



Statement of

Mr. Jerry Leber
President

United Gamefowl Breeders Association

Before the

House Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland
Security

Legislative Hearing on H.R. 137

Held on

February 6, 2007

Chairman Scott and Members of the Committee, my name is Jerry Leber and I would like to thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on H.R. 137. I plan to summarize my written testimony and request that you include my full remarks within the record and include the attachments referenced within.

I am President of the United Gamefowl Breeders Association (UGBA). We have affiliates in 33 states and approximately 15,000 members and we represent well over 10 million people who are directly or indirectly involved or have a vested interest in the gamefowl industry. The UGBA's mission is to enhance and perpetuate the various breeds of gamefowl, improve marketing methods, cooperate with universities and state departments of agriculture and other agencies in poultry disease diagnosis and control, and to further develop and enhance the health of gamefowl. A secondary mission is to preserve the heritage and insure the future of gamefowl by working to prevent legislation from being enacted that would be in conflict with our mission.

The bill before this committee, H.R. 137, proposes to eliminate the penalty contained within the 2002 Farm Bill regarding the transportation of gamefowl and create a new felony for buying, selling, delivering or transporting gamefowl. The principal supporters of H.R. 137 are animal rights groups, such as the Humane Society of the United States. Given our current embroilment in the war against terror, we find it troubling that the Crime Subcommittee's first action in the 110th Congress is to move a bill supported by extreme animal rights groups – who some consider the most serious domestic terrorism threat. Many of the groups that support this legislation hold the philosophical belief that all animals should have rights equal to humans. Some also profess that all animal use including medical research, use for food, and even pet ownership should be illegal.

Because of these beliefs and their multi-million dollar annual budgets, they outwardly attempt to impose their radical agenda upon society. Because they have failed in several states, they now come to Congress to try to impose their doctrine over the wishes of State and local government. H.R. 137 embodies this tactic and would remove a State's ability to tailor their laws to the needs of their residents.

WILL OUR COUNTRY BE IMPROVED IF H.R. 137 BECOMES LAW?

The International Foundation for the Conservation of Natural Resources, (IFCNR) , conducted “An Analysis of the Economic, Cultural, Biological Diversity, Environmental and Legal consequences of Prohibiting Interstate Transportation of Gamefowl under Provisions Amending the Animal Welfare Act”, (2002). In the executive summary of IFCNR analysis they report: “The economic analysis of the study suggest a high of \$2,334,754,086.00 and a median of \$1,214,728,028.00 economic value of the gamefowl industry in only 16 states. Nationwide, the economic value of the gamefowl industry could be two or three times greater”. This information suggests the total value of the gamefowl industry to the economy of the United States is a staggering total of \$2 BILLION to \$6 BILLION annually. How can we rationally illegitimatize an industry that contributes billions of dollars to our economy every year? Passing H.R. 137 will do exactly that.

The lives of millions of people will be adversely affected if this bill becomes law. Feed and grain companies, hardware supplies, veterinary services, transportation, household income, employment, and greater reliance on government for assistance will be only a few areas affected by this legislation. The elimination of a multi-billion dollar industry cannot have a positive effect on our economy. Passing H.R. 137 will be a major economic step in the wrong direction and cause unnecessary harm to our economy.

The culture and heritage of gamefowl is a part of our nation’s history. From the beginning of our country to this very day gamefowl have had a significant impact. Only one vote kept the Gamecock from becoming our national symbol. It has been reported that former Presidents have bred, raised, sheltered, and competed gamecocks on the White House grounds. The culture and tradition have been passed from generation to generation. For many Americans gamefowl are the heart and soul of their existence. The breeding and raising of gamefowl has held families together, created a sense of unity, trust, and love for life due to the simple presence and aura for which the gamecock is noted. In thousands of families, gamefowl provides

significant to total income for the entire family. Income from gamefowl, in some instances has kept these families from relying on financial support from the government.

When young people are actively involved in wholesome agricultural activities such as caring for gamefowl, they are far less likely to be involved in activities that will lead to criminal behavior. Ownership, value, pride, dedication, hard work, character, morals, sense of achievement, dependability, responsibility, and patriotism are just some of the qualities that are taught, learned, and internalized when young people are brought up with gamefowl. Because so many of the youth in our country have limited or no opportunities to be involved in wholesome and productive activities found within the rural culture, they often become involved in activities that lead to criminal behavior. Passing H.R. 137 would surely remove productive opportunities for thousands of young people making it more likely they make poor choices that could involve crime.

As recent articles from the Washington Post and USA Today highlight: Legal immigrants (Latino, Filipino, and other) realistically view the practices of gamefowl breeding as an important part of their culture. The UGBA is very concerned about the message H.R. 137 would send these citizens. By making a felony of cultural practices that go back generations for many Latino and other families, I fear Congress sends the wrong message that their culture is somehow an anachronism. As the population of those from a Latino culture legally increases within our borders, Congress should be very sensitive to what H.R. 137 could say to these honest and hardworking members of our diverse society.

