



THE CAPITAL FLYER

The Monthly Newsletter of the National Capital Bird Club

<http://www.ncbc-dc.org>

May 2009

Legislation Threat *May 3, 2009*

A piece of legislation, H.R. 669, currently threatens ownership of all our pet birds along with many other exotic species. The American Federation of Aviculture (AFA) has sent their response and NCBC member, Melissa Chun, has also sent a response. Even though these items are lengthy, because of the serious nature of this threat to exotic animal ownership, these entire documents have been included in this issue starting at page 7. H.R. 669 - The Nonnative Wildlife Invasion Prevention Act is on pages 7-14 in its entirety as it was introduced to the House of Representatives. The AFA response is on pages 15-16 and Melissa Chun's response is on pages 17-21.

Our speaker this Sunday, May 3rd, is Ruth Hanessian, owner of the Animal Exchange in Rockville. Ruth will talk about HR 669 and its potential repercussions for us parrot owners, as well as her observations of the House Committee hearing on HR 669. She will also discuss "rehousing" parrots.

Ruth plans to bring some toys from her store to sell to anyone interested.

Club Business & News

Please take a moment to read page 3 of the newsletter that discusses important club news and issues. We will be discussing these items at the club meeting.

Do Not Bring Birds to Meeting

The McLean Government Center has advised John Davey that live animals brought to the meetings will result in the club losing their reservation at the site and being barred from meeting there. No birds can be brought to the meetings until further notice.

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Next Meeting

May 3, 2009
(3:30 - 5:30pm)

Topic: H.R. 669

Speaker: Ruth Hanessian

Location:
McLean Government
Center

NCBC 2009 Schedule

Meeting Dates	Meeting Location	Speaker	Topic
January 4, 2009	McLean Government Center	John Davey, NCBC President	General Meeting
February 8, 2009	McLean Government Center	Dr. Danoff, Holistic Vet	Holistic Medicine for Birds
March 1, 2009	McLean Government Center	Video	"Look Who's Talking"
April 5, 2009	McLean Government Center		
May 3, 2009	McLean Government Center	Ruth Hanessian, Owner of Animal Exchange	H.R. 669
June 7, 2009	Kitty Miller's House		Picnic
July 12, 2009	McLean Government Center		
August 2, 2009	McLean Government Center		
September 13, 2009	McLean Government Center		
October 4, 2009	McLean Government Center		
November 1, 2009	McLean Government Center		
December 6, 2009	TBA	Holiday Party	Holiday Party

NCBC Yahoo Group

Please join us at: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/birdclubinvirginia/>

The purpose of this group is to exchange information and education, and to encourage interest in pet birds, from Canaries to Macaws. This forum is for members of the National Capital Bird Club, as well as all others. There are currently 75 members. Please join, contribute and share! Stay in the know by bookmarking this site and visiting often. Check out the interesting links.

Important Club News

John Davey's accident

John Davey, the NCBC President, suffered a serious fall from a ladder resulting in breaking his leg in several places. From what I understand he has had surgery and is recovering. Kitty Miller will be in charge of the meetings until he has recovered and can attend.

June Picnic

The June meeting will be the annual club picnic and it will be held at Kitty Miller's house. Details and a map will be included in the June newsletter. We will go over the details of the picnic at the May meeting and what those attending need to bring.

BCV Letter from John Long

On page 4 is a letter from BCV President John Long. The NCBC is scheduled to host the BCV 2010 Convention to be held at the Dulles Airport Marriott on March 28, 29 2010. We will discuss this at the meeting as well as our role in the BCV.

NCBC Web Site

An update on the status of the NCBC web site will be given at the meeting. We need volunteers to assist in providing data content for the web site and also verifying information.

New Newsletter Format

The newsletter will be switched from being created in Adobe Pagemaker 7.0 to Microsoft Publisher with the August newsletter. Microsoft Publisher cannot import data files from Adobe Pagemaker so a new template will need to be created. The original format was created when it was solely a black/white print newsletter. Since except for a few copies, it is now transmitted electronically in PDF format, the template and style that made sense before is not necessarily pertinent today. Volunteers are needed to discuss the new format, give their input, and review different sample formats. Samples of different formats will be presented at the June and July meetings and a vote will be taken on the final format that will debut in August.

Don Brightsmith Lecture

Wendy Ernst sent me an excellent write-up of the Don Brightsmith Lecture back in November of last year. Due to the length of this month's newsletter, it will be published in the June newsletter.

NCBC Club Meeting Minutes for 3/1/2009 - By Wendy Ernst

John Davey started the meeting with a round of introductions, and parrot stories from Viola and Ted (new members), and Carol.

Although BCV asked NCBC to specify the charitable, parrot-related organization that gets the donation this year, another club has asked to switch turns with NCBC and will make the

choice this year. Therefore, our club has more time to review and discuss the choice we will present next year. Club members voted for the NCBC Bird Club Member of the year who will be honored at the BCV dinner. Congratulations to John Davey for receiving this honor!

After club business was concluded, members watched "Look Who's

Talking", an episode from the Nature series, featuring parrots.

Note Re April 2009 Minutes: Since there was no April meeting, there are no minutes.

Wendy Ernst, Secretary

National Capital Bird Club And Bird Clubs of Virginia 2010 Convention

The 2009 convention has passed and I missed seeing members of NCBC attend. The only member that was there was Helen Thomas, She never misses a convention. We had great speakers for our 25th anniversary, and all that did attend had a great time and walked away with a little more knowledge of what it takes to keep our birds healthy and happy. If you had of been there you would have learned that there is a bill in the house that will affect your rights as a bird owner, and will be voted on later this month.

The next convention is planned for March 28,29,2010 at the Dulles Airport Marriott. This would make NCBC the host Club. We will be expected to provide volunteers to help out in several areas such as the hospitality room and the Raffle table. Food donations to the hospitality room are always good. BCV would also like some members to bring their birds for show and tell at different times during the convention. This would be a great time to get our name out there and also help people in making the decision on the type of bird that would fit their life style.

I need to know, as Chairman of BCV, if NCBC is up to supporting BCV. If not then we will have to look at Fredericksburg as the site for the 2010 convention and ask the Richmond club to be the host. Since the speakers will be flying into Dulles, NCBC will be asked to provide transportation for them to Fredericksburg.

