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GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



**STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

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SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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FIRST DEPUTY

JEFFREY. T. PEARSON, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

**Testimony of
SUZANNE D. CASE
Chairperson**

**Before the House Committee on
JUDICIARY**

**Thursday, February 25, 2016
2:00 p.m.
State Capitol, Conference Room 325**

**In consideration of
HOUSE BILL 2502, HOUSE DRAFT 1
RELATING TO WILDLIFE**

House Bill 2502, House Draft 1, proposes to prohibit the trafficking of protected animal species, with limited exceptions. **The Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) supports this measure.**

The Department believes that this measure will decrease or eliminate the demand for the parts and products of protected animal species that are threatened with extinction. Around the World, many protected species such as elephants, rhinoceros, tigers and apes are killed so that body parts may be trafficked in markets around the world.

Research conducted by various conservation groups have identified Hawaii as a location with a market for animal parts, such as those parts harvested for ivory. This bill aligns Hawaii's laws and rules with other states and countries to protect threatened and endangered animal species from being killed needlessly for their body parts. Additionally, in many countries around the World, rangers and law enforcement officers charged with the protection of animals are killed by poachers seeking to illegally poach and kill protected wildlife. By decreasing or eliminating the market and demand for animal body parts in Hawaii, we will be increasing the safety and help protect the lives of these wildlife rangers and law enforcement officers at the forefront of endangered species protection.



Testimony Submitted to the House Committee on Judiciary

Hearing: Thursday, February 25, 2016 2:00 pm

Conference Room 325

In Support of HB 2502 HD1

Dear Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee,

Aloha. Global March for Elephants and Rhinos (GMFER) and March for Elephants (MFE) support HB 2502. GMFER is an organization that has affiliates in 130 individual cities around the world. These cities have participated in annual global marches which have been cited by experts as key to the global consensus against illegal wildlife trafficking. Earlier this year, the marches were singled out by U.S. Department of State's news platform, ShareAmerica, as one of the three big wins for elephants of 2015. They said, "According to experts, these marches keep political pressure on leaders to protect the world's largest land animal. March for Elephants - San Francisco, is an affiliate of GMFER.

Currently, Hawaii is the 3rd largest trader of ivory in the United States. The people are looking to Hawaii to pass a ban on the trade of ivory so that Hawaii will not become the largest ivory market in the nation. Now that New York and California, currently 1st and 2nd largest traders of ivory in the United States have passed ivory and rhino horn bans, it is possible that Hawaii will become the largest hub for this trade. One elephant is killed every 15 minutes. Approximately 96 elephants are killed each day to make useless trinkets and statues. In addition to these senseless deaths, many rangers who are protecting elephants, rhinos and other wildlife are killed as well. Keith Swindle, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employee with the Division of Law Enforcement in Honolulu has stated that 130 rangers have been killed by poachers in Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo in the past several years. This number represents more deaths than the sum of all United States Fish and Wildlife Service rangers and special service agents who have died while in service in the history of our country. Illegal wildlife trafficking is the 4th largest criminal activity after drugs, arms and human trafficking. Ivory and rhino horn trade have been directly linked to the illegal activity of these criminal syndicates. By passing HB 2502 HD1, Hawaii will become a role model for other states to pass similar bans and together, help end the horrific poaching of these endangered and magnificent beings. Unless action is taken now, we will lose these intelligent and emotionally sentient creatures forever. **We urge you to pass HB 2502 HD1.**

Kind regards,

Rosemary Alles
Julie Callahan

Core Members
Global March for Elephants and Rhinos (GMFER)
March for Elephants (MFE)



Hawaiian Humane Society
People for animals. Animals for people.

2700 Waialae Avenue Honolulu, Hawaii 96826
808.356.2200 • HawaiianHumane.org

February 25, 2016

The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
House Committee on Judiciary
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

RE: Testimony in Support of House Bill 2502 HD1 Relating to Wildlife

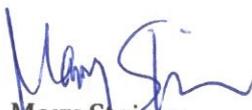
Representative Rhoads, Representative Buenaventura and Members of the
Committee:

Thank you for accepting this written testimony on behalf of the Hawaiian Humane Society in support of House Bill 2502 HD1. This bill prohibits the trafficking of threatened and endangered animals species, both wildlife and marine, allowing for specific exceptions. Our organization cares about the suffering of all animals and we support its prevention.

The needless and inhumane killing of the animals in order to obtain their parts and products threatens their extinction and undermines attempts at species preservation.

House Bill 2502 HD1 is both an animal welfare issue and one of conservation. We urge you to pass this bill.

Sincerely,


Mary Steiner
Policy Advocate



Testimony Submitted to the House Committee on Judiciary

Hearing: Thursday, February 25, 2016 2:00 pm

Conference Room 325

In Support of HB 2502 HD1

Dear Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee,

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Currently, Hawaii is the 3rd largest trader of ivory in the United States. The people are looking to Hawaii to pass a ban on the trade of ivory so that Hawaii will not become the largest ivory market in the nation. Now that New York and California, currently 1st and 2nd largest traders of ivory in the United States have passed ivory and rhino horn bans, it is possible that Hawaii will become the largest hub for this trade. One elephant is killed every 15 minutes. Approximately 96 elephants are killed each day to make useless trinkets and statues. In addition to these senseless deaths, many rangers who are protecting elephants, rhinos and other wildlife are killed as well. Keith Swindle, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employee with the Division of Law Enforcement in Honolulu has stated that 130 rangers have been killed by poachers in Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo in the past several years. This number represents more deaths than the sum of all United States Fish and Wildlife Service rangers and special service agents who have died while in service in the history of our country. Illegal wildlife trafficking is the 4th largest criminal activity after drugs, arms and human trafficking. Ivory and rhino horn trade have been directly linked to the illegal activity of these criminal syndicates. By passing HB 2502 HD1, Hawaii will become a role model for other states to pass similar bans and together, help end the horrific poaching of these endangered and magnificent beings. Unless action is taken now, we will lose these intelligent and emotionally sentient creatures forever. **We urge you to pass HB 2502 HD1.**

Kind regards,

Rosemary Alles
Julie Callahan

Core Members
Global March for Elephants and Rhinos (GMFER)
March for Elephants (MFE)



Conservation Council
for Hawai'i

Hawai'i's voice for wildlife

Kō Hawai'i leo no nā holoholona lōhiu



Testimony Submitted to the House Committee on Judiciary
Hearing: Thursday, February 25, 2016 2 pm
Conference Room 325

In Support of HB 2502 HD 1

Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee.

Aloha. Conservation Council for Hawai'i supports HB 2502 HD 1, which prohibits the trafficking (sale, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribute) of protected animal species, with limited exceptions.

We oppose the exemption for guns and knives.

There also appears to be a mistake in the following language in HD 1 Section 183D-A(d)(6):

The ivory is a fixed component or components of a larger manufactured item and is not, in its current form, the primary source of value of the item;

This stand-alone exemption is contrary to the intent of the bill and the other exemptions. We think this language was not intended to be a stand-alone exemption, but rather a continuation of the antique exemption. If this is the case, we recommend deleting Section 183D-A(d)(6) and Section 183D-A (d)(1) as follows:

The covered animal species part or product is part of a bona fide antique; provided that the antique status of the antique is established by the owner or seller with historical documentation showing the antique is not less than one hundred years old; the covered animal species part or product is less than twenty per cent by volume of the antique; and the covered animal species part or product is a fixed component or components of a larger manufactured item and is not, in its current form, the primary source of value of the item;

Many of the animals covered in HB 2502 are on the verge of extinction. For example, an average of 96 elephants are killed each day for ivory. At this rate, they will go extinct in the wild within a generation.

Hawai'i contributes to the needless killing and endangerment of wild animals by allowing the sale of items made from their parts. Let's get out of the wildlife parts business once and for all.

Mahalo nui loa for the opportunity to testify.

Marjorie Ziegler

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President: Julie Leialoha | Vice President: Koalani Kaulukukui | Secretary: Wayne Tanaka
Treasurer: Ryan Belcher | Directors: Rick Barboza | Anne Huggins Walton
Executive Director: Marjorie Ziegler | Administrator: Jonnetta Peters





**NSEFU WILDLIFE
CONSERVATION FOUNDATION (NWCF)**

February 24, 2016

Testimony of
TONY HUNSTIGER
Secretary & Treasurer
Nsefu Wildlife Conservation Foundation

Before the House Committee on
JUDICIARY

Thursday, February 25, 2016

2:00 p.m.

Hawaii State Capitol, Room 325

In strong support of
HB 2502, HD1
RELATING TO WILDLIFE

Aloha Chairpersons and Members,

My name is Tony Hunstiger. I am Secretary and Treasurer of *Nsefu Wildlife Conservation Foundation* and a part-owner of *Zikomo Safari*, a photo safari camp in South Luangwa, Zambia. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

As a resident of Hawaii, having lived and worked here since 1975, I strongly support HB 2502, HD1. Please, pass this bill into law without amendment.

Reasons to Support HB 2502, HD1:

- A state law in Hawai'i can stop the extensive black-market intrastate commerce in elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn, and in protected animal species parts.
- Surveys show Hawai'i is the third largest ivory market in the U.S., and is poised to become the largest now that California, New York, New Jersey and Washington outlawed ivory trade.

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- Hawaii is uniquely poised as a gateway to the Asian markets where ivory, rhino horn, pangolin scales, and shark fin are prized.
- Studies show nearly 90% of ivory for sale in Hawaii does not have the documentation required by Federal law. Trade in legal ivory acts as a cover for the trade in illegal ivory. Law enforcement officers lack the expertise to tell the difference.
- HB 2502, HD1 does not take ivory out of the hands of Hawaii's citizens. It bans the ivory trade that fuels the demand for ivory. When the buying stops the killing can end.
- The cause of the current elephant slaughter is a disastrous CITES decision in 2008 that allowed for the sale of stockpiled ivory. Since this one time lifting of the ban on ivory trade, 20,000 to 40,000 elephants annually have been killed for their tusks. The legal ivory acted as a laundering mechanism for illegal ivory to enter an internationally authorized consumer market. Allowing the sale of ivory fueled the current crisis. Now, ivory stockpiles are being destroyed not sold and the trade in ivory is being outlawed.
- Driving the largest land mammal on the planet to extinction in order to feed the market for ivory jewelry, statues, netsuke and trinkets is unconscionable. There is no reason to use ivory to produce these items. Piano keys have been made from plastic for decades.
- An average of 96 elephants are killed each day, mostly for ivory. Elephants are being slaughtered faster than they can reproduce. At this rate, elephants will soon be extinct.
- Blood ivory funds terrorist activities and organized crime. Wildlife trafficking ranks with smuggling guns, drugs and humans as a major source of revenue for criminal organizations. Only about 10% of wildlife traffic is intercepted by law enforcement.
- Hundreds of wildlife rangers protecting wildlife habitat in Africa are killed in the line of duty. They leave wives and children behind. Without a breadwinner to support the family, impoverished families become prey to human trafficking organizations.
- Animals such as Rhinos, Sharks and Pangolins are killed needlessly to provide quack medicines.
- A recent nationwide poll by HBO Real Sports and Marist Poll showed that 86% of Americans disapprove of big game hunting and 62% favor banning the practice. According to Humane Society International, in the past decade alone, American trophy hunters have killed 5,647 African lions. In 2014 alone, the trophies of roughly 85% of captive lions from South Africa's notorious canned hunting facilities were imported to the United States. There are more statues of lions than lions in the wild.

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Trophy hunting is decimating wildlife populations across the globe. HB 2502, HD1 will prevent the trafficking in the grizzly products of trophy hunting. Preventing wildlife trafficking can stop the hunting of rare and endangered species, as the animal parts, the trophies, will be illegal.

I travel to Africa. I see the magnificence of its wild places and of its wildlife. As part owner of an eco-tourism camp, I strive to educate and empower people so that they also will preserve and protect the world's wilderness and wildlife. The planet belongs to each of us. We must stand up to and stop those who would rob us of its treasures.

