

Communication from Public

Name: Debbie Goodrich

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Council File No: 16-1357

Comments for Public Posting: Dear Council Members, Thank you for your time to consider my testimony opposed to 16-1357. I am the CEO of Parrot Ambassadors (www.parrotlady.com), an educational outreach program that is insured and licensed in the State of Washington to travel with parrots to any kind of a facility or event for the purposes of educational entertainment. I have been in business since 2001 and have participated in outreach programs not only in California but also in Los Angeles. I have spoken professionally about parrot welfare and importance nationally at events such as the AFA (www.afabirds.org), ASA (www.asabirds.org), and others. I'm a professional member working in tandem with AZA facilities of IAATE International Association of Avian Trainers and Educators, ABMA Animal Behavior Management Alliance and IAABC International Association of Animal Behavior Consultants. I obtained my degree in Psychobiology from UCSC in 1996. My professional career with birds and their welfare began in 1996 through Rainforest Cafe. In 1999 I was promoted to Curator of Birds and Fish out of Seattle and became well acquainted with Health Codes, Welfare Issues, Legislation, Regulation and working with PDZA and Seattle Aquarium. In 2001, the bird collection was liquidated and I purchased our outreach animals to continue the education we started at all events, private and public, in our area. Especially in schools. Your current ordinance, 16-1357, will put my practice out of business. The cost of \$425 per visit as a permit is completely unfounded and not financially viable as most schools ask for my \$300 charge to be discounted. There is no way a singular boy scout troop or a birthday party can afford not only the \$425 for your permit but my \$300 to pay for my insurance, licenses, enrichment, vet costs, food and my time, which needs compensation to stay in business. Our "performances" have left such an impact on audiences, we are asked back to the same preschool for 20 years, do street fairs, do pet fairs, promote city functions and more. People who were 3 when they met me return at 20 stating not only do they remember, but cared more about parrots and their own impact on environment. It is clear apathy is growing in the US. It is clear that the environmental movement is declining with federal testimony denying the need to address the impact we have on wild animals. Despite the most remote locations in the world also

suffering impacts from us such as the albatross feeding chicks plastic or Lears Macaws eating corn because their palms were cut down. These messages do not resonate enough to create the next scientist by only seeing a documentary in a classroom or only visiting a zoo. We have seen and know and can document how nearly every animal advocate in the world became so because they directly experienced one. You are calling for an end to this. The AZA has become a political deviant lately trying to bully and destroy small businesses like my own across the US with these proposed bans. They also seem to be trying to destroy smaller zoos who are affiliated with ZAA, the Zoological Association of America, because, somehow, this accreditation is not any good. Animal Welfare Governance should never be coming from anyone who affiliates with or has a history with HSUS or PETA and the CEO of AZA currently does have this history. It has been evident and clear that these two organizations have done little to nothing on the ground, directly at humane societies or communities but instead put forth this rhetoric that animals are suffering if they perform. Animals will not perform well and I will be out of business if they are forced. I also will show the evidence and signs of the unwillingness to work when my birds fly away from me, I'm covered in bites from force. So, there are clear states in animal behavior that are truly evident if abuse is happening. That is why we have the Animal Welfare Laws in place already that are already sorely unable to keep up with the amount of real abuse going on. Yet, somehow, your enforcement agents are now going to be strapped to monitoring street corners for people taking pictures with a parrot or birthday parties to enforce permits? I don't see how this can be functional for they city as costs would be overwhelming. There has been no real evidence to any of the points brought up in this proposal. If people or animals were in any harm in my business after the thousands that have done so already, believe me, I would be out of business. This is not about harm to people nor about harm to animals so much as harm to an industry that pays taxes to your city. Harm to an industry that has proven, meaningful and impactful animal education. The harm will come to the future animals of the wild as people only get their information from single sources. I have included a citation-based document about the Importance of Parrots to the future of mindkind for review.

“The Importance of Parrots”
American Federation of Aviculture Convention 2016—Connecticut
August 4-6, 2016.