As a long time club member and your rep to BCV, I can see the club dying from the lack of activity. It is time to get motivated and get involved. The club has sat on the side lines for years and really not taken part in BCV. Involvement within the club and with BCV does make it more enjoyable, that is what has kept me interested all these years, but I need your backing and support. BCV can help with the clubs problems, give you a means for raising funds, and ways to increase our membership. The key thing is, "If you don't want to become extinct, you have to want to live". I am over three hundred miles away and can only make suggestion to the Board of NCBC, it is up to them to take action

We have three reps and I am the only one that has shown any interest in BCV and the total betterment of NCBC. If NCBC can not provide any support for the 2010 convention I will step down as your rep to BCV and any involvement with NCBC.

John H. Long, Chairman BCV
Past President NCBC

Cockatoo Needs New Home

Diane Jayson asked that club members be notified of this. It was forwarded from her niece who is in vet school. She doesn't know the original sender personally. Please have folks contact the cockatoo owner directly, as Diane is out of town and can not play go-between on this one.

I am looking for the perfect home for my dear, beloved Moluccan Cockatoo, Mango. He is best cockatoo in the universe, but he is a cockatoo and therefore, I can not take him with us when we move into an apartment. He can be noisy, as he is entitled to be.

Mango has lived with us for over 6 years and we think he is probably around age 13. Prior to living with us he was the "house bird" at a veterinarian hospital where he sat at the front desk day in and day out. (On the receptionist's chair or right on the desk to "help" the customers) Mango is a friendly, loving cockatoo who was once used to being around people all day long-touched, held, petted, and cuddled. Then he moved in with us.

I got Mango as a pet for our daughter who was 11 at the time...and as you can guess she quickly tired of Mango. Mango went from being a social bird to being left in a cage in my daughter's bed room. Well, I fell in love with him, so he does get a lot of attention ALL day long...but he is not use to being around a lot of people any longer. He is friendly when with kids, adults, anyone....but he is out of practice when it comes to being among/around lots of loud, laughing, active crowds all day. But I know he can live that way again....and should.

I want to find him a home where he can return to his "old life". He deserves to be around lots of people and receive lots of attention all day long. Because I care about him so deeply and know how long Cockatoos live, my worst fear is that he will be passed from one home to another if I give him to a rescue service...and I think a bird sanctuary would be too lonely for him.

So, I am looking for that perfect home-a zoo program, the pet bird behind the scenes in a bird house where he sits on a perch outside of his cage all day so people working around him can play and interact with him. Knowing him as well as I do, this is where he belongs - he is a lot of fun...we play catch and chase-he has a great sense of humor...and he has never destroyed anything when he lets him self out of his cage (and I find him hours later).

Please, please, help me find this wonderful, sweet bird a permanent home. I want him to be in the same loving, caring place the rest of his life-not in a series of homes that eventually have to place him somewhere else like I do. It will break my heart to see him go...but I have no choice. Please help Mango.

Thank you for any help you can offer.

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2009 AEF Symposium

Saturday, July 18, 2009 ~ 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM

Doubletree Hotel Crystal City ~ 300 Army Navy Drive ~ Arlington, VA 22202

The 2009 Animal Education Foundation Symposium brings experts in the fields of behavior, enrichment, husbandry, welfare, and conservation to the Washington, DC area. Come join us and learn as they provide valuable insight into their life's work!

Symposium Speakers

Susan G. Friedman, PhD

~ Behavior Analysis ~
Utah State University

Dept. of Psychology and Dept. of Special Education

Julie Murad

~ Avian Welfare ~
The Gabriel Foundation

Mark Stafford

~ Conservation ~
Parrots International

Michael Jones, DVM, Dipl ABVP

~ Avian Husbandry and Health ~
University of Tennessee
College of Veterinary Medicine

Gay Noeth

~ Enrichment ~
On African Wings

Plus a special presentation by
The World Parrot Trust



Susan G. Friedman's Living and Learning Workshop: Principles and Procedures of Teaching and Learning

Sunday, July 19, 2009 ~ 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM

Please visit www.animaleducationfoundation.org for location

**THERE ARE ONLY TWO KINDS OF PROBLEM BEHAVIORS:
Behaviors that occur too often,
and behaviors that don't occur often enough.**

Living and Learning is a learning opportunity designed to provide a comprehensive and cohesive understanding of applied behavior analysis to improve the lives of all learners in our care. The course includes over 200 instructional slides, video examples and support materials. Participants will be exposed to the following topics:

1. Fundamental science principles of learning and behavior.
2. Functional assessment to understand and predict behavior.
3. An effective teaching technology to prevent and change problem behaviors.
4. Ethical guidelines for the implementation of humane behavior-change plans.

Using the most positive, least intrusive strategies disseminated at this workshop, participants will be better able to effectively analyze, prevent and resolve behavior problems that inevitably arise.

Animal Education Foundation (AEF), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit, specializes in behavior, training, and enrichment solutions, and is dedicated to making a positive difference for companion parrots and other animals. Using the most recent, evidence-based information available, AEF's mission is to provide education and training resources to caregivers, with particular emphasis on behavior and enrichment solutions, and support to animal welfare, conservation, and research programs. To register, please visit www.animaleducationfoundation.org.

H. R. 669 - Nonnative Wildlife Invasion Prevention Act

The status of H. R. 669 - Nonnative Wildlife Invasion Prevention Act can be monitored at <http://www.govtrack.us/congress/bill.xpd?bill=h111-669>

It was sponsored by Del. Madeleine Bordallo [D-GU]. The Cosponsors as of 2009-04-24 are Rep. Grace Napolitano [D-CA], Del. Eni Faleomavaega [D-AS], Del. Gregorio Sablan [I-MP], Rep. Steve Cohen [D-TN], Del. Donna Christensen [D-VI], Rep. Frank Pallone [D-NJ], Rep. Neil Abercrombie [D-HI], Rep. James McGovern [D-MA], Rep. Lynn Woolsey [D-CA], Rep. Ronald Kind [D-WI], Rep. Raul Grijalva [D-AZ], Rep. Barbara Lee [D-CA], Rep. Barney Frank [D-MA], Rep. Rush Holt [D-NJ], Rep. Steve Kagen [D-WI], Rep. Charles Gonzalez [D-TX], Rep. Maurice Hinchey [D-NY], Rep. Dale Kildee [D-MI], Rep. Lois Capps [D-CA], Rep. Ron Klein [D-FL], Rep. Peter DeFazio [D-OR], Rep. Sam Farr [D-CA], Rep. Alcee Hastings [D-FL], Rep. Lincoln Diaz-Balart [R-FL], Rep. George Miller [D-CA].

