This is a 7 week old baby Kinkajou owned by Phoenix member Samantha of Samantha’s Amazing Animals. When he grows up he will be around two and a half feet long. He has a prehensile tail that allows him to swing through trees like a monkey. But he isn’t related to monkeys at all. He is actually related to raccoons. Kinkajous are very gentle creatures. In the wild they love to eat honey. Some people even call them “Honey Bears”. They also eat fruit, small birds and their eggs, small mammals, and even bugs. They are fairly common in the forests of South America. They can live to around 20 years old.

This beautiful beast is a Lion named Sheba. She belongs to Phoenix member Max.

Phoenix member Max’s daughter Noel with Lion cub Ziporah.
LETTER FROM EDITOR  Welcome!
This newsletter is a derivative of articles or posts from the E-list through member participation. Any and all articles included in this newsletter were either taken from Phoenix Exotics Wildlife Assoc., Inc. email E-list or were submitted by members with their permission. Please feel free to submit any article you wish to have included in our newsletter.
Email requests to: Pretyziba@aol.com or president@phoenixexotics.org

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP FEES FOR PHOENIX EXOTICS WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION, INC. are $10.00 ANNUALLY, PLEASE SEND ANY INQUIRIES OR $10.00 TO:
Phoenix Exotic Wildlife Association Inc.,
PO Box 1132
Chehalis, WA 98532.

How do I get on your list? CeAnn Lambert-Indiana Coyote Rescue Center
WHAT A VERY GOOD QUESTION CeANN......
You can email requests to President@phoenixexotics.org or Pretyziba@aol.com or your can send snail mail to Phoenix Exotic Wildlife Association Inc.
P O BOX 1132
Chehalis, WA 98532
If you are online go to http://www.Phoenixexotics.org follow the website instructions Look for: Web interface for Group signup and link onto the Yahoo website where you will find the Phoenix Exotics elist. From there it is just a matter of reading and following the on screen instructions.

FOR COMPLETE ARTICLES REGARDING ANY MATERIAL IN THIS NEWSLETTER PLEASE SUBMIT REQUESTS TO THE PRESIDENT OR THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR.

Can counties ban citizens from owning exotic or wild animals?
<snip> It appears so. HB 1362 required an "animal registration agency" to be established by counties in order to regulate the ownership, possession or transfer of wild animals within those counties. The registration agency is located within the county's animal control office, or if the county does not have an animal control office, within the sheriff's department. But, the bill, which was codified as Health & Safety Code § 822.116, also included this language: EFFECT OF SUBCHAPTER ON OTHER LAW.
(a) This subchapter does not affect the applicability of any other law, rule, order, ordinance, or other legal requirement of this state or a political subdivision of this state.
(b) This subchapter does not prevent a municipality or county from prohibiting or regulating by ordinance or order the ownership, possession, confinement, or care of a dangerous wild animal.

Texas District & County Attorneys Association 1210 Nueces, Austin, Texas 78701 | TEL 512-474-2436 | FAX 512-478-4112

Loggers may sue Norton, feds over owl status. By The Associated Press Submitted by: ZB
SEATTLE -- A coalition of timber companies is threatening to sue the federal government if it doesn't review the protected status of the northern spotted owl, whose classification under the Endangered Species Act halted logging on millions of acres of public land. In a petition filed with Interior Secretary
Gale Norton, the American Forest Resource Council accused the agency of failing to comply with the act's requirement to review the status of threatened species every five years, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer reported Friday. It also argues that new evidence shows the birds are not in as much trouble as thought when they earned protection under the law in the early 1990s. The petition is similar to one the group filed in January over the marbled murrelet. "The information we have about both these species is a lot different from when they were listed," said Chris West, vice president of the Forest Resource Council. "We just want a reassessment of: Are they at risk, and if they are at risk, what is the culprit?" Joan Jewett, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said both species have been studied thoroughly and both still need help. Norton must respond to the petitions within 60 days of receiving them. If she does not, or if the timber group is not satisfied with her response, it would be legally empowered to file suit against the government. The timber group's attempt to change the birds' status might not be a long shot. Earlier this week, a judge in Los Angeles gave the Bush administration permission to allow developers to build on thousands of acres considered critical to an imperiled shrimp and a small bird in a four-county area of Southern California. The owl petition relies partly on studies headed by Alan Franklin, a wildlife biologist at Colorado State University. It also cites evidence that the owls are not exclusively dependent on old-growth forests. In six of 15 areas studied, including Washington's Olympic Peninsula, spotted owl populations appeared to be dwindling. Three other populations appeared stable, while data on the remainder were too ambiguous to determine a trend. "Everybody wants it cut and dried _ it's either declining or not," Franklin said. "Sorry, but it's not that clear-cut." In rejecting an earlier petition to remove the owl's protection, the Fish and Wildlife Service noted about a year ago that one study Franklin headed measured the owl's decline between 1985 and 1998 at an average of 3.9 percent a year. That was an improvement over the 4.5 percent annual decline measured earlier. "Reproductive rates and ... survival rates can be relatively stable, but still be lower than necessary to support a stable population," the Fish and Wildlife Service wrote. "The result is a declining population." March 1, 2002