Please protect and preserve these endangered animals for future generations by passing HB 2502, HD1 into law.

Aloha,

Tony Hunstiger

Tony Hunstiger

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OUTLAW *all* IVORY TRADE

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Wildlife Trafficking](#)



**BAN THE SALE OF IVORY & RHINO HORN IN HAWAII.
WHEN THE BUYING STOPS, THE KILLING CAN END.**



SAVING ELEPHANTS BENEFITS EVERYONE

- Elephants are a keystone species; many animals and plants depend on them for their survival. The seeds of nearly 100 kinds of trees must pass through the gut of an elephant in order to germinate. Without elephants, African forests will eventually die.
- Elephants are the landscapers of the ecosystem, clearing bush to become grassland for the plains animals, and forming pathways and waterholes for smaller animals.



Photo by Valerie Marcelli



Photo by Billy Dodson

- The ivory trade funds terrorists and transnational criminal cartels – including the Lord's Resistance Army, Boko Haram, Janjaweed, and Al-Shabab of Al-Qaeda. Ivory trade destabilizes Africa, threatens global stability, and destroys lives.
- Children around the world learn that “E” is for “Elephant” – not “Extinction.”
 - Elephants are part of our global heritage and our story. Yet at the current rate of killing - one wild elephant is killed every 15 minutes, elephants will be extinct in the wild within the lifetimes of today's children.
 - In 2014 New Jersey became the first state in America to ban all domestic ivory and rhino horn sales. *Is your state or city next? #BetheChange*

**TO: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
House Committee on Judiciary**

**FROM: Sara Marinello, Executive Director, Government & Community
Affairs, Wildlife Conservation Society, smarinello@wcs.org, 718-220-
5113**

**RE: STRONG SUPPORT OF HB 2502, HD 1, relating to wildlife (Prohibits
the trafficking of protected animal species, with limited exceptions)**

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in support of HB 2502 HD1, a bill that takes direct aim at wildlife trafficking and the toll it takes on charismatic animals across the globe. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) urges the Committee's strong support of this bill with a few modifications. HB 2502 HD1 has the potential to put in place strong trade protections for elephants, rhinos, tigers, orangutans, sea turtles and several other endangered wildlife species threatened by the burgeoning and lucrative illegal wildlife trade. In addition, as the host of the upcoming IUCN World Conservation Congress in September, Hawai'i has a unique opportunity while the world is watching to take a stand against the illegal wildlife trade and serve as a model for other key consumer countries to follow.

As one of the world's most lucrative criminal activities, the estimated \$8 to \$10 billion illegal wildlife trade ranks fourth globally in terms of value, behind the trafficking in drugs, people, and arms. Wildlife trafficking is a serious crime conducted by organized criminal syndicates, some with links to terrorist networks, that threaten some of our most iconic species with extinction. It is essential to put protections in place to ensure that the U.S. and the international community can continue to fight against trafficking to protect the remaining elephants, rhinos, tigers and other endangered species.

In the 2014 National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, President Obama clearly outlines that reducing demand for wildlife products will be crucial in making strides against the illegal wildlife trade. He states that poachers will continue to slaughter and traffic wildlife as long as there are high potential profits and low deterrence to the crimes. The National Strategy further points out that the U.S. plays a major role in the world's markets for both legal and illegal wildlife. Within this context, Hawai'i must pass strong legislation to end wildlife trafficking and deter continued poaching.

One example of the toll taken by this devastating trade is the African Elephant. The African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) is the largest land animal extant in the world today, and a critical part of our natural heritage. African elephants also act as ecosystem engineers, opening pathways through the landscape, maintaining mineral-rich clearings

on which gorillas and many other species depend, and maintaining the diversity of the plant community by their browsing and seed dispersal activities. In addition, they are a major part of the tourist draw to many countries in Africa, so are important for local economies and jobs.

Yet African elephants are being killed illegally at an enormous rate for their ivory. All international commercial trade in ivory has been illegal since 1989, when the African elephant was transferred from Appendix II to Appendix I under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). African elephants are also protected in the U.S. under the Endangered Species Act and the African Elephant Conservation Act.

Following the 1989 CITES ban, illegal killing of elephants declined and populations started to recover. In recent years, however, illegal killing and ivory trade have increased dramatically due to the rise in disposable income in East Asia, coupled with increasing global economic and transportation links, and the involvement of highly armed and organized criminal syndicates.

In 2012, some 35,000 African elephants were killed, an average of 96 elephants per day, representing the worst mass slaughter of elephants in any year since the 1989 international ban. African forest elephants (*L. a. cyclotis*) in particular have been devastated by poaching and have declined by about 65 percent since 2002 according to our scientists. At this rate, African forest elephants could effectively be extinct over the next 10 to 15 years.

A major challenge to halting the illegal wildlife trade and thereby the slaughter of elephants and other species is the lack of effective law enforcement controls along the trade chain from range countries through transit countries, and to the end consumer markets. Furthermore, only 10% of illegal wildlife products are seized at a country's borders. In the case of ivory, once it is inside those borders, it becomes nearly impossible to distinguish from legal ivory, especially worked ivory such as jewelry and trinkets which comprise a significant portion of the illegal ivory trade. In addition, it is extremely difficult for consumers, sellers and often law enforcement officials to visually distinguish elephant ivory from other species of ivory such as mammoth.

Within the U.S., research has shown Hawai'i to have one of the top three markets for ivory along with New York and California. While the new U.S. federal ivory ban makes it illegal to import, export and trade ivory between states with only a few exceptions, state level bans are still essential to stop the ivory trade at the point of retail sale within a state. During the last two years, New York and California passed strong ivory bans, leaving Hawai'i as the largest remaining market for ivory in the U.S.

As many of our iconic species face devastating declines, Hawaiians and Americans are looking to the actions of this legislature to take a stand and conserve these species. Through HB 2502 HD1, Hawai'i has the opportunity to close the U.S.'s largest remaining ivory market and take a meaningful stand against the illegal wildlife trade while the world is watching.

We would like to make clear that WCS supports HB 2502 HD1 with the following modifications:

- Strike Section 2 (d) (5) which provides an unintended exemption for guns and knives. Many of these items would already be covered by the antiques exemption under (d) (1) in the same section. Moreover, some manufacturers are believed to utilize illegal or undocumented ivory in their gun grips and knife handles. It is imperative to eliminate such illegal use of ivory in this legislation.
- Consolidate Section 2 (d) (1) and (d) (6) because (d)(6) was intended to be a subordinate clause of (d)(1). Otherwise, without this correction, the bill could create a very broad exemption and be rendered ineffective.
- In beginning of 183D-A (b), insert "Unless otherwise authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act."

Thank you for your review of this important legislation.



IFAW
International Fund
for Animal Welfare

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Australia
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February 24, 2016

The Honorable Rep. Karl Rhoads
The Honorable Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura
House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Testimony on HB 2502, HD1

Dear Representatives, and members of the Committee,

On behalf of our 2,800 Hawaiian members and supporters, the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) submits this letter in support of HB 2502, which would restrict trafficking in a wide range of endangered species. In meetings with you and other state legislators earlier this month, we weighed several potential amendments to the draft bill that were designed to accommodate stakeholders such as antiques dealers and musicians. We think those conversations led to reasonable compromises. However, the current draft HB 2502 HB1 appears to have several additional (and problematic) changes from the original draft, which we urge you to remove from the final version.

In particular, we urge you to remove the exemption clause that the Committee on Water and Land inserted at (d)(5) on page 6 of their draft, which would explicitly create a loophole for guns and knives that contain wildlife products. Many of these items would already be covered by the broader antiques exemption. Moreover, some manufacturers are believed to utilize illegal or undocumented ivory in their gun grips and knife handles; eliminating such illicit activity is the goal of this legislation, but it would be undermined by the current language. We made several concessions to the Hawaii Rifle Association during our joint meeting with WAL Chairman Yamane, but this language was never discussed and would have been a large point of contention for us; it seems to have been inserted erroneously.

Additionally, there appears to be a clerical error in HD1: It is our understanding that (d)(6) is supposed to be a subordinate clause of (d)(1), but was accidentally inserted at the wrong location. Unless this is corrected, the bill may unintentionally exempt a large number of products, fundamentally undermining the conservation benefits of this bill.

Our recommended amendments to HD1 are as follows:

- On page 5, line 14, amend the language as follows:
 - (1) The covered animal species part or product is part of a bona fide antique; provided that the antique status of the antique is established by the owner or seller with historical documentation showing the antique is not less than one hundred years old, and the covered animal species part or product is less than twenty per cent by volume of the antique; and further provided that the animal species part or product is a fixed component or



components of a larger manufactured item and is not, in its current form, the primary source of value of the item. (Effect: clarifies that the animal species part or product must be a fixed component, and not the primary source of value, of an antique.)

- On page 6, strike lines 17 through 19. (Effect: In conjunction with the amendment above, clarifies that the animal species part or product must be a fixed component, and not the primary source of value, of an **antique**.)
- On page 6, strike lines 15 and 16. (Effect: removes exemption for guns and knives.)
- On page 4, line 13, amend the language as follows: “(b) Unless otherwise authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the (The) sale, offer to sell, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribution of any covered animal species part or product from the following animal marine species is prohibited: Hawaiian monk seal (*Neomonachus schauinslandi*), sharks (various Elasmobranchii selachimorpha), ray (Elasmobranchii batoidea), sea turtle (Chelonioidae), narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*), whale (Cetacean), or walrus (*Odobenidae odobenus*), insofar as the species, subspecies, or distinct population is listed on:”

As stated in Section 1 of this bill, animals around the world are facing a crisis driven by increasing consumer demand for their parts and products. IFAW has long been at the leading edge of this issue, including our groundbreaking investigations into Chinese ivory markets (2008), internet sales of illegal wildlife (2008, 2012, and 2015), the links between national security and poaching (2008 and 2013), and an analysis of the United States’ ivory markets and related regulatory systems (2014). This year (2016) we partnered with the Wildlife Conservation Society, Vulcan Inc., the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Humane Society International on a market survey of Hawai‘i’s online ivory trade of ivory. Over the course of this six-day investigation, we found approximately \$1.2 million worth of ivory and related wildlife products for sale in Hawai‘i, with the vast majority of retailers (46 out of 47) failing to provide documentation that would indicate these sales are legal under federal law. The surprising number of products we cataloged (more than 4,600) signal a troubling persistence of consumer demand and market availability.

In all of these studies we have found overwhelming evidence that the legal trade in wildlife products helps to obscure and propagate a parallel market in illicit products. Interpol, the international police agency, estimates that customs officers only interdict 10% of smuggled goods. Given the large volume of trade that passes through your state’s ports and other points of entry and egress, it is likely that significant quantities of illegal wildlife products pass through border inspections undetected, to be sold openly under cover of assumed legality.

We are currently working to support and strengthen the United States Fish & Wildlife Service’s efforts to restrict domestic commerce in endangered wildlife parts, and we welcome Hawai‘i’s complementary efforts to enact state-level protections through HD 2502. In the event of this measure’s passage, we look forward to partnering with you and with the Department of Land and Natural Resources to implement a comprehensive consumer education and awareness program, in order to alleviate any burden on state resources.

Fortunately, Hawai‘i is not alone in its determination to enact state conservation measures: New York and New Jersey passed bills to regulate ivory and rhino horn trade in 2014, California passed a similar ban in 2015, and Washington State voters overwhelmingly approved a ballot initiative to restrict commerce in a broad suite of threatened and endangered species (also in 2015). Numerous other states have bills currently moving through their legislatures, and passing HD 2502 would set a tremendous example for these lawmakers, as well as giving Hawai‘i the distinction of helping to change the global conversation on this critical issue.