Below is the entire text of the bill as it was introduced into the House on January 26, 2009. The text continues through page 15 of the newsletter. After which, the American Federation of Aviculture (AFA) response immediately follows and then NCBC member, Melissa Chun's response. Subcommittee hearings were held on April 23, 2009.

HR 669 IH

111th CONGRESS 1st Session

H. R. 669

To prevent the introduction and establishment of nonnative wildlife species that negatively impact the economy, environment, or other animal species' or human health, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 26, 2009

Ms. BORDALLO (for herself, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KIND, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, and Mr. KILDEE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources

A BILL

To prevent the introduction and establishment of nonnative wildlife species that negatively impact the economy, environment, or other animal species' or human health, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the 'Nonnative Wildlife Invasion Prevention Act'.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Act is to establish a risk assessment process to prevent the introduction into, and establishment in, the United States of nonnative wildlife species that will cause or

are likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to other animal species' health or human health.

SEC. 3. RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR IMPORTATION OF NONNATIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES.

(a) In General- The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, shall promulgate regulations that establish a process for assessing the risk of all nonnative wildlife species proposed for importation into the United States, other than nonnative wildlife species that are included in the list of approved species issued under section 4.

(b) Factors To Be Considered- The regulations promulgated under subsection (a) shall include consideration of—

- (1) the identity of the organism to the species level, including to the extent possible specific information on its subspecies and genetic identity;
- (2) the native range of the species;
- (3) whether the species has established or spread, or caused harm to the economy, the environment, or other animal species or human health in ecosystems in or ecosystems that are similar to those in the United States;
- (4) the likelihood that environmental conditions suitable for the establishment or spread of the species exist in the United States;
- (5) the likelihood of establishment of the species in the United States;
- (6) the likelihood of spread of the species in the United States;
- (7) the likelihood that the species would harm wildlife resources in the United States;
- (8) the likelihood that the species would harm native species that are rare or native species that have been listed as threatened species or endangered species in the United States under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 ([16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.](#));
- (9) the likelihood that the species would harm habitats or ecosystems in the United States;
- (10) the likelihood that pathogenic species or parasitic species may accompany the species proposed for importation; and
- (11) other factors important to assessing the risks associated with the species, consistent with the purpose under section 2.

(c) Notice- In promulgating the regulations under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide notice to States, Indian tribes, other stakeholders concerned with environmental, humane, public health, economic, trade, and other relevant issues, the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force, the National Invasive Species Council, the Department of Agriculture, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(d) Transparency- The Secretary shall ensure that the risk assessment process established by the regulations under subsection (a) is based on sound science and is consistent with sections 4 and 5.

(e) Deadlines- The Secretary shall—

- (1) publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations under subsection (a) and a proposed preliminary list of approved species under section 4(b), by not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act;
- (2) publish in the Federal Register final regulations under subsection (a), a final preliminary list of approved species under section 4(b), and a notice of the prohibitions under this Act, by not later than 30 days before the date on which the Secretary begins assessing risk under the regulations; and
- (3) begin assessing risk with respect to nonnative wildlife species under the final regulations promulgated under subsection (a), and publish notice thereof, by not later than 37 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) Animals Owned Lawfully Prior to Prohibition of Importation- This Act and regulations issued under this Act shall not interfere with the ability of any person to possess an individual animal of any species if such individual animal was legally owned by the person before the risk assessment is begun pursuant to subsection (e)(3), even if such species is later prohibited from being imported under the regulations issued under this Act.

SEC. 4. LIST OF APPROVED SPECIES.

- (a) Requirement To Issue List of Approved Species-
- (1) IN GENERAL- Not later than 36 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a list of nonnative wildlife species approved for importation into the United States.
 - (2) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN SPECIES- The Secretary shall not include in the list—
 - (A) any species included in the list of prohibited species under section 5; or
 - (B) any species, the importation of which is prohibited by any other Federal law or regulation of the United States due to the likelihood of causing harm to the economy, the environment, or other animal species or human health.
 - (3) REVISION- The Secretary may revise the list issued under this section based on available scientific and commercial information.
- (b) Preliminary List-
- (1) IN GENERAL- The Secretary shall include in the preliminary list under this section nonnative wildlife species that the Secretary finds, consistent with the factors described in section 3(b) and based on scientific and commercial information that is provided in a proposal under paragraph (2) or otherwise available to the Secretary—
 - (A) are not harmful to the United States' economy, the environment, or other animal species' or human health; or
 - (B) may be harmful to the United States' economy, the environment, or other animal species' or human health, but already are so widespread in the United States that it is clear to the Secretary that any import prohibitions or restrictions would have no practical utility for the United States.
 - (2) PROPOSALS FOR INCLUSION IN PRELIMINARY LIST- The Secretary—
 - (A) shall, by not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, publish in the Federal Register, and make available on a publicly available Federal Internet site, a request for submission, by any interested persons (including persons that import or that intend to import nonnative wildlife species), of proposals of nonnative wildlife species to be included in the preliminary list under this subsection and supporting documentation for such proposals;
 - (B) shall accept such proposals for 10 months after the date the Secretary publishes the request for submissions; and
 - (C) may propose a nonnative wildlife species for inclusion in the preliminary list.
 - (3) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT- Before issuing the final preliminary list of approved species under this subsection, the Secretary shall—
 - (A) publish in the Federal Register and make available on a publicly available Federal Internet site, the proposed preliminary list; and
 - (B) provide for, a period of not less than 60 days, an opportunity to submit public comments on the proposed preliminary list.
 - (4) PUBLICATION OF LIST- The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register and make available on a publicly available Federal Internet site, the final preliminary list under this subsection.
- (c) Proposal for Inclusion on the Approved List-
- (1) SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS-
 - (A) IN GENERAL- After publication of the final preliminary list under subsection (b)—
 - (i) any interested person may submit to the Secretary in accordance with subparagraph (B) a proposal to include a nonnative wildlife species in the approved list under this section (including a request to import such a species that is not in the list published under this section and section 5, respectively); and

(ii) upon receipt of a complete proposal under clause (i), the Secretary shall publish notice of the proposal in the Federal Register and provide an opportunity for 30 days of public comment on the proposal.