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Why are parrots important? According to Merriam-Webster, “important” means “serious meaning or worth or deserving of serious attention”. Parrots, as an entire Order, deserve this attention for many reasons: their order is the hardest hit order of birds in the world; their decline is primarily due to human activities; they have survived for millions of years despite vast climate change; they are the third most owned pet in the United States; they are extremely intelligent and we are facing losing them as the ambassadors they should be. Parrots consorting with humans in any fashion is under serious attack from Animal Rights groups who are backed with lawyers and legislators without viewing a parrots’ entire story. This has caused vast disparity in our community. Given what is going on in the environment, we can no longer engage in disparity and instead need to use the parrots we have to address sustainability at all levels. Parrots can save us all, if we choose to make them important.

Historically, all birds have been saving us all for quite some time. It has been proven birds are far superior at detecting environmental issues before we are aware of them ourselves (Mitchell 2014). Take DDT, PCB’s, Teflon, and hormone disruption as examples. Birds gives humans the unsurpassed ability to identify and quantify chemical threats across time and space around the globe (Mitchell 2014). Despite this amazing synergy we have discovered for our own health and protection, we continue to ignore the blaring message of birds to humans: human activity is destroying them, not a natural cycle of the planet. Since the year 1500, we have lost over 150 bird species according to BirdLife International. Nearly all the cases are catastrophic devastation of lands birds need to survive. Nobel Peace Prize Earner for his work in Physiology, Immunology and Microbiology, Peter Doherty, best described the exact connection we must identify with in the title of his book, “Their Fate is Our Fate: How Birds Foretell Threats to our Health and our World.” (Doherty 2013)

“Parrots as a whole face a higher rate of extinction than any other comparable bird group. Indeed, 56% of all parrot species are in decline,” said Dr. Stuart Bucharth, Head of Science at BirdLife International (Parnell 2016). According to many statistical, scientific programs studying the decline of Psittaciformes, or the Order Parrot, the number one reason the order continues to decline is humans living near them. In order of significance, their demise is due to agriculture, habitat destruction (exotic woods, mining and the like), hunting (food, feathers, etc), invasive species introduced by us, and finally the pet trade (Olah et al. 2016). Humans’ inexhaustible needs for resources will continue their demise well beyond pet ownership which is why parrots require far more importance and priority in our everyday lives.

After all, parrots, as well as all modern birds, have been around far longer than humans. According to David Watterhouse (2006), modern parrots evolved in the Australasia area around 26 million years ago with the Cockatoo family being the oldest (see also Encyclopedia Britannica, "Psittaciformes"). The physiological success of the parrot form — zygodactyl feet, articulating jaw, curved beak, prehensile tongue, remaining relatively unchanged (Foreshaw 2010). Ice core data reveals that ancient global temperatures shifted 10 degrees or more (GERG 2015). This is of notable importance because it clearly shows a parrots' ability to adapt to massive climate changes far larger than the imminent one facing modern history. A threat humanity holds high importance to. The true threat to humanity, however, is our extreme overuse of resources and pollutants. Parrot declination is inextricably connected to this overuse. If they cannot adapt to it and they have adapted to far worse threats, what does it say about our future survival?

Often, the natural cycle of global climate temperatures is cited to void people of the responsibility to become sustainable or that we have negative impact on the environment. Parrots tell another story that we do. Written History of Man has yet to experience a serious global temperature shift that parrots have experienced over millions of years. Our current shifts of 1-2 degrees in the past 20,000 years have been unusually moderate vs. the entire global history (GERG 2015). Humans have little evolutionary experience to a planet with previously vast temperature changes evolving only some 200,000 years ago (Trinkaus 2005).

That is why parrots must be at the forefront to our first world leaders in addressing the changes humans need to make to survive in the long run. Deeply rooted economic systems, belief systems and dependence on convenience drive people not to change. This lack of desire of first world countries to address and practice sustainability is destroying all environments intra-personally and internationally. Parrots are the ultimate ambassador to bring to light what we are doing and present them in a way that can be palatable due to their beauty, charm and mannerisms.