**Safecapture DATES ~ Chemical Immobilization of Animals**

16 Hour Multi-Species Program  
D A T E S A N D L O C A T I O N S F O R 2 0 0 2  
Arkansas: Little Rock: University of Arkansas January 28-29, 2002  
Alaska: Anchorage: Anchorage Animal Control March 7-8, 2002  
South Carolina: Greenville: The Greenville Zoo April 8-9, 2002  
Pennsylvania: Williamsport: Penn Aviation Airport April 20-21, 2002  
Virginia: Leesburg: Loudoun Co. Dept. of Animal Care and Control April 29-30, 2002  
Maryland: Baltimore: University of Maryland-Baltimore County June 3-4, 2002  
California: Berkeley: University of California-Berkeley July 29-30, 2002  
New Jersey: New Brunswick: Rutgers University Conference Center August 26-27, 2002  
Florida: Orlando: University of Central Florida September 23-24, 2002  
Virginia: Roanoke: Cardinal Criminal Justice Academy October 16-17, 2002  
Virginia: Virginia Beach: Virginia Animal Control
Zoo's bear rescue blocked
Judge acquits traveling circus of cruelty charge  March 2, 2002 BY HUGH MCDIARMID JR.
FREE PRESS STAFF WRITER The Detroit Zoo's effort to rescue polar bears from a traveling circus was thwarted when a Puerto Rican judge acquitted the circus of animal cruelty. The decision came late Thursday, after Detroit Zoo Chief Veterinarian Ann Duncan testified for the prosecution in Puerto Rico. Prosecutors alleged the bears were suffering in the tropical climate, were confined to small cages and lacked adequate cool water to swim and drink. The judge disagreed, clearing the circus of misdemeanor criminal charges. "It's a shock," said Debbie Leahy, a captive animal specialist at People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. PETA and zoo officials hoped the judge would convict the Mexico-based Suarez Bros. Circus and order the animals seized. The Detroit Zoo -- with its new arctic exhibit that provides polar bears with 55-degree swimming water and constantly cooled rock beds -- offered to take some of the animals if they were confiscated. Duncan said the bears could never become acclimated to Puerto Rico's climate, where daytime temperatures average above 80 degrees year-round. Zoo Director Ron Kagan said efforts will continue to wrest the bears from the circus. "A battle has been lost, but there probably is a war on to help these animals," he said. "There are other avenues." Leahy said PETA and others will pressure the U.S. government to seize the animals and to deny the circus' request to take the bears from Puerto Rico to perform on the Caribbean island of St. Maarten. That move must be approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In another action, PETA sued the federal government after the U.S. Department of Agriculture found in December that the circus did not violate air and water temperature standards. "This is a long way from over," Leahy said. Contact HUGH McDIARMID JR. at 248-586-2611 or mcdiarmidjr@f...

