



# UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

## Legislative Testimony

---

Testimony Presented Before the  
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment  
Wednesday, February 12, 2020 at 1:30 p.m.

By  
Nicholas Comerford, Dean  
College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources  
And  
Michael Bruno, PhD  
Provost  
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

### SB 3153 – RELATING TO ANIMAL CRUELTY

Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in opposition to SB 3153 as written.

Animal cruelty is an important issue and should be taken seriously, as this bill attempts to do. To strengthen and facilitate achievement of the desired outcomes of this measure we respectfully suggest the inclusion of input by experts in the area of animal science, the field, and industry; and the recommendations of current national programs, such as those named below.

1. The American Veterinary Medical Association, an expert in this field, and an organization that recognizes the advantages and disadvantages of all types of gestation sow housing and does not recommend any one over the other (<https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/literature-reviews/welfare-implications-gestation-sow-housing>). The same can be said of laying hen houses (<https://www.avma.org/resources-tools/literature-reviews/welfare-implications-laying-hen-housing>).
2. National standards are already in place and the reason(s) why Hawai'i should not follow the national standards should be explained.
3. The Pork Quality Assurance Plus program would be useful under the expectations inherent in this bill.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in opposition, with suggestions, to SB 3153.

**DAVID Y. IGE**  
Governor

**JOSH GREEN**  
Lt. Governor



**PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER**  
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

**MORRIS M. ATTA**  
Deputy to the Chairperson

State of Hawaii  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
1428 South King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-2512  
Phone: (808) 973-9600 FAX: (808) 973-9613

**TESTIMONY OF PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER  
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

**BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT**

**FEBURARY 12, 2020  
1:30 P.M.  
CONFERENCE ROOM 224**

**SENATE BILL NO. 3153  
RELATING TO ANIMAL CRUELTY**

Chairperson Gabbard and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill No. 3153, relating to animal cruelty which proposes to prevent cruelty to farm animals by phasing out certain methods of farm animal confinement and the sale of products produced through those methods.

The Department opposes this measure. This bill proposes to criminalize the use of standard industry livestock production methods and equipment commonly used in livestock production in Hawaii. The reality is implementing this bill would place the majority of Hawaii's commercial egg producers and a significant number of Hawaii's swine producers out of business. This bill will also criminalize the sale of livestock and poultry products from farmers that utilize these methods which will have the effect of allowing their locally produced products to be replaced by imported products likely produced by the same methods being outlawed in Hawaii.



This bill implies that production by these methods threatens the public's health by increasing the risk of foodborne illness. The department's experience does not support this. For example, the Animal Industry division has investigated multiple incidents of mortality in backyard poultry operations that is absent in well managed confinement operations.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this bill.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/4/2020 11:09:11 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Cathy Goeggel	Testifying for Animal Rights Hawai'i	Support	Yes

Comments:

We strongly support a ban on microbeads which endanger wildlife and the health of the oceans.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/5/2020 10:14:13 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Chloe Waterman	Testifying for Friends of the Earth	Support	No

Comments:

Dear Honorable Senators,

On behalf of Friends of the Earth and our more than 7,500 supporters in Hawaii, we respectfully ask for your support of HB 3153, which addresses the extreme confinement of farm animals by ensuring cage-free conditions. Not only will this create more humane living conditions for these animals, it will also help facilitate a more sustainable farming system.

Shifting to cage-free systems where animals have more space is a critical step away from the factory farming model that is contributing to the climate crisis, pollution, foodborne illness, unsafe communities and working conditions, and inhumane treatment of animals. Factory farms that confine millions of animals inside windowless warehouses produce a massive amount of waste that pollutes our land, water and air. Communities with factory farms often experience noxious smells, deal with unsafe drinking water, and suffer from respiratory health impacts. Typically, it's lower-income families and communities of color that are harmed the most.

Shifting to cage-free systems has long been favored by organizations supporting family farms, sustainability, and rural communities.

Many states have already passed similar laws; SB 3153 would continue that momentum. We hope Hawaii will pass SB 3153 into law and further create a safer, more sustainable food system.

Thank you for your consideration of our position.



**Date:** Wednesday, February 5, 2020

**Time & Location:** 8:35am, Conference Room 312

**To:** Rep. Richard P. Creagan, Chair  
Rep. Lynn DeCoite, Vice Chair  
and Members of the House Committee on Agriculture

**Submitted by:** Jennifer Molidor, Ph.D., Senior Food Campaigner, Center for Biological Diversity, (707) 888-9261.

**RE:** Testimony in strong support of HB 2569: Relating to Animal Cruelty

Dear Representatives,

Thank you for considering the testimony of the Center for Biological Diversity in support of HB 2569.

It is well-documented that industrial animal agriculture is one of the leading causes of climate change, air and water pollution, habitat degradation, and other top environmental problems. One of the most environmentally harmful practices of industrial agriculture is the use of extreme confinement, specifically keeping pigs in gestation crates, calves in veal crates, and hens in battery cages. I have **attached a factsheet** detailing why these devices should be banned in order to create a more sustainable agricultural system.

In short, facilities that cram large numbers of animals into exceedingly small spaces produce enormous quantities of concentrated animal waste. Much of the waste is contaminated with antibiotic residue, heavy metals and other pollutants. These facilities typically produce far more waste than can be sustainably applied to nearby cropland. Instead, much of the waste is allowed to sit stagnant in lagoon pits, often emitting noxious gases into the air or leaching into groundwater and nearby waterways.

We know that most farmers care deeply about the environment, animal welfare and public safety. But the race-to-the-bottom spurred by corporate agribusiness over the past several decades has forced many of these farmers to adopt systems that run counter to these values. It is up to lawmakers to set modest, baseline standards—similar to what has already been done in many states—for all producers if we're going to create a sustainable agriculture system. That's exactly what 2569 will do, and we respectfully encourage you to vote yes.

Thank you again for your consideration of this important legislation.

Jennifer Molidor, Ph.D.

(encl.)

# Environmental Impacts of Extreme Animal Confinement

**A**nimal agriculture has changed dramatically in recent decades. From the practice of concentrated animal confinement on factory farms to the massive land use required to produce feed crops for livestock and the pollution inherent in poorly regulated waste management and slaughterhouses, the current U.S. food system is unsustainable and a leading contributor to environmental degradation.

Most of the 9 billion farmed animals in the United States are confined in concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs), which churn out meat, poultry, egg and dairy products at an unmanageable rate. The most extreme confinement practices — battery cages, gestation crates and veal crates — have been outlawed in a dozen states. Yet they largely continue as standard practices and are linked with poor animal welfare, risks to food and worker safety, air and water pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and threats to endangered species.

## The Rise of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs)

Since the 1950s U.S. meat and dairy production has more than doubled, while the number of operations has decreased by 80 percent.<sup>1</sup> As a result greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector have rapidly increased, with carbon dioxide emissions increasing by 16.2 percent, methane emissions by 14.4 percent and nitrous oxide by 7.3 percent in the past 30 years.<sup>2</sup> Methane and nitrous oxide have as much as 36 and 298 times greater global warming potential, respectively, of CO<sub>2</sub> over a 100-year period.<sup>3</sup>

The most common environmental threats from these facilities include:

- Contamination of air, water, and land from nutrients, pathogens, heavy metals, pharmaceuticals, and ammonia;
- Overconsumption of groundwater resources;
- Harm to endangered or threatened species and habitats;
- Release of greenhouse gas emissions.<sup>4</sup>

Along with the rise of CAFOs, emissions related to manure management have increased by 66 percent since 1990.<sup>5</sup> Factory farms produced an estimated 13 times as much waste as the entire U.S. population in 2012.<sup>6</sup> Unlike human waste, livestock waste is typically untreated and poorly managed.

The EPA estimates that pollution from CAFOs impairs 40 percent of rivers and streams in the United States.<sup>7</sup>

### Pigs and Gestation Crates

- With more than 70 million pigs populating the United States, and 5.36 million breeding sows, factory farms have implemented the practices of extreme confinement of mother pigs in gestation crates. These tight stalls prevent sows from turning around and contain no bedding, just slatted flooring for waste disposal.
- In 2014, 93 percent of annual hog production was on operations with at least 5,000 head (compared to 27 percent in 1994).<sup>8</sup> This shift toward more concentrated facilities has resulted in increases in water and air contamination and environmental impairment.<sup>9</sup>
- The increased concentration of hogs and breeding sows creates huge cesspools of waste that are currently disposed of by spraying onto surrounding lands. The massive amounts of waste generated in limited geographic areas leads to intensive air and water pollution and related health risks to surrounding communities and wildlife.
- For example, in Iowa, more than 10 billion gallons of liquid manure are applied to fields per year from the state's more than 6,300 hog operations.<sup>10</sup> State records show 800 manure spills between 1996 and 2012, and 750 out of 1,378 tested waterways were found to be impaired.<sup>11</sup>

### Chickens and Battery Cages

- Most chickens spend their entire lives stocked in "battery cages," in such high densities that they cannot exert their natural behaviors of nesting, roosting or even flapping their wings. Many chickens will die from disease and stress related to overcrowded conditions. However, the concentration of factory farming continues to encourage the use of these facilities.
- The production of poultry has shifted over recent decades toward more concentrated facilities.<sup>12</sup> The production of eggs has seen a related boom: Since 2011 top states have produced an additional 11.2 billion eggs in CAFO operations, including California, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, North Carolina and Texas.<sup>13</sup> The number of egg-laying hens increased by nearly 25 percent between 1997 and 2012, and the size of egg operations has grown by nearly 75 percent since 1997.<sup>14</sup>
- Battery cage facilities produce high levels of air contamination from ammonia and hydrogen sulfide as well as volatile organic compounds and dust originating from chicken feathers, bedding and chicken manure. Pollutants spread from the chicken cages and fields to waterways, critical habitat areas, and local community houses, churches and schools.
- In addition to large amounts of pesticide and pharmaceutical residues, bacteria, viruses, pathogens, parasites, protozoa, heavy metals and other trace elements,<sup>15</sup> poultry waste is particularly high in toxic nutrients, and yet is usually untreated, and stored and land-applied.<sup>16,17</sup> Over 90 percent of poultry waste is disposed of through land applications.<sup>18</sup> Erosion, non-agronomic waste applications, and rain can cause it to reach surface and groundwaters.<sup>19</sup>
- Release of these pollutants may result from intentional discharge, operation, maintenance, management and/or operation design problems.<sup>20</sup> Waste-management systems can have spills, leaks, accidental discharges and reach surface water and/or groundwater.<sup>21</sup>



- The EPA has noted that rain falling on dry poultry manure left outside uncovered will likely transport pollutants into nearby soil, causing groundwater pollution and contaminating surface waters.<sup>22</sup>

### **Calves and Veal Crates**

- Calves are removed from their mothers to prevent suckling and chained in crates — 22 inches by 54 inches — without the ability to move or turn around. Preventing the animals from moving keeps their muscles anemic, and the calves are fed formula instead of mother’s milk.
- Calf waste is distributed either through deep pit storage or flush. The floor of the crate is composed of slats directly above a storage pit or flush alley. This flooring does not adequately allow feces and urine to pass through, and animals end up standing and sleeping in their own feces, leading to the contraction of parasites, a virus or harmful bacteria. Diarrhea from dehydration is common and sometimes fatal.<sup>23</sup>
- The majority of veal operations use large volumes of water to flush manure from storage pits to lagoons. The remaining operations store manure in a large pit beneath the shed, which uses less water but results in a higher concentration of nutrients.
- Calves are slaughtered between 4 to 5 months of age. But calves younger than 4 months are not included in greenhouse gas emission estimates, so the climate impact of veal production is unaccounted for.<sup>24</sup>

### **Lack of Environmental Protection**

Despite 40 years of Clean Water Act implementation, the EPA still lacks data about where the nation’s CAFOs are located and which facilities discharge pollutants into waterways without required permits.<sup>25</sup>

The EPA states 40 percent of CAFOs are regulated under National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) while 75 percent discharge as a result of “standard operational profiles.”<sup>26</sup>

Despite major gaps in information and regulation, the EPA abandoned its only effort in decades to fill these gaps by developing a national inventory, under CAFO industry pressure.<sup>27</sup> This failure by EPA to develop or maintain a CAFO inventory has meant that states must identify CAFOs and determine which are subject to regulation with little guidance or oversight from EPA.

The lack of federal oversight leaves communities bearing the burden of the environmental impacts of industrial livestock production. Lawmakers can take steps to protect air, water and wildlife by banning the most extreme forms of confinement and working to close regulatory loopholes at the state and federal levels.

## **References**

<sup>1</sup> APHIS, USDA. Overview of U.S. Livestock, Poultry and Aquaculture Production in 2015. [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/nahms/downloads/Demographics2015.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/nahms/downloads/Demographics2015.pdf) <sup>2</sup> EPA, Draft Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2017.

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/draft-inventory-usgreenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2017><sup>3</sup> EPA, Understanding Global Warming Potentials.

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/understanding-global-warming-potentials>.

Accessed 4/3/2019.<sup>4</sup> EPA Literature Review, at 1-3.<sup>5</sup> EPA, Draft Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2017. <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/draft-inventory-us-greenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2017>

<sup>6</sup> EPA, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Reporting Rule, Proposed Rule, 76 Fed. Reg. 65431, 65433 (Oct. 21, 2011); Food & Water Watch, *Factory Farm Nation 2015 Edition* 3 (2015), <http://www.foodandwaterwatch.org/sites/default/files/factory-farm-nation-report-may-2015.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> EPA, 2000 National Water Quality Inventory Report to Congress.

