From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Tuesday, February 05, 2013 3:43 PM
То:	CPCtestimony
Cc:	egalanto@gmail.com
Subject:	Submitted testimony for HB140 on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM



<u>HB140</u>

Submitted on: 2/5/2013 Testimony for CPC on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ellery Galanto	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I have a rescue dog. We found him in the mountains. Treat them right and they will treat you right. We love our dog named, Backup. We take him to the vet and he has his own health insurance. "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated". Mahatma Gandhi. Right now, I don't think we are a great nation.

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From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Tuesday, February 05, 2013 2:42 PM
To:	CPCtestimony
Cc:	Kaiao.obrey@gmail.com
Subject:	*Submitted testimony for HB140 on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM*



<u>HB140</u>

Submitted on: 2/5/2013 Testimony for CPC on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ashley Obrey	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Tuesday, February 05, 2013 3:18 PM
To:	CPCtestimony
Cc:	Jkaymullen@yahoo.com
Subject:	*Submitted testimony for HB140 on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM*



<u>HB140</u>

Submitted on: 2/5/2013 Testimony for CPC on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jami Mullen	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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list@capitol.hawaii.gov
y, February 05, 2013 6:28 PM
timony
awaii.rr.com
tted testimony for HB140 on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM*

Follow up

Completed

Follow Up Flag: Flag Status:

HB140

Submitted on: 2/5/2013 Testimony for CPC on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM in Conference Room 325



Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Winnie Nakatsu	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Tuesday, February 05, 2013 3:42 PM
То:	CPCtestimony
Cc:	poogiemom@gmail.com
Subject:	*Submitted testimony for HB140 on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM*



<u>HB140</u>

Submitted on: 2/5/2013 Testimony for CPC on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Wendy Nguyen	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Tuesday, February 05, 2013 5:16 PM
То:	CPCtestimony
Cc:	kianas@hawaiiantel.net
Subject:	Submitted testimony for HB140 on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM

<u>HB140</u>

Submitted on: 2/5/2013 Testimony for CPC on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Diane Kimura-Sugiyama	Individual	Oppose	No

LATE

Comments: Many people dock their own tails and dewclaws and can do it safely when the puppies are very young. Taking the puppies to the vet to do that procedure exposes them to unnecessary illnesses from other dogs at the vet's office. Most of the people that I know that dock their tails are experts at it and can judge the length of the tail the dog is supposed to have as an adult. I have had vets dock tails and left too much on there so the dog as an adult does not meet the American Kennel Club standard for the breed. Please vote no. Mahalo!!

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TESTIMONY RELATING TO HB140

BEFORE: House Committee on Consumer Protection & Commerce

- DATE: February 6, 2013, at 2:30 p.m.
- BILL: HB140 Relating to Veterinary Medicine

Chairman McKelvey and members of the Committee, I wish to express some **concerns regarding HB140**. I am an officer of the Shetland Sheepdog Club of Hawaii and serve on the Boards of the West Oahu Kennel Club and Obedience Training Club of Hawaii.

My concerns are:

- Lack of definition of "surgical procedures"
- Use of the vague phrase, "including without limitation"
- The requirement that the procedures be conducted by the veterinarian himself rather than "by a veterinarian or under a veterinarian's supervision"

The lack of a definition of "surgical procedures" introduces uncertainty, particularly when followed by the phrase, "including without limitation." This is inappropriate because HB140 goes on to criminalize violations. Solution: As a result, if HB140 is passed out of Your Committee, I would recommend that "surgical procedures, including but not limited to" be modified to "the surgical procedures known as." This modification should appear in all places where the phrase "surgical procedures, including but not limited to" appears

The goal of HB140 is obviously to place the handling of certain procedures on animals in the hands of skilled professionals. I respectfully suggest that <u>the Hawaii Legislature should not dictate</u>

how veterinarians should conduct their practice or restrict veterinarians' exercise of their trained professional judgment. Currently, HB140 currently requires the procedures prohibited of owners in section 471-2(2) to be performed by the veterinarian personally. HB140 is vague as set forth above. Moreover, specific new procedures of interest might find their way into the bill or statute by amendment or otherwise—procedures that might very well fall within the abilities of **veterinary technicians who are under the supervision and employ of a licensed veterinarian**. As a result, the proposed section 471-2 should have an additional subsection (to be inserted directly after subsection (5)) that would read:

> (6) Any person employed by and under the direct supervision of a veterinarian with a valid unrevoked license obtained from the board of veterinary medicine, who performs a surgical procedure referred to in subsection (2).

Thank you for your time and attention.