The animal rights extremists profess that the gamefowl industry promotes illegal gambling, violence, drug trafficking, and terrorist activities. My 50 years of experience within the industry gives me the expertise to say this couldn't be further from the truth. To say that criminals and drugs have been present at these events is sadly true. However, this is more of a symptom of our culture and not tied specifically to this industry. I am confident that a raid on

many sporting events around this country will find even greater instances of similar unlawful activities. That is the hard truth about our society, but to imply that such activities are actually promoted at or by gamefowl events is simply ridiculous and inflammatory.

The health and well being of the American people is used as a scare tactic by animal rights groups as a reason to pass H.R. 137. The gamefowl industry maintains the healthiest flocks of the entire poultry industry. Not just because of current government regulations, but also because of personal responsibility and vested interest we hold towards these tremendous creatures. Should health problems arise we are the first to seek help from state universities, departments of agriculture, and poultry health specialists. Those individuals in charge of the National Poultry Improvement Plan will attest to the fact that gamefowl are the healthiest of all poultry with which they are involved. The greatest chance of contracting and spreading Exotic Newcastle disease or Avian Influenza will come from migratory birds, not gamefowl.

In May of last year, Dr. Francine Bradley, a poultry specialist with the University of California at Davis, testified before this Subcommittee that the sport of cock fighting “has not been legislated out of existence” even though it has been “illegal in most of the United States for decades.” She went on to say, “The best way to keep all the nation’s birds health is to have access to and communication with all bird owners.” Legislation such as H.R. 137 will only make breeders fearful of communicating with federal, state and local officials. I have attached her testimony from last year’s hearing and request that it be made a part of this hearing’s record.

WHO WILL BE SERVED IF H.R. 137 IS PASSED?

Animal rights groups would profit from H.R. 137’s passage. They would continue to fundraise and use that funding, not on animal welfare, but on advocacy on their larger extreme agenda. Groups such as the HSUS, PETA, ALF, et.al, profess that animals should share the same rights as humans. Handing these extreme special interests the legislative victory of a H.R. 137 would further their larger legislative agenda.

The HSUS argues that individual states and law enforcement agencies need H.R. 137 to help in their efforts to control crime. I see no evidence that state governments have ever asked Congress for legislation for felony status against citizens for transporting gamefowl in interstate or foreign commerce. Having spent eight years working in the law enforcement field, and having had countless conversations with law enforcement officials at the local, state, and federal levels, never has the problem of interstate or foreign transportation of gamefowl been mentioned as a problem by law enforcement officials. When I have initiated the discussion concerning this issue, the comments have always been: "This is dumb, useless, and a waste of our time and money, we have far more important and serious problems to deal with than chasing after chickens", and many other similar comments. Never have I heard a law enforcement person say, "yes this is a serious problem and we need to do something about it". While some organizations may publicly support H.R. 137 after being pressured by the powerful HSUS, my experience has shown me that on-the-ground law enforcement feels that gamefowl breeding does not need such legislation. I feel confident that the vast majority of law enforcement officers do not want to spend their time pursuing citizens for transporting gamefowl. It is common-sense to appreciate that this should not be a law enforcement priority.

Clearly, support for this bill seems politically correct and puts many Members in a difficult position. With respect to gamefowl, we hope that Members of Congress see that this is an industry that has been around for centuries. This history, while not appealing to everyone, should be allowed in states that want it and breeders and those that participate in shows should not be penalized for their lawful agricultural practices. Opposition of this bill may not be politically correct, but Members of Congress often have to make many tough decisions after a review of the facts.

WHAT IS THE REAL PURPOSE OF THIS LEGISLATION?

The stated purpose of H.R. 137 is to raise the penalty level from a misdemeanor to a felony for the acts listed. The real purpose of this legislation is to pander to the multi-million dollar special interest of the animal rights groups, such as the HSUS. These powerful lobbying

groups hope to systematically impose their extreme agenda on states and the American public. Today it is animal fighting, but tomorrow it will certainly be other agricultural practices, hunting, fishing and even owning a pet.

The HSUS and other animal rights groups have no real concern for animals and their well being. If they did, they would more appropriately use their significant budget on conservation. Rather than bombarding the public with inflammatory solicitations for donations and engaging in political mischief, they should actually significantly fund activities that make a real difference to conservation and animal welfare.

As I mentioned at the beginning of this statement, the most serious domestic terrorism threat has been reported to come from animal rights groups. I request that a January 31, 2007-print out of the Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) website listing the wanted for domestic terrorism is included within the record. This website shows that five of the eleven wanted by the FBI for domestic terrorism has ties to animal rights groups. I would have hoped the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security would have acted with such speed to address this threat.