"Nevertheless, they remain amongst the most popular and best-loved of all bird families, and it is hard to reconcile the enormous economic and social contributions they make to human society with the fact that we continue to know so little about them." —Nigel Collar, Birdlife International.

In addition to charm and mannerisms, parrot distribution is worldwide, so nearly every human civilisation have the ability to establish direct connection. Essentially, where parrots are, people end up unlike other charismatic conservation animals such as tigers, elephants or polar bears. Parrot and people cohabitation heavily exists, yet we know little about parrots' needs. Currently, 393 species with 92 genera of parrots live on our planet ("Parrot" wikipedia). Parrots occupy 5 of the 7 continents of the world as a singular order. Fossil parrots were even found in England, the order has been so widespread (Dyke 2000). Despite the possibility of cohesion of two orders worldwide, we are seeing parrots declining and people increasing. Two whole continents that had parrots have now lost them. The European parrots disappeared before human encroachment whereas North America lost our last endemic species only 20 years ago.

Our first endemic parrot species loss was the Carolina Conure 100 years ago. Solely due to human-related activity and not a natural cycle. They were shot and destroyed for feathers throughout the Eastern Seaboard of the United States. James Audubon himself stated in his book, "Birds of America", "Parakeets are destroyed in great numbers, for whilst busily engaged in plucking off the fruits or tearing the grain from the stacks, the husbandman approaches them with perfect ease, and commits great slaughter among them."—Plate 26. From millions of birds to extinction in 200 years post colonisation. They were not taken into captivity for pets until it was far too late to save them from their fate.

The Thick Bill Parrot was a second endemic species of the United States. Unlike the Carolina Conure, this species continues breeding successfully in captivity. Wild populations continue south of our jurisdiction in Northern Mexico's Sierra Madre Occidental. The primary threat for the Thick Bill parrots remains destruction of their resources despite calls for their conservation. The primary issue—cattle grazing and shooting. The last known flocks of American Thickbills left the United States in the 1990s (BirdLife International, Thick Billed Parrot).

The last endemic, American Parrot is the Puerto Rican Parrot. This bird, out of the three, was the only one truly threatened by poaching for pets which fragmented their population (BirdLife International, Puerto Rican Parrot). When poaching became under control, we continued to wipe them out with settlements that pushed the population into areas exposed to hurricanes that nearly caused their extinction. It has been the ability of people that have saved this bird from total destruction. The recovering population of Puerto Rican Parrots began with only 13 individuals. Now nearly 400 animals are reported between wild and captive animals. This is important because people can save parrots, if they only try.

There are numerous cases of parrot species recovering or have recovered from our mistakes of the past—The Golden Conure, the Yellow Eared Parrot, the Cape Parrot, to name a few. Nearly all the currently successful parrot conservation programs involve the local community investment and protection. Parrots are an amazing animal who's intelligence, sentience, charm and more enjoins the typical differences we find in human culture, religion or ethnicity. Nearly all who experience a parrot, care about a parrot.

Where we divide is how. The idea of parrots as pets only became popular during the time of Alexander the Great who introduced them to Europe in 327 BC (Page 1868). Often, owning parrots as pets has been cited as their only form of significant demise (See Parrots Confidential, HSUS website, PETA website and more). It is the ownership of parrots that creates the strongest, most dedicated advocates for their care to the point of the advocacy taking over their lives.

A great example of this dedicated advocacy is the work Dr. Patricia K. Anderson who has devoted years of study on the Human-Avian bond alone. Studies in Anthrozoology, Ethology, Behaviorology, Psychology, Psychiatry have all clearly shown that humans need connection to nature for psychological well being. The primary conduit to develop

that connection has been the presence and understanding of animals (see Human-Animal Bond Research in Google Scholar). Yet, animal rights leaders such as HSUS' Director of Marine Mammals Dr. Naomi Rose, state that videos and museums alone are enough for people to bond to or advocate for animals in the future. This clearly defies thousands of proven, peer reviewed journals stating the importance of animal bonds and building empathy (studies in empathy/animals in Google Scholar). Much less the very definition of Reciprocal Altruism— for a being to expend the highest energetic cost towards acts of helping others, the being must first experience them (Trivers 1985).