Respectfully,

/s/ Michiro Iwanaga



Testimony

I am in strong agreement with the testimony, not only is it dangerous for the animal but dangerous to the human being performing the procedure without a license in veterinary medicine. I feel this way because, The human performing the procedure does not know all the proper protocol to follow, does not know how to handle the animal should the animal react to certain parts of the procedure, and lastly the human does not have the correct resources to carry out the procedure and even if they did they were not trained properly in the use of the tools. It is also dangerous for the animal because if the human does not know what they are doing and how to do it well then the animal is at risk of getting infections, or severe injuries. Without a licence both the human performing the procedure and the animal are at risk and to protect both individuals I feel that only professionals with veterinary license may perform such procedures.

From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Tuesday, February 05, 2013 10:03 PM
То:	CPCtestimony
Cc:	cnc3@hawaii.edu
Subject:	*Submitted testimony for HB140 on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM*



<u>HB140</u>

Submitted on: 2/5/2013 Testimony for CPC on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Christin Matsushige	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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Sent:	Tuesday, February 05, 2013 8:51 PM
То:	CPCtestimony
Cc:	crystalkpaul@yahoo.com
Subject:	*Submitted testimony for HB140 on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM*



<u>HB140</u>

Submitted on: 2/5/2013 Testimony for CPC on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Crystal Kia Paul	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From:	mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent:	Tuesday, February 05, 2013 8:47 PM
То:	CPCtestimony
Cc:	kaipolani@gmail.com
Subject:	*Submitted testimony for HB140 on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM*



<u>HB140</u>

Submitted on: 2/5/2013 Testimony for CPC on Feb 6, 2013 14:30PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kaipolani Smith	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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Proposed amendments to HB140 LATE Dew claws + tail doking only: - Must be done no later than 5 days - 1-5 days - ok by breeder - After 5 days dove by Vet @ Ear cropping + debarking - leave to vets Proposed by: Lynn Muramaru bjøreverie @ aol.com



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BREED INFO ËVEHTS

COMMUNITY CONTACT US

DONATIONS JOIN US

RESCUE SHOP



Content in this Section:

Health "Scurf" & Ear Tip Lesions Puppy Shots Progressive Neuronal Abiotrophy Kerry Eye Care Allergies In Kerries **Docking Tails** De-Skunking Spider Bites Thyroiditis Merck Veterinary Manual A Novice's Guide to PNA Health & Genetics Survey H & G Update Practical Genetic Counseling Pedigree Analysis Managing Polygenic Disease Epidemiological Studies Popular Sire Syndrome Immune System Boost That Pudgy Pooch Vaccine Update **Cold Weather Precautions** Health & Genetics Package Lawn Chemicals Linked to Dog Cancer First Diabetes Insulin for Dogs Health & Genetics Update 7/28/04 Spiders, Wasps, Bees and More PNA Breakthrough! H&G Symposium January 05 PNA Research & Funding Update 1/05 Your Dog's Teeth PNA (CMSD) Update 10/05 **Canine Health Conference** Pet Dental Care Begins at <u>Home</u> Factor XI Mutation PNA Research Update May 06 Avoiding Heat Related Injuries PNA Research Update 7/06 Samples for Research When Good Teeth Go Bad Health Links H&G Joint Committees Canine Influenza CHIC DNA Clinic Basics of Genetic Testing Dry Eye Periodontal Disease Lyme Disease FAQ on Factor Xi Recent Strain of Parvovirus Docking & Dew Claws - A Point of View Rabies Fund Seminar Use of OFA & PennHiP Degenerative Myelopathy <u>Test</u>

Breed Information: Kerry Health

Docking & Dew Claws - A Point of View

(The fallowing is reprinted with permission.)

There follows a letter from Prof. Dr. R. Fritsch, Leader of the Clinic of Veterinary Surgeons, Justus-Lieberg-University, to the German Kennel Club.

Pain Felt by Puppies

I have been asked by the German Kennel Club to give a professional opinion on the following questions:

- Will the removal of the tail and dew claws without anaesthetic on a four day old puppy, cause considerable pain?
- Is it necessary from the veterinary point of view, to shorten the tail or amputate the dew claws of certain breeds of dogs?

The docking of tails and the removal of dew claws in puppies less than 4 days old without anaesthetic, is not connected with any serious pain in such a way that it cannot be allowed from the point of view of the protection of animals.

The reason for this is (There are two expressions in German far which there is na English equivalent: "Nestfluchter," which means a young bird or young animal which very soon will leave its nest ar its mother and therefare will have ta find its own food; and "Nesthockern," which means a young animal that stays far a long time in the nest with its mother and is fed by her.) the new born puppy belongs to the Nesthockern, in contrast with the horse, cow, sheep, pig and goat which are regarded as Nestfluchter.