Again, demonstrating of the true motives of these extreme groups, the HSUS actually opposed the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act (H.R. 4239/S.3880). I request that the attachment included with my full statement be made part of the record. This attachment, from the HSUS's website, expresses their opposition and advocacy against the Senate-passed Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act. This attachment also includes the legislative history of that measure (taken from the Library of Congress) which was adopted unanimously by both the House and Senate to ultimately become Public Law 109-374.

Passing H.R. 137 and similar legislation provides leaders of animal rights groups favorable propoganda to increase donations, maintain six figure salaries, and increase the ability to apply pressure to elected officials, at every level of government. Success in the House Judiciary Committee this week only enhances the animal rights activist's bank account and

further their extreme agenda. Defeat of this legislation would be a statement that this Congress believes in states rights and reasonable priorities with respect to felony enforcement.

WHAT ARE THE REPERCUSSIONS OF PASSING H.R. 137?

The repercussions of passing H.R. 137 are significant. Some of the repercussions have been referred to in other parts of this written presentation. Other examples include but are not limited to being the wrong priority for law enforcement, wise use of precious tax dollars by government, the judicial system, the penal system and many other agencies that may be directly or indirectly involved. Tax dollars would be diverted from programs that are far more important and have far greater need than the perceived problem caused by transporting a chicken in interstate commerce or foreign commerce that may or may not end up in a fighting venture.

I also request that a letter from the State of Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries be included within the record. This letter gives an appropriate perspective from the State of Alabama demonstrating that they do not need H.R. 137. In fact, both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner write that the lawful business has a powerful impact upon the state's economy. They explain how our involvement with state agencies actually protect the population from disease and that their "experience that these game fowl have always been extremely healthy and disease resistant." We hope that examples of such opinions from those responsible for animal health and welfare help demonstrate the falsehoods spread by animal rights groups.

The loss of billions of dollars to our economy annually would be a devastating blow to millions of people who depend on the gamefowl industry for a living. The very heart, soul, and spirit of millions of gamefowl fanciers would be destroyed if H.R. 137 is passed. What greater repercussion can there be when the spirit of an American is broken and the complete faith is lost in the government of these United States?

CONCLUSION

In summary, H.R. 137 is a terrible piece of legislation that only helps the extreme animal rights groups. If this legislation is passed, what next? Will it be illegal to own gamefowl...hunt...fish...rodeo...to own a pet? All of these are stated objectives of several animal rights groups. The HSUS and others have a list of animal use areas to be eliminated. The gamefowl industry is at the top of the list now because we appear to be an easy target.

The HSUS and animal rights groups that support this legislation killed approximately 4.2 million dogs, cats, kittens, and wet nose puppies last year, and will continue to do so in greater numbers each year and still profess to be humane and for animal rights. In fact, they worked with others to actually gas confiscated gamefowl with carbon dioxide – birds that would have otherwise returned to the care of their owners. If groups like these were sincere in protection of animals they would spend some of their significant budget to save the gamefowl?

Passing of H.R. 137 would severely cut ties between those who breed, show, or hobby gamefowl and state departments of agriculture regarding disease analysis and control for fear of being arrested and becoming a felon. As explained by a poultry expert and Agriculture Commissioner earlier, should an exotic Newcastle or Avian Influenza outbreak occur, tracking and control would be almost impossible.

States have a legislative process to put into place the laws they deem necessary and beneficial for the betterment of their citizens. All states have done so regarding the gamefowl industry. What rationale does the federal government use to intercede in states rights to enact their own legislation? I urge this Committee and Congress to send a message that states rights is a priority. Surely, the United States government has far more serious issues at hand than to be concerned about what might happen to a chicken should it be transported in interstate or foreign commerce. Would not it be more prudent for government to spend its time, energy and our tax dollars on things like solving the war in Iraq, the energy crisis, finding missing children, rebuilding the Gulf Coast, the war on terrorism, feeding and clothing underprivileged children, caring for the homeless and elderly, medical research, health care, global warming, child

pornography, and the astounding number of illegal immigrants entering our country on a daily basis?

So where is the ground swell for this legislation? Is it coming from the masses? I think not. It is coming from HSUS and other extreme animal rights groups. As I try to rationally and logically evaluate H.R. 137, the deterrents to our society/country far outweigh the positives should this legislation be passed. The purpose of any legislation should be to benefit and serve the welfare of the citizens of this country. Legislation of the people, by the people and for the people, not legislation of, by, and for the HSUS. It is clear that H.R.137 is about this, only this, and nothing more.