(B) INFORMATION REQUIRED- Any proposal under this paragraph must include sufficient scientific and commercial information to allow the Secretary to evaluate whether the proposed nonnative wildlife species is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to other animal species' or human health.

(2) DETERMINATION- Based on scientific and commercial information provided in a proposal under paragraph (1) or otherwise available to the Secretary, the Secretary shall make one of the following determinations regarding such a proposal in a reasonable period of time and in accordance with the regulations issued under section 3:

(A) The nonnative wildlife species is approved for importation, and is added to the list of approved species under this section.

(B) The nonnative wildlife species is not approved for importation, unless permitted under section 7.

(C) The Secretary has insufficient scientific and commercial information to make a determination under subparagraph (A) or (B).

(3) TREATMENT OF UNAPPROVED SPECIES- If the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (2)(B) that a nonnative wildlife species is not approved for importation, the Secretary shall include the nonnative wildlife species in the list of unapproved species under section 5.

(4) NOTICE OF DETERMINATION- The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the determination made under paragraph (2) and make available on a publicly available Federal Internet site or through other appropriate means, the basis for the determination.

SEC. 5. LIST OF UNAPPROVED SPECIES.

(a) Requirement To Issue List of Unapproved Species-

(1) IN GENERAL- The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a list of nonnative wildlife species that are prohibited from importation into the United States except as provided in section 7.

(2) INCLUDED SPECIES- The list under this subsection shall include—

(A) those species listed as injurious wildlife under [section 42 of title 18, United States Code](#), or under regulations under that section, as of the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) any other species the Secretary determines under section 4(c)(2)(B) is not approved for importation.

(b) Proposal for Inclusion on the List of Unapproved Species-

(1) PROPOSAL-

(A) IN GENERAL- Any person may submit to the Secretary a proposal to add to the list under this section any nonnative wildlife species.

(B) INFORMATION REQUIRED- Any proposal under this subsection must include sufficient scientific and commercial information to allow the Secretary to evaluate whether the proposed nonnative wildlife species is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to other animal species' or human health.

(2) NOTICE- The Secretary shall publish notice of a complete proposal in the Federal Register and provide an opportunity for 30 days of public comment on the proposal.

(3) DETERMINATION- Based on scientific and commercial information provided in a proposal under paragraph (1) or otherwise available to the Secretary, the Secretary

shall make one of the following determinations regarding such a proposal in a reasonable period of time and in accordance with regulations issued under section 3:

(A) The nonnative wildlife species is not approved for importation except as provided in section 7, and is added to the list of unapproved species under this section.

(B) The nonnative wildlife species is approved for importation.

(C) The Secretary has insufficient scientific and commercial information to make a determination under subparagraph (A) or (B).

(4) TREATMENT OF APPROVED SPECIES- If the Secretary makes a determination under paragraph (3)(B) that a nonnative wildlife species is approved for importation, the Secretary shall include the nonnative wildlife species in the list of approved species under section 4.

(5) NOTICE OF DETERMINATION- The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of the determination made under paragraph (3) and make available on a publicly available Federal Internet site or through other appropriate means the basis for the determination.

(c) Revision- The Secretary may revise the list issued under this section based on any scientific and commercial information available to the Secretary.

(d) Emergency Authority and Temporary Prohibition-

(1) IN GENERAL- If the Secretary determines that an emergency exists because a nonnative wildlife species poses an imminent threat of harm to the United States economy, the environment, or human or animal species' health, the Secretary may temporarily include the nonnative wildlife species in the list of unapproved species under this section and, as appropriate, remove the species from the list of approved species under section 4.

(2) NOTICE OF TEMPORARY LISTING- The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register notice of each temporary listing under this subsection and make available on a publicly available Federal Internet site or through other appropriate means the basis for the temporary listing.

(3) DETERMINATION- Within 180 days after temporarily including a nonnative wildlife species in the unapproved species list under this section, the Secretary shall make a final determination under subsection (b)(3) regarding the species, publish in the Federal Register notice of the final determination, and make available on a publicly available Federal Internet site or through other appropriate means the basis for the final determination.

(4) LIMITATION ON PROCEDURES- The procedures under section 4(c)(1)(A)(ii), subsection (b)(2) of this section, and [section 553 of title 5, United States Code](#), shall not apply to determinations under this subsection.

SEC. 6. PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES.

(a) Prohibitions- Except as provided in this section or in section 7, it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to—

(1) import into or export from the United States any nonnative wildlife species that is not included in the list of approved species issued under section 4;

(2) transport between any State by any means whatsoever any nonnative wildlife species that is not included in the list of approved species issued under section 4;

(3) violate any term or condition of a permit issued under section 7;

(4) possess (except as provided in section 3(f)), sell or offer to sell, purchase or offer to purchase, or barter for or offer to barter for, any nonnative wildlife species that is prohibited from being imported under paragraph (1);

(5) release into the wild any nonnative wildlife species that is prohibited from being imported under paragraph (1); or

(6) breed any nonnative wildlife species that is prohibited from being imported under paragraph (1), or provide any such species to another person for breeding purposes.

(b) Penalties and Enforcement- Any person who violates subsection (a) shall be subject to the civil penalties and criminal penalties described in section 4 of the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3373). Sections 4(b), 4(e), 5, and 6 of that Act shall apply to such a violation in the same manner as they apply to a violation of that Act.

(c) Limitation on Application-

(1) IN GENERAL- The prohibitions in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(A) any action by Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement personnel to enforce this section; and

(B) any action by Federal or State officials to prevent the introduction or establishment of nonnative wildlife species.

