



**Hawaii Cattlemen's Council, Inc.**

**COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY**  
**Senator Taniguchi, Chair | Senator Rhoads, Vice Chair**

**COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS**  
**Senator Dela Cruz, Chair | Senator Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair**

DATE: Friday, February 23, 2018  
TIME: 9:55 a.m.  
PLACE: Conference Room 211

**SB 2113 HD 1 – RELATING TO ANIMALS.**

Prohibits manufacturers and contract testing facilities in Hawaii from using animal test methods for the purpose of testing cosmetics or household products for which an alternative test method is available. Imposes a civil fine and authorizes the attorney general to seek injunctive relief and any other recovery of damages. (SD1)

Chairs, Vice Chairs, and Members of the Respective Committees:

My name is Dale Sandlin, and I am Managing Director of the Hawaii Cattlemen's Council. The Hawaii Cattlemen's Council, Inc. (HCC) is the Statewide umbrella organization comprised of the four county level Cattlemen's Associations. Our 150+ member ranchers represent over 60,000 head of beef cows; more than 75% of all the beef cows in the State. Ranchers are the stewards of approximately 25% of the State's total land mass.

The Hawaii Cattlemen's Council **opposes** SB 2113 HD 1 in its current form as it could limit the potential for some research breakthroughs within the livestock industry.

The animal's health and well-being is considered the utmost priority in all livestock research and is often done in the consultation with a veterinarian's counsel and oversight. When performing research within the livestock industry, there are few options for alternative research methods that provide the same insights. The ability to replicate some research tests within our industry can become very cost-prohibitive and could discourage further research.

Therefore, we recommend adding a provision to allow an exemption for agricultural research to the language of the bill.

While we can appreciate and agree that animal health and well-being should be protected, we believe that research concerning livestock should be allowed when in consultation with a veterinarian. We respectfully ask for this exemption be included in the bill's language and we appreciate the opportunity to testify on this important matter.





# UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

## Legislative Testimony

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Testimony Presented Before the  
Senate Committees on Judiciary and Ways and Means  
February 23, 2018 at 9:55 a.m.

By

Vassilis L. Syrmos, Vice President for Research and Innovation  
University of Hawai'i System

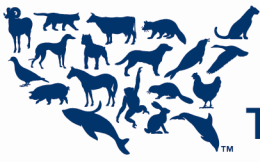
### SB 2113 SD1 – RELATING TO ANIMALS

Chairs Taniguchi and Dela Cruz, Vice Chairs Rhoads and Keith-Agaran, and members of the Committees:

The University of Hawai'i (UH) appreciates the Legislature's willingness and understanding to make the amendments found in SB 2113 SD1 based on facts -- to help clear up the existing misinformation provided in public testimony and the resulting misconceptions and perceptions around UH's animal research practices.

Additionally, the broad language of the original measure that was intended to protect animals from cosmetic or household chemical testing, could have instead inadvertently impacted animal studies intended to help the people of Hawai'i and to advance scientific knowledge. Examples of these studies include, but are not limited to controlling rat lung worm and eradicating the coqui frog and other invasive species. Additionally, the original measure as drafted could have disrupted the academic endeavors conducted by UH investigators who conduct animal studies for non-medical purposes.

The University of Hawai'i appreciates the opportunity to comment on this measure.



**THE HUMANE SOCIETY**  
OF THE UNITED STATES

**To:** Honorable Chair Taniguchi, Honorable Chair Dela Cruz, members of the Senate Committees on Judiciary and Ways and Means  
**In Support Of:** SB 2113  
**Date:** February 23, 2018  
**Testimony By:** Keith Dane, Hawaii Policy Advisor, The Humane Society of the United States

On behalf of our Hawaii members and supporters I appreciate the opportunity to submit this written testimony in support of SB 2113, which requires the use, where available, of methods that avoid or reduce the use of animals for testing of cosmetics and household products.

HSUS strongly supports both animal protection and public health. We have active programs to promote what are known as the three R's: to **reduce** the number of animals used for research purposes; **refine** research so it causes less suffering; and ultimately **replace** animal testing with non-animal methods that are faster, less expensive and more relevant to human health than animal studies.<sup>1</sup>

SB 2113 compels cosmetics and household products manufacturers and their contract testing facilities to use test methods that replace, reduce, or refine the use of animals. Technologies will continue to improve while animal tests will always have massive constraints. By minimizing animal testing and focusing on the use of faster, more cost effective and more reliable testing methods, companies can save lives, time and money. 21st century science is rapidly moving away from outdated animal tests. Many effective alternatives to animal testing exist including 3-D printing, construction of artificial human tissue, and the generation of sophisticated computer programs that can make accurate predictions about chemical safety. With more and better data comes the promise of improved risk-based chemical assessments and more predictive information on safety. This view is supported by the head of NIH,<sup>2</sup> the leaders at EPA<sup>3</sup> and by a panel of scientists convened by the National Academy of Sciences to design a better chemical assessment program that resulted in the now seminal report: *Toxicity Testing for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: a vision and a strategy*.<sup>4</sup> This report calls for the development of human-based cell and tissue assays instead of whole-animal tests for hazard assessment and regulatory decision-making.