<https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/national-water-quality-inventoryreport-congress>

<sup>8</sup> Overview of the United States Hog Industry, released October 29, 2015 by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, USDA

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/current/hogview/hogview-10-29-2015.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> Pew Commission on Industrial Farm Animal Production, "Putting Meat on the Table: Industrial Farm

Animal Production in America" (2008), [http://www.pcifapia.org/\\_images/PCIFAPFin.pdf](http://www.pcifapia.org/_images/PCIFAPFin.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Brian Bienkowski, "My number one concern is water," Environmental Health News (Nov. 14, 2017),

<http://www.ehn.org/waterpollution-hog-farming-2504466831.html>.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.* <sup>12</sup> See generally Pew Charitable Trusts, *The Business of Broilers* (2013), available at

<http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/legacy/>

[uploadedfiles/peg/publications/report/businessofbroilersreportthepewcharitabletrustspdf.pdf](http://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/legacy/uploadedfiles/peg/publications/report/businessofbroilersreportthepewcharitabletrustspdf.pdf) [hereinafter *The Business of Broilers*];

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Literature Review of Livestock and Poultry Manure,

EPA 820-R-13-002, 1 (July 2013). <sup>13</sup> USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service. 2018.

<https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/> <sup>14</sup> Food and Water Watch. *Factory Farm Nation: 2015 Edition*.

<https://www.foodandwaterwatch.org/insight/factory-farm-nation-2015edition>

<sup>15</sup> **Exhibit 7** - EPA, Detecting and Mitigating the Environmental Impacts of Fecal Pathogens Originating from Confined Animal Feeding operations: Review, EPA/600/R-06/021, 1-3 (Sept. 2005) (citations omitted); see also **Exhibit 4** - 68 Fed. Reg. at 7235-36. <sup>16</sup> **Exhibit 47** - J.A. Stingone &

S. Wing, *Poultry litter incineration as a source of energy: reviewing the potential for impacts on environmental health and justice*, 1(1) *New Solutions* 27-47, 33 (2011) (referencing International

Agency for Research on Cancer, *Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans: Some Drinking Water Disinfectants and Contaminants, Including Arsenic* (2004); **Exhibit 48** - M.

Vahter, *Health effects of early life exposure to arsenic*, 102 *Basic & Clinical Pharmacology & Toxicology* 204-211 (2008); **Exhibit 49** - C.D. Kozul et al., *Low-dose arsenic compromises the immune response to influenza A infection in vivo*, 117 *Environmental Health Perspectives* 1441-1447

(2009). <sup>17</sup> **Exhibit 4** - EPA 2003 Final Rule at 7235-36. <sup>18</sup> **Exhibit 55** - Pew Commission on Farm Animal Production, *Antimicrobial Resistance and Human Health* 31 (2008) (citations to USDA

resources omitted.) <sup>19</sup> See, e.g., **Exhibit 8** - NRCS AWMFH Ch. 3 "Agricultural Wastes and Water, Air, and Animal Resource"; **Exhibit 56** - NRCS Conservation Practice Standard Code 590 "Nutrient

Management" (Jan. 2012). <sup>20</sup> See, e.g., **Exhibit 51 to 54** - NRCS AWMFH Ch. 2 (Planning Considerations) (**Exhibit 51**); Ch. 7 (Geologic and Groundwater Considerations) (**Exhibit 52**); Ch. 8

(Siting Agricultural Waste Management Systems) (**Exhibit 53**); Ch. 9 (Agricultural Waste Management Systems) (**Exhibit 54**). <sup>22</sup> *Id.* NRCS AWMFHs specifically suggest producers plan for such

considerations.<sup>23</sup> **Exhibit 4** – EPA 2003 Final Rule at 7192; *see also* **Exhibit 8** - AWMFH Ch. 3 (Agricultural Wastes and Water, Air, and Animal Resources) at 3-17 (discussing pathways to pollution); **Exhibit 56** - NRCS AWMFH Ch. 9 (Agricultural Waste Management Systems) at 9-23.

<sup>24</sup>EPA, “Non-water Quality Impact Estimates for Animal Feeding Operations.” (December 2002).

<sup>25</sup>EPA, Draft Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2017.

<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/draft-inventory-usgreenhouse-gas-emissions-and-sinks-1990-2017>

<sup>26</sup>Proposed CAFO Reporting Rule, 76 Fed. Reg. at 65436. <sup>27</sup>National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Reporting Rule, Withdrawal, 77 Fed. Reg. 42679 (Jul. 20, 2012).



**Hearing date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30pm in Conference Room 224

**To:** Chair Mike Gabbard  
Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman  
Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Sujatha Bergen, Health Campaigns Director, Health and Food Division,  
Natural Resources Defense Council, 202 717 8294

**Re:** Testimony in strong SUPPORT of SB 3153

Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

On behalf of the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and our supporters across Hawaii, I'm writing to respectfully ask for your support of SB 3153.

We at the NRDC have long been concerned with environmentally-destructive practices used in industrialized animal agriculture. One of the most concerning practices is the extreme confinement of farm animals in cages or crates. While you are surely hearing about the animal welfare reasons to pass SB 3153, there are strong environmental reasons to do so as well.

On Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs), far too much animal waste is produced for the land to absorb in a productive way. Because transporting this waste to fields in need of fertilizer is expensive, it's frequently stored in giant lagoons or applied in excess amounts to nearby land. The gases emitted from the waste increase the risk of asthma and other health problems in nearby communities. Large amounts of nitrogen and phosphorous end up in rivers and streams, causing algal blooms that wipe out fish and other aquatic life. While CAFOs of different varieties cause these problems, those that cage or crate animals are among the worst because of the extreme concentration of animals.

Passing SB 3153 would be a positive development for sustainable agriculture in Hawaii and beyond. Thank you for considering NRDC's opinion.

**NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL**

1152 15TH STREET NW | WASHINGTON, DC | 20005 | T 202.289.6868 | F 202.289.1060 | NRDC.ORG

# animalEQUALITY

8581 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 350, Los Angeles, CA 90069

**Hearing Date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30pm in House Conference Room 224

**To:** Chair Mike Gabbard  
Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman  
and Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Sarah Hanneken, Associate Legal Counsel, Animal Equality, 414-405-1970

**RE:** Testimony in SUPPORT of Senate Bill 3153 (Relating to Animal Cruelty)

---

Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

**I write on behalf of Animal Equality's Hawaii members to ask for your support of SB 3153.** As a farm animal protection nonprofit, Animal Equality has long worked to improve conditions for animals used in agriculture – precisely the matter at issue in this legislation – and we have extensive scientific and legal expertise on the topic. So, in addition to conveying our members' strong message of support for this legislation, we offer our knowledge and expertise on the subject, as described below.

The introduction of SB 3153 makes Hawaii the latest state to take up the mantle of farm animal welfare – a bipartisan issue that continues to grow in importance across all demographics. What's more, science has established a clear connection between animal welfare and public health, giving the issue an added dimension of significance.

Currently, much of the pork, veal and eggs sold in Hawaii today comes from industrial factory farms that confine calves, mother pigs, and hens in extraordinarily small spaces. These cruel housing practices (and the extreme crowding they enable) are motivated by profit, not animal welfare. Current practices include the use of veal crates, gestation stalls, and battery cages – all forms of housing that result in extreme physical and psychological stress for the animals confined. For example, hens raised in battery cages typically live their entire lives in a space no larger than the surface of an iPad; they are unable to engage in any natural behaviors like flapping their wings, walking, perching, dustbathing, or laying eggs in nest boxes. And, in the pork industry, experts have compared keeping pigs in gestation crates to forcing a human to live her entire life strapped in an airplane seat – with no ability to stretch or turn around. The physical and psychological torment caused by these conditions is obvious to anyone, and many animal behaviorists agree.

If enacted, SB 3153 would implement critical minimum standards for housing these sensitive, emotionally complex animals. Specifically, the bill prohibits the cruel confinement of any calf raised for veal, any breeding pig (sow), and any chicken raised for eggs. “Confine[ment] in a cruel manner” is defined to mean housing a calf raised for veal in an area smaller than 43 square feet of usable floor space (roughly the size of a large mattress); confining a sow in an area smaller than 25 square feet (or about one-half the size of a ping pong table); and confining an egg-laying hen in an area smaller than 1 to 1.5 square feet (depending on housing structure). The bill also contains a sales provision to ensure that veal, pork and eggs sold in Hawaii come from operations that meet these modest standards, no matter where they are produced.

Similar legislation has recently passed in California and Massachusetts, and additional laws protecting egg-laying hens have been enacted in Oregon, Washington, and Michigan. What’s more, hundreds of food companies have pledged to source *only* from producers who adhere to these minimum standards, and that number continues to grow by the day. In short, these standards will soon become the industry norm, and Hawaii is wise to join the growing ranks of states that have legislated in recognition of this trend.

Thank you for considering this testimony, which is submitted on behalf of Animal Equality’s members in Hawaii. **We hope you will vote YES on SB 3153.**

Sarah K. Hanneken, Esq.  
Animal Equality

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/7/2020 7:45:52 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Will Lowrey	Testifying for Animal Outlook	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/7/2020 11:12:03 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Robert Barreca	Testifying for Counter Culture Organic Farm	Support	No

Comments:

We support SB 3153 for improvement of animal husbandry standards in the State of Hawai'i.



**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/7/2020 11:41:00 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Sherri Dugger	Testifying for Women, Food and Agriculture Network	Support	No

Comments:

Hearing date: Wednesday, February 12, 2020

Time & Location: 1:30pm in Conference Room 224

To: Chair Mike Gabbard Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

Submitted by: Sherri Dugger, Executive Director, Women, Food and Agriculture Network, (317) 371-2970

Re: Testimony in strong SUPPORT of SB 3153

Dear Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee: I am writing to respectfully ask for your support of SB 3153. I represent Women, Food and Agriculture Network (WFAN). Comprised of members throughout the United States, WFAN's mission is to engage women in building an ecological and just food and agricultural system. We do this by providing information, connections, and encouragement so women in agriculture can be effective practitioners and supporters of sustainable agriculture and healthy, localized food systems. Our organization cares deeply about the environment and food justice, and we are particularly concerned about the damaging impacts of confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs). Since so many animals are confined in such tight spaces, CAFOs produce massive amounts of waste, which then contaminates our environment. SB 3153, which would ban the extreme confinement of egg-laying hens, pregnant sows, and baby calves, would help reduce the environmental consequences of CAFOs. By guaranteeing more space for farm animals, this bill would also improve food safety by reducing some of the food-borne pathogens that thrive in cramped cages. SB 3153 is a reasonable and thoughtful measure that would promote food safety and help sustainable farming and the environment. We kindly ask that the Agriculture and Environment Committee vote yes on this bill.



**Hearing Date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30pm in House Conference Room 224

**To:** Chair Mike Gabbard  
Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman  
Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Tyler Hazard, Public Engagement Manager, Compassion in World Farming USA, (508) 364-3949

**RE:** Testimony in strong SUPPORT of SB 3153: Relating to Animal Cruelty

Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

We at Compassion in World Farming USA, an international animal protection and environmental organization, write today to express our strong support of SB 3153: Relating to Animal Cruelty.

If passed, this bill would mark a historic victory for farmed animals and all Hawaiians who care about how those animals are treated. It establishes the first protections for farmed animals in the state, as well as some of the strongest across the country. SB 3153 sets modest, yet meaningful standards for the egg-laying hens, calves raised for veal, and breeding pigs found on Hawaii farms—ensuring that these animals are raised without cruel confinement to cages that the American public increasingly rejects.

The vast majority of eggs and pork, and much of the veal, sold in Hawaii today comes from factory farms. On these industrial productions, egg-laying hens, breeding pigs, and calves raised for veal are reared in extreme confinement. Hens are crammed into tiny, wire cages called “battery cages” with 4-9 other birds and only about an iPad’s worth of space each. Pregnant pigs are confined in barren, metal “gestation crates” that prevent them from merely turning around and fully extending their limbs. And calves raised for veal are forced into narrow crates that restrict near-total movement, meant to impede muscle development and keep end products tender.

With virtually no freedom of movement, these animals cannot express their natural behaviors, engage in crucial social interactions, or simply exercise. These restrictions often result in cognitive and emotional deprivation, aggression, and illness. SB 3153 addresses these issues by requiring Hawaiian farms meet basic animal welfare standards, including: barring extreme cage confinement, setting explicit space requirements, and guaranteeing enrichments for hens, such as perches and nest boxes, that allow for expression of species-important, natural behavior in a feasible timeline for transition and compliance.

Further, SB 3153 ensures all the whole eggs (and egg products), pork, and veal sold to Hawaiian consumers meet those same standards by banning the sale of non-compliant products. Not only does this maintain a more compassionate food supply for the public, but it also protects in-state producers by leveling the playing field to keep their products competitive with out-of-state operations.

Additionally, extensive research shows that extreme animal confinement is associated with higher risk of animal disease and food-borne illness, in particular: caged egg-laying hens and Salmonella. Therefore, a move away from cruel cage confinement will likely result in safer food, with lower rates of bacterial contamination, for Hawaiian consumers. This not only benefits public health, but could also result in a significant reduction in healthcare expenses for individuals, businesses, and the state.