Measuring a snake's squeeze  Submitted by: ZB By BILL SCHACKNER Pittsburgh Post-Gazette
March 03, 2002 - When an 18-foot-long predator snake gets hungry, how hard will it squeeze its prey? Believe it or not, there is a scientific answer, thanks to a contraption some are calling the "Constrict-o-meter." It probably won't win a Nobel Prize for them, but Carnegie Mellon University professor Adnan Akay and his colleagues have nevertheless developed what they believe is the only device of its kind. Last week, as a British television crew hovered nearby at the Pittsburgh Zoo and Aquarium, three Burmese pythons provided Akay with an opportunity to test the device as the snakes noshed on frozen, 10-pound rabbits. It all began when creators of a show due to air this fall on the Animal Planet cable television network set out to learn the constriction pressure exerted by a snake...
while killing its prey. They approached zoo reptile keeper Herb Ellerbrock, who in turn contacted Akay, head of the mechanical engineering department at Carnegie Mellon. Workers from both organizations spent two months on the project that culminated with the demonstration. It will be part of "The Big Squeeze," an hour-long show. "Personally, what I learned was a lot more about snakes than I ever wanted to know," said Akay after one of the creatures, weighing 160 pounds, finished its meal and was hauled away. "One is that, as opposed to the common belief that a boa constrictor squeezes its prey and crushes it, it doesn't. It really suffocates it." The device Akay used is a load sensor attached to a foot-long aluminum probe that is placed between the snake and whatever it is squeezing. The device, linked to a laptop computer, generates electrical signals as the snake constricts. "A signal proportional to the pressure that the snake applies is sent to a data acquisition system, and then we store that information and analyze it," Akay said. "While we are making a measurement, we can monitor the change in pressure and the amount of pressure on the computer screen." Readings from the snakes suggested that an 18-foot-long snake applies pressure equal to about 12 pounds per square inch. A smaller snake, say 5 feet long, might exert the equivalent of 6 pounds per square inch as it wraps itself around its prey. As is true of any research, the unexpected sometimes happens. While British Broadcasting Corp. crew stood just a few feet away, one of the 18-foot-long snakes slipped below a table and took hold of the reptile keeper. "It's got Herb's leg," said a woman. Not to worry. The keeper, who had volunteered the use of his arm for a couple of the tests, hardly seemed fazed. The creature let go in moments, and the crew was back filming the snakes at work.

Humane Society Of United States Urges Congress To Pass Legislation To Ban Canned Hunts
Submitted by: ZB Summary: WASHINGTON, Mar 7, 2002 (U.S. Newswire via COMTEX) -- The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), the nation's largest animal protection organization, is urging the U.S. Congress to quickly approve legislation introduced by Representative Sam Farr (D-CA) and Senator Joseph Biden (D-DE) to combat the proliferation of private "canned hunting" operations throughout the United States. This legislation and the issue of canned hunting is the subject of an article in this week's Time Magazine.

The following information is not legal advice and readers should make their own investigation with an attorney in their own state    EXOTIC FRIENDLY STATES

Hi Everyone, My family and I are looking at moving out of Washington state and had hoped to move to Idaho. However When doing my research with fish and wildlife I found out that primates are not legal to have there so I guess that place is OUT OF THE QUESTION!!! Any way I guess what I was wondering is if anyone out there has any info on states that are exotic friendly? We have primates, muntjac deer, wallaby's, coatimundis, cats, wolves and a few other things. Can anyone give me some suggestions or is there any web-sites where I can find out what is allowed into the differant states. The states we are mostly interested in is Montana, Oregon, and we are open to almost anywhere else. Thanks Jen        RESPONSE: How about nearby Nevada? I think everything is legal here, in most places. (Reno and Las Vegas areas excepted.) ~Tim Stoffel        RESPONSE: I almost moved to Nevada some years ago, and, maybe I talked to the wrong person, but I was told at the time that some of the species I was especially interested in were completely banned statewide. Fennec foxes, in particular, and other wild canids - though big cats were okay. The wolves, in other words, might be tricky in Nevada, but you may be okay on the other species. Hope you can find a place where *all* of them are fine, though. ~ Raksha        RESPONSE: Washington state has 3 bills (1 may be renamed, unsure) that would make it one of the most restrictive in the country. It won't even allow sanctuaries to display their animals or allow the public to come in and see them. They were letting the counties handle things but not enough banned to suit the antis. I'd be looking to get out too. The handwriting is on the wall. ~ Ray

Man Diagnosed With Human Rabies Story Filed: Saturday, March 30, 2002 7:06 PM EST CHICO, Calif. (AP) -- Submitted by: ZBA 28-year-old man is on life support suffering from an extremely rare case of human rabies, health officials said Saturday. The virus attacks the nervous system and is "invariably fatal," said Dennis Galvon, a Glenn County health officer. He said just one to three cases are reported each year nationally. Galvon said the state department of health diagnosed the disorder Friday. Results of a second test were expected from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention late Sunday. The Willows resident arrived March 19 at Enloe Medical Center, the doctor said. He was dehydrated and vomiting, began having seizures and was put on life support. Officials would not identify the man. They weren't sure how he contracted the disease. Galvon said most cases of human rabies come from contact with bats. The incubation period ranges from three weeks to three months. In most animal bite cases, people are treated with a series of painful but highly effective injections. Copyright © 2002
If man evolved from monkeys and apes, why do we still have monkeys and apes?

If a man is standing in the middle of the forest speaking and there is no woman around to hear him, is he still wrong?

Isn't it a bit unnerving that doctors call what they do "practice"?