(2) IMPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION BY FEDERAL AGENCIES- Nothing in this Act shall restrict the import or transportation between any States of nonnative wildlife species by a Federal agency for its own use, if the nonnative wildlife species remains in the possession of a Federal agency.

(d) Effective Date- This section shall take effect upon the publication of notice under section 3(e)(3).

SEC. 7. PERMITS.

(a) In General- The Secretary may issue a permit authorizing importation otherwise prohibited under section 6(a)(1), for scientific research, medical, accredited zoological or aquarium display purposes, or for educational purposes that are specifically reviewed, approved, and verified by the Secretary, if the Secretary finds that there has been a proper showing by the permittee of responsibility for the specimen and continued protection of the public interest and health with respect to the specimen.

(b) Terms and Conditions- The Secretary may include in a permit under subsection (a) terms and conditions to minimize the risk of introduction or establishment of the nonnative wildlife species in the United States.

SEC. 8. FEES.

(a) Fee for Proposal To Include Species in List-

(1) IN GENERAL- The Secretary shall establish in the regulations under section 3, and collect, a fee from any person that after publication of the final preliminary list under section 4(b) submits to the Secretary—

(A) a proposal under section 4(c) to include a nonnative wildlife species to the list of approved species under section 4; or

(B) a proposal under section 5(b) to include a nonnative wildlife species to the list of unapproved species under section 5.

(2) PURPOSE- The fee shall be to recover costs of assessing risk of nonnative wildlife species under the regulations issued under section 3.

(b) Nonnative Wildlife Invasion Prevention Fund-

(1) ESTABLISHMENT- There is established in the Treasury a separate account, which shall be known as the Nonnative Wildlife Invasion Prevention Fund.

(2) CONTENTS- There shall be deposited into the account all amounts received by the United States as fees under this section or as fines for violations of this Act and its implementing regulations.

(3) USE- Amounts in the account shall be available to the Secretary, subject to the availability of appropriations, for the purposes of implementing this Act.

SEC. 9. TREATMENT OF NONNATIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES AS NONMAILABLE MATTER.

Nonnative wildlife species included in the list of approved species issued under section 4 shall be considered and treated as nonmailable matter under [section 3015 of title 39, United States Code](#).

SEC. 10. RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAW.

(a) In General- Nothing in this Act preempts or otherwise affects the application of any State law that establishes stricter requirements for importation, transportation, possession, sale, purchase, release, or breeding of, or bartering for, any nonnative wildlife species.

(b) Limitation on Application of Prohibitions and Penalties To Prevent Release- The Secretary may limit the application of any provision of section 6 to facilitate implementation of any State program that encourages voluntary surrender to a State of nonnative wildlife species, if the Secretary determines that such limitation will prevent release of such species.

SEC. 11. REQUIREMENT TO ISSUE REGULATIONS.

The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 12. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER FEDERAL LAWS.

Except as provided in section 13, nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) as repealing, superseding, or modifying any provision of the Public Health Service Act ([42 U.S.C. 201](#) et seq.) or the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ([21 U.S.C. 301](#) et seq.); or

(2) as authorizing any action with respect to the importation of any plant pest as defined in the Federal Plant Pest Act ([7 U.S.C. 150aa](#) et seq.), insofar as such importation is subject to regulation under that Act.

SEC. 13. REDESIGNATION OF INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL AS NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL.

(a) Redesignation- The Invasive Species Council established by Executive Order 13112 on February 8, 1999 (64 Fed. Reg. 6183) is redesignated as the National Invasive Species Council.

(b) References- Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the council referred to in subsection (a) is deemed to be a reference to the National Invasive Species Council.

SEC. 14. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act:

(1) AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES TASK FORCE- The term 'Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force' means the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force established under section 1201 of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 ([16 U.S.C. 4702](#)).

(2) IMPORT- The term 'import' means to land on, bring into, or introduce into, or attempt to land on, bring into, or introduce into, any place subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States, whether or not such landing, bringing into, or introduction constitutes an importation within the meaning of the customs laws of the Government of the United States.

(3) NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL- The term 'National Invasive Species Council' means the National Invasive Species Council established by Executive Order 13112 on February 8, 1999 (64 Fed. Reg. 6183), as redesignated by section 13.

- (4) NATIVE SPECIES- The term 'native species' means a species that historically occurred or currently occurs in the United States, other than as a result of an intentional or unintentional introduction by humans.
- (5) NONNATIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES- The term 'nonnative wildlife species'—
- (A) except as provided in subparagraph (C), means any live species or subspecies of animal that is not a native species or subspecies, whether or not born or raised in captivity;
 - (B) except as provided in subparagraph (C), includes—
 - (i) any such live, wild species or subspecies of mammal, bird, fish, reptile, amphibian, insect, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod, coelenterate, or other invertebrate, and
 - (ii) any viable egg, sperm, gamete, or other reproductive material or offspring thereof;
 - (C) does not include any species that is—
 - (i) specifically defined or regulated as a plant pest or approved for biological control purposes under the Plant Protection Act ([7 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.](#)); or
 - (ii) defined or regulated as a threat to livestock or poultry under the Animal Health Protection Act ([7 U.S.C. 8301 et seq.](#)); and
 - (D) does not include any cat (*Felis catus*), cattle or oxen (*Bos taurus*), chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*), donkey or ass (*Equus asinus*), domesticated members of the family Anatidae (geese), duck (domesticated *Anas spp.*), goat (*Capra aegagrus hircus*), goldfish (*Carassius auratus auratus*), horse (*Equus caballus*), llama (*Lama glama*), mule or hinny (*Equus caballus x E. asinus*), pig or hog (*Sus scrofa domestica*), domesticated varieties of rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), or sheep (*Ovis aries*), or any other species or variety of species that is determined by the Secretary to be common and clearly domesticated.
- (6) PERSON- The term 'person' means—
- (A) an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other private entity;
 - (B) any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, or of any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State, or of any foreign government; and
 - (C) any other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States.
- (7) SECRETARY- The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (8) STATE- The term 'State' includes the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.
- (9) UNITED STATES- The term 'United States' means the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, any possession of the United States, and any waters, including the territorial sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone, within the jurisdiction or sovereignty of the Government of the United States.