SB 3153 assists the state market's transition to cage-free eggs that is already underway, with more than 200 restaurant and retail chains—including Foodland, Safeway, Whole Foods, Subway, and McDonald's—committed to sourcing and selling exclusively cage-free eggs by 2025. In the past few years, states such as California and Massachusetts have passed near identical legislation, and SB 3153 keeps Hawaii leading the pack towards a safer, more compassionate food system.

For these reasons, Compassion in World Farming USA urges you to vote YES on SB 3153 at the upcoming committee hearing.

Thank you very much.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tyler Hazard". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Tyler Hazard

Public Engagement Manager

Compassion in World Farming USA

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/7/2020 11:27:24 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Shauna Graner	Testifying for Ekahi Health, UH Manoa, Student Alliance for Animals, Sustainable Food Choice Alliance	Support	Yes

Comments:

**Hearing Date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30pm in House Conference Room 224

**To:** Chair Mike Gabbard

Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman

Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Shauna Graner, University of Hawaii

**RE: Testimony in strong SUPPORT of SB 3153: Relating to Animal Cruelty**

Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

I am a voting constituent living in Hawaii. I am submitting this testimony **in support of SB 3153** (Relating to Animal Cruelty). Animal welfare is an extremely important issue for me, and the well-being of farm animals is especially so. I hope you will consider my testimony and **vote to SUPPORT** this critical piece of legislation.

SB 3153 is the way of the future for the egg, pork, and veal industries. This bill will increase minimum housing standards for keeping hens, breeding sows, and calves in commercial agriculture operations – a change that is already taking hold in states across the country. And it's about time.

For decades, the egg, pork, and veal industries have engaged in animal housing practices that are nothing short of inhumane. Hens, mother pigs, and baby cows – all intelligent, sentient beings – are frequently crammed into spaces too small for them to even turn around or engage in basic natural behaviors. Just as we decry the warehousing of dogs in puppy-mill operations, the extreme confinement of these

sensitive animals in industrial agriculture is likewise unacceptable. This is the issue SB 3153 addresses.

More and more people are becoming concerned about the way animals raised for food are treated. This growing concern is the reason legislation similar to SB 3153 has already passed in California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oregon, and Washington, among others. Within a few years, products sold in these states will need to meet standards similar to those set forth in SB 3153. The momentum surrounding this issue is only picking up speed, and that list of states will steadily continue to grow. Hawaii must be at the forefront!

I hope you recognize the moral and public health importance of this bill. The standards it codifies are modest, logical, and reflective of consumer preference. **Please vote YES on SB 3153.**

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/8/2020 4:31:54 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Beth Webb	Testifying for Moonstruck Farm	Support	No

Comments:

I am strongly in favor of allowing animals to be used for food or egg production to be given human living conditions. Confinement in cages is cruel.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/8/2020 7:39:13 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
douglas schabell	Testifying for Hawaiian Acres Community Association	Support	No

Comments:



# HAWAIIAN EGG COMPANY

## DBA Mikilua Poultry Farm

February 09, 2020

**Hearing Date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30 p.m. Conference Room 244

**To:** Rep. Mike Gabbard, Chair  
Rep. Russell Ruderman, Vice Chair  
and Members of the House Committee on Agriculture

**Submitted by:** Iris Shimabukuro,  
Hawaiian Egg Company Inc DBA Mikilua Poultry Farm  
808-841-7695

**RE:** Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 3153: Relating to Animal Cruelty\_Egg Laying Hens

Dear Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

I'm writing to respectfully ask for your support for SB 3153\_Egg Laying Hens sections, **with** the amendments I am offering.

We are a 72-year-old farm started by my grandfather (a first generation immigrant from Okinawa), my father, and my three uncles. From the start, we have always believed in being good citizens in business and as part of our Hawaii Ohana.

We fully understand that the future of egg production is cage-free. In fact, my family's farm has already converted two of our hen houses to cage-free. As farms like ours continue to convert, having guidelines that are practical and make sense is very important.



Our offered amendments:

- Provides a phase-in time that gives us a reasonable amount of time to convert to all cage-free.
- It has a small-farm exemption that reflects the understanding that there's a difference in scale between them and larger producers.

Last year, I testified against a similar bill stating that I agreed with the intent, but the timeline was detrimental to small farms. This year, my concerns have been addressed. I will support SB 3153 (Egg Laying Hens sections) with the amendments offered.

Respectfully,



Iris Shimabukuro  
Vice President

---

## 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 certain methods of  
2 farm animal containment are cruel to animals and threaten human  
3 health and safety by increasing the risk of foodborne illness.

4 The purpose of this Act is to prevent cruelty to farm  
5 animals by phasing out extreme methods of farm animal  
6 confinement and the sale of products produced through extreme  
7 confinement.

8 SECTION 2. The Hawaii Revised Statutes is amended by  
9 adding a new chapter to title 11 to be appropriately designated  
10 and to read as follows:

11 **"CHAPTER**

12 **PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO FARM ANIMALS**

13 § **-A Definitions.** As used in this chapter:

14 "Breeding pig" means any female pig of the porcine species,  
15 kept for the purpose of commercial breeding, that is six months  
16 or older, or pregnant.

**S.B. 3153**

1 "Business owner or operator" means any person who owns or  
2 controls the operations of a business.

3 "Cage-free housing system" means an indoor or outdoor  
4 controlled environment for egg-laying hens within which hens are  
5 free to roam unrestricted; are provided enrichments that allow  
6 them to exhibit natural behaviors, including scratch areas,  
7 perches, nest boxes, and dust bathing areas; and within which  
8 farm employees can provide care while standing within the hens'  
9 usable floor space. Cage-free housing systems include, to the  
10 extent that they comply with the requirements of this chapter:

- 11 (1) Multi-tiered aviaries;
- 12 (2) Partially-slatted systems;
- 13 (3) Single-level all-litter floor systems; and
- 14 (4) Any other future systems that will comply with the  
15 requirements of this chapter.

16 The term does not include systems commonly described as battery  
17 cages, colony cages, enriched cages, enriched colony cages,  
18 modified cages, convertible cages, or furnished cages.

19 "Calf raised for veal" means any calf of the bovine species  
20 kept for the purpose of producing the food product described as  
21 veal.

.....

**S.B. 3153**

1 "Confined in a cruel manner" means any of the following

2 acts:

3 (1) Confining a calf raised for veal with less than forty-  
4 three square feet of usable floor space per calf;

5 (2) Confining a breeding pig with less than twenty-four  
6 square feet of usable floor space per pig; or

7 (3) Confining an egg laying hen:

8 (A) In an enclosure other than a cage-free housing  
9 system; or

10 (B) With less than:

11 (i) One square foot of usable floor space per  
12 hen in multi-tiered aviaries, partially-  
13 slatted cage-free systems, or any other  
14 cage-free system that provides hens with  
15 unfettered access to vertical space; or

16 (ii) One and a half square feet of usable floor  
17 space per hen in single-level all-litter  
18 floor cage-free systems, or any other cage-  
19 free system that does not provide hens with  
20 unfettered access to vertical space.



**S.B. 3153**

1 "Covered animal" means any calf raised for veal, breeding  
2 pig, or egg-laying hen that is kept on a farm.

3 "Department" means the department of agriculture.

4 "Egg-laying hen" means any female domesticated chicken,  
5 turkey, duck, goose, or guinea fowl kept for the purpose of  
6 commercial egg production.

7 "Egg products" means eggs of an egg-laying hen broken from  
8 the shells and intended for human food, whether in liquid,  
9 solid, dried, or frozen form; whether raw or cooked; and with  
10 the yolks and whites in their natural proportions, or with the  
11 yolks and whites separated, mixed, or mixed and strained. The  
12 term does not include combination food products, including  
13 pancake mixes, cake mixes, cookies, pizzas, cookie dough, ice  
14 cream, or similar food products that consist of more than egg  
15 products, sugar, salt, water, seasoning, coloring, flavoring,  
16 preservatives, stabilizers, and similar food additives.

17 "Enclosure" means a structure used to confine a covered  
18 animal or animals.

19 "Farm" means the land, building, support facilities, and  
20 other equipment that are wholly or partially used for the  
21 commercial production of animals or animal products used for



**S.B. 3153**

1 food. The term does not include live animal markets,  
2 establishments at which mandatory inspection is provided under  
3 the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. section 601, et  
4 seq.), or official plants at which mandatory inspection is  
5 maintained under the Federal Egg Products Inspection Act (21  
6 U.S.C. section 1031, et seq.).

7 "Farm owner or operator" means any person who owns or  
8 controls the operations of a farm.

9 "Meat" means the part of the muscle of any animal that is  
10 skeletal or that is found in the tongue, diaphragm, heart, or  
11 esophagus, with or without the accompanying and overlying fat,  
12 and the portions of bone, skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels  
13 that normally accompany the muscle tissue and that are not  
14 separated from it in the process of dressing. The term does not  
15 include the muscle found in the lips, snout, or ears.

16 "Multi-tiered aviary" means a cage-free housing system in  
17 which hens have unfettered access to multiple elevated platforms  
18 that provide hens with usable floor space both on top of and  
19 underneath the platforms.

20 "Partially-slatted system" means a cage-free housing system  
21 in which hens have unfettered access to elevated flat platforms



1 under which manure drops through the flooring to a pit or litter  
2 removal belt below.

3 "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, joint  
4 venture, association, limited liability company, corporation,  
5 estate, trust, receiver, or syndicate.

6 "Pork meat" means meat of a pig of the porcine species that  
7 is intended for use as human food.

8 "Sale" means a commercial sale by a business that sells any  
9 item covered by this chapter, but does not include any sale  
10 undertaken at an establishment at which mandatory inspection is  
11 provided under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C.  
12 section 601, et seq.), or any sale undertaken at an official  
13 plant at which mandatory inspection is maintained under the  
14 Federal Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. section 1031, et  
15 seq.). For purposes of this chapter, a sale shall be deemed to  
16 occur at the location where the buyer takes physical possession  
17 of the item.

18 "Shell egg" means a whole egg of an egg-laying hen in its  
19 shell form that is intended for use as human food.

.....

**S.B. 3153**

1 "Single-level all-litter floor system" means a cage-free  
2 housing system bedded with litter, in which hens have limited or  
3 no access to elevated flat platforms.

4 "Uncooked" means requiring cooking prior to human  
5 consumption.

6 "Usable floor space" means the total square footage of  
7 floor space provided to each covered animal, as calculated by  
8 dividing the total square footage of floor space provided to the  
9 animals in an enclosure by the number of animals in that  
10 enclosure. In the case of egg-laying hens, usable floor space  
11 includes both ground space and elevated level or nearly level  
12 flat platforms upon which hens can roost, but does not include  
13 perches or ramps.

14 "Veal meat" means meat of a calf raised for veal that is  
15 intended for use as human food.

16 "Whole pork meat" means any uncooked cut of pork meat,  
17 including bacon, ham, chop, ribs, riblet, loin, shank, leg,  
18 roast, brisket, steak, sirloin, or cutlet, that consists  
19 entirely of pork meat, except for seasoning, curing agents,  
20 coloring, flavoring, preservatives, and similar meat additives.  
21 Whole pork meat does not include combination food products,

.....



**S.B. 3153**

1 including soups, sandwiches, pizzas, hot dogs, or similar  
2 processed or prepared food products that consist of more than  
3 pork meat, seasoning, curing agents, coloring, flavoring,  
4 preservatives, and similar meat additives.

5 "Whole veal meat" means any uncooked cut of veal meat,  
6 including chop, ribs, riblet, loin, shank, leg, roast, brisket,  
7 steak, sirloin, or cutlet, that consists entirely of veal meat,  
8 except for seasoning, curing agents, coloring, flavoring,  
9 preservatives, and similar meat additives. Whole veal meat does  
10 not include combination food products, including soups,  
11 sandwiches, pizzas, hot dogs, or similar processed or prepared  
12 food products that consist of more than veal meat, seasoning,  
13 curing agents, coloring, flavoring, preservatives, and similar  
14 meat additives.

15 § **-B Prohibitions.** (a) Notwithstanding any other  
16 provision of law to the contrary, beginning ~~January 1, 2021~~December  
17 31, 2025, it  
18 shall be unlawful for a farm owner or operator within the State  
19 to knowingly cause any covered animal to be confined in a cruel  
20 manner.

21 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the  
contrary, beginning ~~January 1, 2021~~December 31, 2025, it shall be  
unlawful for a

.....

**S.B. 3153**

1 business owner or operator to knowingly engage in the sale in  
2 the State of any:

3 (1) Shell egg that the business owner or operator knows or  
4 should know is the product of a covered animal that  
5 was confined in a cruel manner;

6 (2) Egg products that the business owner or operator knows  
7 or should know are the product of a covered animal  
8 that was confined in a cruel manner;

9 (3) Whole veal meat that the business owner or operator  
10 knows or should know is the meat of a covered animal  
11 that was confined in a cruel manner; or

12 (4) Whole pork meat that the business owner or operator  
13 knows or should know is the meat of a covered animal  
14 that was confined in a cruel manner, or is the meat of  
15 the immediate offspring of a covered animal that was  
16 confined in a cruel manner.

17 § **-C Exceptions.** Section -B(a) shall not apply  
18 during:

19 (1) Medical research;

20 (2) Examination, testing, or individual treatment or  
21 operation for veterinary purposes, but only if

.....