I and the millions of Americans involved in the gamefowl industry, sincerely request that you not react to these extreme animal rights groups, but do what is right, for the hard working, God fearing, common American that is the backbone, heart, and soul of this great country. Please oppose H.R. 137.

Francine A. Bradley, Ph.D.

Testimony before the Judiciary Subcommittee on
Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security

On H.R. 817

May 18, 2006

I. Introduction

Chairman Coble, Ranking Member Scott, members of the Subcommittee, my name is Dr. Francine Bradley. I am the Extension Poultry Specialist with the University of California at Davis. While the University of California has not taken a position on H.R. 817, I am appearing on behalf of myself, as a poultry scientist with intimate knowledge of the game fowl community. This is my 25th year as a poultry scientist with the University of California. I work with poultry producers of every scale and direct the statewide 4-H poultry program. I serve as a Director of the Pacific Egg and Poultry Association (a commercial poultry trade association), a Director of the Pacific Poultry Breeders' Association (an association of poultry fanciers), and the Treasurer of the World's Poultry Science Association (an international body of poultry scientists).

II. Background

The term game fowl refers to those breeds of chickens (both large and bantam) that were historically bred for the purpose of cock fighting or directly developed from that stock. Those breeds include the Old English Games, the Modern Games, Aseels, and others. Game fowl breeds are popular with poultry fanciers, that is, those individuals who raise birds for exhibition purposes. Game fowl were used to create one of today's most commercially significant chicken breeds, the Cornish. **Both male and female game fowl will fight, as will any chicken or chicken-like bird, and they are also exhibited.**

III. The dangers in enacting H.R. 817

The enforcement of H.R. 817, if passed, would fall to officers of the law, with the assistance of local animal control authorities. **As I mentioned in the previous section, the same bird that be used for organized cock fighting, could also be exhibited at a poultry show. Law enforcement officers are neither poultry scientists nor poultry judges. How will they distinguish between a bird that will be fought and one that will be shown? They cannot; no one can do this. Animal control officers are well trained in the areas of cats, dogs, and other small pets. They receive no mandatory training from qualified poultry scientists about the identification or management of poultry. In fact, there are animal control officers who particularly dislike chickens and the people who keep them. An additional problem that I have witnessed over and over involves the ethnicity of the poultry owner. There are some who automatically assume that chickens plus an owner who is Hispanic, Samoan, or Filipino equals cock fighter. While it is illegal to fight chickens in most of the United States, it is not illegal to own them.**

In 2003, game fowl breeders in California approached the University of California and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to obtain a documentation process for the disease prevention efforts many of them were already taking. In addition, they wanted to encourage other game fowl breeders to participate in health maintenance programs. At the direction of our California State Veterinarian, I worked with CDFA veterinary staff to develop the Game Fowl Health Assurance (GFHA) Program. Since September of 2003, thousands of game fowl cultures have been tested by the California Animal Health and Food Safety (CAHFS) laboratories. To date no sample from, nor whole game fowl, has tested positive for any reportable or catastrophic poultry disease.

The game fowl owners in this voluntary program attend multiple educational sessions during their first year. They receive training in biosecurity, culturing their birds, using the diagnostic laboratories, and vaccination methods. As they move into their second and subsequent years of certification, the game fowl breeders attend continuing education classes and maintain their flock sampling through culture and whole bird submissions.

For many in the GFHA Program, this is the first government or university sanctioned activity in which they have participated. As each new game fowl breeder starts the program, the word spreads and interest grows. Passage of H.R. 817 would have disastrous implications for those in the science and veterinary communities. If owning game fowl can be perceived as violation of H.R. 817, game fowl breeders will not self identify. They will not come forward for educational classes. Most importantly, they will not use government services such as the CDFA or United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) disease hot lines. They will not be submitting sick birds to the diagnostic laboratories in their states.

IV. H.R. 817 does not promote better biosecurity for the nation's poultry

Cock fighting has been illegal in most of the United States for decades. It has been illegal in some foreign countries for centuries. Yet, this sport has not been legislated out of existence, neither here nor around the world.

The best way to keep all the nation's birds healthy is to have access to and communication with all bird owners. When the GFHA Program was being developed, my veterinary advisers at CDFA suggested that the game fowl only be tested for Exotic Newcastle Disease. The game fowl breeders told us they wanted their birds to be tested for Avian Influenza also. They said, and this was in 2003, that their feeling was that Avian Influenza would turn out to be more of a problem than Exotic Newcastle Disease!

Your Judiciary Subcommittee has Homeland Security in its title. Homeland Security is conducting sessions dealing with Avian Influenza across the nation. In late April, one such Avian Influenza Workshop was held in the Central Valley of California. The game fowl community was represented. One game fowl breeder took off from work and made a 700 mile round trip to attend. Game fowl breeders are actively participating in disease prevention and Homeland Security programs.