The majority of the relationships we build with animals come from animals we experience in captivity. We often embrace common needs for ourselves and the animals in our care. We find out what kind of people we are through the mannerisms of animals who do not have perceptions blocked by labels, biases, and intellect. Therefore, it is not at all surprising to read the recent New York Times Article, "What Does a Parrot Know about PTSD" by Charles Siebert January 2016. Varying parrot personalities picked similar personalities in humans to interact with. Matt Simmons, a veteran benefitting from parrot therapy at Serenity Park said:

"So in order to have a relationship with a parrot, that parrot has to select me. In order for that to happen, that parrot has to be comfortable. I have to come in open and quiet and calm."

Parrots are able to detect emotional episodes mounting and abate them; able to detect oncoming epileptic episodes and alert their owners; able to subdue emotional outbursts; able to fetch things and return things; able to manipulate or open things for us. Yet, they are not considered service animals nor are recognised by the American Disabilities Association. Imagine being able to have the same service animal for a person's entire life. Despite recent articles of parrots becoming Emotional Support Animals, credibility for this movement cannot move forward without organisation or possible licensing. A parrots' ability to do things things for humanity like this needs recognition. This helps us advocate why parrots are important for people.

Parrots are important as pets because they can prevent people from falsely believing they can do nothing in regards to changing their behavior toward environmental concerns. A common acronym, NIMBY—not in my back yard—describes people who don't care about these concerns. Parrots' charisma, intelligence, exotic nature, similar social structures, beauty, ability to talk, or ability to fly have changed many "NIMBY" minds. To many, they are the embodiment of freedom and beauty in one animal. They well liked by the general public, making them great ambassadors for people to learn from.

People feel deeper connection with something that is firstly so alien and unlike us yet so much like us (Siebert 2016). Parrots have feathers, we do not; they have beaks, we do not; they have flight, we do not; they appear not to age, we do not. The qualities of parrots are qualities we often find lacking in ourselves and desire to have. Parrots

seem to provide a way to see beyond ourselves or further into ourselves to find beauty or freedoms we did not imagine previously without them.

“The answer seemed to lie precisely in the fact that parrots are alien intelligences: parallel, analogously wounded minds that know and feel pain deeply and yet at a level liberatingly beyond the prescriptive confines of human language and prejudices.”—Matt Simmons, NY Times Magazine.

It's no wonder parrots have this amazing capacity to connect to our own complicated thought processes, for they, too, possess a brain capable of doing so. For 100 years, bird brains were thought to be primitive and unable to possess intelligence. That changed in 2004 when the work of Dr. Erich Jarvis, Professor of Neurobiology at Duke Institute for Brain Science and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator, argued that the avian brain has cortical-like areas and other forebrain regions similar to mammals but organised differently called the pallium (Neuroscience News 2013). This discovery critically changes all notions of the origins of intelligence as a whole. Studies in brain sciences appear to find any way to show human brains are superior to all other brains. Yet, animals continue to prove human theories wrong. First, it was the size of the brain—whales have bigger ones. Then it was the brain to body size ratio Gorillas are superior. Then, it was encephalisation quotient. Now, in light of the recent studies in avian intelligence, it's neuron density (Oklowicz et al. 2016).

“...brains of songbirds and parrots contain very large numbers of neurons, at neuronal densities considerably exceeding those found in mammals... Avian brains thus have the potential to provide much higher “cognitive power” per unit mass than do mammalian brains.”—Oklowicz et al, 2016.

What is even more astounding is the work of Chakraborty et al, 2015's discovery that parrots, of all birds, have a brain structure that is unique. Not only do they have the high density sets of neurons in their pallium that rivals mammals like other birds, but they equally demonstrate a “song within a song system” of neural densities that is unique to the order. This suggests even further differences in cognitive abilities found in parrots that occur nowhere else.