AFA Response to H.R. 669



American Federation of Aviculture, Inc.

P.O. Box 91717
Austin, Texas 78709
Phone: 512-585-9800
Fax: 512-85&7029

April 21, 2009

House Committee on Natural Resources

Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans & Wildlife 187 Ford House Office
Building

Washington, DC 20515

Re: The American Federation of Aviculture Opposes HR 669 as written

Dear Madam Chair and Honorable Committee Members,

The American Federation of Aviculture (AFA) would like to communicate our strong objection to HR 669, as written, to the Chair, to the members of the Committee, and to the Sponsors of HR 669.

The American Federation of Aviculture (AFA) is a nonprofit national organization established in 1974, whose purpose is to represent all aspects of aviculture and to educate the public about keeping and breeding birds in captivity. AFA represent more than 10,000 people who are our members and members of our affiliated clubs and affiliated businesses. AFA has a membership consisting of bird breeders, pet bird owners, veterinarians, pet/bird store owners, bird product manufacturers, and other people who are interested in the future of aviculture and who own and breed the many species of birds in aviculture. There are millions of US households who keep birds.

Our members, affiliates, and associates in aviculture in the United States own and maintain many hundreds of separate species of nonnative birds. Many of the species we keep are endangered or threatened in their native habitats. Aviculturists who maintain these species in captivity are the only hope for the survival of many of those species at risk for extinction. HR 669 as presently written will harm every one of our members as well as harm the species that we maintain.

While AFA supports the underlying intent of HR 669 to establish a risk-based process designed to prevent the introduction of invasive species, we do not support HR 669 as it is written. We ask that our strong opposition to HR 669 be noted in the records of the committee at your hearing on April 23, 2009. We also ask that you do not allow HR 669 to pass out of your committee.

We ask each member of the committee to carefully consider not only the stated intent, but the real effects of HR 669. In particular, we ask that you take into account the devastating impact that HR 669 will have, not only on most of the non-native species of animals already kept in captivity in the United States who won't make it to the "approved list", but also on those who own them, those who engage in their trade, and those who provide the necessary goods and services to those

who own and trade in these species. HR 669 will destroy the ability of Americans to keep nonnative animals as pets past the one generation which is allowed under the proposal. HR 669 will cause irreparable harm to those who rely on the pet industry for their livelihood.

Under the language of HR 669 as written, most nonnative species of animals already in the

United States, which have never been shown to have any detrimental impact, or to have any potential detrimental impact, on the environment, will be placed on the “non-approved” list by default. This is certainly true of most species of nonnative birds.

The language of HR 669 as written makes it virtually impossible for most nonnative species of animals to be included in the proposed “approved list”. The proposed one-size-fits-all assessment process is not realistic and is not based on sound science. The “sufficient and scientific information to allow the Secretary to evaluate whether the proposed nonnative wildlife species is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to other animal species’ or human health” that is required under the proposal before a species can be placed on the “approved list” is simply not presently available, and it will not become available at any cost for most of those who might seek to add species to the “approved list”.

Further, it has been clear for some time that the resources of the Fish and Wildlife Service are already severely taxed. This bill will place an additional and impossible burden on those already taxed resources, and the FWS will not be able to carry out the mandates of HR 669.

The American Federation of Aviculture stands ready to assist you in crafting a sensible approach to the issues of invasive species. We look forward, on behalf of the millions of citizens of the US who enjoy the companionship of their pet birds and those breeding birds for companion as well as conservation purposes, to the Committee recognizing and acting on our concerns. If we may be of further assistance to you please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

American Federation of Aviculture Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Hawley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "H".

By: Jim Hawley, President

cc: American Federation of Aviculture Board of Directors

cc: Marshall Meyers, Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council

Melissa Chun's Response to H.R. 669

April 21, 2009

House Committee on Natural Resources
Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans & Wildlife 187 Ford House
Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Re: HR 669 – “Non-native Wildlife Invasion Prevention Act”

Dear Mr. Chairman and Honorable Committee Members,

I oppose HR 669 and ask that **you vote no** on HR 669, and that you do not allow it to pass out of your committee.

I am a pet owner of non-native animal species, parrots, which have been in this country for many years without causing harm to the environment, to native species, or to human health. As a caring and responsible pet owner, there is no reason to believe that the non-native species that I own will cause future harm.

Although I recognize that it is important to prevent the introduction and establishment of potentially invasive and harmful animal species in the United States, HR 669 as presently written, does not provide a realistic and achievable solution to the problem. And it is unnecessarily punitive to people like me, who have non-native animal species as pets. Sections 3(f), 6, and 7, adversely and unfairly impact owners of non-native pets as well as rescue organizations, animal welfare organizations, and sanctuaries who care for animals. Understandably, many people who own pets are very upset about this bill and are writing or signing petitions to **put a stop to it now**.

This legislation will not achieve the desired results for the reasons that are discussed below.

Background on HR 669

The Non-native Wildlife Invasion Prevention Act (HR 669) was introduced by Del. Madeleine Bordallo (D-Guam) Chair of the Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans and Wildlife of the House Natural Resources Committee.

This legislation establishes a risk assessment process to prevent the introduction of and establishment in, the United States of non-native wildlife species that will cause or are likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to other animal species' health or human health.

Under this legislation, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the United States Fish and Wildlife Services will publish proposed regulations and a proposed preliminary list of approved species not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Act and final regulations, a final preliminary list of approved species, and a notice of the prohibitions under this Act, no later than 30 days before the date on which the Secretary begins assessing risk assessments under the regulations, and begin assessing risk under the final regulations and publish a notice, not later than 37 months after the date of the enactment under the Act.

The only animals that would be exempt are limited to the following: cat, cattle or oxen, chicken, dog, donkey or ass, domesticated geese, domesticated duck, goat, goldfish, horse, llama, mule or hinny, pig or hog, domesticated

varieties of rabbit, sheep, or any other species or variety of species that is determined by the Secretary to be “common and clearly domesticated.”