Passage of H.R. 817 will drive the game fowl community into dark corners. As scientists, educators, and veterinary professionals, my colleagues and I will have difficulty working with these individuals who will now be in fear of harsh fines and prison time.

Disease organisms do not distinguish between a commercial meat bird and a bantam chicken. Avian Influenza is an equal opportunity disease. All bird owners must be educated and protect their birds. Every living creature has value. The feed store chick purchased for fifty cents may be a child's favorite pet. Leghorn hens may be the basis for a family business and livelihood. Poultry fanciers have as much passion for their chickens as others do for their dogs. A single game fowl specimen may be worth one thousand dollars or more. Many game fowl breeders have birds from genetic strains that have been maintained by their families for generations. To them the birds are priceless. To suggest that game fowl owners care less for the health of their animals than do other bird owners is preposterous.

To promote the health of the nation's poultry and to allow our effective educational programs to continue, I respectfully ask you to oppose HR 817.

WANTED BY THE FBI

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

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[Ronald Stanley Bridgeforth](#)
Assault on a Police Officer



[Joanne Deborah Chesimard](#)
*Act of Domestic Terrorism;
Murder*
En Español



[Daniel Andreas San Diego](#)
Explosives Charges



[Rebecca J. Rubin](#)
Arson Charges



[Justin Franchi Solondz](#)
Arson Charges



[Elizabeth Anna Duke](#)
Act of Domestic Terrorism



[Josephine Overaker](#)
Arson Charges
En Espanol



[Avelino Gonzalez-Claudio](#)
Armed Bank Robbery
En Español



[Joseph Mahmoud Dibee](#)
Arson Charges



[Norberto Gonzalez-Claudio](#)
Armed Bank Robbery
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WANTED

BY THE FBI

MALICIOUSLY DAMAGING AND DESTROYING, AND ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY AND DAMAGE, BY MEANS OF EXPLOSIVES, BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY

DANIEL ANDREAS SAN DIEGO



DESCRIPTION

Date of Birth Used:	February 9, 1978	Hair:	Brown
Place of Birth:	Berkeley, California	Eyes:	Brown
Height:	6'0"	Sex:	Male
Weight:	160 pounds	Race:	White
NCIC:	W994991658	Nationality:	American
Occupation:	Computer Network Specialist for a high-tech company		
Scars and Marks:	San Diego has the following tattoos on his body: a round color image approximately five inches in diameter of burning hillsides/plains in the center of his chest; the words "It only takes a spark" printed in a semicircle in small block typewriter text under the chest tattoo; progressive scenes in black and white of burning and collapsing buildings on his left abdomen; a single leafless tree rising from a road in the center of his lower back, and burning yet still standing buildings on the right side of his lower back. (Shown Below)		
Remarks:	San Diego is a known animal rights activist with ties to animal rights groups. He is known to be a very strict vegan, eating no meat or food containing animal products. San Diego wears eyeglasses. He is known to possess a 9mm handgun.		

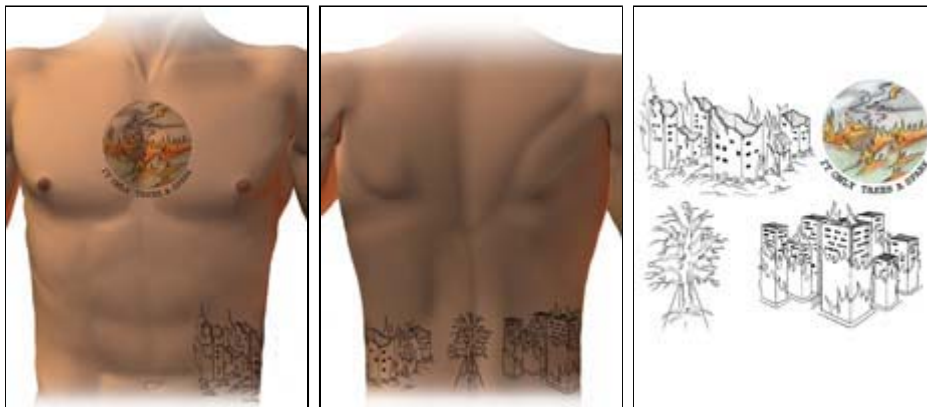
San Diego is skilled at the use of computers to include setting up e-mail services and using the operating system

LINUX. He is also skilled at sailing, particularly small sailboats. San Diego has traveled internationally.