The timing could not be better for this bill, considering the upcoming IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawai'i later this year. IFAW, along with several other conservation groups, is hosting a panel on pangolins – one of the species that would be protected by HB 2502 – at this important event. We will be bringing in pangolin experts from around the world, and we are also in discussions to cohost a pangolin-themed reception with a government member of IUCN. Lastly, IFAW is working with the coalition on a motion for a resolution on Pangolin Conservation that would be voted on at the Congress. Overall, HB 2502 would send a clear signal to the conservation community that Hawai'i is a valuable partner in the fight against wildlife trafficking.

IFAW believes the world is a better place when we protect our fellow creatures. By banning the sale of endangered wildlife products in Hawai'i, you can send the message to poachers, traffickers, and consumers that we value our world's creatures more than needless trinkets and ornaments. Stopping this bloody trade will reap benefits for wildlife, international security, aid anti-corruption efforts, enable more effective use of law enforcement funding here and abroad, and give our descendants the chance to share this planet with some of the planet's truly most majestic creatures.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,



Peter LaFontaine
Campaigns Officer

Founded in 1969, IFAW saves animals in crisis around the world. With projects in more than 40 countries, IFAW rescues individual animals, works to prevent cruelty to animals, and advocates for the protection of wildlife and habitats.





THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

**TO: Honorable Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura and House Judiciary Committee Members
House Judiciary Committee, February 25, 2pm.**

FROM: Inga Gibson, Hawaii Senior State Director, The Humane Society of the United States, igibson@humanesociety.org, 808.354.3211

RE: STRONG SUPPORT of HB 2502, relating to wildlife (Prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species, with limited exceptions)

The Humane Society of the United States urges the Committee's strong support of HB 2502 which would protect critically imperiled species from wildlife trafficking by prohibiting the sale of any part or product of specific animal species, including elephants and rhinos.

Hawaii has a critical role to play in saving these imperiled animals. According to a 2008 study, Hawaii was the nation's third largest market for ivory, after New York and California. Both states have shut down their in-state market for ivory in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The same study also found that close to 89 percent of ivory items for sale in Hawaii could be of illegal or of unknown origin. Several recent market surveys continued to find a significant amount of illegal ivory, and without proper documentation, for sale in Hawaii's marketplaces.

The Hawaii legislature has shown commendable leadership in attempting to stem the ivory trade. In 2013, S.C.R.149 unanimously passed the Hawaii legislature, asking Hawaii residents and businesses not to buy or sell ivory of unknown origin. In 2014, Hawaii was the first state in the nation to introduce legislation to end the ivory trade, and although that measure failed to pass its final committee. **Most recently, an opinion poll conducted in January 2016 found that 85 percent of Hawaii residents** polled support legislation prohibiting ivory and rhino horn sales.

Trafficking in ivory, rhino horn, and other illegal wildlife products has become a very lucrative trade that fuels the poaching of many protected wildlife species and creates insecurity for both people and wildlife in many remote vulnerable areas. At \$8-10 billion per year, the illegal wildlife trade ranks as the fourth most lucrative international criminal activity, behind narcotics, counterfeiting, and human trafficking. Evidence and seizure data suggest that wildlife trafficking is linked to transnational organized crime and even African armed militia with terrorist connections in the case of elephant poaching. Professional traffickers take advantage of lax enforcement controls to move illegal ivory across the globe. The likely annual income from ivory to militia in the entire sub-Saharan range generates millions of dollars for these terrorists, including the Lord's Resistance Army, to buy weapons, hurt innocent people and destabilize governments.

Elephants are one of the most iconic wild animals. Yet today these magnificent animals are being gunned down and poisoned in staggering numbers - the African elephant population has declined by an estimated 66% over the last 40 years, with 100,000 elephants poached between 2010 and

2012. Only 29,000 rhinos remain in the wild, yet, in 2015 close to 1,200 rhinos were killed in South Africa alone. Sometimes poachers hack off an elephant's or rhino's face, while the animal is still alive, to retrieve their tusks or horn. In one recent case, poachers poisoned a watering hole with cyanide, killing 300 elephants at once and resulting in the deaths of other animals who fed on the carcasses. The pernicious demand fueling the illegal trade in tiger parts has left us with only 3,200 tigers in the wild today. Lions and leopards have disappeared from most of their historic range due to habitat loss but they face additional threat from demand for their pelts or other body parts. The list of animals threatened with poaching, trafficking and extinction goes on.

Federal regulations and laws restrict the importation or interstate trade of products from endangered species, but they do not regulate **intrastate** sales. The patchwork of federal laws and regulations creates the potential for loopholes. In addition, federal implementation and enforcement are limited due to a lack of sufficient resources. State measures are critical to complement the federal law for the protection of endangered animals and national security.

Hawaii will be hosting the IUCN Conservation Congress in September this year, the first time the Congress is ever to be held in the United States. HB 2502 provides Hawaii the opportunity to showcase its commitment to the preservation of imperiled species.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of HB 2502.



TO: Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the House Committee on the Judiciary
FROM: Elly Pepper, Natural Resources Defense Council
DATE: 2/24/2016
RE: Support for House Bill 2502 HD 1 with Modifications

On behalf of our 2.4 million members and activists, including more than 2,360 in Hawaii, we are writing to urge you to support House bill 2502 HD 1, with the changes described below.

The international trade in wildlife is a powerful political and economic force that has driven many species to the brink of extinction and some to disappear forever.¹ The rarer a species becomes, the more people desire it.² This is exactly what has happened with elephant ivory and rhino horn. As demand for these products has boomed, ivory and rhino horn prices have skyrocketed. As prices have increased, so has poaching, with more than 100,000 elephants killed from 2010 through 2012³ and 1,116 rhinos killed in 2014 in South Africa.⁴

While the public seems aware of the huge role Chinese demand for elephant ivory has played in elephant poaching, many don't realize that the United States also contributes significantly to this problem.⁵ For example, a 2015 survey commissioned by the Natural Resources Defense Council of the Los Angeles and San Francisco ivory markets found that up to 90% of the ivory seen in Los Angeles and up to 80% of the ivory seen in San Francisco was likely illegal.⁶

U.S. laws on elephant ivory facilitate an illegal market in two main ways. First, it is very difficult to determine ivory age.⁷ Therefore, sellers often sneak new ivory onto their shelves by staining it, chipping it, and using other means to make it look old.⁸ Second, since it is extremely difficult to determine whether ivory is from an elephant or from a legal source of ivory such as a

¹ Duncan Graham-Rowe. (2011). *Biodiversity: Endangered and In Demand*. Nature 480:S101-S103 (2011).

² Franck Courchamp, et al. (2006). *Rarity Value and Species Extinction: The Anthropogenic Allee Effect*. PLoS Biology 4(12): e415.

³ George Wittemyer, et al. (2014). *Illegal killing for ivory drives global decline in African elephants*. PNAS 111(36): 13117-13121, http://www.haaretz.co.il/st/inter/Hheb/images/PNAS-2014-Wittemyer_1403984111.pdf.

⁴ Environmental Investigation Agency. (Dec. 23, 2014). *Vietnam – Still Driving the Rhino Poaching Crisis*, <http://eia-global.org/blog/vietnam-still-driving-the-rhino-poaching-crisis>.

⁵ Esmond Martin & Daniel Stiles. (2008). *Ivory Markets in the USA*, at 5, <http://www.savetheelephants.org/files/pdf/publications/2008%20Martin%20&%20Stiles%20Ivory%20Markets%20in%20the%20USA.pdf>.

⁶ Daniel Stiles. (2014). *Elephant Ivory Trafficking in California, USA*, http://docs.nrdc.org/wildlife/files/wil_15010601a.pdf.

⁷ Martin & Stiles (2008) at 32.

⁸ Stiles (2014) at 9-10.

mammoth, sellers often mix legal pieces with illegal pieces in their stores and claim that illegal elephant ivory actually comes from the legal species instead.⁹ The mixing of ivory from illegal species like elephants and legal species like mammoth, along with bone and resin/plastic pieces, is also one of the primary ways smugglers bring poached elephant ivory *into* the United States. The shipments are labeled as “mammoth ivory and bone” or something similar to escape detection. Even the most advanced forensics laboratories have difficulty determining the exact species an ivory item came from.¹⁰

Hawaii is one of the epicenters of the U.S. ivory market, as the third largest ivory market in the country following New York and California. A 2008 ivory survey of U.S. ivory markets found 23 outlets selling 1,867 ivory items (mainly jewelry) on Oahu.¹¹ Almost 90% of the ivory items for sale in Hawaii were likely imported illegally or are of unknown origin.¹² Further, Hawaii has what is likely one of the largest – if not *the* largest – online ivory marketplaces in the country, with 4,661 products found in stock or for sale online – valued at more than \$1.22 million – over a six-day period.

HB 2502 HD 1 will drastically curtail Hawaii’s ivory market, curbing demand in the state and, in turn, reducing poaching in Africa. Specifically, it will ban the vast majority of commercial transactions involving the listed animals. It contains reasonable exemptions for transfers to heirs and beneficiaries, educational and scientific purposes, employees or agents of the federal or state government undertaking law enforcement activities, traditional cultural practices, and antiques and musical instruments containing a small percentage of ivory. Further, the legislation will eliminate cover for illegal ivory by banning commerce in mammoth.

With this said, we would like to advocate for three important changes to HB 2502 HD1. First, to clarify that in order to qualify for the antique exemption the animal species part or product must be a fixed component of an antique, and not the primary source of the item’s value, we ask that you strike lines 17 through 19 on page 6 and amend the language on page 5, line 14, as follows: “The covered animal species part or product is part of a bona fide antique; provided that the antique status of the antique is established by the owner or seller with historical documentation showing the antique is not less than one hundred years old, and the covered animal species part or product is less than twenty per cent by volume of the antique; and further provided that the animal species part or product is a fixed component or components of a larger manufactured item and is not, in its current form, the primary source of value of the item.”

Second, we ask you to remove the bill’s exemption for guns and knives by striking lines 15 and 16 on page 6. Many of these items would already be covered by the broader antiques exemption. Moreover, some manufacturers are believed to utilize illegal or undocumented ivory in their gun grips and knife handles.

⁹ Id. at 13, 15.

¹⁰ Humane Society of the United States, *An Investigation of Ivory Markets in the United States*, at 7-8(2002), http://www.humanesociety.org/assets/pdfs/Ivory_Trade_Report.pdf.

¹¹ Martin & Stiles (2008) at 93.

¹² Id.

Third, we ask you amend the language on line 13 of page 4 as follows: “Unless otherwise authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the sale, offer to sell, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribution of any covered animal species or product from the following animal marines species is prohibited: Hawaiian monk seal (*Neomonachus schauinslandi*), shark (various Elasmobranchii selachimorpha, ray (Elasombranchii batoidea), sea turtle (Chelonioidea, narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*), whale (Cetacea), or walrus *Odobenidae odobenus*), insofar as the species, subspecies, or distinct population segment is listed on: (1) The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Appendices 1 or 2; (2) The International Union for the Conservation of Nature Red List as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered; or (3) The Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered.”

President Obama recently acknowledged the many problems with federal ivory laws and regulations by making them stronger through a variety of methods. Most recently, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service attempted to close existing loopholes by proposing revisions to the Endangered Species Act 4(d) Rule for the African Elephant.¹³ However, the federal government’s initiative leaves room for intrastate trade. Therefore, states must compliment the federal government’s efforts by enacting their own bans, as New York, New Jersey, and California have done by signing ivory and rhino horn ban legislation into law.¹⁴

We urge Hawaii to join these states and become one of the first states in the country with a strong law banning wildlife trade by supporting HB 2502 HD1 with the changes suggested herein. This would be a huge achievement for Hawaii, making the state a leader on ending the poaching crisis.

¹³ Proposed Revisions to the Endangered Species Act 4(d) Rule for the African Elephant: Questions and Answers, <http://www.fws.gov/international/pdf/african-elephant-4d-proposed-changes.pdf>; See also White House, Fact Sheet: National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking & Commercial Ban in Trade of Elephant Ivory, Feb. 11, 2014, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/02/11/fact-sheet-national-strategy-combating-wildlife-trafficking-commercial-b>; Revising the Special Rule for Importation of Ivory from African Elephants (*Loxodonta Africana spp.*), <https://www.federalregister.gov/regulations/1018-AX84/revising-the-special-rule-for-importation-of-ivory-from-african-elephants-loxodonta-africana-spp->.