“However, it will be argued that certain aspects of corvid and parrot socioecology, neurobiology and life history, such as sociality, large relative forebrain size, and long developmental period, are pre-requisites for intelligence in birds, as they appear to be in primates.” (Emery 2006)

Cognitive tasks were never previously accepted as possible in birds: seeing optical illusions, forming concepts, understanding the mental state of another individual, using and manufacturing tools, and communicating specific meanings to achieve specific goals (Kaplan and Rogers 2005). Abilities such as: episodic memory and theory of mind, the ability to attribute mental states, like intention, desire and awareness, to yourself and to others were thought to be exclusively human (Siebert 2016). The

significance of intelligence of these studies fundamentally cause people to care that much more about them.

The issue about the intelligence and comparisons to human similarities often runs into the problem of being anthropomorphic or attributing human traits to animals. Anthropomorphism derives negative review in scientific circles despite the need for humans to convey messages to other humans using labelling systems. Using anthropomorphic terminology is often hotly debated as to its effectiveness in communicating thought processes and behavior observed in animals to other humans. Developing unnatural labelling systems that are not accurate toward an animal's intentions or behavior is equally problematic. That is why the work of Dr. Susan Friedman, PhD and others about the science of behavior, Applied Behavior Analysis, is so critical. The science helps us break down behavior into fundamental units which equally prevents assigning feeling towards each other that may not be there. (www.behaviorworks.org).

The functions of behavior we observe in parrots, despite their alienness of scales and feathers, mirror so many of our own. From using their feet to eat with to their tongue acting as a finger for prehensile manipulation (Forshaw 2010). Vast-bipedalism, social complexity, verbal complexity, potty training, first words and similar developmental pathways compete for accurate behavior responses from us as caretakers (Anderson 2014). The issue is that a parrot is not a human, it is a parrot. The way the parrot perceives the world is often not the way we may imagine it. After all, they are prey, we are predators, they can see in the UV spectrum, we cannot, they can fly, we cannot, they have independently moving mandibles, we do not and more.

This lack of appropriate behavior response to parrots created unhealthy relationships with parrots during the heyday of importation (1970-1990). We created co-dependent vs. independent animals that are unable to cope with change. Sally Blanchard became famous for her term, "Bappy" or baby bird which is seldom used today (Blanchard, 1999). We were told to hand raise babies away from their parents. Told to hand-feed the baby to bond only to us. Told bonding to one person was expected. Told never get another parrot or lose the bond. Told we had to spend hours with them and not leave them. We created the co-dependency nightmare we experience today: a world of plucking, screaming, biting parrots in our homes.

It's time we address these issues we created. Firstly, to stop feeling guilty for having a parrot in our lives. We are not bad people unless we do bad things. Abuse is rampant in human society regardless of parrot ownership or not. If anything, we've already seen, parrots help us be more empathetic, not less. In fact, owning a pet has shown to reduce blood pressure, release anxiety, and foster empathy. Being prey species, neophobia, or fear of new things, is high. Given this natural tendency and compound it with our developmental history with parrots, we need to address a parrot's ability to accept changes. For any relationship, the number one "enemy" is time.

More than half of the parrots given up today are due to this idea that "we are not giving

the right amount of time” for our parrots every day. Let’s face it, we don’t even give our children the right amount of time each day. Are we going to give up on them, too? We read very public articles that parrots lead miserable lives when they live with us (Charles Bergman 2013). Movies like *Parrots Confidential* drive further guilt into the consciousness of the public. The voice of reason is often silenced as the ability of decent parrot programs are not “viral” or have high “viewership” which is our modern standard of importance. Either that or are blocked entirely through legislation (Selenky and Bergeson 2003). These wrongful groups continuously symbolise that life in the wild is perfect and life with humans is slavery or cruelty.

Cruelty is evident in the wild. Chicks are found abandoned and dead despite high amounts of resources (Drake 2014). Chicks are thrown out of the nests by other macaws to their death (Bird Talk July 2003). Some starve to death. Some die of dehydration. Some die a slow death from disease and are slowly abandoned by the rest of the flock in the need to reduce attention toward predators (see *Wild Parrots of Telegraph Hill* the movie). The Wild is cruel, hard and testy. The world of captivity can be convenient, easy and wonderful if we work together as the human race to make it so.

