
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO ANIMAL CRUELTY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that African elephants
2 are nearing extinction due to the high price of ivory that is
3 driven by an increase in consumer demand. Since 1978, the
4 African elephant has been listed as threatened under the
5 Endangered Species Act of 1973, title 16 U.S.C.A section 1531 et
6 seq., and trade in elephant ivory continues to jeopardize their
7 existence.

8 In March 2013, one hundred seventy-eight nations attended
9 the sixteenth meeting of the Convention on International Trade
10 in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, where it was
11 documented that elephant slaughter has reached crisis
12 proportions. Wildlife scientists state that the black market
13 trade of ivory through internet sales is skyrocketing throughout
14 the world, including in the United States. In 2012,
15 approximately thirty-five thousand African elephants were
16 slaughtered by poachers, criminal syndicates, and terrorist
17 groups who were intent on selling their ivory.



1 Ivory trafficking is at the highest recorded rate ever. It
2 is estimated that over forty-one tons of illegal ivory have been
3 confiscated worldwide this year. Scientists believe the
4 population of elephants cannot withstand this slaughter and the
5 species may become extinct in less than twenty years.

6 The legislature further finds that the Convention on
7 International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and
8 Flora, adopted by the United States, banned the international
9 trade of African elephant ivory in 1990. Under existing law,
10 African elephant ivory may be sold legally in Hawaii if it was
11 imported before 1990 or is at least one hundred years old at the
12 time of import and has not been altered since. An investigation
13 supported by The Humane Society of the United States and Humane
14 Society International found that Hawaii is the third highest
15 retailer of elephant ivory in the United States, behind
16 California and New York. Despite federal laws, eighty-nine per
17 cent of ivory sold in Hawaii is likely illegal or of unknown
18 origin. Often, fraudulent documents are used to take advantage
19 of existing law and falsely claim the ivory predates 1990.

20 The legislature additionally finds that wildlife and animal
21 welfare experts agree that the only way to save the critically
22 endangered elephants is to prohibit the sale of ivory. The



1 legislature adopted S.C.R. No. 149, S.D. 1, regular session of
2 2013, urging Hawaii residents and businesses to comply with the
3 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild
4 Fauna and Flora and not buy or sell ivory of unknown origin.
5 Despite this notice, ivory of unknown origin and age continues
6 to be sold in Hawaii. Furthermore, it is usually impossible to
7 determine the age of ivory or to distinguish elephant ivory from
8 ivory of another species, except by laboratory examination by
9 scientific experts.

10 The legislature further finds that if the prohibition of
11 the sale of ivory applies to only elephants, it may result in an
12 increase in the poaching of other species as the demand for
13 ivory will skyrocket. Thus, these already endangered species
14 would be placed at the same risk of extinction as the African
15 elephant.

16 The purpose of this Act is to establish a new chapter in
17 the Hawaii Revised Statutes to:

- 18 (1) Include within the definition of "ivory products"
19 ivory from elephants, hippopotamuses, walruses,
20 whales, and narwhals;
- 21 (2) Establish the offense of the unlawful sale or trade of
22 ivory products for any person who imports, sells,



1 offers to sell, or possesses with the intent to sell
2 any ivory product;

3 (3) Create exemptions for the sale or trade of ivory
4 products, including antique ivory or ivory illegally
5 imported prior to 1975 if from an Asian elephant or
6 prior to 1990 if from an African elephant; provided
7 that the seller can demonstrate that the ivory product
8 meets the requirements per Director's Order No. 210
9 dated February 25, 2014, from the United States Fish
10 and Wildlife Service, "Administrative Actions to
11 Strengthen U.S. Trade Controls for Elephant Ivory,
12 Rhinoceros Horn, and Parts and Products of Other
13 Species Listed Under the Endangered Species Act
14 (ESA)"; and

15 (4) Allow the forfeiture of seized ivory products and
16 provide remedies.

17 SECTION 2. The Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by
18 adding a new chapter to be appropriately designated and to read
19 as follows:

20 **"CHAPTER**
21 **UNLAWFUL SALE OR TRADE OF IVORY PRODUCTS**



1 **§ -1 Findings and purpose.** The legislature finds that
2 African elephants are nearing extinction due to the high price
3 of ivory and consumer demand. Since 1978, the African elephant
4 has been listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act
5 of 1973, title 16 U.S.C.A section 1531 et seq. Nevertheless,
6 trade in elephant ivory continues to jeopardize their existence
7 and elephants are slaughtered by poachers intent on supplying
8 their ivory for commercial sale.

9 Despite current law prohibiting the sale of African
10 elephant ivory imported after 1990, much of the ivory sold in
11 Hawaii is likely illegal or of unknown origin, and often
12 fraudulent documents are used to falsely claim the ivory
13 predates 1990. As it is nearly impossible, without laboratory
14 examination by scientific experts, to determine the age of ivory
15 or to distinguish elephant ivory from ivory of another species,
16 the legislature finds it necessary to ban the sale of ivory
17 products from a range of animals having ivory teeth and tusks.