CAUTION

Daniel Andreas San Diego is wanted for his alleged involvement in the bombings of two corporate offices in California. On August 28, 2003, two bombs exploded at the Chiron Corporation, located in Emeryville. Then, on September 26, 2003, a single bomb strapped with nails exploded at the Shaklee Corporation, located in Pleasanton. A federal arrest warrant was issued in the Northern District of California on October 5, 2003, charging San Diego with maliciously damaging and destroying, and attempting to destroy and damage, by means of explosives, buildings and other property.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Artist Rendering of Tattoos



Retouched Photographs of Daniel Andreas San Diego

REWARD

The FBI is offering a reward of up to \$250,000 for information leading directly to the arrest of Daniel Andreas San Diego.

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR [LOCAL FBI OFFICE](#) OR THE NEAREST [AMERICAN EMBASSY OR CONSULATE](#).



ROBERT S. MUELLER, III
DIRECTOR
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WANTED

BY THE FBI

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ARSON; ARSON OF A GOVERNMENT BUILDING; ARSON OF PROPERTY USED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE; USE AND CARRYING OF A DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE DURING AND IN RELATION TO A CRIME OF VIOLENCE; MAKING UNREGISTERED DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES

JUSTIN FRANCHI SOLONDZ



Photograph taken in
2002



Photograph taken in
1999



Photograph taken in
1998 or 1999

Aliases: Justin Solondz, "Conner"

DESCRIPTION

Date of Birth Used:	October 3, 1979	Hair:	Brown
Place of Birth:	New Jersey	Eyes:	Hazel
Height:	5'9" to 5'11"	Sex:	Male
Weight:	150 pounds	Race:	White
NCIC:	W960311040	Nationality:	American
Occupation:	Part Time Carpentry Worker		
Scars and Marks:	None known		
Remarks:	Solondz may be traveling in Canada, Europe or Asia. He may have facial hair.		

CAUTION

Justin Franchi Solondz is wanted on multiple charges related to his alleged role in a domestic terrorism cell. On May 21, 2001, the University of Washington, Center for Urban Horticulture, in Seattle, Washington, was destroyed by fire during the early

morning hours. At the same time, in Clatskanie, Oregon, several buildings and vehicles were also destroyed by fire. Fire investigators determined that both fires were the result of arson by use of timed improvised incendiary devices. Shortly thereafter, a communication was released stating that both fires were committed by members of the Earth Liberation Front (ELF). The combined loss from these two arsons totaled over five million dollars.

On October 15, 2001, an arson and attempted animal release took place at the Litchfield Wild Horse and Burro Corral in Susanville, California. Investigators found multiple improvised incendiary devices at the crime scene. This arson was claimed to have been committed by the Animal Liberation Front (ALF). The damages from this arson were estimated to be eighty five thousand dollars.

On April 6, 2006, and May 17, 2006, federal grand juries in Sacramento, California, and Seattle, Washington (respectively) indicted Solondz on the following domestic terrorism related charges: Conspiracy to Commit Arson; Arson of a Government Building; Arson of Property Used in Interstate Commerce; Use and Carrying of a Destructive Device During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence; and Making Unregistered Destructive Devices.

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS AND AN ESCAPE RISK

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE OR THE NEAREST AMERICAN EMBASSY OR CONSULATE.



ROBERT S. MUELLER, III
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WANTED

BY THE FBI

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ARSON OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND OF PROPERTY USED IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ARSON AND DESTRUCTION OF AN ENERGY FACILITY; ATTEMPTED ARSON OF A BUILDING; ARSON OF A VEHICLE; ARSON OF A BUILDING; DESTRUCTION OF AN ENERGY FACILITY

JOSEPHINE SUNSHINE OVERAKER



Aliases: Lisa Rachelle Quintana, Lisa R. Quintana, Maria Rachelle Quintana, Maria Quintana, "Osha", "Jo", "China", "Josie", "Mo"

DESCRIPTION

Dates of Birth Used:	November 19, 1974; October 4, 1971; November 4, 1971	Hair:	Brown
Place of Birth:	Canada	Eyes:	Brown
Height:	5'3"	Sex:	Female
Weight:	130 pounds	Race:	White
NCICs:	W105842105 W258514859	Nationality:	Canadian
Occupation:	Overaker may seek employment as a firefighter, a midwife, a sheep tender, or a masseuse.		
Scars and Marks:	Overaker has a large unknown tattoo on her upper left arm and a very large bird tattoo stretching from her right upper arm across her upper back (shown below). She has scars on her left ankle, right ankle, right calf, and right thigh.		
Remarks:	Overaker is fluent in Spanish. She is known to use illegal		

narcotics. Overaker may have a light facial moustache. She was a vegan and may still be. Overaker is an American citizen.

CAUTION

On January 19, 2006, a federal grand jury in Eugene, Oregon, indicted Josephine Sunshine Overaker on multiple charges related to her alleged role in a domestic terrorism cell. Overaker was charged with two conspiracy violations related to seventeen incidents, five counts of arson, one count of attempted arson, and one count of destruction of an energy facility. These crimes occurred in Oregon, Washington, California, Colorado, and Wyoming, and date back to 1996. Many of the crimes she is accused of participating in were claimed to be committed by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) or the Animal Liberation Front (ALF).