**S.B. 3153**

- 1 performed by or under the direct supervision of a  
2 licensed veterinarian;
- 3 (3) Transportation;
- 4 (4) State or county fair exhibitions, 4-H programs, and  
5 similar exhibitions;
- 6 (5) Slaughter in accordance with any applicable laws,  
7 rules, and regulations;
- 8 (6) The five-day period prior to a breeding pig's expected  
9 date of giving birth, and any day that the breeding  
10 pig is nursing piglets; or
- 11 (7) Temporary periods for animal husbandry purposes  
12 lasting no longer than six hours in any twenty-four-  
13 hour period, and no more than twenty-four hours total  
14 \_\_\_\_\_ in any thirty-day period.

§ -D Applicability. This chapter shall not prohibit a farm  
owner or operator from maintaining a flock of ten thousand or fewer caged egg-  
laying hens, or selling shell eggs or egg products from such a flock, provided  
that:

- (a) The farm owner or operator does not knowingly cause any  
egg-laying hen to be confined with less than one square  
foot of usable floor space per hen, unless such  
confinement falls under one of the categories described  
in § -B(c); and
- .....

(b) Any egg-laying hen added to the farm owner or operator's flock after December 31, 2025 is not confined in a cruel manner.

1415 § ~~-DE~~ **Penalties.** (a) Any person who violates any  
1516 provision of this chapter ~~shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and~~  
1617 shall be subject to a civil fine in an amount not less than \$500 or  
more than \$1,000 ~~to exceed \$5,000~~ per  
1718 violation.  
1819 (b) In addition to the penalties listed in subsection (a),  
1920 a violation of section -B(b) shall be considered an unfair

.....

## S.B. 3153

1 method of competition and unfair or deceptive trade practice  
2 under chapter 481A, upon which any person may bring an action.

3 § ~~EF~~ **Defense.** It shall be a defense to any action to  
4 enforce this chapter that a business owner or operator relied in  
5 good faith upon a written certification by the supplier that the  
6 shell eggs, egg products, whole veal meat, or whole pork meat at  
7 issue were not derived from a covered animal that was confined  
8 in a cruel manner, or from the immediate offspring of a breeding  
9 pig that was confined in a cruel manner.

10 § ~~FG~~ **Rules.** The department shall adopt rules, pursuant  
11 to chapter 91, necessary for the purposes of this chapter.

12 § ~~GH~~ **Construction.** The provisions of this chapter shall  
13 be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other law protecting  
14 animal welfare. This chapter shall not be construed to limit  
15 any other state laws or rules protecting the welfare of animals  
16 or to prevent the counties from adopting and enforcing  
17 ordinances, laws, and rules that are more restrictive than this  
18 chapter. "

19 SECTION 3. If any provision of this Act, or the  
20 application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held  
21 invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or



**S.B. 3153**

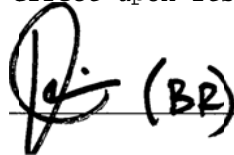
1 applications of the Act that can be given effect without the  
2 invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions  
3 of this Act are severable.

4 SECTION 4. In codifying the new sections added by section  
5 2 of this Act, the revisor of statutes shall substitute  
6 appropriate section numbers for the letters used in designating  
7 the new sections in this Act.

8 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

9

INTRODUCED BY:

 (BR)

.....

# S.B. NO. 3153

**Report Title:**

Farm Animals; Cruel Confinement; Sales

**Description:**

Beginning 1/1/2021, prohibits the confinement of specified farm animals in a cruel manner and prohibits business owners and operators from selling certain products made from those animals.

*The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.*

.....



**farmsanctuary**  
rescue • education • advocacy

National Office • P.O. Box 150 • Watkins Glen, NY 14891 • 607-583-2225

[www.farmsanctuary.org](http://www.farmsanctuary.org)

**Hearing Date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30 p.m., Conference Room 224

**To:** Chair Mike Gabbard

Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman

Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Gene Baur, President of Farm Sanctuary, phone: 607-227-5017

**RE:** Testimony in Support of SB 3153: Relating to Animal Cruelty

Dear Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

I am writing on behalf of Farm Sanctuary and our more than 1.2 million nationwide members and constituents in strong support of SB 3153, which seeks to prevent the inhumane confinement of animals on factory farms.

Animals exploited for food in the U.S. are subjected to egregious cruelty and do not have adequate legal protection. Millions are confined in cages and crates so tightly that they can't walk, turn around, or even lie down comfortably. Consumers are appalled when they learn about this, and they are demanding reforms.

So far, twelve states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington) have enacted legislation to limit the inhumane confinement of farm animals, and we urge lawmakers in Hawaii to do so as well by enacting SB 3153. This common sense measure will help to prevent unnecessary animal suffering, and it will better align agricultural practices with societal values and consumer expectations.

Like all animals, farm animals have feelings, and they deserve to be protected from cruelty. As Mahatma Gandhi famously said, "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way in which its animals are treated."

We urge your support of SB 3153. Thank you very much for your time and thoughtful consideration.

Sincerely,

Gene Baur  
President & Co-Founder  
Farm Sanctuary





525 East Cotati Avenue  
Cotati, California 94931

T 707.795.2533  
F 707.795.7280

info@aldf.org  
aldf.org

February 12, 2020

Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair  
Senator Russell E. Ruderman, Vice Chair  
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment  
Hawaii State Legislature  
415 South Beretania St.  
Honolulu, HI 96813

**Re: Testimony in support of *An Act Relating to Animal Cruelty* (SB 3153)**

Chairman Gabbard, Vice Chairman Ruderman, and honorable members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment,

On behalf of the Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF) and our supporters in Hawaii, thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of *An Act Relating to Animal Cruelty* (SB 3153). We thank Senator Kaiali'i Kahele for introducing this important legislation.

We respectfully urge the Committee's support for SB 3153, which would establish a vital animal welfare and food safety standard for animals raised and products sold in Hawaii.

ALDF is the nation's preeminent legal advocacy organization for animals. The organization's mission is to protect the lives and advance the interests of animals through the legal system. We are working across the country to protect animals, including farmed animals, using multiple legal channels. All animals deserve humane treatment, including animals raised for food.

SB 3153 would end the practice of cramming farmed animals into cages and crates so small they cannot turn around or extend their limbs. Specifically, it prevents cruelty to animals by requiring that egg laying hens, mother pigs, and calves raised for veal have enough space to turn around and extend their limbs and that meat and eggs sold in Hawaii meet this modest animal protection and food safety requirement.

Cramming animals in tiny cages for months — or even years — on end is among the cruelest factory farm practices.

**SB 3153 would protect animal welfare.**

Everyone can agree that it would be wrong to confine a dog or a cat to a tiny cage for their entire life – so why is it ok to do this to a cow or a pig? Current law allows factory farms to confine animals in tiny spaces for months on end and, in some cases, for their entire lives.

Most egg-laying hens are kept in battery cages for 18 months straight before slaughter. The severe limitation of physical movement can lead to metabolic disorders, including disuse osteoporosis and liver damage. Hens also commonly suffer from bone fractures because calcium is continually leached from their skeletal system to produce eggs, and in battery cages they do not get exercise that might otherwise increase their strength. Caged hens are denied almost all of their natural behaviors including nesting, perching, foraging, and dust-bathing, all important for hen welfare.

Female breeding pigs and calves raised for veal are often confined in crates so small they can't take more than a step forward or back. Pigs are impregnated, put in a gestation crate for the duration of their pregnancy (about 4 months), moved to a different type of crate to nurse their piglets, then they're re-impregnated and put back into the gestation crate. This cycle repeats for about 4 years until they're slaughtered. Meanwhile calves raised for veal, often within hours or days of birth, are chained by the neck in veal crates. They're confined until they're slaughtered at about 16 weeks old.

This legislation would prohibit cruel confinement<sup>1</sup>, requiring cage-free conditions for egg-laying hens and result in a shift to group housing for breeding pigs and calves raised for veal. The cage-free and crate-free conditions would apply to animals raised in Hawaii as well as to meat and eggs sold in the state.

Cage-free hens have enough room to walk, turn around, spread their wings, and perform other natural behaviors including nesting, perching, foraging, and dust-bathing.

Group housing affords pigs and calves with room to move around and the opportunity for these highly social animals to live in groups. A study found that group housing systems for pigs have lower mortality rates and that pigs live longer. The veal industry has already been voluntarily transitioning to group housing. The American Veal Association "recommends that the entire veal industry convert to the group housing methodology." Additionally, the nation's largest veal producer describes veal crates as "inhumane and archaic" and says they "do nothing more than subject a calf to stress, fear, physical harm and pain."

### **SB 3153 would improve food safety.**

The vast majority of eggs and pork sold in Hawaii come from hideously cruel and unsafe conditions. Animals kept in extreme confinement often live in their own waste and are pumped full of drugs. These cage conditions can be incubators for disease – increasing the risk of food safety problems, like *Salmonella* and *E. Coli*.

Numerous factors are likely to contribute to the higher rates of *Salmonella* in cage operations. When hens are crammed so tightly together, pathogens can quickly spread. Additionally, the constant stress and inability to exercise may weaken their immune systems.

*Salmonella* kills more Americans and sends more people to the hospital than any other foodborne pathogen. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) estimates that 142,000 illnesses each year are caused by consuming eggs contaminated with *Salmonella*. The agency states "Egg-associated illness caused by *Salmonella* is a serious public health problem."

More than a dozen scientific studies have found that cage operations are significantly more likely to harbor *Salmonella* than cage-free facilities. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) — using the

---

<sup>1</sup> "Confined in a cruel manner" is clearly defined as less than 43 square feet of usable floor space per calf, less than 24 square feet per breeding pig, and as any non-cage-free enclosure or less than 1 square foot of usable floor space per hen for aviary-type barns or less than 1.5 square feet of usable floor space per hen for floor-based barns.

best available data comparing *Salmonella* infection risk between different hen housing systems — found significantly higher *Salmonella* rates among caged hens. The egg industry itself acknowledges the problem, with one poultry trade journal admitting, “*Salmonella* thrives in cage housing.”

Because *Salmonella* can infect the ovaries of hens, eggs from infected birds can be laid with the bacteria already inside. *Salmonella* can survive various cooking methods, (from sunny-side-up, over-easy, to scrambled), according to research funded by the American Egg Board.

Prominent consumer advocacy organizations including the Consumer Federation of America and the Center for Science in the Public Interest have called on the egg industry to switch to cage-free production. Additionally, the Center for Food Safety has endorsed similar cage-free reforms.

The stressful, overcrowded, unhygienic, and unsafe conditions in which so many animals are forced to live are irresponsible and will be ameliorated by this legislation.

### **SB 3153 would create market and regulatory certainty.**

This legislation would bring Hawaii’s farmed animal welfare and food safety standards in line with major food companies and other states that are calling for cage-free conditions.

Meat and egg producers that use cages simply externalize costs, with animals and consumers paying the price. The economic cost of these illnesses, in the form of medical bills and lost productivity, is significant.

Moreover, cage-free makes economic sense. Egg industry studies show that it costs only 1-2 cents more per egg to use cage-free methods. The USDA funded an Iowa State study that determined it can cost 11 percent *less* not to use gestation crates. And the American Veal Association “recommends that the entire veal industry convert to the group housing methodology,” acknowledging the economic feasibility of such a switch.

More than 200 corporations are requiring their suppliers to switch to cage-free systems, including cost-conscious companies like McDonald's, Burger King, Hannaford, Shaw's, Walmart, Dollar Tree, IHOP, and Denny's.

Already, Massachusetts, California, Washington State, Oregon, and Michigan have passed similar laws. This legislation would streamline a transition to a cage-free food supply for Hawaii with a reasonable timeline for compliance.

### **SB 3153 aligns with the morals of Hawaii.**

Please advance *An Act Relating to Animal Cruelty* (SB 3153) out of committee to help make Hawaii the next state to go cage-free and crate-free.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Mahalo nui.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Harris

--

**Stephanie J. Harris** | Senior Legislative Affairs Manager  
Animal Legal Defense Fund | [aldf.org](http://aldf.org)  
[sharris@aldf.org](mailto:sharris@aldf.org) | 617-955-7500



**Date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30 PM, Conference Room 224

**To:** Sen. Mike Gabbard, Chair  
Sen. Russell Ruderman, Vice Chair  
Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Kara Shannon, Senior Manager, Farm Animal Welfare, ASPCA  
Kevin O'Neill, Vice President, State Affairs, ASPCA

**RE:** Testimony in strong support of SB 3153: Relating to Animal Cruelty

Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman and Members of the Committee:

On behalf of the ASPCA, the nearly 6,000 Hawaii citizens we represent and more than 2 million supporters nationwide, we write to voice our strong support of SB 3153. This bill would improve the lives of millions of farm animals by ensuring they aren't raised in cruel confinement and that Hawaii isn't supporting inhumane practices by allowing the sale of products from confinement systems in the state.

Farm animals are often subject to a variety of cruel practices and living conditions, none so severe as the systems used to confine veal calves, breeding pigs and laying hens. Many veal calves spend practically their entire lives in crates so small that they are unable to lie down comfortably or even turn around, resulting in abnormal bone growth and joint disorders, along with a number of behavioral deprivations caused by lack of socialization and increased stress. The majority of breeding pigs spend their repeated pregnancies confined in gestation crates just slightly larger than their bodies, also unable to lay down comfortably or turn around. Mother pigs suffer from weakened bones, lameness and stress-induced stereotypies like chewing on the metal bars of their crates. Laying hens suffer a similar fate, with multiple birds confined in so-called battery cages, each afforded space smaller than a sheet of printer paper. Hens raised in these cages are unable to move comfortably or fully extend their wings and this severe restriction of movement causes foot injuries, osteoporosis and extreme frustration from the inability to perform natural behaviors like nesting, perching and dustbathing.