18 The purpose of this chapter is to ensure the continued
19 existence of African elephants and other animals that have ivory
20 teeth or tusks by taking positive actions to enhance prospects
21 for their survival by establishing the offense of unlawful sale
22 or trade of ivory products to prohibit any person, trust or



1 estate, or business, firm, partnership, or other legal entity
2 from importing, selling, offering to sell, or possessing with
3 intent to sell any ivory product, regardless of the age of the
4 ivory, from elephants, hippopotamuses, walruses, whales, or
5 narwhals and create exemptions for the sale or trade of ivory
6 products, including antique ivory or ivory illegally imported
7 prior to 1975 if from an Asian elephant or prior to 1990 if from
8 an African elephant; provided that the seller can demonstrate
9 that the ivory product meets the requirements per Director's
10 Order No. 210 dated February 25, 2014, from the United States
11 Fish and Wildlife Service, "Administrative Action to Strengthen
12 U.S. Trade Controls for Elephant Ivory, Rhinoceros Horn, and
13 Parts and Products of Other Species Listed Under the Endangered
14 Species Act (ESA)".

15 **§ -2 Definitions.** As used in this chapter unless the
16 context otherwise requires:

17 "Department" means the department of land and natural
18 resources.

19 "Ivory product" means any product, regardless of age,
20 containing or advertised as containing raw or worked ivory teeth
21 or tusks from any of the following species of wildlife:

22 (1) Elephants;



- 1 (2) Hippopotamuses;
- 2 (3) Walruses;
- 3 (4) Whales; and
- 4 (5) Narwhals.

5 "Person" has the same meaning as in section 711-1108.5.

6 "Sale" or "sell" means all acts of selling, trading, or
7 bartering for monetary or nonmonetary consideration, including
8 online and internet sales.

9 **§ -3 Unlawful sale or trade of ivory products.** (a) A
10 person commits the offense of unlawful sale or trade of ivory
11 products if the person imports, sells, offers to sell, or
12 possesses with intent to sell any ivory product. The act of
13 obtaining an appraisal of the ivory product alone shall not
14 constitute possession with intent to sell.

15 (b) A person convicted of committing the offense of
16 unlawful sale or trade of ivory products shall be sentenced as
17 follows for each offense:

- 18 (1) For the first offense, the person shall be guilty of a
19 misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$1,000,
20 or an amount equal to two times the total value of the
21 ivory products involved in the offense, whichever is



1 greater, or the person may be sentenced to a term of
2 imprisonment, or both; and

3 (2) For any second or subsequent offense, the person shall
4 be guilty of a class C felony and shall be fined not
5 less than \$5,000, or an amount equal to two times the
6 total value of the ivory products involved in the
7 offense, whichever is greater, or the person may be
8 sentenced to a term of imprisonment, or both.

9 (c) This section shall not apply to:

10 (1) Employees or agents of the federal government
11 undertaking any law enforcement activities pursuant to
12 federal law or any mandatory duties required by
13 federal law;

14 (2) Persons importing ivory products that are expressly
15 authorized by federal license or permit; or

16 (3) Persons selling, offering for sale, or possessing with
17 intent to sell any ivory product or product containing
18 ivory when the persons possess documentation, and
19 provide such documentation to the department upon
20 request, that:

21 (A) Clearly matches the description of the ivory
22 product;



1 (B) Demonstrates that the specific ivory product was
2 legally imported to the United States prior to
3 1975 if the ivory product is Asian elephant ivory
4 or prior to 1990 if the ivory product is African
5 elephant ivory;

6 (C) Provides definitive proof of the identity of the
7 species of which the ivory product is composed in
8 whole or in part; provided that proof shall be
9 demonstrated in the following forms:

- 10 (i) A bona fide DNA analysis;
- 11 (ii) A qualified appraisal; or
- 12 (iii) Other documentation that definitively
13 demonstrates the identification of the
14 species through a detailed chain of
15 ownership analysis of the ivory product;

16 (D) Meets the federal definition of antique; and

17 (E) Meets the federal definitions and criteria of a
18 qualified appraisal and appraiser.

19 (d) For the purposes of this section, "total value of the
20 ivory products" means the fair market value of the ivory
21 products or the actual price paid for the ivory products,
22 whichever is greater.



1 **§ -4 Disposition of seized ivory products.** Upon
2 conviction or other entry of judgment for a violation of this
3 chapter, any seized ivory products shall be subject to
4 forfeiture pursuant to chapter 712A. Ivory products seized and
5 forfeited may be destroyed or offered to an entity possessing a
6 permit for educational or scientific activities.

7 **§ -5 Remedies.** Nothing in this chapter shall be
8 construed to prohibit or impair any civil or administrative
9 action or penalty available in law or equity.

10 **§ -6 Rules.** The department shall adopt rules in
11 accordance with chapter 91 to effectuate the purposes of this
12 chapter."

13 SECTION 3. If any provision of this Act, or the
14 application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held
15 invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or
16 applications of the Act that can be given effect without the
17 invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions
18 of this Act are severable.

19 SECTION 4. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
20 matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
21 begun before its effective date.

22



1 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2015.



Report Title:

Animal Cruelty; Import and Sale of Ivory Products; Prohibitions;
Penalties

Description:

Establishes the offense of the unlawful sale or trade of ivory products for any person who imports, sells, offers to sell, or possesses with the intent to sell any ivory product and creates exemptions for the sale or trade of ivory products. Effective 01/01/15. (Proposed SD1)

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