¹⁴ Elly Pepper, Blog, Aug. 6, 2014, *Governor Christie Signs New Jersey Ivory Bill Into Law*, Elly Pepper, Blog, Aug. 11, 2014, http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/epepper/governor_cuomo_shuts_down_the.html; *Governor Cuomo Shuts Down the Country’s Biggest Ivory Market*, http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/epepper/governor_cuomo_shuts_down_the.html; Elly Pepper, Blog, Oct. 4, 2015, *California Becomes Third State in Nation to Ban Ivory Trade*, http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/epepper/california_becomes_third_state.html.



**HUMANE SOCIETY
INTERNATIONAL**

**TO: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
House Committee on Judiciary**

FROM: Iris Ho, Humane Society International, iho@hsi.org, 301.258.1407

RE: STRONG SUPPORT OF HB 2502, HD 1, relating to wildlife (Prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species, with limited exceptions)

Humane Society International (HSI) and our supporters in Hawaii thank the Committee for reviewing HB 2502 HD1 and strongly urge the Committee to support the legislation, which would protect critically imperiled species from wildlife trafficking by prohibiting the sale, offer to sell, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribute the part or product of covered animal species. The covered animal species include elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, great apes, hippopotamus, tiger, lion, cheetah, jaguar, leopard, pangolin, monk seal, shark, ray, sea turtle, narwhal, whale or walrus.

HSI recommends several changes to HB 2502 HD1:

- We urge the Committee to strike Section 2 (d) (5) which reads “guns and knives whose composition contains less than twenty per cent ivory or rhinoceros horn.” Many of these items would already be covered by the exemption under 2 (d) (1).
- We urge the Committee to correct a clerical error. Section 2 (d) (6) is supposed to be a subordinate clause of Section 2 (d) (1). Consolidating these two subsections would avoid confusion and misinterpretation of the intended exemption for certain antique items. Without this correction, the bill could potentially exempt many endangered species products that are currently circulating in the illegal wildlife trade, and thus render the bill toothless.
- We urge the Committee to include additional language in Section 2 (d)(1) as follows (new language is underlined):
The covered animal species part or product is part of a bona fide antique; provided that the antique status of the antique is established by the owner or seller with historical documentation showing the antique status is not less than one hundred years old, and the covered animal species part or product is less than twenty percent; and further provided that the animal species part or product is a fixed component or components of a larger manufactured item and is not, in its current form, the primary source of value of the item; (underlined text is language from (d)(6))
- The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) regulates and prohibits certain commercial activities concerning listed animals. We urge the Committee to include the underlined

language below so that the legislation does not conflict with the implementation and enforcement of the MMPA.

183D-A (b) Unless otherwise authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the sale, offer to sell, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribution of any covered animal species or product from the following animal marines species is prohibited: Hawaiian monk seal (*Neomonachus schauinslandi*), shark (various (*Elasmobranchii selachimorpha*), ray (*Elasombranchii batoidea*), sea turtle (*Chelonioidea*), narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*), whale (Cetacea), or walrus (*Odobenidae odobenus*), insofar as the species, subspecies, or distinct population segment is listed on:

Hawaii has a critical role to play in ensuring the survival of these imperiled animals that are threatened by wildlife trade. According to a 2008 study, Hawaii was the nation's third largest market for ivory, after New York and California. Both states have since banned in-state ivory trade in 2014 and 2015 respectively, making Hawaii possibly the largest market for ivory in the country. The same study also found that close to 89 percent of ivory items for sale in Hawaii could be of illegal or of unknown origin. Several recent market surveys continued to find significant amounts of illegal ivory or ivory without proper documentation for sale in Hawaii's marketplaces.

The Hawaii state legislature has shown commendable leadership in stemming the ivory trade. In 2013, S.C.R.149 unanimously passed the Hawaii state legislature, asking Hawaii residents and businesses not to buy or sell ivory of unknown origin. In 2014 and 2015, legislation prohibiting the sale of ivory and rhino horns received tremendous support in both chambers.

A public opinion survey conducted in January 2016 found that over 80 percent of Hawaii residents support legislation prohibiting ivory sales. This overwhelming support was evident all across Hawaii, regardless the gender, ethnicity, party affiliation and locations of the residents who participated in the survey. While many of the species covered in the proposed legislation may be in range countries tens of thousands of miles away, the polling results demonstrate that Hawaii residents care about these animals, are concerned about the poaching and trafficking threats they face, and want to see a ban on ivory sales in Hawaii. The polling results send an unequivocal message that Hawaii residents do not wish to be part of the pernicious endangered species trade and support legislation to shut down such market in the Aloha state.

The federal wildlife agency, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, has recognized the importance of state legislation in combating wildlife trafficking, with Director Dan Ashe stating that “[t]he ivory poaching and trafficking crisis is a complex problem that requires action on multiple levels to ensure that commercial trade doesn't contribute to the slaughter of elephants in the wild . . . As we work to make it harder for criminals to launder illegal ivory into international and interstate commercial trade, **it's encouraging to see states taking action within their own borders.**”¹

The United States is among the world's top markets for illegal wildlife goods. In July 2013 President Obama issued an Executive Order that designated wildlife trafficking as a matter of national security concern and subsequently released a National Strategy, elevating the United

¹ <http://www.fws.gov/director/dan-ashe/index.cfm/2015/3/3/Using-Cutting-Edge-Science-to-Fight-Poaching-and-Illegal-Wildlife-Trade>

States efforts and conservation leadership to address this urgent crisis. Several states, including New York, New Jersey and California have enacted laws prohibiting the sale of ivory and rhino horns. Voters in Washington state overwhelmingly approved a ballot measure last November to prohibit the sale of numerous endangered species parts and products, similar to HB 2502. As the preamble of the legislation states, most recently in September 2015 President Obama and China's President Xi Jinping announced that the two countries are committed to enacting a nearly total ban on ivory import and export with a shared goal to halt the domestic commercial trade of ivory.

In July 2015 the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife. The 22nd Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation's (APEC) Leader Declaration in 2014 commits the APEC economies to increased efforts and steps to curtail supply of and demand for illegally traded wildlife and international cooperation on combating wildlife trafficking.

Trafficking in ivory, rhino horn, and other illegal wildlife products has become a very lucrative trade that fuels the poaching of many protected wildlife species and creates insecurity for both people and wildlife in many remote vulnerable areas. At \$8-10 billion per year, the illegal wildlife trade ranks as the fourth most lucrative international criminal activity, behind narcotics, counterfeiting, and human trafficking. Evidence and seizure data suggest that wildlife trafficking is linked to transnational organized crime and even African armed militia with terrorist connections in the case of elephant poaching. Professional traffickers take advantage of lax enforcement controls to move illegal ivory across the globe. The likely annual income from ivory to militia in the entire sub-Saharan range generates millions of dollars for these terrorists, including the Lord's Resistance Army, to buy weapons, hurt innocent people and destabilize governments.

Elephants are one of the most iconic wild animals. Yet today these magnificent animals are being gunned down and poisoned in staggering numbers - the African elephant population has declined by an estimated 66% over the last 40 years, with 100,000 elephants poached between 2010 and 2012. Only 29,000 rhinos remain in the wild, yet, in 2015, 1,305 rhinos were killed across the African continent. Sometimes poachers hack off an elephant's or rhino's face, while the animal is still alive, to retrieve their tusks or horn. In one recent case, poachers poisoned a watering hole with cyanide, killing 300 elephants at once and resulting in the deaths of other animals who fed on the carcasses. The pernicious demand fueling the illegal trade in tiger parts has left us with only 3,200 tigers in the wild today. Lions and leopards have disappeared from most of their historic range due to habitat loss but they face additional threat from demand for their pelts or other body parts. The list of animals threatened with poaching, trafficking and extinction goes on.

Federal regulations and laws restrict largely the importation or interstate trade of products from endangered species, but they do not regulate intrastate sales. The patchwork of federal laws and regulations creates the potential for loopholes. In addition, federal implementation and enforcement are limited due to a lack of sufficient resources. State measures are critical to complement the federal law for the protection of endangered animals and national security.

Hawaii will be hosting the IUCN Conservation Congress in September this year, the first time the Congress is ever held in the United States. Tens of thousands of the world's leading animal

protection and conservation leaders will gather here to discuss the most pertinent conservation challenges. HB 2502 is Hawaii's opportunity to showcase the Aloha State's proud tradition and legacy of wildlife conservation on the world stage.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony and for your attention to this important legislation.

I, Ocean Ramsey, a resident of Hawaii and Board member of Water Inspired Conservation Group, a Hawaii registered non profit organization committed to the preservation of wildlife am in full **support** of:

HB2502; Wildlife Trafficking, to prohibit the sale of ivory, rhino horn and other endangered species parts and products.

In 1979 there were an estimated 1.3 million African elephants. A decade later, widespread poaching had reduced that figure by more than half. Just 600,000 African elephants remained.

Africa's savannahs and forests were no longer sanctuaries for elephants; they had been turned into graveyards.

In a climate where both the black market price for ivory and its demand are so high, elephants' lives are put at risk by the mere prospect of a sanctioned sale of ivory. If the poaching of elephants and ever growing trade in illegal ivory is to be seriously addressed, part of the solution to this complex problem must be a *return to the full ban on the sale of ivory* established in 1989.

To date, poaching and trafficking in ivory is at the highest level in 25 years. Between 2009 and June 2014, criminal networks trafficked as much as 170 tons of ivory. The price of ivory has skyrocketed from USD \$5/kg in 1989 to a wholesale price of USD \$2,100/kg in China in 2014, with retail prices much higher.

It is estimated that between 434,000 and 684,000 African elephants now remain, although the real figure could be lower.

Some countries continue to report localized extinctions of small vulnerable elephant populations, a number of others edge closer to losing all their remaining elephants and the larger 'safer' populations start or continue their own downward spiral.

Please represent Hawaii's people and make the wise vote for our future generations. Please help end extinction.

Mahalo nui loa,

Ocean Ramsey

waterinspired@yahoo.com

1-808-722-0969

Aloha



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STATE & LOCAL AFFAIRS DIVISION
DANIEL REID, HAWAII STATE LIAISON

February 24, 2016

The Honorable Karl Rhoads
Chairman, House Committee on Judiciary

Re: House Bill 2502 – OPPOSE

Dear Chairman Rhoads:

On behalf of the Hawaii members of the National Rifle Association, I oppose House Bill 2502. This bill would do nothing to promote its purported goal of addressing poaching and the illegal ivory trade, while it would impose a heavy burden on law-abiding citizens.

Illegal trade in wildlife, as well as poaching for meat and products such as horns and tusks, takes its toll on the health and viability of wildlife populations. Further, it undermines the tremendous sustainability achievements made possible by hunters and other wildlife conservationists in the United States and other parts of the world. The NRA applauds serious efforts to stop poaching and the illegal ivory trade, but HB 2502 would not materially contribute to that goal.

This bill would, however, harm those who have no part in these activities. American collectors, sportsmen, hunters, and recreational shooters have legally purchased firearms that incorporate ivory features for decades. These include some of America's most historically-significant and collectible guns. While this bill contains some limited exceptions, it still unfairly targets individuals who acquired ivory in compliance with the law at the time. By randomly setting a limit on the volume of ivory incorporated in a gun, knife or musical instrument, it would impose arbitrary distinctions on people who had acted similarly under former interpretations of the law. For example, if a person had a shotgun with an ivory bead sight, he or she would be able to sell it because of the small size of the bead. However, if another person had a handgun with ivory grips, he or she may not be able to sell it—depending on the size of the handgun—because of the twenty percent limitation. This would be true even if both persons had obtained their guns from the same dealer, on the same day, with the same understanding of then-controlling law. Moreover, as a practical matter, accurately measuring the “volume” of a complex mechanical

object such as a firearm—or of small, non-removable ivory components such as inlaid decorations—would be a daunting task.