These practices are not only inherently inhumane, but they also lead to increased risk of food safety issues like *Salmonella* and *E Coli*. Cramming thousands of animals into cages and crates in poorly ventilated barns, often left to stand in their own waste, creates a breeding ground for disease. This in turn endangers the health and safety of those who consume products from these farms.

SB 3153 would ensure that veal calves, breeding pigs and egg-laying hens raised in Hawaii are not confined in cruel veal crates, gestation crates or battery cages, and ensure that veal, pork and shell eggs sold in Hawaii meet this modest standard. The bill additionally sets clear space and enrichment requirements for laying hens to ensure that cage-free environments meet their physical and emotional needs. There are a variety of more humane farming systems that don't rely on confining animals in

spaces so small that can't move or carry out their natural behaviors and the ASPCA encourages the Committee to support farmers as they transition to more humane systems.

SB 3153 would bring Hawaii in line with 12 other states who have banned cruel confinement in some form, including the most recent law passed in California in 2018 which similarly banned the sale of products from confinement systems. It supports Hawaii and the country's shift to cage-free farming, illustrated by the more than 200 companies who have already committed to transition to cage-free systems. Included among those commitments are companies like McDonald's, Costco, and Walmart, representing a huge portion of the marketplace that is changing to meet the demands of welfare-conscious consumers.

Public surveys have shown time and time again that people are concerned about the welfare of farm animals and don't want them to suffer on farms. Banning cruel confinement systems improves the lives of farm animals, reduces the risk of food-borne disease and puts Hawaii at the forefront of the movement to build a more humane farm system. For these reasons, we respectfully urge you to vote in support of SB 3153.



Kara Shannon

Senior Manager, Farm Animal Welfare



Kevin O'Neill

Vice President, State Affairs



8033 Sunset Blvd, Ste 864  
Los Angeles, CA 90046

866-632-6446  
[MercyForAnimals.org](http://MercyForAnimals.org)

**Hearing date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30pm in House Conference Room 224

**To:** Chair Mike Gabbard

Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman

Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Marie Camino, Policy Advisor

**Re:** Testimony in strong SUPPORT of SB 3153

Dear Senators Gabbard, Ruderman, Rhoads, Thielen and Fevella,

Mercy For Animals, a global nonprofit organization dedicated to creating a more compassionate food system, commends the Hawaii legislature for their consideration of SB 3153 and writes in support of this bill.

The adoption of this anti-confinement legislation that allows animals space to exhibit natural behaviors will position Hawaii as a leader in animal welfare while also protecting consumer safety, and supporting local, family farmers who have made the switch to more humane farming methods.

#### *Joining States Leading the Fight on Farm Animal Welfare*

SB 3153 follows the lead of California's 2018 ballot initiative, Proposition 12, the most comprehensive farmed animal protection initiative to date, which received broad support from both the public and the industry. Since then, Washington and Oregon have also enacted legislation phasing out cage conditions for egg laying hens. Additionally, states like Michigan and Massachusetts have long recognized the need to phase out cruel forms of confinement like gestation crates and battery cages and have also enacted their own cage free hen policies.

#### *Consumer Safety*

Permitting products from animals in caged conditions puts Hawaii's families at risk. Veal calves in cruel confinement are subjected to increased stress and instance of disease.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, more than a dozen studies have found that salmonella is more prevalent in cage egg production

---

<sup>1</sup> Friend TH and Dellmeier GR. 1988. Common practices and problems related to artificially rearing calves: an ethological analysis. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* 20(1/2):47-62.



8033 Sunset Blvd, Ste 864  
Los Angeles, CA 90046

866-632-6446

[MercyForAnimals.org](http://MercyForAnimals.org)

than in cage-free, and pigs confined in crates have constant contact with excrement, increasing their chance of disease.<sup>2</sup>

### *Supporting Family Farms*

Science confirms what common sense already tells us: that locking an animal in a cage so small she can barely move causes her to suffer greatly. It's morally wrong, and numerous successful Hawaii family farms that eschew such cruelty have shown that it's completely unnecessary. The cage-free conditions outlined in SB 3153 support responsible local farmers who are making the switch to more humane farming methods.

Mercy for Animals supports this important step forward in animal welfare, public health, and family farming. Thank you for considering the above comments.

Sincerely,  
Mercy For Animals

Marie Camino  
Policy Advisor  
[MarieC@mercyforanimals.org](mailto:MarieC@mercyforanimals.org)  
239.218.8754

---

<sup>2</sup> Madec F. 1984. Urinary disorders in intensive pig herds. Pig News and Information 5(2):89-93.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 10:31:24 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Jake Wegehof	Testifying for Love of Life Farm	Support	No

Comments:

Factory farming methods for animals are cruel and despicable. Anyone who supports them should take a good long look at the reality of the process and decide whether or not to keep supporting it. As a consumer, I NEVER buy any factory farmed meats. Anyone with a shred of compassion would never support these disgusting practices because they are absolutely abhorrent.



**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 10:40:42 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Ken Love	Testifying for Hawaii Tropical Fruit Growers	Support	No

Comments:

**Hearing date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30pm in Conference Room 224

**To:** Chair Mike Gabbard  
Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman  
Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Dr. Sara Shields, Senior Scientist for Humane Society International

**Re:** Testimony in strong SUPPORT of SB 3153

Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony regarding SB 3153. My name is Dr. Sara Shields and I am an ethologist, a specialist in animal behavior. I completed my doctoral work at the University of California at Davis. I am the Senior Scientist for Humane Society International, and I work with farmers to implement higher-welfare housing systems around the world. I respectfully request your support for SB 3153, a bill that would require modest protections for farm animals.

The confinement of animals in intensive agricultural production systems is an important issue—important especially to consumers and food companies who are increasingly concerned about how food is produced. Certain aspects of intensive animal production are known to be detrimental to the welfare of farm animals, as this is well documented in the scientific literature. Calves and pigs crated in stalls, barely larger than their own bodies, are unable even to turn around, and egg-laying hens confined to small, wire cages cannot even spread their wings. These systems prevent the expression of important natural behavior and have real physical consequences on the health and well-being of the animals. For example the lack of normal movement and exercise can lead to joint damage,<sup>1</sup> reduced muscle weight,<sup>2</sup> and skeletal weakness,<sup>3,4,5</sup> and cause difficulty for the animals to rest in normal positions.<sup>6,7,8</sup> Pigs need separate, clean functional areas for eating and resting.<sup>9</sup> Young calves, normally energetic and playful, are unable to engage in normal social behavior when tied in crates and can't adopt normal grooming postures. Both calves and pigs will begin to display abnormal, stereotypic behavior when prevented from expressing their behavioral needs, a sign of psychosis from prolonged restriction of movement, social deprivation and the prevention of behavioral needs.<sup>10,11</sup> Hens in cages are unable to roost at preferred heights, dustbathe, forage or express other forms of highly motivated natural behavior, each with a particular biological function. Comfort behavior, such as stretching, wing-flapping, and preening, are also reduced or prevented in the battery-cage environment.<sup>12,13,14</sup> Cages and crates are simply not acceptable housing environments.

To better accommodate the welfare of the animals, aviary and group housing systems have been developed, widely tested and implemented on farms around the world. In aviary systems for commercial egg production, hens have access to nesting boxes, perches and loose litter. This system is designed around the natural behavior of the hens, working with, rather than suppressing, normal hen activity. Hens make good use of the nest boxes, because they prefer to lay their eggs in a darkened, enclosed space. The eggs gently roll out of the back of the nests onto an egg belt, which in an automated system carries them to an egg processing station at the end of the barn. When well-managed, floor eggs (those laid outside of the nests) are rare (less than 1%). Problems with floor eggs are usually caused by improper rearing conditions, lack of uniform lighting, or not enough nest space. Given the trend toward cage-free housing, there is now a large body of advice, guidelines and information from universities, genetics companies, animal welfare certifiers and equipment manufacturers to assist egg producers in managing cage-free systems well. Cage-free egg producers are subject to the same food safety regulations that cage-egg producers must follow. Systematic comparisons of cages to cage-free systems have shown that there may even be food safety benefits to installing new, cage-free systems.<sup>15</sup> Cage-free egg production is safe, economic and efficient.

The alternative to gestation crates for sows is group housing. There are many different types of group housing systems, but all share the characteristics of providing more space, room for social interaction, and more comfortable lying areas. The lay-out of group pens is usually based on the way the sows are fed, with either individual feeding stalls, drop feeders or Electronic Sow Feeding (ESF) systems. Small groups of sows will establish a defined social hierarchy, and so their housing systems must be designed and managed to accommodate natural dominate-subordinate relationships. Feeding systems should be “non-competitive” to prevent aggression. Small groups of familiar sows interact more harmoniously than dynamic groups, which change regularly. However, management steps such as increasing the space allowance when mixing new sows into an established group can ease the introduction. In animal behavior research, preference testing has clearly demonstrated that sows will work for, and that they value, an enriched group pen over gestation crates.<sup>16</sup>

Group housing is also increasingly being used for the rearing of veal calves. In group housing pens, calves can interact, play and rest more comfortably.<sup>17</sup> They are less likely to develop abnormal oral behavior such as tongue rolling than when kept in individual crates or stalls.<sup>18, 19</sup> In 2007, the American Veal Association’s board of directors unanimously approved a policy that the veal industry fully transition to group housing production. As reported by the industry journal *Feedstuffs*, this policy resolution was due in part to the fact that “[v]eal customers and consumers are concerned with current individual stall systems, and how animals are raised is increasingly part of customer and consumer purchasing decisions.”<sup>20</sup> Progress toward this goal has been substantial. In 2018, the President of the American Veal Association confirmed that “...all AVA-

member companies and individuals involved in veal production have successfully transitioned to group housing and no tethers....Industry members have invested more than \$150 million in building new facilities and renovations to achieve this milestone. Those members include Marcho Farms, Catelli Brothers, Strauss Brand Veal, Midwest Veal, Strauss Veal Feeds, and Provimi Foods.”<sup>21</sup> SB 3153 would prevent non-AVA members from undercutting the good progress in animal welfare that the rest of the industry has made.

Cages and crates were introduced shortly after the second world-war, at a time when we knew much less about the behavioral needs of animals. Confinement systems were promoted as part of a trend toward the mechanization of agriculture. Traditional husbandry was lost. Animals were thought of as mere units of production and there was little understanding of their ability to experience emotional suffering. Since then, the concept of animal welfare has evolved and become much more widely recognized, parallel to the published scientific research in animal behavior and cognition. This research has demonstrated that, like other farm animals, hens, pigs and calves are active, inquisitive, social animals with complex needs beyond feed, water and shelter. The application of the new science to improved animal housing designs has resulted in modern, viable, economic animal housing systems that provide more space and key resources. Aviary systems for egg-laying hens and group housing for calves and sows are widely and successfully used around the world. In the United States, cage-free egg production has grown from about 4% in 2009 to over 20% 2019 and given the recent advances in legislation and corporate commitments to purchase only cage-free eggs, is expected to continue to grow exponentially.

The market is changing, and like any other business, farms must keep up with changing social norms. Producers need and want clarity, with solid timelines, in order to plan for the new requirements and meet the expectations of their buyers. SB 3153 sets a reasonable timeline for producers to transition to cage- and crate-free housing.

Please enact SB 3153 and bring Hawaii’s animal production in line with the science and modern expectations regarding how farm animals should be housed.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration of this important matter.

---

<sup>1</sup> Fredeen HT and Sather AP. 1978. Joint damage in pigs reared under confinement. *Canadian Journal of Animal Science* 58:759-73.

<sup>2</sup> Marchant JN and Broom DM. 1996. Effects of dry sow housing conditions on muscle weight and bone strength. *Animal Science* 62:105-13.

<sup>3</sup> Shipov A, Sharir A, Zelzer E, Milgram J, Monsonogo-Ornan E, and Shahar R. 2010. The influence of severe prolonged exercise restriction on the mechanical and structural properties of bone in an avian model. *The Veterinary Journal* 183:153–60.

<sup>4</sup> Knowles TG and Broom DG. 1990. Limb bone strength and movement in laying hens from different housing systems. *Veterinary Record* 126:354-6.

<sup>5</sup> Norgaard-Nielsen G. 1990. Bone strength of laying hens kept in an alternative system compared with hens in cages and on deep-litter. *British Poultry Science* 31(1):81-9.