The animals in the Nesthockern group are born relatively immature, completely naked, blind, deaf, very immobile and very helpless. Their nervous system at birth is not even fully developed. There are still cell divisions in the brain and some of the nervous threads are not fully developed. In psychological tests, it has been determined that the time between the nervous impulse and reaction (chronaxie) takes 3-4 times longer than it would in an adult. After about 10-14 days, when the animals eves are opened (until then it has been more like an embryo), it is possible to determine the normal value of the impulse. In 1941, Volkhov determined that animals, at this period of life, had very little feeling of pain. The conscious feeling of pain is still not very likely at that age.

Schmidker wrote in his doctorate in 1951 about the feeling of pain in new-born puppies: "Incomplete development of the nervous system at the time of birth and the very high chronaxie value in connection with the fact that the animal is not able to react effectively to pain, gives us every reason to believe that the actual feeling of pain is very low in the new-born of this group of mammals (dogs). In other words, at this age and biological condition, it would have no absolute meaning to talk about pain". You therefore do not have to worry or fear that the dog will be made to suffer pain or psychological pain, if the tail has been docked or the dew claws removed, in the first few days after birth.

It is completely different though, with the Nestfluchter (animals which leave their nest or mother just after birth). In these animals, the nervous system is fully developed just after the moment of birth. All senses that serve to get rid of enemies and pain are fully developed. One can neither from physiological knowledge nor from just observation, say that these young animals feel a lot less pain than adults.

It would therefore be a contradiction in the law, for the Protection of Animals, to permit the shortening or docking of tails in pigs and lambs without anaesthetic, because they have fully developed threshold of pain, and , at the same time, forbid the docking of dogs. It is absolutely certain that the docking of tails on small lambs and pigs and also the castration of young pigs, goats and calves during their first days of life, will cause considerable pain if done without an anaesthetic. However, from the point of view of the docking of dogs, whose nervous system is not fully developed during the first few days of life, is completely acceptable from the point of view of the protection of animals.

DOCKING & Dew Claws - A Point of View: Breed Information: Kerry Health: United State ... Page 2 of 2

Breeding Options Canine Estrous Cycle Mammary Disorders of the Bitch Letter to the AVMA re: Docking AKC Canine Health Survey Canine Health Conference 2011 Genetic Tests Interpreted

LATE

The removal of dew claws is necessary in order to avoid later damages and illnesses. It is also recommended to dock the tails inbreeds which have long thin, weak and sparsely coated tails, in order to avoid later sickness and damage. At the same time tails should be docked in breeds that are used in such a way that there is a risk of injury to a tail e.g. hunting dogs. It is beneficial to avoid painful; injuries and therefore in the interest of the PREVENTION OF CRUELTY to animals.

The dew claw is the rudimentary first toe. They are often injured and the nail can grow into the skin causing considerable inflammation. The dog can easily catch them on different objects because they just hang on the side of their paws a non-functioning objects and can therefore damage themselves quite seriously. It is therefore in the interests of the law to recommend that these claws are removed as early as possible. Their removal is best done in the first week with a little clip with scissors.

The dog's tail on the other hand, whether it be in kennels or around the home, is in constant danger of damage by being hit against hard objects like walls, fences, tables, chair legs, radiators and of being trapped in doors. These injuries usually result in sores at the tip of the tail, which do not heat well because there is a poor blood circulation in this part of the tail.

By licking and chewing, the dog makes the condition worse and the skin and tissue will die. These conditions of necrosis of the tip of the tail is often seen in Great Danes and Dalmatians. German Shepherds are also often seen in veterinary surgeries.

This can sometimes be treated with partial amputation but secondary problems can occur in the healing process because the very poor blood supply is not conducive to this. This actually makes it necessary to amputate the tail several times before the healing process is achieved.

Hunting dogs are in great danger of damaging their tails when thrashing through thick undergrowth and young forest. Only tails that are thick and covered with long hair are protected, such as those of the wolf and fox.

Apart from the dangers that the dog is constantly confronted with in the human environment, (as well as the fact that they have less hair than the wild dog), many breeds have a very lively temperament which often cause tail tip damage in the course of their exuberance, e.g. an undocked Boxer will constantly be subject to injury when using its tail when he expresses happiness.

As far as the behaviour of dogs is concerned, I cannot see that their ability to express happiness should in any way be altered by the docking of the tail.

From the veterinary point of view, therefore, there is absolutely no reason why the banning of the docking of dogs tails should be beneficial to them. In actual fact, it would be detrimental to their well-being if docking was abolished. Fail docking protects the dog as it is done to avoid problems with tail injuries and subsequent painful treatment that would often occur.

It is called PreventionIL

Last Updated: 12/08/2008, 9:41 am