Historically, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service maintained the position that most ivory in the U.S. has been legally imported and that its sale in the U.S. did not materially contribute to the illegal ivory trade. Nevertheless, under HB 2502 the trade, sale, purchase, barter, and distribution of any ivory (defined to include mammoth ivory), ivory product, rhinoceros horn product and many other species would be prohibited. The NRA is opposed to HB 2502 because, if implemented, it would amount to the taking of property that had been acquired legally and in good faith. Needless to say, property that cannot be sold is radically diminished in value.

While the NRA stands in opposition to the illegal ivory trade and poaching, banning the trade and sale of legally owned, pre-ban ivory will not save one elephant (much less mammoths, ivory from which is covered in the bill, even though the creatures themselves are long extinct). The NRA is receptive to measures that directly target the illegal ivory trade and poaching. We do not, however, support symbolic measures that do little more than move the goalposts for law-abiding citizens and deprive them of the value of property that was originally obtained legally and in good faith.

Thank you for your consideration and I ask that you oppose this bill.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Daniel S. Reid". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Daniel S. Reid
State Liaison

LATE

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 2:39 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: welshl@nwf.org
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016
Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

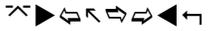
Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Les Welsh	National Wildlife Federation	Support	No

Comments: As one of the largest conservation organizations in the US with over 5,000 members in the state of Hawai'i and a strong 40-year affiliate (Conservation Council for Hawai'i), National Wildlife Federation supports this important bill and urges its passage.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov

LATE



JUD 2-25-26 HB2502 Support

Aloha,

Please consider banning the sale of wildlife products such as elephant ivory. We have evolved past this practice as a species and, as Hawai'i is truly a paradise for all life, we should be leading the way for global change and setting the example for others to follow.

With kind regard,

Carrie Trujillo
Owner and Mermaid
Maui Island Mermaids LLC
808-269-5138
808-250-2998
info@mauiislandmermaids.com

Sent from my iPhone





LATE

We mitigate the threat of violence and terrorism on wildlife worldwide™
#FightTerrorismSaveWildlife™ #StopWildlifeTerrorism™ #SoThatWildlifeMayLive™
@tusktaskforce | /tusktaskforce | +tusktaskforce

State of Hawaii Legislature, House of Representatives
House Committee on Judiciary
415 South Beretania Street, Room 325
Honolulu, HI 96813

Phone: (808) 586-6437
E-mail: judgetestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov

FOR: TESTIMONY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

RE: **STRONG SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 2502:**
An Act Relating to Wildlife: Prohibits the Trafficking of Protected Animal Species,
with limited exceptions

TO: **Chair**, Representative Karl Rhoads
Vice-Chair, Representative Joy A. San Buenaventura
Committee Members, Representatives Della Au Belatti, Tom Brower, Richard P. Creagan,
Mark J. Hashem, Derek S.K. Kawakami, Chris Lee, Dee Morikawa, Mark M. Nakashima, Gregg
Takayama, Justin H. Woodson, Bob McDermott, and Cynthia Thielen

CC: **Sponsors**, Representatives Ryan I. Yamane, Ty J.K. Cullen, Cindy Evans, Chris Lee, Karl
Rhoads, and Joseph M. Souki

DATE: February 25, 2016

Aloha Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-Chair, Committee Clerk, and Honorable Committee Members:

My name is Allen R. Sandico, a former resident of Milalani, and I am the CEO (Chief Elephant Officer) of TUSK TASK FORCE—a wildlife conservation non-profit with its global HQ in Seattle. I created Tusk Task Force as a result of an academic dissertation on counter-terrorism entitled—*The Big Ugly Picture: The Endless Loop of Organized Crime Activities through Black-Market Commerce Sustaining Global Terrorism* (2013, unpublished)—when I “connected that dots” between poaching and terrorism, a connection that has existed since 2004. During this time last year, I joined a consortium of environmental NGOs, wildlife conservationists, and citizens who are very concerned about the global consequences of wildlife trade to testify for HB837 and SB674 that passed through this Committee. Unfortunately, those bills failed to reach the Floor while the consequence of the trade has grown exponentially since then. Today, **I strongly urge this Committee, again, to pass HB2502, to prohibit the trafficking of animal species in the Great State of Hawaii.**

As you already know, **the USD \$17-billion black market on wildlife parts¹ has been known among our own Intelligence Community (IC) and transnational agencies which includes UNEP, UNODC, WCO, and INTERPOL.** Our analysis has led us to conclude that ivory profits **fund² terrorists around the world at the rate of USD \$600,000 a month.³ A single tusk may be traded for 18,000 bullets or valued at or up to \$175,000⁴ and rhino horn can fetch as much as \$65,000 a pound.⁵** In short, a substantial portion of these illegal profits are ending up in the hands of terrorist organizations and their affiliates; supplying arms and resources back to poachers. Thus, a cycle of violence ensues and profits go back to terrorists with many players getting into the take: poachers, guides, middle men, mules, corrupt officials, kingpins, carvers, merchants, dealers, and finally the consumer.

These terrorists include (but not limited to) the following:

Al-Shabaab (Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahadin) in Somalia, the Sudan, and Kenya

- Designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) by the State Department and proven to be linked to al-Qae'da in Yemen⁶ and responsible for the murders of:
- **148 people and injured 80 at Garissa University in Nairobi, Kenya on 04/03/2015**
- **64 on a bus attack in Mandera, Kenya on 11/14/2014**
- **100+ in Mpeketoni, Lamu in Kenya on June 15-17, 2014**
- **67 people and injured 175 in the Westgate shopping mall in Nairobi, Kenya on 09/21/2013**

Boko Haram (Jama'atu Ahl as-Sunnah li-Da'awati wal-Jihad) in the Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Chad

- Their name means "Western education is forbidden" in the Hausa language, native to the Niger
- Designated by the State Department as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) in 11/2013⁷
- **Kidnapped 276 schoolgirls in Borno State, Nigeria on 04/15/2014**
- Reports indicate that these abducted girls have been used for operations that includes suicide bombings, espionage, and unwilling executioners to their enemies⁸

¹ Statement of John C. Cruden, Assistant Attorney General, Environment and Natural Resources Division, Department of Justice; 02/11/14.

² "It's changing from a conservation issue to a global security issue. It's about illegal groups generating funds for terrorist activities," according to Ms. Coleen Schaefer, Director of the USFWS National Wildlife Property Repository. *Australian Broadcasting Corporation* interview on 04/01/2015

³ "Ivory's Curse: The Militarization & Professionalization of Poaching in Africa," Born Free USA/c4ads joint report; 04, 2014.

⁴ Statement by Mr. Sasha Lezhnev, associate director of policy at the Enough Project, an organization which works to end genocide and crimes against humanity, from an interview of an LRA defector. Confirmed through e-mail on 04/05/15 and corroborated by Jenny Stanton, reporter from London's *Daily Mail* who reported on the story on 03/23/2015

⁵ Mic Smith, "Amid rhinoceros poaching frenzy, dark days for South African society," *Mongabay Reporting Network*, South Africa, 06/05/2015.

⁶ Under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist (SDGT) entity under Section 1(b) of *Executive Order 13224* (as amended). National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), Washington, DC; 04/05/2015

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- Pledged allegiance to Da'esh (the more appropriate and correct term for ISIS/ISIL) as the Da'esh West Africa Province, providing them with more resources and influence⁹
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Joseph Kony's The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda, South Sudan, CAR, and the DRC¹¹

- Designated by the State Department as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) in 05/2010¹²
- **Since 2005, they are believed to have committed hundreds of attacks resulting in over 5,000 deaths and injuries while using abducted children as soldiers and sex slaves**¹³
- **Implicated on the slaughter of more than 130 elephants in Garamba National Park in the DRC (since 04/2014) with 30 killed in just 15 days**¹⁴ by using helicopters and sophisticated heavy weaponry¹⁵

Wildlife conservation is now a global security concern since profits from poaching has become a primary currency for and by terrorist organizations. The ivory trade is an insidious evil commerce wreaking havoc in Africa's economy, environment, governance, and security. **The threat is real and the bottom line is wildlife trade funds terrorism.** Stop the trade in ivory and rhino horn, to cut off its supply, and it will end a substantial funding revenue channel to terrorists. Wildlife trade is not just about the wildlife anymore, it's also about global security—our security. Indeed, wildlife trafficking is such an urgent global security issue threatening our national security that the White House has implemented initiatives in addressing this issue, which includes:

- U.S. Marine Forces, Europe and Africa task forces has been deployed in Chad and Gabon to help train wildlife park rangers to combat trafficking¹⁶
- Increased collaboration with 5 African countries on anti-poaching operations including deployment of United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) assets since 03/2015¹⁷
- Incorporating the threat of wildlife trafficking into the Office of the Director of National Intelligence's *Worldwide Threat Assessment (p. 9)* to Congress on 02/26/15¹⁸

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¹⁶ Staff Sergeant Bryan Peterson, "U.S. and Gabon officials to work together to combat wildlife trafficking." USMCFEA, 10/05/2015

¹⁷ *Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.* 115th Cong. 1st sess. "United States Africa Command 2015 Posture Statement," by GEN David M. Rodriguez, USA, Commander, United States Africa Command; 03/06/2015

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- Inclusion of wildlife trafficking as an urgent agenda item supplement to the President's *National Security Strategy* with regards to the other non-conventional threats facing our nation's and the world's security¹⁹
- Congressional briefings by an invited panel of national security experts on worldwide threats by wildlife trafficking on 09/10/2014 following a \$45m appropriation on anti-poaching in 01/2014
- Recommendations Submitted to the President by members of the *President's Advisory Council on Wildlife Trafficking* on 06/09/2014²⁰
- Sending additional forces and military resources by the Department of Defense to increase support against the LRA (03/2014)²¹

Compelling evidence brought forth by many organizations, as highlighted above, has given this issue a sense of urgency. We must mitigate this by curtailing its supply and demand; and banning their trade in every state is the next necessary step. If more states stop the market for ivory and rhino horn, it will not only prevent the extinction of these majestic animals but also diminish a growing humanitarian crisis of poverty, insecurity, and corruption, as well.

The major terrorist organizations in the Middle East has chosen Africa as a source of revenue from all sources of illicit enterprise with wildlife trade being a catalyst for arms dealing, counterfeit trade, human trafficking, identity theft, money laundering, narcotics, and sexual/slave labor. With 183 Chinese mafia or "Triad" groups doing the selling and distribution of wildlife parts from Africa, a substantial portion of these illegal profits are ending up in the hands of terrorist organizations and their affiliates; supplying arms and resources back to poachers. So long as there is any value on ivory and rhino horn, the proceeds ends up in the hands of Da'esh (the more appropriate and correct term for ISIS/ISIL) and al-Qae'da through their affiliates in Africa. In order to stop the flow of money from this illicit enterprise of wildlife parts, **Hawaii has the tremendous leadership opportunity to "act locally, think globally" and disrupt the funding of terrorism by banning all commerce related to ivory and rhino horn.**

In 2013, the States of New York and New Jersey passed stringent laws to ban ivory and rhino horn within their jurisdictions. Following their examples, California's AB96 was passed by the California State Assembly with Governor Brown signing it into law on October 5, 2015. On Election Day last year, 71% of Washington state voters overwhelmingly voted for a statewide referendum banning the trade, with nine other states considering the issue as a ballot measure or legislative action. In fact, the Vermont General Assembly's House of Representatives voted 135-4 in support of a much stronger and similar bill (H.297) just last Friday, February 19. Now, it's your turn to push HB2502 through this committee and, eventually, on to the House floor for a vote.