Species can be added to the list and interested persons must submit a proposal, supporting documentation (sufficient scientific and commercial information), and pay a user fee. In order to be placed on the “approved” list, it must be established that the species has not, or is not likely, to cause harm anywhere in the United States. Species that are considered potentially harmful would be placed on the “unapproved list.” HR 669 would ban all species that do not appear on the approved list, regardless of whether or not they have been petitioned for listing or there is sufficient data to make a listing determination.

Species not appearing on the approved list could not be imported into the United States, nor could they move in interstate commerce. Unless a species is included on the approved list, import, export, transport, and breeding would be prohibited.

General Comments on HR 669

- HR 669 overly simplifies the complexity of the issue; it fails to take into consideration the impacts from habitat loss, global warming, invasive plants, existing feral populations (e.g., feral cats and dogs) and other factors on native wildlife populations. Many native species have suffered steep declines and remain threatened by the loss and fragmentation of habitat from urban development, unsustainable agricultural practices (e.g., livestock ranching practices, including overgrazing, burning pasture land too frequently), unsustainable logging practices, invasive plants (e.g., invasive grasses fuel wildfires), tree pests and diseases, the conversion of wetlands and other habitat for biofuel (corn) production, wind turbines which are improperly sited, oil exploration, pollution, pesticides, collisions with windows (architecture) and lighting which cause birds to become disoriented, and highways.
- The State of the Birds Report (“Report”), published this year, is a broad analysis of the data compiled from scientific and citizen surveys, which shows that there have been troubling declines in bird populations due to climate change, habitat destruction, invasive species, and disease (West Nile Virus). The Report notes, for example, that the leading threats to Hawaiian birds included habitat degradation from trampling and grazing by introduced ungulates (feral cattle and pigs); non-native predators (e.g., feral cats, mongooses, rats); non-native plants and diseases, and bird diseases spread by the introduction of mosquitoes
- HR 669 does not address the problem of invasive species populations that have already been established through the United States, such as feral populations of cats and dogs, feral pigs, mongoose (introduced in Hawaii for rat control in the 1800’s), Asian carp, rats, pythons, and snakehead fish which have been documented as damaging to native species and their habitats. Further, Sec. 4(b)(1)(B), states that “if the wildlife species may be harmful, but it is already so widespread in the United States that it is clear to the Secretary that any import prohibitions or restrictions would have no practical utility for the United States.”
- HR 669 does not address, nor acknowledge the fact, that many of the problem non-native invasive species were inadvertently introduced into the United States, e.g., Brown Tree Snake in Guam, rats, mosquitoes, and the Coqui Frog in Hawaii, and cause harm.
- There are literally tens of thousands of species of non-native birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, fish, and invertebrates that have been kept in the United States for generations. The vast majority of these non-native species in the pet trade have been in the United States for decades, some for hundreds of years (e.g.

canaries, parakeets, hamsters), with only a small percentage being problematic and then, in localized situations. But HR 669 operates under the assumption that every non-native animal species causes harm unless proven otherwise. And it requires that the government prove that any non-native species added to the “approved” list cannot possibly become invasive, and that any non-native species not included on this list will be illegal.

Specific comments on the provisions of the legislation

- This “one size fits all” Federal risk assessment process is simply not workable. A species which causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm in one part of the country, would not necessarily cause a problem in another part of the country. Where one species may be found harmful in southern Florida and Hawaii, it would not be found harmful in Alaska, New York City, or in the deserts of Arizona or New Mexico. This legislation could result in a particular species which is currently legal in most states, from being banned in all states, when in fact, there is the potential for this species to be established in just one or two specific states. Further, most states have exercised their authority to regulate problem species through permits and bans. Nothing in the Act would preempt or otherwise affect that application of any State law that establishes stricter requirements.
- Setting criteria by statute removes the flexibility that could be achieved through rulemaking. The process for revising/updating criteria which are set in a statute could literally take years. Developing criteria through rulemaking would allow the criteria to be revised or refined as appropriate, and by a less burdensome process. Further, rulemaking would also make this process more transparent and would provide the public with the opportunity for notice and comment.
- The criteria for the risk assessment process is vague and poorly defined. For example, it is not clear how one would prove “no potential harm.”
- Furthermore, the risk analysis does not take into consideration, factors such as potential risk management/risk mitigation options that could enable certain species to continue in trade/transport under certain circumstances.
- Deadlines are unrealistic. Two years is unrealistic to conduct a risk assessment of potentially thousands of species that are imported, raised in the United States, or imported as well as raised in the United States. Further, the promulgation of regulations implementing the process will be complex and it is doubtful whether this goal could be met within the timeframes set in Sec. 3 (e)(1)-(3), especially if the Fish and Wildlife Service simultaneously conducts the thousands of risk assessments on the non-native species currently in trade.
- The Fish and Wildlife Service does not have the capacity to implement nor enforce these provisions given limited staff, funding, and unrealistic timeframes. As stated previously, there are potentially thousands of species of non-native animals that have been kept, bred, and imported to the United States. Conducting thousands of risk assessments alone would present an overwhelming task for the Fish and Wildlife Service. Then there are costs that are associated with reviewing and processing the applications, creating databases and tracking systems for the data, and hiring and training staff to process the applications, enter the data, and conduct the risk assessments and enforcement.

- Enforcement. Would these inspectors possess the requisite knowledge and expertise to be able to identify and distinguish between all of the thousands of native and non-native species, and any potential hybrids?
- Under the exceptions under Sec. 14 (5)(D), there is no definition for what constitutes a species that is “common and clearly domesticated.”

