1. HAR Chapter 4-162 “Food Safety Certification Costs Grant Program” January 2018
  2. HAR Chapter 4-143 “Standards for Grades of Green Coffee” December 2019
  3. HAR Chapter 4-161 “Hemp Production Interim Rules” September 2020

<u>Chairperson:</u>

- Federal Cooperative Agreements Approval
- Procurement Contracts
- Travel Exemptions Approval