¹⁹ *National Security Strategy of the United States*. Executive Office of the President; 02/11/2015

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Recently, my NGO's research team created the world's first and only comprehensive database of wildlife terrorism activities and events all over the globe which demonstrates the link between poaching and terrorism called DATA On Wildlife™ (Database of All Terrorist Activities On Wildlife). It is a dynamic and static project for activities or events happen on a daily basis and the sources we analyze are many. We corroborate each source using "triangulation" methodology to make sure that the original source is as legit as possible. Our sources may include one or all of the following, at any given time: intelligence operatives from national and transnational agencies, government and NG officials, military officials, open-source intelligence and analysis, investigative journalists, scientists, park rangers from many countries and private firms, and from our tactical operational partners on the ground.

Just to give you a glimpse of what we know that has become common knowledge in the African and European media, I have attached a one-page "briefing points" sheet and a "visual matrix" of DATA On Wildlife™ for your quick review. If you wish, I will gladly provide you with more research evidence on the link between wildlife trade and terrorism with citations and references.

In the end, however, this issue must really focus on the people, not just wildlife, which are affected by this insidious bloody trade. It is about the people of Africa suffering from the poverty and insecurity this black market has brought upon their lives. It is about the people defending the wildlife who chose a vibrant *wildlife economy* as oppose to the violent *extinction economy* that brings havoc on Africa's security and well-being. Bryan Christy, the investigative journalist from *National Geographic*, witnessed this first-hand when he was reporting on, "How Killing Elephants finances Terror in Africa," the magazine's cover article published on September 2015:

"In central Africa, it's a war. You have rebel militia and terrorist groups killing elephants for ivory, taking that ivory, trading for arms, or trading it for medicine. And one of the important things I learned in this project is, in many of these lawless states in central Africa, park rangers are the only protection that people on the ground have. So for me, this news story isn't about elephants, it's about violence, and these rangers represent the front lines between terrorists and people.

Meanwhile, as leaders in Europe, the Middle East, and the U.S. strategize about how to stop the ever expanding network of international terrorist organizations. Somewhere in Africa a park ranger stands his post, holding an AK-47 and a handful of bullets, manning the front line for all of us."

Regardless of the growing proof of the nexus between terrorism and wildlife trade, we need not wait for a pile up of evidence to act on this issue as challenged by those opposing this bill. As such, I would like to close my testimony with this quote from the Assistant Secretary of State for the *Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs*, Ambassador William Brownfield:

Tusk Task Force
State of Hawaii Legislature, House of Representatives
Testimony to the House Committee on Judiciary in Support of HB2502
February 25, 2016 in Room 325 at 2 p.m. HST
Page 6 of 6

“I don’t think we have to [link it to terrorism]. I think that illegal wildlife trafficking is in and of itself so repulsive, so repugnant that we don’t need to tie it to something else as a matter of making a point.”²²

As a former military brat and a “mainland Islander” with childhood ties to the Aloha State, mahalo nui loa to you in considering my testimony on this urgent public policy and national security issue.

Respectfully,



Allen R. Sandico, MPA
Chief Elephant Officer (CEO)
ceo@tusktaskforce.org

www.tusktaskforce.org
+1 (206) 384-1100

Tusk Task Force™ is the global non-profit wildlife conservation NGO mitigating the threat of violence and terrorism on the world’s wildlife by providing strategic intelligence and tactical resources—advocacy, protection, and research—to all ground forces that defend them so that wildlife may live. ©

²² Statement given to Lisa Miller, Washington correspondent for *ABC Radio Australia* for her report entitled, “US warehouse of 1.5 million stuffed animals stands as reminder of horrific illegal wildlife trade,” aired on 04/01/2015.

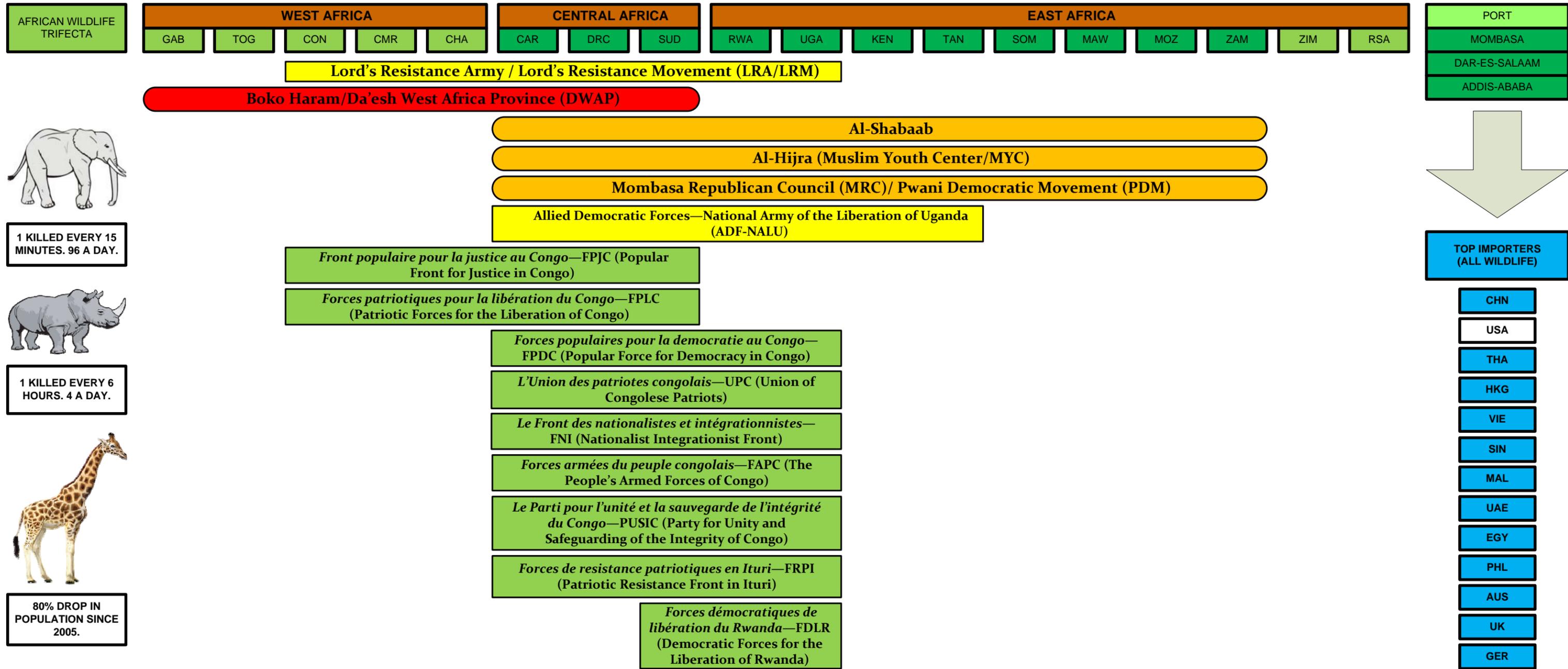
TUSK TASK FORCE'S OUTREACH MISSION IS TO SPREAD THE MESSAGE THAT POACHING WILDLIFE PARTS IS NOT JUST ABOUT THE ANIMALS ANYMORE; IT'S NOW A GLOBAL SECURITY ISSUE SINCE POACHING FUNDS TERRORISM.

- **Every 15 minutes an elephant is killed for its tusk.** That's 4 an hour, 96 a day, 672 a week, 2,880 a month, and 34,560 a year. A total of 35,000 elephants were killed in 2013 alone.
- **Wildlife trafficking has an estimated \$23-billion-a-year market** according to the U.S. Department of Justice's Environment and Natural Resources Division (John C. Cruden, 02/11/14).
- **Rhino population is down at 97% since 1960 and one is killed every 13 hours, every day.** Rhino population figures include Black (<5,000), Southern White (<20,000), Greater One-Horned (<3,000), Sumatran (<100), and Javan (35-45). **The Northern White Rhino is now extinct.** Vietnam and China are the world's biggest consumers of rhino horn due to non-regulation and illicit trade.
- **Individual elephant tusks can sell for tens of thousands of dollars, and reports indicate that the substantial portions of these illegal profits are ending up in the hands of transnational organized crime syndicates that also conduct trafficking of humans, drugs, and weapons** and extremist groups like al-Shabaab in the Sudan and Somalia, Boko Haram in Nigeria, and Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda that use the proceeds to finance human rights abuses and terrorist activities.
- **Consumer demand, stimulated by the presence of legal domestic markets in many countries around the world, is elevating the price of ivory and driving elephant poaching.** Within the United States, assessed by some to be the second largest commercial market for ivory in the world, studies indicate that illegal ivory is frequently sold alongside legal ivory in shops across the country. It is impossible to distinguish legal ivory from illegal ivory without an expensive lab test. This renders enforcement of existing U.S. law extremely difficult, and **traffickers frequently exploit these regulatory loopholes in order to sell poached ivory in legal markets at the state/local level.**
- A September 2013 report issued by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime identified the **notorious al-Shabaab, the Somali-based affiliate of al-Qae'da** (and has been designated by the U.S. as a foreign terrorist organization) **raises \$600,000 a month from poaching to fund all of its operations that includes the Westgate shopping mall attack in Nairobi, Kenya on September 21, 2013.**
- **Supplies of ivory from Africa and elsewhere are usually purchased and distributed by Chinese mafia organizations** in Hong Kong, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States with those funds being recycled to purchase arms for poachers and terrorists to use.
- **Boko Haram, who kidnapped the 200 Nigerian school girls and beheaded hostages,** publicly declared that they will directly resort to poaching as a primary source of income since **"it is easier than kidnapping and extortion."**
- At a hearing at the UN General Council in September 2013, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations cited the link between terrorism and illegal ivory sales, citing the murder of park rangers and also saying **"Wildlife trafficking is increasingly associated with rebel and terrorist groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and al-Shabaab, an al-Qaeda terrorist cell in East Africa"** making ivory tusks and rhino horn profits as a primary resource of funding for these organizations due to the demand by global markets.

Sources: World Threat Assessment of the Intelligence Community (ODNI, 02/26/15); National Security Strategy (EOPOTUS, 02/06/15); Ivory's Curse: The Militarization & Professionalization of Poaching in Africa (Born Free USA/c4ads, 04, 2014); A Rapid Response Assessment: The Environmental Crime Crisis/Threats to Sustainable Development from Illegal Exploitation and Trade in Wildlife and Forest Resources (United Nations Environmental Programme/INTERPOL, 06/26/14)

IF CURRENT POACHING RATES CONTINUE OR INCREASE DUE TO DEMAND, ELEPHANTS AND RHINOS WILL BE EXTINCT WITHIN TEN YEARS.

VISUAL MATRIX OF DATA (DATABASE OF ALL TERRORIST ACTIVITIES) ON WILDLIFE™ (DoW™) IN THE AFRICAN CONTINENT



- RED COLOR INDICATES CONFIRMED POACHING ACTIVITY AND DA'ESH OF IRAQ AND THE LEVANT / DA'ESH OF IRAQ AND AL-SHAM AFFILIATION**
- ORANGE COLOR INDICATES CONFIRMED POACHING ACTIVITY AND AL-QAE'DA IN THE MAGHREB (AQIM) / AL-QAE'DA IN YEMEN (AQIY) AFFILIATION**
- AMBER COLOR INDICATES CONFIRMED POACHING ACTIVITY AND INDEPENDENT/NO AFFILIATION**
- GREEN COLOR INDICATES SUSPECTED POACHING ACTIVITY AND INDEPENDENT/NO AFFILIATION**

Sources: African Parks, BBC, *All Africa* (Joseph Muraya), Barbara Among (Uganda), *Daily Mail* (Jenny Stanton), *Daily Nation* (Rasna Warah), Digital Globe, Elizabeth Donnelly (*Chatham House*, Royal Institute of International Affairs), Enough Project (Holly Dranginis, Sasha Lezhnev), General Service Unit (GSU, Kenya), Inspector-General of Police David Kimaiyo (Kenya), Interpol, IRIN, Jean-Marc Froment (African Parks), Jeremy Presholdt, John Davis, Kenya Interior Ministry Cabinet Secretary Joseph Nkaissery, *New African* (Desmond Davies, Mark Kapchanga, Wanjohi Kabukuru), National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS, Kenya), Nick Turse, PNAS (N.G. Patel, C. Rorres, D.O. Joly, J.S. Brownstein, R. Boston, M.Z. Levy, and G. Smith), Science/AAAS (S.K. Wasser, L. Brown, C. Mailand, S. Mondol, W. Clark, C. Laurie, B.S. Weir), *The Independent* (Lucy Clarke-Billings), TRAC (Tracking Terrorism), UN Office of Drug and Crime (UNODC), UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Security Council, US Fish And Wildlife Service (USFWS, Washington DC), and US National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC, Washington DC).