- 
- <sup>6</sup>Anil L, Anil SS, and Deen J. 2002. Evaluation of the relationship between injuries and size of gestation stalls relative to size of sows. *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association* 221:834-6.
- <sup>7</sup> Stull CL and McDonough SP. 1994. Multidisciplinary approach to evaluating welfare of veal calves in commercial facilities. *Journal of Animal Science* 72:2518-24.
- <sup>8</sup> Andrighetto I, Gottardo F, Andreoli D, and Cozzi G. 1999. Effect of type of housing on veal calf growth performance, behaviour and meat quality. *Livestock Production Science* 57:137-45.
- <sup>9</sup> Ekesbo I. 1980. Some aspects of sow health and housing. In: Sybesma W (ed.), *The Welfare of Pigs* (London, England: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers).
- <sup>10</sup> Friend TH and Dellmeier GR. 1988. Common practices and problems related to artificially rearing calves: an ethological analysis. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* 20:47-62.
- <sup>11</sup> Vieuille-Thomas C, Le Pape G, and Signoret JP. 1995. Stereotypies in pregnant sows: indications of influence of the housing system on the patterns expressed by the animals. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* 44:19-27.
- <sup>12</sup> Nicol CJ. 1987. Effect of cage height and area on the behaviour of hens housed in battery cages. *British Poultry Science* 28:327-35.
- <sup>13</sup> Hughes BO and Black AJ. 1974. The effect of environmental factors on activity, selected behaviour patterns and “fear” of fowls in cages and pens. *British Poultry Science* 15:375-80.
- <sup>14</sup> Appleby MC, Mench JA, and Hughes BO. 2004. *Poultry Behaviour and Welfare* (Wallingford, U.K.: CABI Publishing).
- <sup>15</sup> An HSUS Report: Food Safety and Cage Egg Production. 2011. [www.humanesociety.org/sites/default/files/docs/report-food-safety-eggs.pdf](http://www.humanesociety.org/sites/default/files/docs/report-food-safety-eggs.pdf). Accessed February 6, 2020.
- <sup>16</sup> Pittman Elmorea MR, Garner JP, Johnson AK, Kirkden RD, Richert BT, and Pajor EA. 2011. Getting around social status: Motivation and enrichment use of dominant and subordinate sows in a group setting. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* 133:154-163.
- <sup>17</sup> Andrighetto I, Gottardo F, Andreoli D, and Cozzi G. 1999. Effect of type of housing on veal calf growth performance, behaviour and meat quality. *Livestock Production Science* 57(2):137-45.
- <sup>18</sup> Veissier I, Ramirez de la Fe AR, and Pradel P. 1998. Nonnutritive oral activities and stress responses of veal calves in relation to feeding and housing conditions. *Applied Animal Behaviour Science* 57(1/2):35-49.
- <sup>19</sup> Webster AJ, Saville C, Church BM, Gnanasakthy A, and Moss R. 1985. The effect of different rearing systems on the development of calf behaviour. *British Veterinary Journal* 141(3):249-64.
- <sup>20</sup> Smith R. 2007. Veal group housing approved. *Feedstuffs*, August 6, p. 3.
- <sup>21</sup> American Veal Association. Group housing. [www.americanveal.com/group-housing](http://www.americanveal.com/group-housing). Accessed February 7, 2020.



**THE HUMANE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES**

1255 23rd Street, NW  
Suite 450  
Washington, DC 20037  
P 202-452-1100  
F 202-778-6132  
humanesociety.org

---

Susan Atherton  
*Co-Chair*

Thomas J. Sabatino  
*Co-Chair*

Kitty Block  
*President and CEO and  
Chief International Officer*

G. Thomas Waite III  
*Treasurer  
Chief Financial Officer and  
Acting Chief Operating Officer*

Katherine L. Karl  
*General Counsel and  
Chief Legal Officer*

Michaelen Barsness  
*Controller and  
Deputy Treasurer*

Johanie V. Parra  
*Secretary*

**DIRECTORS**

Jeffrey J. Arciniaco  
Susan Atherton  
Eric L. Bernthal, Esq.  
Georgina Bloomberg  
J. Elizabeth Bradham  
Jerry Cesak  
Neil B. Fang, Esq., CPA  
Caren M. Fleit

Spencer B. Haber  
Cathy Kangas  
Paula A. Kislak, D.V.M.  
Charles A. Laue  
Kathleen M. Linehan, Esq.  
Mary I. Max  
C. Thomas McMillen  
Judy Ney  
Sharon Lee Patrick

Marsha R. Perelman  
Jonathan M. Ratner  
Thomas J. Sabatino, Jr.  
Walter J. Stewart, Esq.  
Jason Weiss  
David O. Wiebers, M.D.

**Hearing date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30pm in Conference Room 224

**To:** Chair Mike Gabbard  
Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman  
Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Ashley Doyle, Public Policy Specialist, the Humane Society of the United States

**Re:** Testimony in strong SUPPORT of SB 3153

Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

Thank you very much for considering my testimony today.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), on behalf of our thousands of supporters across Hawaii, thanks Senator Kahele for introducing SB 3153. We wholeheartedly support the passage of this measure, which provides modest protections for three types of farm animals who are most commonly confined to tiny cages: baby veal calves, mother pigs and egg laying hens.

Last year, HSUS supported a similar bill. After hearing, meeting with, and addressing the concerns of those who opposed the bill, we hope that you will support SB 3153 with the amendments offered by Iris Shimabukuro of the Hawaiian Egg Company, which HSUS also strongly supports.

All of Hawaii's main egg producers, including Hawaiian Egg Company, Petersons' Upland Farms, Maili Moa, OK Poultry, and Villa Rose support SB 3153. They support the bill because it adopts the egg industry's own guidelines for cage-free standards, which in turn creates investment certainty and safer food while bolstering the reputation of agribusiness. It's certainly a non-partisan and business-friendly bill when both humane organizations and companies in the sector come together in support.

Over the past few decades, Americans' interest in the welfare of farm animals has surged. Much of the concern focuses on the amount of space animals are afforded, and whether they're free to exhibit basic natural behaviors. Hawaii residents and lawmakers have consistently demonstrated a high level of concern for animal welfare. SB 3153 would send an important message that all animals—including farm animals—deserve protection in Hawaii.

Much of the pork sold in Hawaii today comes from industrial factory farms in which mother pigs are forced to live in coffin-like enclosures called "gestation crates." These crates are so small the animals cannot turn around. Similarly, some veal sold in Hawaii still comes from newborn calves who are locked in crates barely larger than their own bodies.



Millions of hens used for eggs are confined to tiny, wire cages. Each bird typically has a space no larger than an iPad on which to live her entire life. The birds cannot spread their wings and are prevented from performing nearly all of their normal behaviors. Due to lack of movement, hens often suffer severe physical ailments such as osteoporosis.

Extensive scientific evidence confirms what commonsense tells us: that these animals are capable of suffering, just like the cats and dogs with whom we share our homes. SB 3153 would simply require—after a reasonable phase-in time—facilities in Hawaii and those that supply Hawaii’s marketplace to give these animals cage-free conditions with enough space to lie down, stand up, fully extend their limbs, and turn around freely.

Fortunately, the tide is already turning against the extreme confinement of farm animals. Twelve other states have already taken steps to crack down on these practices. Just last year, Michigan, Oregon and Washington passed bipartisan legislation—endorsed by the egg industry and the HSUS—with language regarding eggs virtually identical to this proposed legislation. California and Massachusetts also have similar laws to SB 3153, which voters approved via ballot measure in landslide fashion. And Arizona, Colorado, and Maine have nearly identical bills that were just introduced. These legislative efforts have been supported by hundreds of American family farmers who believe these standards to reflect their values.

In addition to this bevy of legislation, the corporate sector is moving decisively in the cage-free direction, too. More than 200 of the world’s top food companies, including Foodland, Safeway, Walmart, McDonald’s, Costco, and Taco Bell—as well as countless small restaurants and retailers—are requiring their meat and egg suppliers to go cage-free. And these changes are extremely affordable: McDonald’s, for example, has stated that its transition won’t cause it to raise its prices by even a penny.

SB 3153 will also make food safer for Hawaii’s families. Foodborne pathogens spread like wildfire in facilities that cram millions of animals into cages so small they can barely move. More than a dozen studies have found that cage egg facilities harbor Salmonella at higher rates than cage-free farms. According to the FDA, tens of thousands of Americans are sickened every year by eggs contaminated with Salmonella. These illnesses cause significant economic losses in terms of reduced productivity, as well as human suffering. A leading poultry industry publication acknowledged the science, stating “Salmonella thrives in cage housing.”

SB 3153 takes commonsense steps to improve animal welfare, food safety, and the future of sustainable agriculture. Hawaii has consistently been a leader in protecting animals from abuse, and SB 3153 fits perfectly with that tradition.



**THE HUMANE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES**

For the foregoing reasons, we kindly urge you to vote yes on SB 3153.

Sincerely,

*Ashley Doyle*

Ashley Doyle  
Public Policy Specialist, Farm Animal Protection  
The Humane Society of the United States





**Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment  
Hawai'i Center for Food Safety supports SB3153**

Aloha Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman and members of the committee,

My name is Lauryn Rego and I am the Director for the Hawai'i Center for Food Safety (CFS). CFS is a nationwide public interest, sustainable agriculture nonprofit organization whose missions include the promotion of agricultural production methods that are beneficial to the ecosystem. We have over 950,000 farmer and consumer members across the country, including nearly 14,000 in Hawai'i. On behalf of CFS and our members, I thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony today regarding this important bill.

CFS has been dedicated to addressing the human health and environmental impacts of our increased reliance on pesticide use in food production, both in the State of Hawai'i and nationally. We were instrumental in providing legal and communications support in the passage of numerous ordinances relating to pesticide use and disclosure, including Act 45 (Session Laws of Hawai'i 2018), concerning uses of restricted use pesticides (RUPs) by agricultural users in the State of Hawai'i.

I am writing in support of SB3153, which requires cage-free housing for veal calves, mother pigs, and egg-laying hens. CFS applauds the bill's efforts to ensure humane treatment of farm animals. Currently, much of the pork sold in Hawai'i is sourced from factory farms from the mainland that keep sows in "gestation crates" for most of their lives. These cages are coffin-like, preventing the pigs from turning around or taking more than one step forward or backward. Much of the veal sold in Hawai'i also comes from calves on the mainland kept in similarly restrictive crates. SB3153 would forbid the sale of pork and veal from animals kept in these cruel conditions. Additionally, the bill would mandate that eggs produced and/or sold in Hawai'i come from cage-free chickens. Chickens in factory farms are often kept in "battery cages," which prevent them from flapping their wings and walking.

SB3153 takes a strong stance against farm animal cruelty, and it reflects a massive demand from consumers and the food industry. Over 200 major restaurant chains, including McDonald's and Foodland, have announced plans to go cage-free. The bill supports the market's shift by providing regulatory certainty and a realistic timeline for compliance.

**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS**

660 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Suite 302  
Washington, D.C. 20003  
T: 202-547-9359 F: 202-547-9429

**CALIFORNIA OFFICE**

303 Sacramento Street, 2nd Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94111  
T: 415-826-2770 F: 415-826-0507

**PACIFIC NORTHWEST OFFICE**

917 SW Oak Street, Suite 300  
Portland, OR 97205  
T: 971-271-7372 F: 971-271-7374

**HAWAI'I OFFICE**

1132 Bishop Street, Suite 2107  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813  
T: 808-681-7688

[office@centerforfoodsafety.org](mailto:office@centerforfoodsafety.org)

[centerforfoodsafety.org](http://centerforfoodsafety.org)

Moreover, sourcing cage-free produces lowers the risk of Salmonella and other food-borne illnesses, making Hawai'i a safer, healthier place for animals and our families. **The people of Hawai'i deserve safe, humane food, and SB3153 is a strong step in that direction.**

Thank you for considering my testimony.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lauryn Rego', is displayed on a light gray rectangular background.

Lauryn Rego

Director, Hawai'i Center for Food Safety

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 10:07:13 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Communications Chair	Testifying for Hawaii Farmers Union United	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 10:21:58 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Andrea de Roode	Testifying for Maui Tea Farm	Support	No

Comments:

We at the Maui Tea Farm located in Kula, Maui are supportive of cage-free animal husbandry legislation and supportive of efforts to support livestock and poultry farmers in making changes to their operation for cage-free practices. Animal welfare rights are a major concern for us as both farmers and consumers. Andrea is also a licensed practicing clinical dietitian in the State of Hawaii and has researched scientific data which shows that cage-free meats and eggs are both more nutritious and lower in infectious salmonella bacteria. This effort is crucial in bettering overall animal, human, and environmental health in our islands.

Me Ke Aloha,

Alex de Roode MSc and

Andrea de Roode MS RD LD

Owners and Farmers at The Maui Tea Farm

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 12:25:40 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Harriet Witt	Testifying for Hawaii Farmers Union United - Haleakala Chapter	Support	No

Comments:

If we're growing to grow our own healthy food locally, this bill needs support.

**Hearing date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30pm in Conference Room 224

**To:** Chair Mike Gabbard  
Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman  
Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Eric Jayne DVM Private practicing mixed animal veterinarian in the state of Hawaii. Humane Society Veterinary Medicine Association (HSVMA) Hawaii state veterinary representative.

**Re:** Testimony in strong SUPPORT of SB 3153

To Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

I am a veterinarian who has been actively involved in large animal medicine for 26 years. I was also a hog farmer in Iowa for 10 years. I am writing to voice my strong support of HB 2569 and companion bill SB 3153. These bills, which set minimum space standards for veal calves, egg-laying chickens and breeding swine, are important for both animal welfare and for human health.

As a hog producer, I raised animals both as a private individual and for a large pork corporation (Murphy). Companies like Murphy often force sows to live in as little space as possible. This extreme confinement causes profound stress to the animals. The stress puts the animals at a high risk for disease outbreaks, which can quickly spread to neighboring farms. When I raised my hogs with adequate space, I rarely lost animals to disease (less than 3%). When raising the hogs for Murphy, the incidence of disease and mortality ranged from 5-10%. To deal with this disease risk, I was forced to heavily medicate the animals through the water and/or their feed. This heavy use of feed antibiotics required for extreme confinement is a primary cause of the antibiotic resistance that is plaguing the world today. I rarely had to medicate the hogs that were raised privately with adequate space.