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



Tattoo of bird on back

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AN ESCAPE RISK

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE OR THE NEAREST AMERICAN EMBASSY OR CONSULATE.



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WANTED

BY THE FBI

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ARSON OF UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND OF PROPERTY USED IN
INTERSTATE COMMERCE; CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ARSON AND
DESTRUCTION OF AN ENERGY FACILITY; ARSON OF A BUILDING

JOSEPH MAHMOUD DIBEE



Photograph taken in
the early 1990s

Aliases: Joe Dibee, "Seattle", "Steve", "God"

DESCRIPTION

Date of Birth Used:	November 10, 1967	Hair:	Black
Place of Birth:	Seattle, Washington	Eyes:	Brown
Height:	6'3"	Sex:	Male
Weight:	150 pounds	Race:	White
NCIC:	W108732930	Nationality:	American
Occupation:	Computer Software Tester		
Scars and Marks:	None known		
Remarks:	Dibee may have fled to Syria.		

CAUTION

On January 19, 2006, a federal grand jury in Eugene, Oregon, indicted Joseph Mahmoud Dibee on multiple charges related to his alleged role in a domestic terrorism cell. Dibee was charged with two conspiracy violations related to

seventeen incidents and one count of arson. These crimes occurred in Oregon, Washington, California, Colorado, and Wyoming, and date back to 1996. Many of the crimes he is accused of participating in were claimed to be committed by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) or the Animal Liberation Front (ALF).

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE OR THE NEAREST AMERICAN EMBASSY OR CONSULATE.



ROBERT S. MUELLER, III
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
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WANTED

BY THE FBI

CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ARSON OF UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND OF PROPERTY USED IN
INTERSTATE COMMERCE; CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY AN
ENERGY FACILITY; ARSON OF A BUILDING; ATTEMPTED ARSON
OF A BUILDING

REBECCA J. RUBIN



Photograph taken in
1998

Aliases: Rebecca Jenneatte Rubin, Rebecca Jeanette Rubin, "Little Missy",
"Kara"

DESCRIPTION

Date of Birth Used:	April 18, 1973	Hair:	Brown
Place of Birth:	Unknown (Believed to be Canada)	Eyes:	Hazel
Height:	5'5" to 5'8"	Sex:	Female
Weight:	130 to 145 pounds	Race:	White
NCIC:	W518733972	Nationality:	Unknown (Believed to be Canadian)
Occupations:	Activist, Wildlife Care		
Scars and Marks:	None known		
Remarks:	Rubin may have returned to Canada in 2005. She may have light facial hair.		

CAUTION

On January 19, 2006, a federal grand jury in Eugene, Oregon, indicted Rebecca J. Rubin on multiple charges related to her alleged role in a domestic terrorism cell. Rubin was charged with two conspiracy violations related to seventeen incidents and two counts of arson. These crimes occurred in Oregon and date back to 1997. Many of the crimes she is accused of participating in were claimed to be committed by the Earth Liberation Front (ELF) or the Animal Liberation Front (ALF).

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS AND AN ESCAPE RISK

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE OR THE NEAREST AMERICAN EMBASSY OR CONSULATE.



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**Oppose the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act (AETA)
H.R. 4239 and S. 3880 (as amended and passed by Senate)**

The Humane Society of the United States has no tolerance for individuals and groups who resort to intimidation, vandalism, or violence supposedly in the name of animal advocacy, and we have spoken out repeatedly against violence in any form. We believe harassment, violence, and other illegal tactics are wholly unacceptable and inconsistent with a core ethic of promoting compassion and respect, and also undermine the credibility and effectiveness of mainstream, law-abiding organizations and individuals. However, the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act (AETA) threatens to sweep up – criminalizing as “terrorism” or otherwise chilling – a broad range of lawful, constitutionally protected, and valuable activity undertaken by citizens and organizations seeking change. Even with changes that have been incorporated into the current version of the legislation, it is still seriously flawed.

The AETA threatens legitimate advocacy. The legislation uses vague, overbroad terms such as “interfering with” which could be interpreted to include legitimate, peaceful conduct. For example, someone who uses the Internet to encourage people not to buy eggs from a company producing eggs with battery cages could be charged with terrorism for causing the company a loss of profits. Likewise, someone who videotapes the cruel treatment of horses at a slaughter plant, potentially causing loss of profits if that footage is used in legislative or media efforts, could be labeled a terrorist. The bill that passed the Senate – S. 3880, with amendments – did include some minor changes that seem to have been intended to help protect lawful activities. But the bill has never had the benefit of a mark-up in Committee, and still suffers from numerous drafting errors, inconsistencies, and fundamental flaws. Even if a zealous prosecutor might not be able to win a conviction against someone for participating in a protest, boycott, or email campaign directed at a corporation, for example, the very risk of being charged as a terrorist will almost certainly have a chilling effect on legitimate activism.