When researching numbers of captive parrots online, the search results lead me to anecdotal blogs, animal rights groups like the HSUS, PETA, Born Free, In Defense of Animals, For the Love of Parrots Refuge Society, etc. The only notable source of actual data-driven or empirical evidence I found came from the AVMA (American Veterinary Medicine Association). According to them, we owned pet at 3.6 million parrots (out of 14.3 million birds according to APPA). They used the 2012 US Pet Ownership and Demographics Sourcebook.

Parrots have been traded in greater numbers and for far longer than any other group of wild animals according to the IUCN Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan. Animal Rights groups, who are greatly harming our ability to have parrots as pets, ambassadors, educators, and research corroborators, routinely cite international demand being parrots’ greatest demise. Parrots being bred in the United States and Europe has supplied enough animals that local poachers are selling to local markets instead (Pires 2011).

Rampant poaching of parrots in third world countries continues unabated despite two historic, international bans from the US (1992) and Europe (2010) (Herrara and Henessy 2007). It is true that the poaching of rarer species significantly dropped since the bans became law. Accessible and abundant parrots vs. rarer or charismatic animals are more susceptible to poaching (Tella et al, 2014). In fact, the current trend in poaching parrots is not international pressures for parrots as pets so much as internal interests (Pires 2012). Cantú et al. (2007) estimated that 65,000–78,500 parrots are poached annually in Mexico, 86–96% of them being sold domestically.

Poaching and local owning of parrot species is thousands of years old dating back to the ancient Aztecs, Romans, Egyptians, and Indians. Many of which poach them for

only parts such as feathers, feet or meat, as is the case commonly for Great Green Macaws to this day. That is why the success of conservation programs must meet the needs of the local community. When conservation groups help local villagers learn and develop strategies that are sustainable, parrots and people both win out. Businesses such as Zeke's Tree (www.zekestree.com) and other Fair Trade organisations and businesses abound tying connections to the needs of nature and people to survive together. After all, it's not organised crime that are poaching the largest percentage of parrots, it's the local villager (Pires 2011).

Most people lack any knowledge of this this local poaching scheme and the subsequent international decline of rare species trade from the WBCA (Wild Bird Conservation Act). Instead, large populations of people are falsely motivated to protect charismatic species using tools that have no jurisdiction and no ability to protect said species. The United States Endangered Species Act (or ESA) does not have the authority or the jurisdiction to designate critical habitat in foreign countries nor the ability to prevent the jeopardy of the continued existence of endangered and threatened species in foreign lands (FAQ, Parrots USFWS 5-9-14). These are the primary means of conservation protection for any species.

The only current parrot species under the jurisdiction of the ESA is the aforementioned Puerto Rican Parrot. Despite this flawed understanding, charismatic species such as the Scarlet Macaw (*Ara macao*) have recently been discussed for listing in the Federal Register (Federal Register/Vol. 81, No. 67). According to Piers (2011), the Scarlet Macaw is traded less internally than are species like Orange Wing Parakeets. In over 20 states, species listed on the ESA only serves to make that species illegal to own, to trade, to sell or to breed within our jurisdiction. This is despite the observation of scientists that breeding in captivity of charismatic species is continuing to reduce their numbers being poached (Pires 2011). In addition to this atrocity, Scarlet Macaws are not even on the IUCN Redlist of Endangered Species that is often required for being listed on the ESA. This is due to their widespread range and ability to be reintroduced (IUCN Redlist Scarlet Macaw).

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is an important piece of legislation passed in 1963 by the Nixon administration to help animals facing extinction in the United States. It has helped several critically endangered species rise from the brink of extinction. The success of the program has lead many species to be delisted such as the Bald Eagle, the Grey Wolf, the American Peregrine Falcon, amongst others (see US Fish and Wildlife Delisting report).

Using the USFW and the ESA to resolve poaching related to parrots only removes needed funding from species we do have jurisdiction on. The Center for Biological Diversity (CBD) recently released a lawsuit for the failure of the USFW to provide the programs necessary to protect the remaining 54 Red Wolves in South Carolina. According to CBD, USFW has blatantly violated their own charter. With USFW funds and resources being as limited as they are, the unwarranted parrot listings in the ESA due to their protection by the WBCA, hinders the USFW from doing the right job.