The requirements set forth by these bills are modest, but passing them would go a long way towards improving animal welfare and public health.

Eric Jayne DVM  
808-658-9206

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/4/2020 1:57:22 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Dyson Chee	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 6:21:10 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Stacy Sugai	Testifying for SK Natural Farms, LLC (aka 2Lady Farmers)	Oppose	No

Comments:

**SB 3153 RELATING TO ANIMAL CRUELTY**

Aloha Chair Mike Gabbard, Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman, and Members of the Committee

We are Stacy Sugai and Patsy Kaneshiro from SK Natural Farms, LLC (aka 2 Lady Farmers). We are pig farmers in Waianae. Stacy has been a pig farmer for 8 years; Patsy 30 years. We oppose SB 3153.

Both of us believe in the humane treatment of pigs. We follow current National standards and both of us are Pork Quality Assurance certified. PQA was developed by our National Pork Organization. We are always looking for ways to better things for our pigs and people.

What this bill is trying to mandate for pigs, will negatively impact many of the pig farms in Hawaii. These farms will have to increase pen sizes and perhaps even add buildings to their farms. To be able to convert to these standards will take a lot of time and money. A fellow farmer took 2 years (2017-2019) to just get a permit to add a building to his farm.

We believe that this bill will force many pig farmers to shut down their farms. This is totally going against the State's goal of increasing food sufficiency.

We are also unclear about the paragraph about "sales" in this bill. Does it mean no pork or eggs covered under this law can be bought or sold in the state of Hawaii, including mainland meat and eggs? If so, this will dramatically increase the cost of pork and eggs in Hawaii.

If you are going to pass this bill, please allow several years for farmers to comply and give financial subsidies for farmers to adapt. Without these, you will be ending another livestock industry in Hawaii. Dairy is gone from Hawaii, do we want to say goodbye to pigs too?



Thank you for your time and consideration,

Stacy & Patsy

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 8:18:50 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Steve Sakala	Testifying for Honaunau Farm	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Committee Chair and Members,

Thank you for taking my testimony into consideration. I am writing to you to urge **support** for SB3153. As a farm owner who raises animals, I feel the duty to advocate for the humane treatment of all species. Too often I have witnessed farm animals in inhumane conditions. We are better than that and Hawaii lawmakers can make a huge difference with the passing of this bill.

Thank you for your time and please support SB3153.

Mahalo,

Steve Sakala

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/12/2020 5:18:27 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Ilene Harrington	Testifying for Stop Hawaii Dog Abuse	Support	No

Comments:

Farm animals are being tortured, confined with little or not room to move. Please let's make their short life on earth bearable by providing enough clean space for them while they face a life in captivity.

**Hearing date:** Wednesday, February 12, 2020

**Time & Location:** 1:30pm in Conference Room 224

**To:** Chair Mike Gabbard

Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman

Members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

**Submitted by:** Chris Peterson, Petersons' Upland Farms

**RE:** Testimony in strong support of SB 3153: Relating to Animal Cruelty

To Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

I am writing to ask for your support of SB 3153, with the amendments recently offered by Iris Shimabukuro of the Hawaiian Egg Company. My testimony only applies to the poultry sections and after amendments. Without the amendments this bill would be extremely detrimental to local farmers.

Our farm, Petersons' Upland Farm, is one of the oldest in Hawaii. It was founded in 1910 by my great-grandfather in Wahiawa. My testimony is on behalf our family farm and the Hawaii Egg Producers Cooperative who asked me to testify.

I offered testimony on nearly identical bill last year. I agreed with the aim of the bill, however, the phase-in date was too rapid, thus I was in opposition. However, SB 3153 after amendments—due to a thoughtful dialogue with egg producers and other stakeholders—has a timeline that works.

Local farmers embrace a cage-free future for the egg industry and have planned or begun converting our farms to cage-free. This legislation is critical for us so when we make the investments there are criteria in place so we know what standards to follow. SB 3153 also reflects the egg industry's own cage-free guidelines, which is a standard egg producers know and find acceptable.

Hawaii's egg industry is a fragile one. There are only four commercial farms left in our state. This legislation, with the offered amendments, ensures Petersons' Upland Farm will remain in business and will provide investment certainty for the entirety of the egg industry working to go cage-free.

We support SB 3153 with the amendments offered by Iris Shimabukuro and ask you to pass this legislation into law.

Thank you,

Chris Peterson

Petersons' Upland Farms

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/12/2020 12:30:54 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM



Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
MICHAEL SENCER	Testifying for Villa Rose Egg Farm	Support	No

Comments:

Testimony in strong support of SB3153: Relating to Animal Cruelty

To: Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Ruderman and Members of the Committee:

I am writing to ask your support of SB3153. Our farm is brand new and will not have chickens until the end of 2020 and is being built as an all cage free facility in an avairy style where the chickens are free to move around and fly as the choose within the barn. I am glad the bill gives the smaller and older farms time to convert to cage free and some exclusions for the smaller farms so as to not put them out of business. Cage free is what the public wants from us so this law will give the public what they want.

Thank you,

Michael I. Sencer

Villa Rose Egg Farm

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/5/2020 9:22:56 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Jane E Arnold	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I respectfully request that you support SB 3153 Relating to Animal Cruelty. Farm Animals are generally subjected to extremely cruel conditions. Egg-laying hens, mother pigs, and veal calves are routinely confined in cages so small they cannot turn around or extend their legs (for their entire lives). PLEASE support this bill, which would require that Hawaii outlaw these practices. Similar laws have been passed by Massachusetts, California, Washington State, Oregon, and Michigan.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/6/2020 8:41:43 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Jennifer Azuma Chrupalyk	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/7/2020 7:13:37 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Bryon Lee	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I support SB3153 Prevention of Cruelty to Farm Animals Act.

The time is now to correct the cruelty that has been committed to farm animals.

There are more humane ways of treating our livestock.

Mahalo



**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 9:55:42 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Juliet Pearson	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

To Whom It May Concern;

I ask my legislators to support SB 3153 because it's cruel and inhumane to confine egg-laying chickens, mother pigs, and calves used for veal inside tiny cages. Confining animals to cages can lead to the spreading of animal to human deadly viruses such as the corona virus and SARS.

- All animals, including animals raised for food, deserve humane treatment as all creatures are capable of feeling depression, fear, anxiety therefore animals are sentient beings.
- Animal protection is important to me and my family.
- Confining animals in cages, as well as factory farming in general, leads to food safety and environmental problems. SB 3153 will lead to safer food and a cleaner environment.
- You hope the legislator will vote YES to ensure a more humane, safer, and sustainable food system.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/9/2020 7:10:20 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
hugh johnson	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

To Whom it may concern,

I have no problem with raising animals for consumption. However I see no need to raise them inhumanely. If most folks could see how our food is treated before slaughter, I don't think they could stomach it. Please do what you can to insure our food source is treated some degree of kindness. Thanks so much and aloha, Hugh and Elvira Johnson, Big Island Farmers since 1992.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 10:14:59 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Carol Janezic	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Dear Senator Kahele and Members of the Committee:

My name is Carol Janezic and I'm a resident of Temple Valley, Kahaluu, Oahu. I am writing in strong support of SB 3153, related to Animal Cruelty. This is such an important bill. Animal industries have shown time and again they will not regulate themselves. They continue the use of barbaric containment methods for farmed animals, putting the animals through terrible pain, fear, and distress before they are slaughtered. These conditions also encourage the spread of infectious diseases which impact human health and introduce contamination and infection to our food supply. Please support SB 3153.

Mahalo, Carol Janezic

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 11:02:24 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Alica Panzer	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

To Senate Kahele and Members of Committee,

Please support SB 3153. My name is Alica Panzer. I am a resident of Honolulu (Makiki) and am writing in strong support of SB 3153: Relating to Animal Cruelty. Please support this bill. Animal lives matter too!!! Mahalo, Alica Panzer

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 11:32:28 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Laurie Pottish	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

All animals including those raised for food deserve humane treatment. They are capable of pain & suffering just as humans are and humane treatment is very important to me. Confining animals in small cages as well as factory farming is not only cruel it stresses the animals increasing the risk of disease & jeopardizing food safety. Factory farming takes a huge toll on the environment as well.. I urge the legislators to vote YES on this bill for the animals sake as well as the safety of animal food that many people consume. Corona virus?

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 11:49:45 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Austen Stone, MPH	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

- You encourage legislators to support SB 3153 because it's cruel and inhumane to confine egg-laying chickens, mother pigs, and calves used for veal inside tiny cages.
- All animals, including animals raised for food, deserve humane treatment.
- Animal protection is important to you and your family.
- Confining animals in cages, as well as factory farming in general, leads to food safety and environmental problems. SB 3153 will lead to safer food and a cleaner environment.
- You hope the legislator will vote YES to ensure a more humane, safer, and sustainable food system.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 1:08:20 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Victoria Anderson	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments:

SB 3153 represents a good first step in building momentum for the habit of acting with compassion toward our fellow creatures. Baby cows (and their mothers), mother pigs (and their babies), chickens, and other animals who have the ill luck of being labeled by industry as “farmed animals”, nevertheless share with us the capacity to feel both pleasure and pain. In our modern system of factory farming, they suffer very deeply, and are made to endure lives of terrible cruelty and deprivation. This bill shows the first hopeful impulses toward preventing some of that cruelty. Please support as strong and proactive a version of it as possible.

With thanks,

Victoria Anderson

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 4:31:06 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Mary Streams	Individual	Support	No

Comments:



**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 3:59:53 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Stephanie McLaughlin	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please vote yes on this important bill. Factory farmed animals in small cages suffer terrible misery and cruelty before being slaughtered.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 6:00:10 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Dear Honorable Committee Members:

Please support SB3153 to protect animals from inhumane conditions.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my testimony.

Andrea Quinn

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 6:25:20 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lorraine Garnier	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Dearest Lawmakers,

*I am in favor of SB5153*

*I am in favor of SB3153 and I hope you can join me in ending cruelty in small cages. A life is a life and a small cage is cruelty from sunrise to sunset.*

*It doesnt take much knowledge to know that even though these animals will have shortened lives due to their forced situation. At least for the short time they are alive, they can have some quasi-semblance of a life by at least being able to move around. I am grateful for your vote to support this bill.*

*[SB 3153](#) would require cage-free housing and improve space requirements in Hawaii for three types of animals who are often confined in tiny cages inside factory farms: baby calves raised for veal, mother pigs, and hens used for eggs. It would also ensure that all veal, pork, and eggs sold in Hawaii come from operations meeting these cage-free standards.*

*Mahalo Nui Loa,*

*Lorraine Garnier*

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 7:11:17 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Brigitte Biehler	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

This bill would not only ease the suffering of specified animals, it would benefit the health of Hawaii's population because meat and eggs of cage free animals are healthier.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 7:45:08 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
p tibbs	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB 3153 represents a good first step in building momentum for the habit of acting with compassion toward our fellow creatures. Baby cows (and their mothers), mother pigs (and their babies), chickens, and other animals who have the bad luck to be labeled by industry as “farmed animals”, nevertheless share with us the capacity to feel both pleasure and pain. In our modern system of factory farming, they suffer very deeply, and are made to endure lives of terrible cruelty and deprivation. This bill shows the first hopeful impulses toward preventing some of that cruelty. Please support as strong and proactive a version of it as possible.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 8:25:53 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Patrick J. Moore	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

To Senator Kahele and Members of the Committee, Please support SB 3153. My name is Patrick J. Moore. I am a long time resident of Honolulu and am writing in strong support of SB 3153: Relating to Animal Cruelty.

Please show some mercy on suffering animals that are raised to be killed. Please give some compassion and empathy to these innocent animals.

Please support this bill. Mahalo,

Patrick J. Moore

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 9:09:44 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

SB 3153 represents a good first step in building momentum for the habit of acting with compassion toward our fellow creatures. Baby cows (and their mothers), mother pigs (and their babies), chickens, and other animals who have the ill luck of being labeled by industry as “farmed animals”, nevertheless share with us the capacity to feel both pleasure and pain. In our modern system of factory farming, they suffer very deeply, and are made to endure lives of terrible cruelty and deprivation. This bill shows the first hopeful impulses toward preventing some of that cruelty. Please support as strong and proactive a version of it as possible.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 9:15:37 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Severine Busquet	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**Aloha:**

**It's cruel and inhumane to confine egg-laying chickens, mother pigs, and calves used for veal inside tiny cages. In addition, confining animals in cages, as well as factory farming leads to food safety and environmental problems.**

**SB 3153 represents a good first step in building momentum for the habit of acting with compassion toward our fellow creatures and will lead to safer food and a cleaner environment.**

**For these reasons, I strongly support this bill.**

**Thanks for your attention.**

**Severine Busquet**

**Hawaii Kai, Honolulu**



**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 9:15:57 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Ted Bohlen	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/10/2020 10:04:59 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Melissa Lockyer	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Dear Lawmakers,

I encourage legislators to support SB 3153 because it's cruel and inhumane to confine egg-laying chickens, mother pigs, and calves used for veal inside tiny cages. All animals, including animals raised for food, deserve humane treatment. Passing this bill would not have a devastating effect on farmers, farms, production, or profit; however, in not passing this bill, it will continue to have a devastating effect on so many animals' welfare and quality of life. They deserve to be treated better than they currently are, simply because they are living beings.