The AETA is a solution in search of a problem. Under the current federal law, the Animal Enterprise Protection Act of 1992, which the AETA seeks to amend, there have recently been several successful convictions, yielding sentences of 3-5 years for activities such as running a web site to incite vandalism and violence. (According to the Department of Justice, the national average sentence for a violent assault is 5 years.) Given that, it’s not clear that existing law even needs to be strengthened. Law enforcement agencies already have the tools they need to successfully prosecute and convict people who engage in campaigns of harassment and intimidation.

The AETA could protect unlawful animal enterprises such as animal fighting. Nothing in the current definition of “animal enterprise” requires that an enterprise be lawful. As a result, enterprises that violate state and federal animal protection laws, like criminal animal fighting organizations or illegal puppy mills, could be protected from investigation and prosecution. Even the potential for such protections could deter law enforcement actions against illegal activities such as animal fighting.

Passing the AETA reflects misplaced priorities in Congress. It is particularly disheartening to think Congress may rush forward with this ill-advised bill, yet not enact reasonable and long-overdue reform, such as the Animal Fighting Prohibition Enforcement Act (H.R. 817/S. 382). Purportedly, the AETA sponsors want not only to penalize, but also to prevent, extremist conduct that endangers animal enterprises and the people associated with them. When Congress fails to act on modest animal welfare reforms like the animal fighting bill – and may in turn hastily pass a bill that could protect animal fighting – it makes it more difficult for organizations like The HSUS to make the case to activists that meaningful change is possible working through the system – and that they should pursue legal channels rather than taking matters into their own hands.

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S.3880

Title: A bill to provide the Department of Justice the necessary authority to apprehend, prosecute, and convict individuals committing animal enterprise terror.

Sponsor: [Sen Inhofe, James M.](#) [OK] (introduced 9/8/2006) [Cosponsors](#) (10)

Latest Major Action: Became Public Law No: 109-374 [GPO: [Text](#), [PDF](#)]

MAJOR ACTIONS:

9/8/2006 Introduced in Senate

9/30/2006 Senate Committee on the Judiciary discharged by Unanimous Consent.

9/30/2006 Passed/agreed to in Senate: Passed Senate with an amendment by Unanimous Consent.

11/13/2006 Passed/agreed to in House: On motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill Agreed to by voice vote.

11/27/2006 Signed by President.

11/27/2006 Became Public Law No: 109-374 [[Text](#), [PDF](#)]

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Ron Sparks
Commissioner

STATE OF ALABAMA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES

1445 Federal Drive
Montgomery, Alabama 36107-1123



Poultry Section

Room 112

(334) 240-7255 - (334) 240-7281 (Fax)

Mailing Address:
Post Office Box 3336
Montgomery, AL 36109-0336

January 23, 2007

To Whom It May Concern:

Alabama, as a poultry state, has various issues with House Bill 137 and Senate Bill 261. Currently, it is not unlawful to own game fowl chickens. Since it is still legal to fight game fowl chickens in two states and not illegal in four other states, we feel it is not the right time to introduce this type of legislation.

During this time, with the threat of Avian Influenza, we are working with game fowl flock owners on surveillance and prevention of the introduction of avian influenza into their flocks. It has been our experience that these game fowl have always been extremely healthy and disease resistant. We do not feel that these chickens impede our avian influenza prevention efforts in any way. They have always cooperated with the Department of Agriculture and Industries as well as various other regulatory agencies and associations and support us fully with disease prevention and biosecurity programs in our state.

Not only is this group of individuals accommodating, but also influential on the economy of Alabama in a positive way. The sale and export of game fowl chickens is an industry of its own. These flock owners make a great impact on our financial system in the upwards of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year through the purchase of feed, equipment and supplies, shipping through the postal service and exporting through the airlines. This legislation would decline these sales thus preventing these birds from being used for breeding and show purposes.

While we do not condone any illegal activities of any kind, these birds have a variety of purposes and have been around since the beginning of time. To end the bloodlines of such animals would be comparative to endangering a species.

The last thing we need to do is drive these people underground and force them to hide. Their continued cooperation is imperative for a successful disease surveillance and prevention program and their business has a powerful impact on Alabama's economy.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. If you have any question or comments, please call us at 334-240-7213 (office) or 334-467-5047 (cell).

Sincerely,

Ron Sparks
Commissioner

Ray Hilburn
Deputy Commissioner

"We provide employment & services without discrimination."