We mitigate the threat of terrorism on wildlife worldwide™
 #FightTerrorismSaveWildlife™ #StopWildlifeTerrorism™





LATE

We mitigate the threat of violence and terrorism on wildlife worldwide™
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State of Hawaii Legislature, House of Representatives
House Committee on Judiciary
415 South Beretania Street, Room 325
Honolulu, HI 96813

Phone: (808) 586-6437
E-mail: judtestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov

FOR: TESTIMONY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

RE: **STRONG SUPPORT OF HOUSE BILL 2502:**
An Act Relating to Wildlife: Prohibits the Trafficking of Protected Animal Species,
with limited exceptions

TO: **Chair**, Representative Karl Rhoads
Vice-Chair, Representative Joy A. San Buenaventura
Committee Members, Representatives Della Au Belatti, Tom Brower, Richard P. Creagan,
Mark J. Hashem, Derek S.K. Kawakami, Chris Lee, Dee Morikawa, Mark M. Nakashima, Gregg
Takayama, Justin H. Woodson, Bob McDermott, and Cynthia Thielen

CC: **Sponsors**, Representatives Ryan I. Yamane, Ty J.K. Cullen, Cindy Evans, Chris Lee, Karl
Rhoads, and Joseph M. Souki

DATE: February 25, 2016

Aloha Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-Chair, Committee Clerk, and Honorable Committee Members:

My name is Allen R. Sandico, a former resident of Milalani, and I am the CEO (Chief Elephant Officer) of TUSK TASK FORCE—a wildlife conservation non-profit with its global HQ in Seattle. I created Tusk Task Force as a result of an academic dissertation on counter-terrorism entitled—*The Big Ugly Picture: The Endless Loop of Organized Crime Activities through Black-Market Commerce Sustaining Global Terrorism* (2013, unpublished)—when I “connected that dots” between poaching and terrorism, a connection that has existed since 2004. During this time last year, I joined a consortium of environmental NGOs, wildlife conservationists, and citizens who are very concerned about the global consequences of wildlife trade to testify for HB837 and SB674 that passed through this Committee. Unfortunately, those bills failed to reach the Floor while the consequence of the trade has grown exponentially since then. Today, **I strongly urge this Committee, again, to pass HB2502, to prohibit the trafficking of animal species in the Great State of Hawaii.**

As you already know, **the USD \$17-billion black market on wildlife parts¹ has been known among our own Intelligence Community (IC) and transnational agencies which includes UNEP, UNODC, WCO, and INTERPOL.** Our analysis has led us to conclude that ivory profits **fund² terrorists around the world at the rate of USD \$600,000 a month.³ A single tusk may be traded for 18,000 bullets or valued at or up to \$175,000⁴ and rhino horn can fetch as much as \$65,000 a pound.⁵** In short, a substantial portion of these illegal profits are ending up in the hands of terrorist organizations and their affiliates; supplying arms and resources back to poachers. Thus, a cycle of violence ensues and profits go back to terrorists with many players getting into the take: poachers, guides, middle men, mules, corrupt officials, kingpins, carvers, merchants, dealers, and finally the consumer.

These terrorists include (but not limited to) the following:

Al-Shabaab (Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahadin) in Somalia, the Sudan, and Kenya

- Designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) by the State Department and proven to be linked to al-Qae'da in Yemen⁶ and responsible for the murders of:
- **148 people and injured 80 at Garissa University in Nairobi, Kenya on 04/03/2015**
- **64 on a bus attack in Mandera, Kenya on 11/14/2014**
- **100+ in Mpeketoni, Lamu in Kenya on June 15-17, 2014**
- **67 people and injured 175 in the Westgate shopping mall in Nairobi, Kenya on 09/21/2013**

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Recently, my NGO's research team created the world's first and only comprehensive database of wildlife terrorism activities and events all over the globe which demonstrates the link between poaching and terrorism called DATA On Wildlife™ (Database of All Terrorist Activities On Wildlife). It is a dynamic and static project for activities or events happen on a daily basis and the sources we analyze are many. We corroborate each source using "triangulation" methodology to make sure that the original source is as legit as possible. Our sources may include one or all of the following, at any given time: intelligence operatives from national and transnational agencies, government and NG officials, military officials, open-source intelligence and analysis, investigative journalists, scientists, park rangers from many countries and private firms, and from our tactical operational partners on the ground.

Just to give you a glimpse of what we know that has become common knowledge in the African and European media, I have attached a one-page "briefing points" sheet and a "visual matrix" of DATA On Wildlife™ for your quick review. If you wish, I will gladly provide you with more research evidence on the link between wildlife trade and terrorism with citations and references.

In the end, however, this issue must really focus on the people, not just wildlife, which are affected by this insidious bloody trade. It is about the people of Africa suffering from the poverty and insecurity this black market has brought upon their lives. It is about the people defending the wildlife who chose a vibrant *wildlife economy* as oppose to the violent *extinction economy* that brings havoc on Africa's security and well-being. Bryan Christy, the investigative journalist from *National Geographic*, witnessed this first-hand when he was reporting on, "How Killing Elephants finances Terror in Africa," the magazine's cover article published on September 2015:

"In central Africa, it's a war. You have rebel militia and terrorist groups killing elephants for ivory, taking that ivory, trading for arms, or trading it for medicine. And one of the important things I learned in this project is, in many of these lawless states in central Africa, park rangers are the only protection that people on the ground have. So for me, this news story isn't about elephants, it's about violence, and these rangers represent the front lines between terrorists and people.

Meanwhile, as leaders in Europe, the Middle East, and the U.S. strategize about how to stop the ever expanding network of international terrorist organizations. Somewhere in Africa a park ranger stands his post, holding an AK-47 and a handful of bullets, manning the front line for all of us."

Regardless of the growing proof of the nexus between terrorism and wildlife trade, we need not wait for a pile up of evidence to act on this issue as challenged by those opposing this bill. As such, I would like to close my testimony with this quote from the Assistant Secretary of State for the *Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs*, Ambassador William Brownfield:

Tusk Task Force
State of Hawaii Legislature, House of Representatives
Testimony to the House Committee on Judiciary in Support of HB2502
February 25, 2016 in Room 325 at 2 p.m. HST
Page 6 of 6

“I don’t think we have to [link it to terrorism]. I think that illegal wildlife trafficking is in and of itself so repulsive, so repugnant that we don’t need to tie it to something else as a matter of making a point.”²²

As a former military brat and a “mainland Islander” with childhood ties to the Aloha State, mahalo nui loa to you in considering my testimony on this urgent public policy and national security issue.

Respectfully,



Allen R. Sandico, MPA
Chief Elephant Officer (CEO)
ceo@tusktaskforce.org

www.tusktaskforce.org
+1 (206) 384-1100

Tusk Task Force™ is the global non-profit wildlife conservation NGO mitigating the threat of violence and terrorism on the world’s wildlife by providing strategic intelligence and tactical resources—advocacy, protection, and research—to all ground forces that defend them so that wildlife may live. ©

²² Statement given to Lisa Miller, Washington correspondent for *ABC Radio Australia* for her report entitled, “US warehouse of 1.5 million stuffed animals stands as reminder of horrific illegal wildlife trade,” aired on 04/01/2015.

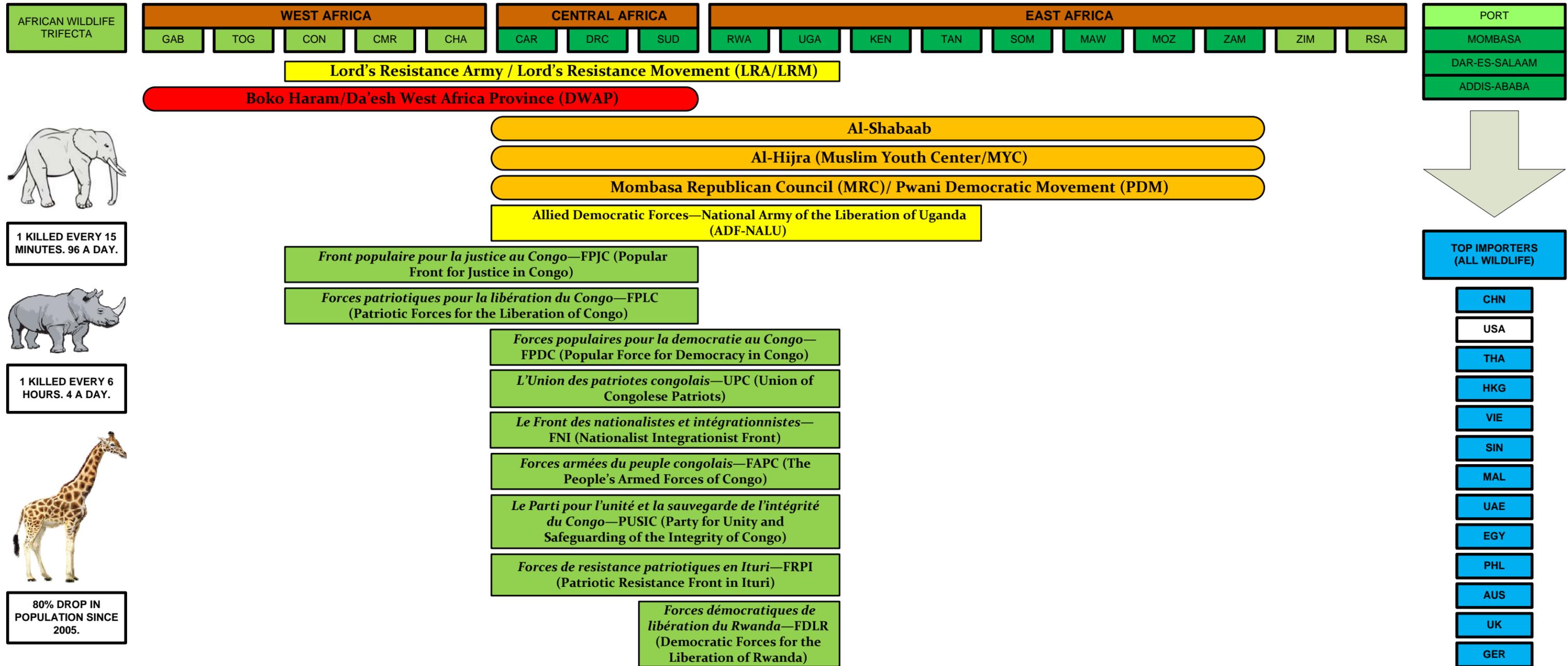
TUSK TASK FORCE'S OUTREACH MISSION IS TO SPREAD THE MESSAGE THAT POACHING WILDLIFE PARTS IS NOT JUST ABOUT THE ANIMALS ANYMORE; IT'S NOW A GLOBAL SECURITY ISSUE SINCE POACHING FUNDS TERRORISM.