It remains unclear as to the scientific reasoning for the need any exotic bird species being listed on the ESA—the governing body that can only deal with internal trade. The costs for confiscations, legal actions, enforcement and more for the thousands of cases that exist currently due to previous legal ownership is overwhelming. Therefore, it leaves it open to subjective vs objective scrutiny that should not exist if truly our goal is to save Endangered Species.

The true, number one threat to Psittaciformes as an order is agriculture followed closely by deforestation for many reasons (exotic lumber, mining, agriculture), then hunting, introduced species and finally poaching (Olah et al. 2016). It has been shown in study after study that if we have active in-situ conservation, poaching of said species is significantly reduced. According to USFW, their international partner, Wildlife Without Borders (WWB) assists exotic species. This governing body submitted only \$24,000 once to save the extremely charismatic Blue Throated Macaw. The primary US based ongoing support comes from the work of the pet parrot industry. Laney Rickman of The Bird Endowment, a private parrot breeder, World Parrot Trust, chiefly funded by pet parrot owners, and Parrots International, a conservation group created from pet ownership in the US.

Upon investigation of all grants awarded by WWB, only 9 grants in total have been awarded to listed parrot species in all searches. The WWB utilises a Fund called The Critically Endangered Animals Conservation Fund or CEACF. Species, such as the Scarlet Macaw, were funded despite the fact the IUCN classifying the Scarlet Macaw as Least Concern (see IUCN Redlist, Scarlet Macaw). This belies the tenant of the ESA—which is designed to protect Endangered Species. Species such as the orange bellied grass parakeet (*Neophema chrysogaster*) whose imminent extinction is within 5 years.

Within CEACF's grants, only 7 species of parrots have actually been funded between 2001 to the present. In 2001 and 2002 the Great Green Macaw was the first parrot species to receive any compensation from the ESA-listed status and programming. In total, only \$21,000 in conservation money has been given to this species to date. The other species were the Phillipine Cockatoo, Scarlet Macaws (sharing funding with Sea Turtles), the Ground Parrot, The St. Vincent Amazon, the Puerto Rican Amazon and the Blue Throated Macaw. The ground parrot received funding last in 2014.

Total funding for all parrot species listed under the Endangered Species Act from the US Fish And Wildlife Services official associates was: \$149,089. Divided by the number of parrots listed on the service, the average amount of money given to a listed parrot species is a mere \$6,777 dollars. Then divide that again for 15 years (2001-2016) and we have \$451 for 7 species of endangered parrot for in-situ conservation per year from USFW partners. Yet, their claim is that listing parrots on ESA helps parrots in the wild.

Contrast this to just one US-based NGO, Parrots International. They devote thousands of dollars every year to many in-situ conservation programs. They physically visit the in-situ programs to ensure they are working and helping local communities. They visit in

person with peoples of State and Governace to help them better understand the importance of parrots. All of that work coming from one family's passion for parrots that have them as pets, Mark and Marie Stafford. Yet, on the Federal Register it was found that pet parrots contribute nothing toward saving parrots in the wild. (Federal Register/ Vol. 81, No. 67) This is important to note because pet parrots have done more to save wild parrots than the ESA and its officiant, the USFWS.

Pets are important to people. According to the [2015-2016 APPA National Pet Owners Survey](#), 65% of U.S. households own a pet, which equates to 79.7 millions homes. There is a need and niche for people to feel empathy, love and companionship with beings that desire our care. Parrots, unlike our most common pets, are not bred to accept anyone. Instead, we have to earn their trust to interact with them. They are not fully wild animals as is claimed on many websites just as equally as they are not fully domesticated or "tame" as is claimed yet on other websites. Parrots seem to fall in the crack of not really having a true place to be when it comes to regulation or legislation. Most likely due to the idea that parrots are "HUMANIZED" which means they cannot go back to the wild as they accept humans as a part of their routine and life.