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<sup>1</sup> See HSUS statement on animals in biomedical research, testing and education

[http://www.humanesociety.org/about/policy\\_statements/statement\\_animal\\_research.html#Uwth76Mo69I](http://www.humanesociety.org/about/policy_statements/statement_animal_research.html#Uwth76Mo69I)

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Francis Collins, Director, National Institutes of Health: "I predict that 10 years from now, safety testing for newly developed drugs, as well as assessment of the potential toxicity of numerous environmental exposures, will be largely carried out using human biochips that are loaded with cells accurately representing heart, liver, kidney, muscle, brain, and other tissues. This approach, made possible by the dramatic development of induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS cells) will mostly replace animal testing for drug toxicity and environmental sensing, giving results that are more accurate, at lower cost and with higher throughput." Delivered in testimony to Congress regarding an appropriations hearing regarding the 2017 budget on April 7, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Jack E. Housenger, previous Director of Office of Pesticide Programs, EPA: "Rapid advancements in science and new technologies give us the opportunity to evaluate more pesticides across a broader range of potential effects in less time, using fewer animals and reducing costs for everyone...With these new tools, the EPA will enhance the quality of its risk assessments and risk management decisions and better ensure protection of human health and the environment from pesticide use." In a letter to stakeholders, available from the Federal Register, document number: EPA-HQ-OPP-2016-0093-0003.

<sup>4</sup> NRC (Committee on Toxicity Testing and Assessment of Environmental Agents, National Research Council). 2007. *Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century: A Vision and a Strategy*. National Academies Press, Washington, DC. Retrieved from: [http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record\\_id=11970](http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11970). Accessed 25 January 2009

The HSUS is a member organization of the Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics, which administers the Leaping Bunny Program. Cosmetics and household product companies certified through the Leaping Bunny Program must verify that none of their finished products, formulations, or ingredients have been subjected to new animal testing. More than 1,000 companies in North America have obtained Leaping Bunny approval by either using ingredients with a history of safe use or testing new ingredients with non-animal alternative test methods.

In 2016, Congress took action to minimize animal testing through bipartisan support and passage of the “Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety of the 21st Century Act”, which revised the Toxic Substances Control Act and included provisions to minimize animal testing and to continually update scientific best practices.<sup>5</sup> Hawaii should join New Jersey, New York and California, which have all passed laws requiring companies to use alternative test methods, leading the way on the adoption of 21st century approaches to safety testing.

**The Humane Society of the United States requests a favorable report on SB 2113.**

Keith Dane  
301-312-1489

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<sup>5</sup> Pub. L. No. 114-182 (2016). The Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act. Retrieved from: <https://www.congress.gov/114/plaws/publ182/PLAW-114publ182.pdf>

**SB-2113-SD-1**

Submitted on: 2/21/2018 4:18:33 AM

Testimony for JDC on 2/23/2018 9:55:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Tim Orden	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I support this very humane Bill.

**SB-2113-SD-1**

Submitted on: 2/21/2018 8:24:31 AM

Testimony for JDC on 2/23/2018 9:55:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Andrea Nandoskar	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha,

Please pass this bill in support of banning animal testing for cosmetics and similar in favor of alternative tests. Testing chemicals' potency and potential toxicity on poor, innocent, defenseless animals is downright cruel and immoral along with being totally unrealistic. Animals' nervous systems are so different from humans' and reactions to these chemicals do not even mirror human systems leaving results of how similar chemicals affect humans inconclusive. Please support this bill to ban this barbaric practice.

Mahalo for your consideration.

**SB-2113-SD-1**

Submitted on: 2/21/2018 9:21:12 AM

Testimony for JDC on 2/23/2018 9:55:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Christina Culianos	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I support and am in favor of SB2113 - to ban animal testing in Hawaii. Animal Testing is a cruel and barabic treatment of our fellow beings who have emotions, form bonds, feel fear, suffering, and happiness just as we do. Animal Testing is outdated and there are now other options and methods for testing.

**Animal Testing Cons:**

**1. Animals are killed or kept in captivity:**

In animal testing, countless animals are experimented on and then killed after their use. Others are injured and will still live the remainder of their lives in captivity.

**2. Some substances tested, may never be used for anything useful:**

The unfortunate aspect is that many of these animals received tests for substances that will never actually see approval or public consumption and use. It is this aspect of animal testing that many view as a major negative against the practice, as it seems that the animal died in vain because no direct benefit to humans occurred.

**3. It is very expensive:**

Another con on the issue of animal testing is the price. Animal testing generally costs an enormous amount of money, as the animals must be fed, housed, cared for and treated with drugs or a similar experimental substance. On top of that, animal testing may occur more than once and over the course of months, which means that additional costs are incurred. The price of animals themselves must also be factored into the equation. There are companies who breed animals specifically for testing and animals can be purchased through them.

**4. Animals and humans are never exactly the same:**

There is also the argument that the reaction of a drug in an animal's body is quite different from the reaction in a human. The main criticism here is that some believe animal testing is unreliable. Following on that criticism is the premise that because animals are in an unnatural environment, they will be under stress. Therefore, they won't react to the drugs in the same way compared to their potential reaction in a

natural environment. This argument further weakens the validity of animal experimentation.



**SB-2113-SD-1**

Submitted on: 2/21/2018 3:15:25 PM

Testimony for JDC on 2/23/2018 9:55:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Victoria Anderson	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please pass this important bill!

**SB-2113-SD-1**

Submitted on: 2/22/2018 12:31:13 AM

Testimony for JDC on 2/23/2018 9:55:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Natalie Parra	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-2113-SD-1**

Submitted on: 2/22/2018 1:02:28 PM

Testimony for JDC on 2/23/2018 9:55:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Julie Junk	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-2113-SD-1**

Submitted on: 2/22/2018 11:09:48 PM

Testimony for JDC on 2/23/2018 9:55:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Anjie Pham	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

***This is long overdue. The European Union and Israel have long banned animal testings in cosmetics and household products, it's high time we do the same and spare unnecessary suffering to millions of sentient beings.***