HR 669 Would Adversely and Unfairly Affect Pet Owners, Rescue Organizations, Animal Welfare Organizations, and Sanctuaries

- The “grandfather clause” in Sec. 3(f) only allows a person who can prove “legal ownership” of a non-approved species prior to enactment of the law to continue to possess an animal, even if a species is later prohibited from being imported under the regulations issued under the Act. But there is no definition of what constitutes legal ownership. What must an owner prove to “legally” own the animal. Would people be able to prove legal ownership of their pet?
- Under Sec. 6, pet owners would not be allowed to take their non-approved pets with them if they were to move to another state or country, or bring a non-approved pet species into the country. You could not take your pet on vacation with you. Nor could you take your pet across state lines for veterinary treatment (note that there are currently only 100 avian veterinarians in the United States). Further, you would not be able to adopt an animal from a sanctuary in another state or transport your pet to a sanctuary in another state. Animal welfare groups and rescue organizations would not be able to transport animals to rehabilitators, shelters, or sanctuaries.
- Permits would not be available to pet owners, animal welfare and rescue organizations, or sanctuaries under Sec. 7.
- Currently, state laws allow you to move your pet to another state if the animal is not banned in that state and you have a health certificate from your veterinarian.
- Moreover, Sections 3(f) and 14(6) are silent on the issue of ownership beyond legal ownership, and would preclude a pet owner from leaving their animal with a caregiver, a sanctuary, shelter, or rescue organization even if they were in the same state. Sec. 3(f) states that “This Act and regulations issued under this Act shall not interfere with the ability of any person to possess an individual animal of any species *if such individual animal was legally owned by the person before the risk assessment is begun* pursuant to subsection (e)(3), even if such species is later prohibited from being imported under the regulations issued under this Act.” Sec. 14(6) defines “person” as “(A) an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any other private entity; (B) any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, or of any State, municipality, or political subdivision of a State, or of any foreign government; and (C) any other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States.”
- Therefore, if a pet owner moves, dies, or can no longer continue to care for their animal for whatever reason, the animal would have to be euthanized. This unconscionable situation brings to mind the tragedy of Hurricane Katrina where pet owners were faced with the decision to stay with their animals and face the hurricane or to leave them to die.

- Pet owners will be faced with no other alternative than to set their animals free if they are not allowed to find a new home for them and they just don't have the heart to have their family pet euthanized. The release of animals would be another one of many unintended and unfortunate consequences of this legislation.

In short, while it is important for the committee to address the issue of potentially invasive and harmful animal species, this legislation falls short of accomplishing its objective.

Please note that any future work on this legislation with its complex issues would benefit greatly from the input of stakeholders who are impacted by this legislation, e.g., scientists, veterinarians, industry representatives, and hobbyists.

Until that happens, please do not allow HR 669 to pass out of your committee.

Very truly yours,

Melissa L. Chun

Adoption & Rescue

Phoenix Landing has many birds currently in foster care that need a permanent home. If you are interested in making them part of your family, you can contact phoenixlanding@earthlink.net. For more information visit the Phoenix Landing Website to learn more about adoption - <http://www.phoenixlanding.org/>

The **Wilson Parrot Foundation** has birds that need adoption. If you are interested in volunteering or adopting, you can read more about what is required at http://www.wilsonparrotfoundation.com/volunteer_adopt.htm

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Every Day 11-6 ■ Mon & Thurs 11-8



NCBC Officers and Board Members

President	John Davey	703-281-5293	jr.davey@verizon.net
Vice-President	Kitty Miller	703-914-1050	kittibel@hotmail.com
Treasurer	Elizabeth Moore	703-751-5717	ponypair@hotmail.com
Secretary	Wendy Ernst	301- 439-6375	wernst40@yahoo.com
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Hospitality Committee Chair	Elizabeth Moore	703-751-5717	ponypair@hotmail.com
Library Committee Chair	Kitty Miller	703-914-1050	kittibel@hotmail.com
Newsletter Committee Chair	Carol Rees	703-528-2730	carol.rees@usa.com
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AFA Delegate #1	Tom Marshall	703-777-3252	tmarshall@cbmove.com
AFA Delegate #2	Open	703-771-9678	
BCV Delegate #1	Kitty Miller	703-914-1050	kittibel@hotmail.com
BCV Delegate #2	John Davey	703-281-5293	jr.davey@verizon.net
BCV Delegate #3	John Long	703-771-9678	handyman1046@aol.com

Club Meetings

Club meetings are normally held the first Sunday of each month at 3:30p.m. at the McLean Government Center, 1437 Balls Hill Road, McLean, VA; (703) 356-0551.

Birds

Birds are temporarily suspended from the meetings due to the McLean Government Center regulations stating that no live animals may be brought into their center.

National Capital Bird Club 2009 Membership Application

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____
 State, Zip: _____
 Phone: _____
 Email: _____
 Date of Application: _____

Would you like to be published in the roster? _____

Annual membership entitles you to a newsletter, access to club library, free business card advertisement in the newsletter for bird related businesses, and other club sponsored projects.

Annual Membership Type:

Individual \$20.00

Family \$25.00

(If you are joining after June, your annual dues are one-half the above amounts for the year.)

What types of bird(s) do you have?

Would you be interested in serving on any committees or serving as a speaker?

Please mail to:

NCBC
8901 Kimes St.
Silver Spring, MD 20901-3727

Please make checks payable to NCBC

UPCOMING EVENTS

May 2 - by Phoenix Landing
Getting Jiggy with Junk! (10am-12noon)

Grace Presbyterian Church
7434 Bath St
Springfield, VA

<http://www.phoenixlanding.org/events.html>

May 3 - by Phoenix Landing
Nourish to Flourish (2-4pm)

St. Peters United Church of Christ
1920 Ridge Rd
Pottstown, PA

<http://www.phoenixlanding.org/events.html>

May 16 - by Phoenix Landing
Behavior Workshop (10am-12noon)

Eastern Exotics Veterinary Hospital
4001 Legato Rd
Fairfax, VA

<http://www.phoenixlanding.org/events.html>

May 17 - by Phoenix Landing
The Contented Companion (1-3pm)

Highlands Animal Clinic
25011 Lee Highway
Abingdon, VA

<http://www.phoenixlanding.org/events.html>

July 18, 2009 (9am-6pm)
2009 AEF Symposium

Doubletree Hotel Crystal City
300 Army Navy Drive
Arlington, VA 22202

<http://www.animaleducationfoundation.org>

July 19, 2009 (9am-6pm)
Susan Friedman's Living & Learning Workshop

Location TBA

<http://www.animaleducationfoundation.org>

August 5-8
AFA 2009 Convention

Hilton Houston North
Houston, TX

<http://www.afabirds.org>

National Capital Bird Club
727 N Danville St
Arlington, VA 22201



Address Correction Requested