Parrots' importance are not just in the numbers owned by people, but are equally embedded in cultures and religions around the world with nearly all older depictions of parrots being highly elevated above the common man or considered extremely valuable. Parrots have been depicted as messengers of gods, deliverers of good fortune, heroes, protectors of fertility, prophets and even associated with the Virgin Mary and Christ Himself (Hanley 2009). Parrots have been owned by Roman Emperors, Chinese Emperors, Kings, Celebrities and even a President of the United States.

The first mention of parrots in human history hails from India in 1400BC (Juniper pg 36). In fact, India presents many intriguing possibilities about the relationship and subsequent impact between humans and parrots. After all, India retains the highest overall human population in the world with approximately 1.3 billion people. Yet, their native species of parrots, totalling 12 species, are not listed as endangered on the IUCN Redlist. This is despite ongoing trade in the animals, internal ownership and destruction of native areas. Then again, parrots show a resiliency of becoming adept at living in urban areas (www.cityparrots.com) amongst people. If the largest population in the world can live with parrots and parrots can live with the largest population in the world, how come they cannot in the rest of the world?

Does religion have something to do with it? In India, the primary religion is Hinduism. Hinduism believes in the spiritual connection between people and animals on this world. That both share a common connection and deserve respect. After all, parrots are adored by the goddess Meenakshi, the goddess of life and beauty, and Andal, the God of love. In Hindu culture, parrots are the deliverers of love, passion and fertility. Parrots are used as vehicles or vahanas to reach mankind on earth with messages of love. Worshippers offer gifts to Meenaski at Madurai in Tamil Nadu where parakeets still fly from open lofts (Krishna 2010).

Ancient China also worshipped parrots and heralded them as tidings of good luck, of fertility, of love and even lust. The Emperor Xuanzong in the Tan Dynasty kept a parrot and it became The Divine Bird. Parrots represented freedom and long life with parallels in life experience that comes with old age. Parrots are seen as wards of fidelity and deep, enduring love. (Hurley, Ancient Chinese Pottery) During the Qing Dynasty, parrots were so revered, the account of “The Precious Scroll of the Parrot” was created (Idema 2002). In Chinese Feng Shui, the decoration of a parrot symbolises a warning to stay faithful in a relationship.

Native Americans worship parrots in the same ways ancient China and India have perceived them—as positive elements for humanity from fertility (Pueblo Tribes) to directional guardian (The Hopi). The Hopi created a parrot Kachina called the Kyash, a divine spirit. Parrots are clan animals for the Hopi, Zuni and Pueblo tribes. Parrots were so important to these ancient tribes, the German explorer Alexander Von Humboldt was able to discover the lost language of the Atures tribe (Boehrer pg.178).

The role of parrots transcended humanity in these cultures yet here we push our own agenda on parrots instead of the reverence of our human ancestry. Many of us in the Modern, Western Era have lost site of the importance of parrots to people. We honestly cannot know what is best for them because we are not them. According to Nigel Collar, the natural history of parrots is poorly known (Collar 1998). How do we know what is best for them if we don't even know what they do in the wild most of the time?

Many reach out in query to do the right thing are met with ferocity of opinion that divides us as a group. Yet, it's parrots who transcended us, who have brought us together here today. Who crossed physical, mental, cultural, spiritual boundaries. We created entire economies and cultures of people who defend parrots, raise parrots, sell parrots, create parrot products, create parrot art, are parrot vets, are parrot sanctuaries, are parrot conservationists.

We have learned through this process that parrots are important. They are older than us, they have survived cataclysmic climate changes, they have been revered, they are important to us as pets, they are important for us to save. It is time for this importance to be known. To meet common ground. To end that which destroys them the most, our differences and inability to decide what to do next to change us all. We love parrots because we experienced them. According to Trivers, to fully invest altruistically toward another being, we must first experience what it's like to be that being. We cannot learn that from a video tape. We can only learn it from the parrots we see, hear, feel and touch both with our minds and our hearts. The importance of parrots is that if we save them, we truly will save ourselves.

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