In addition, animal protection is important to me and my family. Confining animals in cages, as well as factory farming in general, leads to food safety and environmental problems. SB 3153 will lead to safer food and a cleaner environment.

I hope the legislator will vote yes on this important bill to ensure a more humane, safer, and sustainable food system.

Sincerely,

Melissa Lockyer

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 9:50:52 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Robert Wintner	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please pass SB3153 for the good of Hawaii's soul and your soul and my soul. Thank you.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 10:09:38 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Keith Ranney	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 10:24:22 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Ken Stover	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 10:27:17 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Heather Quintana	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I strongly support SB3153 and its companion HB2569. My education in agricultural science and biology, as well as my experiences in raising swine and chickens, inform my opinion that this measure would take a necessary step towards the production of healthier livestock and meat products and would not place undue hardship on producers.

Personal Testimony Presented before the  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Rm 224 February 12, 2020 1:30 PM

by  
Halina M. Zaleski, Ph.D.

**SB 3153 RELATING TO ANIMAL CRUELTY**

Chair Mike Gabbard, Vice Chair Russell E. Ruderman, and Members of the Committee:

My name is Halina M. Zaleski and I am a Swine Extension Specialist with the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa's College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (CTAHR). I am pleased to provide personal testimony on SB 3153. This testimony does not represent the position of the University of Hawai'i or CTAHR.

I OPPOSE SB 3153 because it creates definitions of cruelty that are in conflict with evidence-based conclusions developed by the American Veterinary Medical Association, and the proposed limitations on production and sales are likely to drive up costs to consumers.

The 2015 AVMA Task Force Report found that each housing system for gestating sows had both advantages and disadvantages, and none could be shown to be clearly better than the others. In practice, university studies, such as that conducted by Harold Gonyou, Prairie Swine Center, University of Saskatchewan, 2010, have shown that sows, given a choice of going into a gestation stall or an open pen, will spend most of their time in the gestation stalls.

Similarly, the AVMA comparison of cage and non-cage housing for laying hens found that both had advantages and disadvantages, but that hens in non-cage systems were more likely to die from causes ranging from hen hysteria to disease and parasite challenges.

Other definitions contained in this bill are similarly flawed.

Finally, Hawaii livestock are no different than mainland livestock, and do not require Hawaii-specific rules. In fact, creating state-specific rules in a state that imports most of its food can only result in reduced availability, higher prices, or both for local consumers.

For these reasons, I oppose SB 3153.

Dear Senators of the State of Hawai'i Legislature,

Thank you for considering SB 3153 and the protections of farm animals on Oahu. This type of protection is desperately needed for farm animals on Oahu. As this Legislature is aware, there are many ways that farmers contain their farm animals and not all of those ways promote the well-being and health of their animals. Although some animals are born to specifically only produce meat, milk, fur, and/or leather for humans, we now know that these animals also feel pain<sup>1</sup>, loneliness, friendship, and love.<sup>23</sup> Currently, there are many gaps in our animal cruelty laws that lead to unnecessary pain and prolonged suffering and passing this bill would help close some of those gaps.

I am a young professional that works in Honolulu, but has lived on the east side of Oahu for most of my life. Living on the east side and going through areas with farmed animals, it is clear which farmers care for their farmed animals and which farmers don't. At this time, there are no real remedies for concerned citizens when we see farmed animals living in conditions that deviate from the standard norms. Even people with little to no knowledge on the proper care of farmed animals can clearly see that a pig in a gestation crate is in distress and that chickens living in cruel conditions are suffering. (Especially because so many of us are familiar with feral chickens, it can be distressing to see farmed chickens confined in cruel manners.) A bill like this would empower citizens that care about animal welfare in their communities to speak up to law enforcement and potentially see real results of their efforts.

This bill is important not only to myself, but also my family. My family lives on the east side of Oahu and I have two small nephews that love animals. My sister and brother-in-law run a small, family-owned bakery. Their bakery does not use eggs because of the impossibility of knowing how the chickens that laid the eggs were treated and they refuse to participate in a system that as a manner of business tortures animals within its care. Currently, it is almost impossible to know how the egg-producing chickens were kept. I recently visited Aloha Animal Sanctuary, in Kahaluu, and learned about what happened to the animals in their care that resulted in their placement at the Sanctuary. There's more to the stories than "this pig was intended for slaughter so we saved it," but rather the stories are more like "this pig was being starved to death and lived in only feces for most of her life before coming here." It was very distressing and I urge you to go to their website, facebook, or Instagram to learn more about their residents.<sup>4</sup> (Note: I am not affiliated with Aloha Animal Sanctuary, but I do think that what they are doing is an important and needed service to our community.)

The way that some farmers currently treat their farmed animals is not only out of line with what most consumers envision how their food is raised, but it is also in direct conflict with how native Hawaiians treated their farmed animals. According to [Hawaiiianhistory.org](http://hawaiiianhistory.org), Hawaiians bred pigs in large numbers for food and religious offerings. Pigs were free to roam the villages and surrounding areas. The feral pigs ate food they found in the forest (kukui nuts, mountain apple, fern roots) and domestic pigs were fed and fattened on cooked taro, sweet potato, bananas, and breadfruit. The pigs occasionally had pens in or near kauhale, family compounds, and there are indications that pigs were an integrated part of Hawaiian households, valued and carefully managed as sources of protein. Hawaiians did not keep the pigs they intended to eat in cruel confinement, but rather, let the pigs lead healthy, free lives until it was time to slaughter them to eat.<sup>5</sup> The way

---

<sup>1</sup> For more information on pain perceived by pigs: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5124671/>

<sup>2</sup> For more information on intelligence in chickens: <http://www.bbc.com/earth/story/20170110-despite-what-you-might-think-chickens-are-not-stupid>

<sup>3</sup> For more information on the emotional depths that cows feel:  
<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2011/jul/07/cows-best-friends>,  
[https://www.huffpost.com/entry/cow-moo-feelings-study\\_n\\_5e237ee5c5b674e44b992ab9](https://www.huffpost.com/entry/cow-moo-feelings-study_n_5e237ee5c5b674e44b992ab9)

<sup>4</sup> More information on Oahu's only farmed animal sanctuary: <https://www.alohasanctuary.org/>

<sup>5</sup> See: <http://www.hawaiiianhistory.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=ig.page&PageID=529>,  
<http://www.eastmauiwatershed.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Puaa-cultural-fact-sheet-04.03.pdf>



that many farmed pigs are currently kept in confinement are in direct disagreement with the value native Hawaiians placed on pigs.

Hawaiians are experts in sustainable agriculture, both plants and farmed animals (pigs, fish, chicken). The way that modern Hawai'i residents treat their farmed animals should reflect the cultural values and knowledge that native Hawaiians utilized. Our farmed animal treatment should not be a reflection of large-scale factory farms, like what they have on the mainland.

This bill is an amazing start to protecting Oahu's farmed animals, however, I would suggest not allowing transportation to be an exception. The transportation of farmed animals to the slaughterhouse is a very traumatic experience for these farmed animals.<sup>6</sup> Unlike the mainland, we don't have to worry about farmed animals being stuck in transit for over twenty-eight hours (leading to the "twenty-eight hour rule"). However, during transportation on Oahu, farmed animals are overcrowded and deprived of food, water, and bedding during transport. Overcrowding leads to animal unrest and leads to fighting and trampling. The risk of injury is high for both humans and animals during unloading and loading, when brutal handling methods are often used to move the crowded and disoriented animals.

Lastly, the protections for veal calves is a great first step, but more could be done for these vulnerable animals. In addition to cruelly confining veal calves, there is a tremendous amount of trauma inflicted on both the mother cow and the veal calf when they are separated. Cows have individual, distinct calls. They are able to communicate with each other over long-distances using high-frequency calls. Calves and mothers can sometimes communicate with each other about their new circumstances after being separated. Researchers have found that heifers can maintain individual, distinct calls across positive and negative farming contexts.<sup>7</sup>

This Bill does some great things for Oahu's farmed animals. However, for breeding pigs and veal calves, it only provides for minimum square footage of usable floor space per animal as the qualification for "confined in a cruel manner." Oahu's farmed breeding pigs and veal calves are also facing other cruel confinement issues, such as filthy living conditions (living in feces, no clean water), starvation, overheating, physical abuse, slaughter in inhumane ways, and family separation. There is not much publicly available information on this issue specifically to Hawai'i, so I am relying on colloquial information I have learned from talking with animal rescuers on Oahu. We do not have public reports on the living conditions within veal farms, breeding pig farms, and chicken farms in Hawai'i. Most of these issues on the mainland have come to light when undercover agents go into factory farms to report on the conditions there. The Humane Society of the United States has conducted very thorough research projects into these issues and I would encourage you to read their report titled "An HSUS Report: The Welfare of Intensively Confined Animals in Battery Cages, Gestation Crates, and Veal Crates."<sup>8</sup>

Although this testimony largely focuses on the ethics of treating farmed animals in cruel manners, there is also a wealth of information on the human health benefits of treating farmed animals humanely throughout the farmed animal process and the human health risks associated with cruelly confined farmed animals that are later consumed.

Thank you so much for your time and consideration on this matter.  
Respectfully,

Danica Swenson, Esquire  
Practicing attorney at law in Honolulu, Hawai'i State Bar number 10678

---

<sup>6</sup> See: <http://www.fao.org/3/x6909e/x6909e08.htm>

<sup>7</sup> See: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-019-54968-4>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.humanesociety.org/sites/default/files/docs/hsus-report-animal-welfare-of-intensively-confined-animals.pdf>

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 11:44:39 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Anna Barbeau	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Not only is it ethically wrong, but the constant consumption of animals, especially certain rich high-in-cholesterol organs only encourage ill health, gout, diabetes, high blood pressure & a myriad of other health ailments. This in turn, stresses the Health/Medical/Pharmaceutical system with increased costs through repeated visits to Doctors for cures which are self-inflicted. Not allowing what this Bill addresses will assist in helping to 'destroy the cause' rather than mollify the symptoms.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 11:45:44 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Selene Mersereau	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please. Please. Please. Support this bill. ðŸ™•

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 12:15:51 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Judith Aikawa	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Legistators,

We are writing in support of SB3153.

All animals, including animals raised for food, deserve humane treatment. It is cruel and inhumane to confine egg-laying chickens, mother pigs and calves used for veal inside tiny cages. This bill will also result in safer food and cleaner environment.

Vote yest on SB3153.

Judith Aikawa, MD  
Ronald Aikawa, MD  
Kula, HI 96790

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 12:59:20 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Paul Marshall	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 1:01:54 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Karen Winslow	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 1:02:50 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Renie Lindley	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair, and esteemed Senator members of the Committee on Agriculture and the Environment,

I am writing in support of Bill SB3153 because it allows a humane husbandry of factory animals.

All animals, including ones raised for food, deserve a life free of cruelty. Giving the animals more room also provides a safer environment for our food.

Please vote YES in favor of this bill.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 1:04:46 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Kristin Douglas	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair, and esteemed Senator members of the Committee on Agriculture and the Environment,

I am writing in support of Bill SB3153 because it allows a humane husbandry of factory animals.

All animals, including ones raised for food, deserve a life free of cruelty. Giving the animals more room also provides a safer environment for our food.

Please vote YES in favor of this bill.



**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 1:12:34 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Mary Menacho	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please support this bill because all animals, including animals raised for food, deserve humane treatment. Animal protection is important to me. Factory farming and confining animals in cages leads to food safety and environmental problems. This bill would lead to safer food and a cleaner environment. Please vote yes to ensure a more humane, safer and sustainable food system.

Mahalo for your time on this important issue.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 1:15:36 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

I highly recommend this Bill against animal cruelty. Thank you.  
Astrid Watanabe, Haiku, Maui.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 1:26:12 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Suellen Barton	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 2:22:07 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Jamie Sabatini	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 3:54:26 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Please do the right thing for the health of our community and support this bill. Conditions of unregulated farms are a public health problem. The lack of regulation of farms is irresponsible and destructive. High concentration farm facilities will open in impoverished neighborhoods, causing disease and further oppressing struggling communities. We need you as our representatives, to make decisions that protect the people of Hawaii.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 4:12:04 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Terry Kristiansen	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I support the passing of SB3153 as written.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 5:38:26 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
marcy cayton	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 7:53:38 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Daniel Grantham	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

We need to stop cruelty, wherever it is.



**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 8:06:04 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

I'm a Hawaii resident and I strongly support this bill. Farm animals are sentient beings and this bill is a step in the right direction to prevent some of the worst forms of cruelty in the local meat industry.

Mahalo for your consideration.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 10:09:04 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Linda Hastings	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 10:21:23 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Rexann Dubiel	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please...support this bill.

Cruelty to animals begets cruelty to humans.

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/11/2020 10:42:25 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Steven Forman	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/12/2020 3:09:39 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Cindy Evans	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/12/2020 6:16:54 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Barbara Best	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Thank you for moving this bill and voting to support it.

I've fostered through the Humane Society and vegan & think all animals deserve respect & kindness; after all, we are all animals.

Mahalo

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/12/2020 8:38:24 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Dennis F Lokmer	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

**SB-3153**

Submitted on: 2/12/2020 10:40:45 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/12/2020 1:30:00 PM

**LATE**

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Dr. Jana Bogs	Individual	Support	No

Comments: