



# United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
International Affairs  
5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: IA  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
FWS/DMA/CB004

JAN 23 2018

Ms. Bethany McMartin

(b) (6)

Port Angeles, Washington (b) (6)

Dear Ms. McMartin:

This letter is formal notification that your application for renewal of the Washington Falconers Association Cooperative Breeding Program (CB004) under the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992, dated December 8, 2016, has been approved under 50 CFR Section 15.26, as outlined below. This approval will be effective for two (2) years from the date of this letter. Please ensure that all current and prospective members of your cooperative breeding program are fully informed of their obligations under this program.

We are denying your request to include Gary Maul as a member in the request dated December 17, 2014, as sufficient documentation has not been provided. In your e-mail dated October 5, 2017, you have stated that Gary Maul is a non-member. According to information you provided, Gary Maul is in possession of birds in violation of the conditions for this cooperative and these birds need to be returned to approved members of the cooperative. **Please respond within sixty days of the date of this letter regarding the disposition of the program birds in his possession. Failure to comply with our request may jeopardize the continued approval for this cooperative.**

We are approving your request in your letter dated September 24, 2017, to transfer five Aplomado falcons (Peru Band #'s 209, 226, 238, 352, 469) to Robert Probst. We also are approving your request to transfer four Aplomado falcons (Peru Band #'s 071, 074, 085, 179) in your later dated November 26, 2017, to James Seaman. We find that your reasons for wishing to remove these nine birds from the cooperative breeding program (i.e., age) are justified, and therefore, we approve your request.

**Cooperative Breeding Program Name:** Washington Falconers Association Cooperative Breeding Program

**Oversight Organization:** Washington Falconers Association

**Cooperative breeding program application #:** CB004

**Species:** Eurasian sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*), northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis femoralis* and *Falco femoralis pichincae*), Barbary falcon (*Falco pelegrinoides*) (synonymous with *Falco peregrinus babylonicus*), ornate hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*).

**Program Members:** Lester Boyd, Brian Sullivan, Jim Nelson, Barry Ollette, Doug Alton, Dan Pike, Ron Tokar, Chuck Arnold, Brad Wood, Danny Ertsgaard, Matthew Mitchell, Wayne Lippert, Dave Knutson, Jeff Rossey, Geoff Hirschi, Bill Meeker, Brad Felger, Dave Baker, Gregg Zerbe, Dennis Grisco, Thomas Coulson, Jennifer Coulson, Bill Murphy, John Brennan, Jim Adamson, Troy Morris, Jim Ingram, Tim Hickok, Connie Stanger, Jeff Novak, Christopher Lynn, Jimmy Bathke, Jason Hausman, Raul Ramirez, Keith Hix, Darryl Perkins, Jeff Kisak, Patrick Rummins, Joe Terry, Justin Rondeau, Bethany Rondeau, and Justin Stoval.

**Falconry Members:** Harry McElroy, Tom Gleason, Aaron Smith, Jeremy Roselle, Cliff Robinson, Randy Landis, Phil Smith, Simone Cook, and Marilyn Musser.

This approval is subject to the general conditions below and the conditions in the enclosed Division of Scientific Authority finding. We have determined that all of the issuance criteria contained in 50 CFR Section 15.26 have been met, therefore amendment of this program has been granted.

Please ensure that all current and prospective members of your cooperative breeding program are fully informed of their obligations under this program, including compliance with 50 CFR Parts 13 and 15.

**Conditions:** Please be aware that, since *Falco pelegrinoides* is listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), specimens of that species may only be imported for commercial purposes from a CITES-registered breeding operation. Also, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) authorization is required in order to import, possess, and sell specimens of *Falco femoralis femoralis*, *Falco femoralis pichincae*, *Accipiter gentilis*, and *Falco pelegrinoides*. Additional information on the MBTA can be found at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/>.

All birds imported for this cooperative breeding program must remain within a Service-approved cooperative breeding program for these species unless otherwise authorized by this office. An imported bird may only be disposed of outside a Service-approved program for reasons such as the genetic line is well represented by offspring retained in the program or the bird is unable to breed. Prior to disposing of a bird outside the program, you must make it available to other Service-approved programs for the species. To dispose of an imported bird outside an approved program, you must submit a written request to this office that includes justification for disposing of the bird and a statement of how the bird will be disposed of (e.g., donated to a zoo, sold to a private individual, etc.), prior to removal of the bird from the program. Additionally, the

oversight organization for the program must send a letter indicating its agreement with the decision to remove the imported bird from the program.

With regard to birds produced within the program, a sufficient number of offspring produced must be retained within the program to fulfill the goals of the cooperative breeding program as outlined in your original approval application of May 10, 1994. As with imported birds, prior to disposing of a bird produced in your cooperative breeding program, you must make it available to other Service-approved programs for the species.

Additional individuals may be added to the cooperative breeding program provided that they have demonstrated breeding success with the same or similar species. To add individuals to your program, you must submit a written request to this office and provide several years of breeding records for each proposed individual. In addition, we must receive official notification from the oversight organization specified in the cooperative breeding program application, indicating that each additional individual has met the established criteria for acceptance into the cooperative breeding program. Individuals to whom specimens will be loaned for any purpose, including falconry, must become members of the cooperative breeding program. You may designate them as non-breeding members. To include these individuals in the cooperative breeding program, you must provide this office with their names, contact information, and qualifications (e.g., falconry permit number). In contrast to program members who will be undertaking breeding, we do not require a letter of endorsement from the oversight organization for non-breeding members.

The cooperative breeding program must maintain records containing the number, species, and sex of all birds imported for the program, as well as dates of import, countries of origin, and disposition of the imported birds. For each program participant, you must also maintain a record of breeding activity, including the number of eggs and progeny produced, and the disposition of any progeny. Finally, you must maintain a record of mortality experienced within the program that includes the location of the bird when it died and the cause, if known. For birds that died in quarantine, you must obtain documentation indicating such from the appropriate USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services office. These records must be made available to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service upon our request, and when you submit a request for the renewal or amendment of the cooperative breeding program.

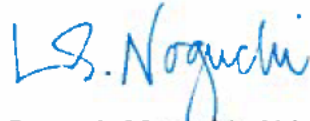
This notice entitles the members of this cooperative breeding program who are listed above as Program Members to apply for permits to import the exotic bird species listed above that are otherwise prohibited from import under 50 CFR 15.11. Enclosed you will find an application to import birds under an approved cooperative breeding program. Please be advised that the estimated processing time for these import permit applications is sixty (60) days.

Ms. Bethany McMartin

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If you have any questions regarding this renewal, please feel free to contact Biologist Clifton A. Horton of this office at: 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803; telephone 703-358-1908; email: [clifton\\_horton@fws.gov](mailto:clifton_horton@fws.gov).

Sincerely,



Laura S. Noguechi, Chief  
Wildlife Trade and Conservation Branch  
Division of Management Authority

Enclosure

WILD BIRD CONSERVATION ACT  
RECORD OF FINDINGS ON APPLICATION  
FOR APPROVAL OF COOPERATIVE BREEDING PROGRAM  
U. S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Application number: CB004 (PRT# 14694C)

Applicant: Bethany McMartin Rondeau

Oversight Organization: Washington Falconers Association (WFA)

Previously Approved Species:

<u>Previously Approved Species:</u>	<u>Specimens approved:</u>
European sparrowhawk ( <i>Accipiter nisus</i> )	4.4
Red-naped shaheen ( <i>Falco peregrinus babylonicus</i> )	6.6
Ornate Hawk-eagle ( <i>Spizaetus ornatus</i> )	10.10
European goshawk ( <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> )	15.15
Aplomado falcon ( <i>Falco femoralis femoralis</i> and <i>Falco femoralis pichincae</i> )	20.20 (combined)

Background:

The original request for establishing Cooperative Breeding Program (CBP) #004 was first approved on November 29, 1994, for European sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*) and European goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*). Subsequent amendments to the cooperative breeding program included the addition of three species: Red-naped shaheen (*Falco peregrinus babylonicus*), Aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis femoralis* and *Falco femoralis pichincae*), and Ornate Hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*). According to Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 implementing regulations (50 CFR Section 15.26, paragraph (e)), cooperative breeding programs are approved for two years, at which time applicants may apply to the Service for renewal of a program's approval. CB004 was renewed on December 11, 1995, December 8, 1998, February 13, 2002, August 3, 2004, December 21, 2006, May 1, 2009, August 1, 2011, and May 14, 2014. However, the CBP did not submit an application to renew the program's approval prior to the May 14, 2016, expiration date, at which point the previously issued approval expired. As a result, the applicant, Ms. Bethany McMartin Rondeau, was requested to submit an application to establish a new CBP, which she did on December 9, 2016. Ms. McMartin Rondeau is the Lead Cooperator for this cooperative breeding program (CBP).

According to the applicant, the purpose of the CBP is to establish and maintain a viable captive breeding population of native and non-native raptors. To accomplish this goal, the CBP expects cooperation among multiple breeders for each of the species being maintained. The Washington Falconers Association (WFA) has established three classes of CBP membership through their administrative policies (included with application):

- Active Breeding Members: consists of licensed and experienced raptor propagators who have been approved by six affirmative votes of the WFA Board admission. Active breeding members vote of the admission of new breeding members and on other CBP affairs.

- **Inactive Breeding Members:** consists of active breeding members who are no longer actively participating in the CBP. These members are not authorized to import raptors through the CBP, cannot request new species be added to the approved list, and cannot vote on CBP affairs including admission of new members.
- **Non-breeding Members:** consists of licensed falconers and others with legal authorization to possess Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protected birds of prey who may receive CBP raptors on long term loan so they can be exercised through falconry or other means in preparation for their use in the CBP.

The WFA CBP policy guidelines state that individuals wishing to be added to the CBP must submit to the chair of the CBP all paperwork that is required by the Service for adding new CBP members. Once the WFA receives the required documents, the CBP permit co-coordinator and the president of the WFA draft and jointly sign a letter to the Service indicating that the applicant has been approved by the WFA. All required materials are then submitted to Service for final approval.

**Current Status of the Program:**

The CBP application currently includes a list of WFA CBP Approved Breeders and non-voting Falconry members. The following individuals were previously approved as members of the cooperative breeding program (CB004):

**Program Members:** Lester Boyd, Brian Sullivan, Jim Nelson, Barry Ollette, Doug Alton, Dan Pike, Ron Tokar, Chuck Arnold, Brad Wood, Danny Ertsgaard, Matthew Mitchell, Wayne Lippert, Dave Knutson, Jeff Rossey, Geoff Hirschi, Bill Meeker, Brad Felger, Dave Baker, Gregg Zerbe, Dennis Grisco, Thomas Coulson, Jennifer Coulson, Bill Murphy, John Brennan, Jim Adamson, Troy Morris, Jim Ingram, Tim Hickok, Connie Stanger, Jeff Novak, Christopher Lynn, Jimmy Bathke, Jason Hausman, Raul Ramirez, Keith Hix, Darryl Perkins, Jeff Kisak, Patrick Rummings, Joe Terry, Justin Rondeau, Bethany Rondeau, and Justin Stovall.

**Falconry Members:** Harry McElroy, Tom Gleason, Aaron Smith, Jeremy Roselle, Cliff Robinson, Randy Landis, Phil Smith, Simone Cook, and Marilyn Musser.

The applicant reported the following information regarding CBP imported birds, breeding success, mortalities, and disposition of birds:

Species	Total Quantity Approved for Import	Total Quantity Imported under the CBP (to date)	Offspring produced (F1)	Mortalities	Disposition of Birds
European sparrowhawk ( <i>Accipiter nisus</i> )	4.4	5	2002-2004: 12 offspring  2005-2006: eggs only	3 imported birds died (1 in quarantine, 2 killed by mate)  2 F1 died (killed by mate)	2 imported birds retained  Remaining birds transferred to CB005 in 2006; Currently no birds in CB004

Species	Total Quantity Approved for Import	Total Quantity Imported under the CBP (to date)	Offspring produced (F1)	Mortalities	Disposition of Birds
Red-naped shaheen ( <i>Falco peregrinus babylonicus</i> )	6.6	7	2001-2017: 51 offspring	4 imported died (old age)  2 F1 died (1 from heatstroke, 1 from owl predation)  1 F1 lost	3 imported retained  24 F1 and F2 retained, 21 transferred outside CBP
Ornate Hawk-eagle ( <i>Spizaetus ornatus</i> )	10.10	1.0 (1)	2007-2017: 21 eggs; no offspring		1 imported retained
European goshawk ( <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> )	15.15	17	2001-2017: 37 offspring	3 imported birds killed by mate, 1 lost, 1 killed by raccoon, 1 died of old age.  8 F1 died: 2 aspergillosis, 1 from carbon monoxide, 1 from window strike, 1 sour crop, 1 horned owl predation, 1 raccoon predation.	8 imported retained, 2 non-breeding birds moved (approval was requested from DMA)  15 F1 retained, 12 moved outside program  1 imported and 1 F1 moved to CBP014
Aplomado falcon ( <i>Falco femoralis femoralis</i> and <i>Falco femoralis pichincae</i> )	20.20	20.21 (41)	2002-2017: 444 offspring	16 imported died, 1 lost  [see table included in applicant's additional response for F1 data]	21 imported retained, 3 removed from CBP due to inability to breed (all received approval from DMA)  [see table included in applicant's additional response for F1 data]

### Species Information:

**European sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*):** The Eurasian sparrowhawk has a very broad distribution throughout Eurasia and Africa. This species is not globally threatened and is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Redlist (BirdLife International 2016a). It was listed in CITES

Appendix II in 1977 as part of a broader order listing for Falconiformes (UNEP-WCMC 2017). The European population is estimated at 403,000-582,000 pairs, which is roughly 805,000-1,160,000 mature individuals (BirdLife International 2016a). Europe forms approximately 36% of the global range and a preliminary estimate of the global population size is 2,240,000-3,220,000 mature individuals, although further validation of this estimate is needed. The population trend at present appears stable (BirdLife International 2016a). Historically, widespread persecution, especially from gamekeepers, in the 20th century caused large numbers of the birds to be killed (del Hoyo *et al.* 1994; Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001). Sharp declines in Europe in the 1950s-1960s were driven by the use of harmful organochlorine pesticides, which causes direct mortality of adults as well as reduced breeding success. The species is still trapped by the thousands annually in Turkey, where it is used by falconers, but habitat alteration is thought to be the major contemporary threat (del Hoyo *et al.* 1994). It is also highly vulnerable to the impacts of potential wind energy developments (Strix 2012). Ingestion of prey containing lead shot is an additional threat (BirdLife International 2016a).

According to the CITES trade database, there were 35 live *Accipiter nisus* in trade between 2006 and 2016 as reported by importing countries (66 reported by exporting countries). Of those, 23 were sourced from the wild (27 as reported by exporters) (UNEP-WCMC 2017b).

**Red-naped shaheen (*Falco peregrinus babylonicus*):** The Red-naped shaheen, or Barbary falcon, is one of ~19 currently recognized subspecies of Peregrine falcon (White *et al.* 2017; White *et al.* 2013). *Falco peregrinus babylonicus* is distributed in central Asia from eastern Iran to Mongolia (White *et al.* 2017). The global population of the nominate species is estimated at c.140,000 individuals which equates to 93,300 mature individuals. The European population is estimated at 14,900-28,800 pairs, which equates to 29,700-57,600 mature individuals (BirdLife International 2016c). Europe forms approximately 13% of the global range, so a preliminary estimate of the global population size is 228,000-443,000 mature individuals, although further validation of this estimate is needed (BirdLife International 2016c). Over the last 100 years, the species has suffered severe population declines due to persecution (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries), and drastically reduced reproduction and increased mortality of adults associated with pesticide contamination. The species is also used extensively in falconry although the impact of this activity on population numbers is unknown (Ferguson-lees and Christie 2001; BirdLife International 2016c). The global population is currently thought to be stable (BirdLife International 2016c).

*Falco peregrinus babylonicus* was listed in CITES Appendix I in 1975. On a species level, *Falco peregrinus* was listed in Appendix I in 1977 (UNEP-WCMC 2017a). *Falco peregrinus* is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Redlist, while the subspecies *F. p. babylonicus* does not have a unique IUCN listing.

According to the CITES trade database, between 2006 and 2016 there were 26 live *F. p. babylonicus* registered in trade by importing countries (42 recorded by exporting countries). All individuals were reported as captive-bred (UNEP-WCMC 2017).



**Ornate Hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*):** The Ornate hawk-eagle is a neotropical endemic distributed from Mexico to Paraguay and northern Argentina (BirdLife International 2016e). The species is also found on Trinidad and Tobago (Canuto 2008). There are two currently recognized subspecies: *S. o. ornatus*, which is restricted to South America (Northern Columbia to northern Argentina); and *S. o. vicarious*, from Central America to northern Columbia and Ecuador (Ferguson-Lees and Christie 2001).

The Ornate hawk-eagle is typically a bird of dense forest although observations have been made in dry forest as well (Cerqueira *et al.* 2015). In Brazil, the species has declined in areas of heavy deforestation and it is known to have also declined in Argentina (BirdLife 2016e). Recent surveys in Mexico suggest that the Ornate hawk-eagle may be increasingly rare due to tropical deforestation and poaching (de Labra *et al.* 2013), and the species appears to be very sensitive to habitat fragmentation, edges and human presence (Canuto 2008).

Although population numbers throughout the species entire range have not been quantified, population estimates exist throughout parts of its range. In one forest site in French Guiana, density was estimated at 13 individuals/10,000 hectare (ha) (del Hoyo *et al.* 1994). In Petén, Guatemala, density was estimated at ten nests per 100 square kilometers (km<sup>2</sup>) and a total of c. 50 pairs in Tikal National Park (Bierregaard *et al.* 2016b).

*Spizaetus ornatus* was listed in CITES Appendix II in 1979 as part of a broader order listing for Falconiformes (UNEP-WCMC 2017a). *S. ornatus* was recently uplisted to 'Near Threatened' on the IUCN Red List (BirdLife International 2016e). Based on a model of future forest loss in the Amazon basin (40% loss of the species' habitat), coupled with past habitat loss and ongoing persecution, it is suspected that the population of this species may decline by 25-30% over the next three generations (Bird *et al.* 2011; BirdLife International 2016e).

According to the CITES trade database, between 2006 and 2016 there were 9 live *S. ornatus* in international trade as reported by importing countries (23 recorded by exporting countries). All were reported as captive-bred (UNEP-WCMC 2016b).

**European goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*):** The European goshawk is distributed widely throughout North America, Europe, northern Asia and parts of South and Southeast Asia (Orta & Marks 2017). This species is not globally threatened and is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Redlist (BirdLife International 2016b). It was listed in CITES Appendix II in 1977 as part of a broader order listing for Falconiformes (UNEP-WCMC 2017a). The current population trend is unknown (BirdLife International 2016b). The European population is estimated at 166,000-220,000 pairs, which equates to 332,000-440,000 mature individuals. Europe forms approximately 26% of the global range and an estimate of global population size is 1,280,000-1,690,000 mature individuals, although further validation of this estimate is needed (BirdLife International 2016b). Significant declines in Europe in the 19th-20th centuries are thought to have resulted from persecution and deforestation, with later declines in the 1950s-1960s a result of poisoning from pesticides and heavy metals. Persecution continues to be a threat, as is nest robbing for falconry (Orta & Marks 2014). The species is also highly vulnerable to the impacts of potential wind farm developments (Strix 2012).

According to the CITES trade database, between 2006 and 2016 there were 1,136 live *Accipiter gentilis* reported in trade by importing countries (1266 reported by exporting countries). Of those, 320 were wild caught (382 as recorded by exporting countries) (UNEP-WCMC 2017b).

**Aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis femoralis* and *Falco femoralis pichincae*):** There are three recognized subspecies of Aplomado falcon with the following distributions (Bierregaard *et al.* 2017):

- *F. f. septentrionalis*: Northern Mexico and south locally to Guatemala.
- *F. f. femoralis*: Southeast Honduras and northeast Nicaragua; Panama; Colombia east to the Guianas, and south through eastern Bolivia and Brazil to Argentina, extending south to Tierra del Fuego.
- *F. f. pichincae*: Temperate zones of southwest Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and western Bolivia south to central Chile and northwest Argentina (Tucumán).

As a whole the species is not globally threatened and is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Redlist (BirdLife International 2016c). The species was listed in CITES Appendix II in 1975 as part of a broader family listing for Falconidae (UNEP-WCMC 2017a). Although the population globally is suspected to be in decline, populations in some regions may be increasing due to deforestation and the opening up of new grassland habitat. However, more data is needed (Bierregaard *et al.* 2017). For poorly understood reasons, the species was virtually eliminated in the southern United States and in northern Mexico with declines potentially starting at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Bierregaard *et al.* 2017).

According to the CITES trade database, between 2006 and 2016, there were 172 live *F. femoralis* in trade as reported by importing countries (221 reported by exporting countries); all were reported as captive-bred (except for 2 reported by exporting countries) (UNEP-WCMC 2017b).

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Findings relevant to issuance criteria of 50 CFR 15.26:

CB004 has been an approved cooperative breeding program since 1994. The applicant was requested to submit an application to establish a new CBP because their previously issued approval had expired without the program submitting an application to renew their approval prior to the expiration date.

We previously found that this cooperative breeding program met all of the criteria necessary for approval. Based on the summary report included with the application, as well as additional information submitted by Bethany McMartin Rondeau, Lead Cooperator, on activities conducted under the Cooperative Breeding Program and since no major changes to the CBP have been requested by the applicant, we believe that the program continues to fulfill the purposes of the Wild Bird Conservation Act and meet the criteria for approval.

Overall, the program has been able to successfully produce progeny from four of the raptor species the CBP has previously imported, as well as achieve egg production with an imported male Ornate hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*). In addition, according to the applicant, the program

has been working with other Service-approved cooperative breeding programs for European goshawk, European sparrowhawk, and Red-naped shaheens.

Therefore, we recommend approval of this application with the following conditions:

1. Birds imported under the cooperative breeding agreement must remain within a Service-approved cooperative breeding program and may not be loaned, sold, or transferred to individuals outside an approved breeding program for any reason including breeding purposes, unless otherwise authorized by the Division of Management Authority.
2. Imported birds may only be disposed of outside a Service-approved cooperative breeding program if the specimens are deemed to be genetic surplus or are unable to breed. Prior to disposing of a bird outside the program, the bird must be made available to other Service-approved programs for the species. To dispose of an imported bird outside an approved program, the lead cooperator must submit a written request to the Division of Management Authority that includes justification for disposing of the bird and a statement of how the bird will be disposed of (e.g., donated to a zoo, sold to a private individual, etc.), prior to removal of the bird from the program. Additionally, the oversight organization for the program must send a letter indicating its agreement with the decision to remove the imported bird from the program. With regard to birds produced within the program, a sufficient number of offspring produced must be retained within the program to fulfill the goals of the cooperative breeding program as outlined in the original approval application. As with imported birds, prior to disposing of a bird produced in a cooperative breeding program, the bird must be made available to other Service-approved programs for the species.
3. Individuals to whom specimens will be loaned for any purpose must become members of the cooperative breeding program. If the individuals do not plan to breed the specimens, the lead cooperator may designate these individuals as non-breeding members. To include these individuals in an approved cooperative breeding program, the lead cooperator must provide the Division of Management Authority with their names, contact information, and qualifications. In contrast to program members who will be undertaking breeding, we will not require a letter of endorsement from the oversight organization for non-breeding members.
4. Individuals who will be engaged in breeding birds may be added to the cooperative breeding program provided that they have demonstrated breeding success with the same or similar species. To add an individual to the program, the lead cooperator must submit a written request to the Division of Management Authority and provide several years of breeding records for the proposed individual. In addition, the oversight organization specified in the cooperative breeding program application must submit written notification indicating that the individual has met the established criteria for acceptance into the cooperative breeding program, as specified in the application for approval.

5. The cooperative breeding program must maintain records containing the number, species, and sex of all birds imported for the program, as well as dates of import, countries of origin, and disposition of the imported birds. Each program member must also maintain a record of breeding activity, including the number of eggs and progeny produced, and the disposition of any progeny. Finally, the cooperative breeding program must maintain a record of mortality experienced within the program that includes the location of the bird when it died and the cause, if known. For birds that died in quarantine, the cooperative breeding program must obtain documentation indicating such from the appropriate USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services office. These records must be submitted when the lead cooperator requests the renewal of the cooperative breeding program or upon request of the Division of Management Authority.
6. For cooperative breeding programs that include species listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), specimens of those species may only be imported for commercial purposes from a CITES-registered breeding operation. A directory of CITES-registered breeding operations, including U.S. operations, can be found at [http://www.cites.org/common/reg/e\\_cb.html](http://www.cites.org/common/reg/e_cb.html). For those species covered under the U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), MBTA authorization is required in order to import, possess, and sell specimens of those species. Additional information on the MBTA can be found at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/>.
7. Any application to import these species must include information from the exporter on the origin of the specimens, and copies of CITES export permits from the range country to show that the specimens were legally acquired. If the specimens to be imported are captive bred, documentation must be provided to demonstrate legal acquisition of the parental stock from which the specimens were derived.

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Species.

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Monica A. Horton 11/14/2017

Monica A. Horton  
Biologist (CITES Specialist)  
Division of Scientific Authority

Eleanora Babij 11/14/17

Eleanora Babij, Ph.D.  
Chief, Branch of Consultation and Monitoring  
Division of Scientific Authority



# United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Washington, D.C. 20240



FEB 17 2017

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
FWS/DMA/CB030

David Kanellis

(b) (6)

Las Vegas, Nevada (b) (6)

Dear Mr. Kanellis:

This letter is formal notification that your application for renewal of the Raptor Cooperative Breeding Program (CB030) under the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 (WBCA), dated September 25, 2016, has been approved under 50 CFR Section 15.26, as outlined below. This approval will be effective for two (2) years from the date of this letter. Please ensure that all current and prospective members of your cooperative breeding program are fully informed of their obligations under this program, including compliance with 50 CFR Parts 13 and 15. This letter also serves as official notification that Joel Knutson, Rebecca O'Connor, Nicole Perretta, and Charles Browning have been added as falconry members and Shane U. Phitides and Edward Elguezabal have been removed as falconry members of CB030.

**Cooperative Breeding Program Name:** Raptor Cooperative Breeding Program

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**Oversight Organization:** California Hawking Club

**Cooperative breeding program application #:** CB030

**Species:** black goshawk (*Accipiter melanoleucus*), Eurasian (European) sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*), Lanner falcon (*Falco biarmicus*), saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*), red-necked falcon (*Falco chicquera*), African hawk-eagle (*Hieraaetus spilogaster*), African fish-eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*), African crowned eagle (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*), Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), Steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*), Verreaux's eagle (*Aquila verreauxii*), Martial eagle (*Polemeatus bellicosus*), ornate hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*), Bonelli's eagle (*Hieraaetus fasciatus*), African goshawk (*Accipiter tachiro*), Eurasian eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*), Ural owl (*Strix uralensis*), Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

**Program Members:** Stuart Rossell, Randy Landis, Sonny (Donald) Squiciarino, Mark Moglich, David Kanellis, Martin Stiasny, Bill Murphy, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., William G. Meeker, Gary D. Boberg, Ryan Moglich, Lewis R. Souder, Los Angeles Zoo

**Falconry Members:** Ronald E. Brown, Lew Souder, Steve Layman, Jim Tigan, Vasken Kevorkian, Vince Piccioni, Cicon Gewelber, John Pallavicini, Ryan Moglich, Margaret D.

Cullen, Duane Zobrist, Duane Zobrist Jr., Thomas J. Cullen IV, Michael J. Clark, Vang Vang, Titus Plomaritis Jr., Chase Delles, Gary D. Boberg, Anthony C. Suffredini, Corey J. Dalton, David Myers, Joel Knutson, Rebecca O'Connor, Nicole Perretta, Charles Browning

**Expiration Date:** February 17, 2019

**Conditions:**

All birds imported for this cooperative breeding program must remain within a Service-approved cooperative breeding program for these species and may not be loaned, sold or transferred for any reason unless otherwise authorized by this office. An imported bird may only be disposed of outside a Service-approved program for reasons such as the genetic line is well represented by offspring retained in the program or the bird is unable to breed. Prior to disposing of a bird outside the program, you must make it available to other Service-approved programs for the species. To dispose of an imported bird outside an approved program, you must submit a written request to this office that includes justification for disposing of the bird and a statement of how the bird will be disposed of (e.g., donated to a zoo, sold to a private individual, etc.), prior to removal of the bird from the program. Additionally, the oversight organization for the program must send a letter indicating its agreement with the decision to remove the imported bird from the program.

With regard to birds produced within the program, a sufficient number of offspring produced must be retained within the program to fulfill the goals of the cooperative breeding program as outlined in your original approval application. As with imported birds, prior to disposing of a bird produced in your cooperative breeding program, you must make it available to other Service-approved programs for the species.

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Additional individuals may be added to the cooperative breeding program provided that they have demonstrated breeding success with the same or similar species. To add individuals to your program, you must submit a written request to this office and provide several years of breeding records for each proposed individual. In addition, we must receive official notification from the oversight organization specified in the cooperative breeding program application, indicating that each additional individual has met the established criteria for acceptance into the cooperative breeding program. Individuals, to whom specimens will be loaned for any purpose, must become members of the cooperative breeding program. You may designate individuals who will not be breeding birds as non-breeding members. To include these individuals in the cooperative breeding program, you must provide this office with their names, contact information, and qualifications (e.g., FWS migratory bird permit number). In contrast to program members who will be undertaking breeding, we do not require a letter of endorsement from the oversight organization for non-breeding members.



All individuals of the cooperative breeding program must maintain records of all birds that come into their possession through the cooperative breeding program. These records must be made available to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service upon our request. All imported birds must meet Mr. David Kanellis

3

all United States import requirements. The cooperative breeding program must maintain records containing the number, species, and sex of all birds imported for the program, as well as dates of import, countries of origin, and disposition of the imported birds. For each program participant, you must also maintain a record of breeding activity, including the number of eggs and progeny produced, and the disposition of any progeny.

Finally, you must maintain a record of mortality experienced within the program that includes the location of the bird when it died and the cause, if known. For birds that died in quarantine, you must obtain documentation indicating such from the appropriate USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services office. These records must be made available to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service upon our request, and when you submit a request for the renewal or amendment of the cooperative breeding program.

This notice entitles members of this cooperative breeding program who are listed above as Program Members, to apply for permits to import the exotic bird species listed above that are otherwise prohibited from import under 50 CFR Section 15.11. Please be aware that 50 CFR Part 15.11(f) states: *It is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to engage in any activity with an exotic bird imported under a permit issued pursuant to this part that violates a condition of said permit.* Enclosed you will find an application to import birds under an approved cooperative breeding program. Please be advised that the estimated processing time for these import permit applications is sixty (60) days.

If you have any questions regarding this renewal, please feel free to contact Biologist Clifton A. Horton of this office at: 5275 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041-3803; telephone 703-358-1908; email: [clifton\\_horton@fws.gov](mailto:clifton_horton@fws.gov).

Sincerely,



Laura S. Noguchi, Chief  
Wildlife Trade and Conservation Branch  
Division of Management Authority

For

Enclosure



# United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
International Affairs  
5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: IA  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
FWS/DMA/CB030

OCT 19 2018

David Kanellis

(b) (6)

Las Vegas, Nevada (b) (6)

Dear Mr. Kanellis:

This letter is formal notification that your application for renewal of the Raptor Cooperative Breeding Program (CB030) under the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 (WBCA), dated February 24, 2018, has been approved under 50 CFR Section 15.26, as outlined below. This approval is subject to the general conditions and the Division of Scientific Authority conditions below. This approval will be effective for two (2) years from the date of this letter, and replaces the current approval letter dated February 17, 2017, which is no longer valid. Please ensure that all current and prospective members of your cooperative breeding program are fully informed of their obligations under this program, including compliance with 50 CFR Parts 13 and 15. This letter also serves as official notification that Rebecca Searle, Justin Searle, Troy D. Taylor, Lauren McGough, Steve Hoddy, Adam Chavez, David Dixon, and Erland Renslo have been added as falconry members of CB030, and that your request to amend the quantities of previously approved species under the cooperative breeding program has been approved as follows:

Black goshawk ( <i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i> )	15.15
Eurasian (European) sparrowhawk ( <i>Accipiter nisus</i> )	15.15
Lanner falcon ( <i>Falco biarmicus</i> )	11.11
Saker falcon ( <i>Falco cherrug</i> )	15.15
Northern goshawk ( <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> )	15.15
African crowned eagle ( <i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i> )	10.10
Eurasian eagle-owl ( <i>Bubo bubo</i> )	10.10

Cooperative Breeding Program Name: Raptor Cooperative Breeding Program

Oversight Organization: California Hawking Club

Cooperative breeding program application #: CB030

Species: black goshawk (*Accipiter melanoleucus*), Eurasian (European) sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*), Lanner falcon (*Falco biarmicus*), saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*), red-necked falcon (*Falco chicquera*), African hawk-eagle (*Hieraaetus spilogaster*), African fish-eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*), African crowned eagle (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*), Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), Steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*), Verreaux's eagle (*Aquila verreauxii*), Martial eagle (*Polemeatus bellicosus*), ornate hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*), Bonelli's eagle (*Hieraaetus fasciatus*), African goshawk (*Accipiter tachiro*), Eurasian eagle-owl (*Bubo bubo*), Ural owl (*Strix uralensis*), Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

Program Members: Stuart Rossell, Randy Landis, Sonny (Donald) Squiciarino, Mark Moglich, David Kanellis, Martin Stiasny, Bill Murphy, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., William G. Meeker, Gary D. Boberg, Ryan Moglich, Lewis R. Souder, Los Angeles Zoo

Falconry Members: Ronald E. Brown, Steve Layman, Jim Tigan, Vasken Kevorkian, Vince Piccioni, Cicon Gewelber, John Pallavicini, Margaret D. Cullen, Duane Zobrist, Duane Zobrist Jr., Thomas J. Cullen IV, Michael J. Clark, Vang Vang, Titus Plomaritis Jr., Chase Delles, Anthony C. Suffredini, Corey J. Dalton, David Myers, Joel Knutson, Rebecca O'Connor, Nicole Perretta, Charles Browning, Rebecca Searle, Justin Searle, Troy D. Taylor, Lauren McGough, Steve Hoddy, Adam Chavez, David Dixon, Erland Renslo

**General Conditions:** All birds imported for this cooperative breeding program must remain within a cooperative breeding program approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) for these species and may not be loaned, sold or transferred for any reason including breeding purposes unless otherwise authorized by this office. An imported bird may only be disposed of outside a Service-approved program for reasons such as the genetic line is well represented by offspring retained in the program or the bird is unable to breed. Prior to disposing of a bird outside the program, you must make it available to other Service-approved programs for the species. To dispose of an imported bird outside an approved program, you must submit a written request to this office that includes justification for disposing of the bird and a statement of how the bird will be disposed of (e.g., donated to a zoo, sold to a private individual, etc.), prior to removal of the bird from the program. Additionally, the oversight organization for the program must send a letter indicating its agreement with the decision to remove the imported bird from the program.

With regard to birds produced within the program, a sufficient number of offspring produced must be retained within the program to fulfill the goals of the cooperative breeding program as outlined in your original approval application. As with imported birds, prior to disposing of a bird produced in your cooperative breeding program, you must make it available to other Service-approved programs for the species.

Additional individuals may be added to the cooperative breeding program provided that they have demonstrated breeding success with the same or similar species. To add individuals to your

program, you must submit a written request to this office and provide several years of breeding records for each individual proposed. In addition, we must receive official notification from the oversight organization specified in the cooperative breeding program application, indicating that each additional individual has met the established criteria for acceptance into the cooperative breeding program. Individuals to whom specimens will be loaned for any purpose must become members of the cooperative breeding program. You may designate them as "non-breeding members." To include these individuals in the cooperative breeding program, you must provide this office with their names, contact information, and qualifications (e.g., FWS migratory bird permit number). In contrast to program members who will be undertaking breeding, we do not require a letter of endorsement from the oversight organization for "non-breeding members."

All individuals of the cooperative breeding program must maintain records of all birds that come into their possession through the cooperative breeding program. These records must be made available to the Service upon our request. All imported birds must meet all U.S. import requirements. The cooperative breeding program must maintain records containing the number, species, and sex of all birds imported for the program, as well as dates of import, countries of origin, and disposition of the imported birds. For each program participant, you must also maintain a record of breeding activity, including the number of eggs and progeny produced, and the disposition of any progeny.

Finally, you must maintain a record of mortality experienced within the program that includes the location of the bird when it died and the cause, if known. For birds that died in quarantine, you must obtain documentation indicating such from the appropriate USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services office. These records must be made available to the Service upon our request, and when you submit a request for the renewal or amendment of the cooperative breeding program.

**Division of Scientific Authority Conditions:** Birds imported under the cooperative breeding agreement must remain within a Service-approved cooperative breeding program and may not be loaned, sold, or transferred to individuals outside an approved breeding program for any reason including breeding purposes, unless otherwise authorized by the Division of Management Authority.

Imported birds may only be disposed of outside a Service-approved cooperative breeding program if the specimens are deemed to be genetic surplus or are unable to breed. Prior to disposing of a bird outside the program, the bird must be made available to other Service-approved programs for the species. To dispose of an imported bird outside an approved program, the lead cooperator must submit a written request to the Division of Management Authority that includes justification for disposing of the bird and a statement of how the bird will be disposed of (e.g., donated to a zoo, sold to a private individual, etc.), prior to removal of the bird from the program. Additionally, the oversight organization for the program must send a letter indicating its agreement with the decision to remove the imported bird from the program. With regard to birds produced within the program, a sufficient number of offspring produced must be retained within the program to fulfill the goals of the cooperative breeding program as outlined in the original approval application. As with imported birds, prior to disposing of a

bird produced in a cooperative breeding program, the bird must be made available to other Service-approved programs for the species.

Individuals to whom specimens will be loaned for any purpose must become members of the cooperative breeding program. If the individuals do not plan to breed the specimens, the lead cooperator may designate these individuals as non-breeding members. To include these individuals in an approved cooperative breeding program, the lead cooperator must provide the Division of Management Authority with their names, contact information, and qualifications. In contrast to program members who will be undertaking breeding, we will not require a letter of endorsement from the oversight organization for non-breeding members.

Individuals who will be engaged in breeding birds may be added to the cooperative breeding program provided that they have demonstrated breeding success with the same or similar species. To add an individual to the program, the lead cooperator must submit a written request to the Division of Management Authority and provide several years of breeding records for the proposed individual. In addition, the oversight organization specified in the cooperative breeding program application must submit written notification indicating that the individual has met the established criteria for acceptance into the cooperative breeding program, as specified in the application for approval.

The cooperative breeding program must maintain records containing the number, species, and sex of all birds imported for the program, as well as dates of import, countries of origin, and disposition of the imported birds. Each program member must also maintain a record of breeding activity, including the number of eggs and progeny produced, and the disposition of any progeny. Finally, the cooperative breeding program must maintain a record of mortality experienced within the program that includes the location of the bird when it died and the cause, if known. For birds that died in quarantine, the cooperative breeding program must obtain documentation indicating such from the appropriate USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services office. These records must be submitted when the lead cooperator requests the renewal of the cooperative breeding program or upon request of the Division of Management Authority.

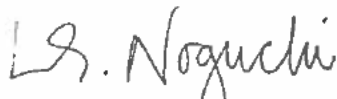
For cooperative breeding programs that include species listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), specimens of those species may only be imported for commercial purposes from a CITES-registered breeding operation. A directory of CITES-registered breeding operations, including U.S. operations, can be found at Register of Captive-Breeding Operations ([http://www.cites.org/common/reg/e\\_cb.html](http://www.cites.org/common/reg/e_cb.html)). For those species covered under the U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), MBTA authorization is required in order to import, possess, and sell specimens of those species. Additional information on the MBTA can be found at MBTA (<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/>).

Any application to import these species must include information from the exporter on the origin of the specimens, and copies of CITES export permits from the range country to show that the specimens were legally acquired. If the specimens to be imported are captive bred, documentation must be provided to demonstrate legal acquisition of the parental stock from which the specimens were derived.

This notice entitles members of this cooperative breeding program who are listed above as Program Members, to apply for permits to import the exotic bird species listed above that are otherwise prohibited from import under 50 CFR Section 15.11. Please be aware that 50 CFR Part 15.11(f) states: *It is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to engage in any activity with an exotic bird imported under a permit issued pursuant to this part that violates a condition of said permit.* Enclosed you will find an application to import birds under an approved cooperative breeding program. Please be advised that the estimated processing time for these import permit applications is sixty (60) days.

Please feel free to direct any inquiries regarding this matter to Biologist Clifton A. Horton of this office at: 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS-1A, Falls Church, VA 22041; telephone 703-358-1908; email: [clifton\\_horton@fws.gov](mailto:clifton_horton@fws.gov).

Sincerely,



Laura S. Noguchi, Chief  
Wildlife Trade and Conservation Branch  
Division of Management Authority

Enclosure



# United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
International Affairs  
5275 Leesburg Pike, MS: IA  
Falls Church, VA 22041-3803

APR 18 2018

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
FWS/DMA/CB040

Mr. John Aynes

(b) (6)

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (b) (6)

Dear Mr. Aynes:

This letter is formal notification that your application for renewal of the Cooperative Breeding Program (CBP) for Captive Breeding Program for African Grey Parrots (CB040) under the Wild Bird Conservation Act of 1992 (WBCA), dated January 4, 2018, has been approved under 50 CFR Section 15.26, as outlined below. This approval is subject to the general conditions below **and** the conditions in the enclosed Division of Scientific Authority finding. This approval will be effective for two (2) years from the date of this letter. Please ensure that all current and prospective members of your cooperative breeding program are fully informed of their obligations under this program, including compliance with 50 CFR Parts 13 and 15.

**Cooperative Breeding Program Name:** Captive Breeding Program for African Grey Parrots

**Oversight Organization:** Zoological Association of America (ZAA)

**Cooperative Breeding Program #:** CB040

**Species:** African grey parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) and Cape parrot (*Poicephalus robustus*)

**Program Members:** John Aynes, Susan Clubb, Walter Frey

**General Conditions:** All birds imported for this cooperative breeding program must remain within a cooperative breeding program approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) for these species and may not be loaned, sold or transferred for any reason including breeding purposes unless otherwise authorized by this office. An imported bird may only be disposed of outside a Service-approved program for reasons such as the genetic line is well represented by offspring retained in the program or the bird is unable to breed. Prior to disposing of a bird outside the program, you must make it available to other Service-approved programs for the species. To dispose of an imported bird outside an approved program, you must submit a written request to this office that includes justification for disposing of the bird and a statement of how

the bird will be disposed of (e.g., donated to a zoo, sold to a private individual, etc.), prior to removal of the bird from the program. Additionally, the oversight organization for the program must send a letter indicating its agreement with the decision to remove the imported bird from the program.

With regard to birds produced within the program, a sufficient number of offspring produced must be retained within the program to fulfill the goals of the cooperative breeding program as outlined in your original approval application. As with imported birds, prior to disposing of a bird produced in your cooperative breeding program, you must make it available to other Service-approved programs for the species.

Additional individuals may be added to the cooperative breeding program provided that they have demonstrated breeding success with the same or similar species. To add individuals to your program, you must submit a written request to this office and provide several years of breeding records for each individual proposed. In addition, we must receive official notification from the oversight organization specified in the cooperative breeding program application, indicating that each additional individual has met the established criteria for acceptance into the cooperative breeding program. Individuals to whom specimens will be loaned for any purpose must become members of the cooperative breeding program. You may designate them as "non-breeding members." To include these individuals in the cooperative breeding program, you must provide this office with their names, contact information, and qualifications (e.g., FWS migratory bird permit number). In contrast to program members who will be undertaking breeding, we do not require a letter of endorsement from the oversight organization for "non-breeding members."

All individuals of the cooperative breeding program must maintain records of all birds that come into their possession through the cooperative breeding program. These records must be made available to the Service upon our request. All imported birds must meet all U.S. import requirements. The cooperative breeding program must maintain records containing the number, species, and sex of all birds imported for the program, as well as dates of import, countries of origin, and disposition of the imported birds. For each program participant, you must also maintain a record of breeding activity, including the number of eggs and progeny produced, and the disposition of any progeny.

Finally, you must maintain a record of mortality experienced within the program that includes the location of the bird when it died and the cause, if known. For birds that died in quarantine, you must obtain documentation indicating such from the appropriate USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services office. These records must be made available to the Service upon our request, and when you submit a request for the renewal or amendment of the cooperative breeding program.

This notice entitles members of this cooperative breeding program who are listed above as Program Members, to apply for permits to import the exotic bird species listed above that are otherwise prohibited from import under 50 CFR Section 15.11. Please be aware that 50 CFR Part 15.11(f) states: *It is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to engage in any activity with an exotic bird imported under a permit issued pursuant to this part that violates a condition of said permit.* Enclosed you will find an application to import birds



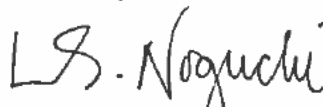
Mr. John Aynes

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under an approved cooperative breeding program. Please be advised that the estimated processing time for these import permit applications is sixty (60) days.

Please feel free to direct any inquiries regarding this matter to Biologist Clifton A. Horton of this office at: 5275 Leesburg Pike, MS-1A, Falls Church, VA 22041; telephone 703-358-1908; e mail: [clifton\\_horton@fws.gov](mailto:clifton_horton@fws.gov).

Sincerely,



Laura S. Noguchi, Chief  
Wildlife Trade and Conservation Branch  
Division of Management Authority

Enclosures

WILD BIRD CONSERVATION ACT  
RECORD OF FINDINGS ON APPLICATION  
FOR APPROVAL OF COOPERATIVE BREEDING PROGRAM  
U. S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

**\*\*Renewal\*\***

Application number: CB040 (PRT# 76975B)

Applicant: John Aynes

Oversight organization: Zoological Association of America (ZAA)

Species:

African grey parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*)  
Cape parrot (*Poicephalus robustus*)

Specimens approved:

75.75  
30.30

Background:

On January 10, 2018, the USFWS Division of Management Authority (DMA) received an application from Mr. John Aynes requesting renewal of CB040, the Captive Breeding Program for African Grey Parrots. Mr. Aynes is the Lead Cooperator for this cooperative breeding program (CBP).

The original request for establishing the Captive Breeding Program for African Grey Parrots (CB040) was approved on March 16, 2016, for 75.75 African grey parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*). A subsequent amendment was issued on May 25, 2016, with the addition of 30.30 Cape parrot (*Poicephalus robustus*).

Current Status of the Program:

The current members approved under this cooperative breeding program (CB040) include: John Aynes, Susan Clubb, and Walter Frey.

Below is a summary of the total number of birds imported under the Cooperative Breeding Program (CB040), at the time of this renewal request, as reported by the Lead Cooperator:

Species Approved	Total Quantity Approved for Import	Total Quantity Imported under the CBP
African grey parrot ( <i>Psittacus erithacus</i> )	75.75 (150)	75.75 (150)
Cape parrot ( <i>Poicephalus robustus</i> )	30.30 (60)	0.0 (0)

**Mortality:** In the renewal application and prior information submitted to the Service on September 26, 2016, Mr. Aynes indicated that there have been some mortalities of birds imported under the cooperative breeding program. Details for the reported mortalities are as follows:

- African grey parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) – 6 deaths. Two birds were deceased when they arrived into the United States from South Africa (the country of export), during the original import. Three birds died while in quarantine. One bird died, under the care of John Aynes, from flying into the wire in a large flight cage.

**Breeding:** According to the Lead Cooperator, no eggs/hatchlings have been produced from imported birds due to the young age of the imported birds. The program expects the imported birds to start breeding in the next couple of years. In the meantime, the imported birds remain in flight cages to socialize until they are ready to breed.

**Cooperation with existing breeding programs:** Although the applicant is not aware of an African grey parrot cooperative breeding program in the United States or internationally, he is aware of numerous individual breeders of the species. The applicant states that he collaborates with many people around the world when information or advice is requested of him, not only for African grey parrots but also various cockatoo and other species. Examples of recent communications with various individuals around the world regarding a range of topics including diet, husbandry, and facilities, were also provided by the applicant to demonstrate his willingness to assist whenever he can.

\*\*\*\*\*

We previously found that this cooperative breeding program met all of the criteria necessary for approval.

Based on the summary report included with the renewal, as well as additional information submitted by John Aynes, Lead Cooperator, on activities conducted under the Cooperative Breeding Program, we believe that the program continues to fulfill the purposes of the Wild Bird Conservation Act and meet the criteria for approval. Therefore, we recommend approval of this renewal application with the following conditions:

1. Birds imported under the cooperative breeding agreement must remain within a Service-approved cooperative breeding program and may not be loaned, sold, or transferred to individuals outside an approved breeding program for any reason including breeding purposes, unless otherwise authorized by the Division of Management Authority.
2. Imported birds may only be disposed of outside a Service-approved cooperative breeding program if the specimens are deemed to be genetic surplus or are unable to breed. Prior to disposing of a bird outside the program, the bird must be made available to other Service-approved programs for the species. To dispose of an imported bird outside an approved program, the lead cooperator must submit a written request to the Division of Management Authority that includes justification for disposing of the bird and a statement of how the bird will be disposed of (e.g., donated to a zoo, sold to a private individual, etc.), prior to removal of the bird from the program. Additionally, the oversight organization for the program must send a letter indicating its agreement with the decision to remove the imported bird from the program. With regard to birds produced within the program, a sufficient number of offspring produced must be retained

within the program to fulfill the goals of the cooperative breeding program as outlined in the original approval application. As with imported birds, prior to disposing of a bird produced in a cooperative breeding program, the bird must be made available to other Service-approved programs for the species.

3. Individuals to whom specimens will be loaned for any purpose must become members of the cooperative breeding program. If the individuals do not plan to breed the specimens, the lead cooperator may designate these individuals as non-breeding members. To include these individuals in an approved cooperative breeding program, the lead cooperator must provide the Division of Management Authority with their names, contact information, and qualifications. In contrast to program members who will be undertaking breeding, we will not require a letter of endorsement from the oversight organization for non-breeding members.
4. Individuals who will be engaged in breeding birds may be added to the cooperative breeding program provided that they have demonstrated breeding success with the same or similar species. To add an individual to the program, the lead cooperator must submit a written request to the Division of Management Authority and provide several years of breeding records for the proposed individual. In addition, the oversight organization specified in the cooperative breeding program application must submit written notification indicating that the individual has met the established criteria for acceptance into the cooperative breeding program, as specified in the application for approval.
5. The cooperative breeding program must maintain records containing the number, species, and sex of all birds imported for the program, as well as dates of import, countries of origin, and disposition of the imported birds. Each program member must also maintain a record of breeding activity, including the number of eggs and progeny produced, and the disposition of any progeny. Finally, the cooperative breeding program must maintain a record of mortality experienced within the program that includes the location of the bird when it died and the cause, if known. For birds that died in quarantine, the cooperative breeding program must obtain documentation indicating such from the appropriate USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services office. These records must be submitted when the lead cooperator requests the renewal of the cooperative breeding program or upon request of the Division of Management Authority.
6. For cooperative breeding programs that include species listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), specimens of those species may only be imported for commercial purposes from a CITES-registered breeding operation. A directory of CITES-registered breeding operations, including U.S. operations, can be found at [Register of Captive-Breeding Operations \(http://www.cites.org/common/reg/e\\_cb.html\)](http://www.cites.org/common/reg/e_cb.html). For those species covered under the U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), MBTA authorization is required in order to import, possess, and sell specimens of those species. Additional information on the MBTA can be found at [MBTA \(http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/\)](http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/).

7. Any application to import these species must include information from the exporter on the origin of the specimens, and copies of CITES export permits from the range country to show that the specimens were legally acquired. If the specimens to be imported are captive bred, documentation must be provided to demonstrate legal acquisition of the parental stock from which the specimens were derived.
8. Members must demonstrate cooperation with the existing captive breeding programs that are developing sustainable populations of these species (e.g., sharing breeding stock, progeny, records, techniques) in order to more rapidly develop sustainable captive populations. Such communication should be documented in the renewal application materials that the applicant will submit to the Division of Management Authority.

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