- **Every 15 minutes an elephant is killed for its tusk.** That's 4 an hour, 96 a day, 672 a week, 2,880 a month, and 34,560 a year. A total of 35,000 elephants were killed in 2013 alone.
- **Wildlife trafficking has an estimated \$23-billion-a-year market** according to the U.S. Department of Justice's Environment and Natural Resources Division (John C. Cruden, 02/11/14).
- **Rhino population is down at 97% since 1960 and one is killed every 13 hours, every day.** Rhino population figures include Black (<5,000), Southern White (<20,000), Greater One-Horned (<3,000), Sumatran (<100), and Javan (35-45). **The Northern White Rhino is now extinct.** Vietnam and China are the world's biggest consumers of rhino horn due to non-regulation and illicit trade.
- **Individual elephant tusks can sell for tens of thousands of dollars, and reports indicate that the substantial portions of these illegal profits are ending up in the hands of transnational organized crime syndicates that also conduct trafficking of humans, drugs, and weapons** and extremist groups like al-Shabaab in the Sudan and Somalia, Boko Haram in Nigeria, and Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in Uganda that use the proceeds to finance human rights abuses and terrorist activities.
- **Consumer demand, stimulated by the presence of legal domestic markets in many countries around the world, is elevating the price of ivory and driving elephant poaching.** Within the United States, assessed by some to be the second largest commercial market for ivory in the world, studies indicate that illegal ivory is frequently sold alongside legal ivory in shops across the country. It is impossible to distinguish legal ivory from illegal ivory without an expensive lab test. This renders enforcement of existing U.S. law extremely difficult, and **traffickers frequently exploit these regulatory loopholes in order to sell poached ivory in legal markets at the state/local level.**
- A September 2013 report issued by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime identified the **notorious al-Shabaab, the Somali-based affiliate of al-Qae'da** (and has been designated by the U.S. as a foreign terrorist organization) **raises \$600,000 a month from poaching to fund all of its operations that includes the Westgate shopping mall attack in Nairobi, Kenya on September 21, 2013.**
- **Supplies of ivory from Africa and elsewhere are usually purchased and distributed by Chinese mafia organizations** in Hong Kong, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States with those funds being recycled to purchase arms for poachers and terrorists to use.
- **Boko Haram, who kidnapped the 200 Nigerian school girls and beheaded hostages,** publicly declared that they will directly resort to poaching as a primary source of income since **"it is easier than kidnapping and extortion."**
- At a hearing at the UN General Council in September 2013, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations cited the link between terrorism and illegal ivory sales, citing the murder of park rangers and also saying **"Wildlife trafficking is increasingly associated with rebel and terrorist groups such as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and al-Shabaab, an al-Qaeda terrorist cell in East Africa"** making ivory tusks and rhino horn profits as a primary resource of funding for these organizations due to the demand by global markets.

Sources: World Threat Assessment of the Intelligence Community (ODNI, 02/26/15); National Security Strategy (EOPOTUS, 02/06/15); Ivory's Curse: The Militarization & Professionalization of Poaching in Africa (Born Free USA/c4ads, 04, 2014); A Rapid Response Assessment: The Environmental Crime Crisis/Threats to Sustainable Development from Illegal Exploitation and Trade in Wildlife and Forest Resources (United Nations Environmental Programme/INTERPOL, 06/26/14)

IF CURRENT POACHING RATES CONTINUE OR INCREASE DUE TO DEMAND, ELEPHANTS AND RHINOS WILL BE EXTINCT WITHIN TEN YEARS.

VISUAL MATRIX OF DATA (DATABASE OF ALL TERRORIST ACTIVITIES) ON WILDLIFE™ (DoW™) IN THE AFRICAN CONTINENT



- RED COLOR INDICATES CONFIRMED POACHING ACTIVITY AND DA'ESH OF IRAQ AND THE LEVANT / DA'ESH OF IRAQ AND AL-SHAM AFFILIATION**
- ORANGE COLOR INDICATES CONFIRMED POACHING ACTIVITY AND AL-QAE'DA IN THE MAGHREB (AQIM) / AL-QAE'DA IN YEMEN (AQIY) AFFILIATION**
- AMBER COLOR INDICATES CONFIRMED POACHING ACTIVITY AND INDEPENDENT/NO AFFILIATION**
- GREEN COLOR INDICATES SUSPECTED POACHING ACTIVITY AND INDEPENDENT/NO AFFILIATION**

Sources: African Parks, BBC, *All Africa* (Joseph Muraya), Barbara Among (Uganda), *Daily Mail* (Jenny Stanton), *Daily Nation* (Rasna Warah), Digital Globe, Elizabeth Donnelly (*Chatham House*, Royal Institute of International Affairs), Enough Project (Holly Dranginis, Sasha Lezhnev), General Service Unit (GSU, Kenya), Inspector-General of Police David Kimaiyo (Kenya), Interpol, IRIN, Jean-Marc Froment (African Parks), Jeremy Presholdt, John Davis, Kenya Interior Ministry Cabinet Secretary Joseph Nkaissery, *New African* (Desmond Davies, Mark Kapchanga, Wanjohi Kabukuru), National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS, Kenya), Nick Turse, PNAS (N.G. Patel, C. Rorres, D.O. Joly, J.S. Brownstein, R. Boston, M.Z. Levy, and G. Smith), Science/AAAS (S.K. Wasser, L. Brown, C. Mailand, S. Mondol, W. Clark, C. Laurie, B.S. Weir), *The Independent* (Lucy Clarke-Billings), TRAC (Tracking Terrorism), UN Office of Drug and Crime (UNODC), UN Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Security Council, US Fish And Wildlife Service (USFWS, Washington DC), and US National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC, Washington DC).

We mitigate the threat of terrorism on wildlife worldwide™
 #FightTerrorismSaveWildlife™ #StopWildlifeTerrorism™





**Testimony of Jared Axelrod
Sr. Government Affairs Associate
Vulcan Inc.**

In Support of

HB 2502 – Relating to Wildlife

Before the

**House Committee on Judiciary
Hawaii State Legislature**

February 25, 2016, 2:00pm

LATE

Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee:

On behalf of Vulcan Inc., thank you for the opportunity to share our perspective on this critically important issue and to speak in support of HB 2502, an act relating to wildlife.

V U L C A N . C O M

Vulcan Inc. is working to tackle our planet's hard problems by exploring innovative ideas and implementing creative solutions. We are driven by our Chairman and CEO, Paul G. Allen, and his desire to make a measureable impact. At Vulcan, our philanthropic efforts are tethered to a simple principle; if it has the potential to do good, then we should do it. Across our projects and initiatives, we gather and share foundational data to inform global solutions for the world's biggest challenges, react nimbly to changing needs and new technologies, embrace the power of public awareness and collaboration and reimagine what philanthropic endeavors can accomplish as well as how they are developed and executed.

At Vulcan, by marrying our technology development and storytelling capabilities with our impact-driven philanthropy, we are working to address the current threat of wildlife trafficking, while collecting data that will inform long term strategies to protect endangered species and ensure stable or thriving generations of wild animals. Some of our work includes:

Foundational Data: The [Great Elephant Census](#) is the first pan-African aerial survey in 40 years, which will provide updated and accurate data about the number and distribution of African savanna elephants. Having accurate and reliable data about elephant population and distribution is crucial to informing immediate protective actions and long-term conservation management plans for governments and NGOs in Africa.

505 Fifth Ave S Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98104
206 342 2000 Tel
206 342 3000 Fax

To: House Committee on Judiciary
Re: Axelrod Testimony in Support of HB 2502 – Relating to Wildlife
Date: February 25, 2016
Page 2 of 3

The ambitious [Global FinPrint project](#) aims to create the largest and most comprehensive data-collection and analysis of the world's populations of reef sharks and rays. The three-year data-collection and analysis initiative is the largest of its size and is designed to provide conservationists with fundamental data essential to building effective conservation management programs.

Innovative Approaches: We support research that applies DNA-based methods pioneered by the [University of Washington's Center for Conservation Biology](#) to identify the sources of seized African elephant ivory. These investigative tools strengthen prosecution and hold countries accountable to better manage ivory stockpiles.

Strengthening Communities: In Zambia, the [South Luangwa Conservation Society](#) leverages innovative ways of monitoring ecosystems, rescuing and rehabilitating snared animals, and mitigating human-wildlife conflict. Vulcan supports on the ground efforts to protect wildlife from poaching, human-wildlife conflict and loss of habitat while engaging with the communities who are the direct stewards of their local wildlife.

Public Engagement: Through Vulcan Productions, the feature documentary "[Racing Extinction](#)" exposes the hidden world of extinction with never-before-seen images that will change the way viewers see the planet. Vulcan supports a significant public campaign to enable those who see the film to take action to protect endangered wildlife.

V U L C A N . C O M

A major focus of our philanthropic work in the area of wildlife conservation has been to put an end to the profitable and deadly wildlife trafficking industry. Every day, endangered African elephants and rhinoceros are slaughtered for their ivory and horn. In Asia, the iconic tiger and defenseless pangolin are killed for their body parts, which end up in bogus health tonics and as clothing adornments. In our seas, shark, turtle, and ray exploitation threatens species survival for little more than tradition and pseudo-science.

The needless killing of these animals will likely result in their extinction and a rapid decline in our ocean and terrestrial health, all within our lifetime. Yet despite widespread support for the conservation of these animals, taking concrete action to protect these species continues to be difficult.

That is why Vulcan was the proud leader of Initiative 1401, a first-of-its-kind multi species law, which was put before voters in Washington state in November 2015. Initiative 1401 banned the sale or purchase of products made from endangered species of elephants, rhinos, lions, tigers, cheetahs, leopards, pangolins, marine turtles, sharks, and rays. This common sense law is consistent with existing federal and Washington state law, and provides reasonable exemptions for bona fide antiques, inheritances, scientific or educational purposes, and musical instruments.

To: House Committee on Judiciary
Re: Axelrod Testimony in Support of HB 2502 – Relating to Wildlife
Date: February 25, 2016
Page 3 of 3

We were pleased to be joined by many of our friends in the conservation community, organizations which also support HB 2502, to pass Initiative 1401 by a 40-point margin, winning in all 39 counties in Washington state, from the most liberal to the most conservative.

We are grateful that the Hawaii state legislature is considering legislation to build upon the success of Initiative 1401, and protect even more species of animals in a state as ecologically diverse as Hawaii. Now is a critical time for Hawaii; with the upcoming IUCN World Conservation Congress being hosted by Hawaii in September, it is important to show that Hawaii is a leader in preserving and protecting wildlife around the world.

HB 2502 will be significant in cracking down on the availability of wildlife products being sold in Hawaii. However, the language in HB 2502 H.D. 1 should be amended to further clarify and strengthen the bill. I respectfully request the following changes:

- On page 4, line 13, amend the language as follows:
“(b) Unless otherwise authorized by the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the ((The)) sale, offer to sell, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribution of any covered animal species part or product from the following animal marine species is prohibited: Hawaiian monk seal (Neomonachus schauinslandi), sharks (various Elasmobranchii selachimorpha), ray (Elasmobranchii batoidea), sea turtle (Chelonioidea), narwhal (Modon monoceros), whale (Cetacean), or walrus (Odobenidae odobenus), insofar as the species, subspecies, or distinct population is listed on:”
- On page 5, line 14, amend the language as follows:
“(1) The covered animal species part or product is part of a bona fide antique; provided that the antique status of the antique is established by the owner or seller with historical documentation showing the antique is not less than one hundred years old, and the covered animal species part or product is less than twenty per cent by volume of the antique; and further provided that the animal species part or product is a fixed component or components of a larger manufactured item and is not, in its current form, the primary source of value of the item.”
- On page 6, strike lines 15 and 16.
- On page 6, strike lines 17 through 19.

V U L C A N . C O M

I appreciate the consideration that this committee has given to this bill. I hope that it can be further amended with the above changes to further clarify and strengthen this legislation. Thank you for your time and attention to this matter. I urge your support of HB 2502 as amended if amended.

My name is Nicole Rojas. I am a Tusk Ambassador of Tusk Task Force, a NGO working to mitigate the threat of terrorism on our world's wildlife as well as a district leader for The Humane Society. My goal for both is to help ban ivory and rhino horn across the United States.

As you may know, elephants and rhinos are getting killed at an alarming rate. Every 15 minutes an elephant is killed for its tusks and every 4 hours a rhino is killed for its horn. That number adds up to 96 elephants a day, 35,040 dead elephants per year and over 2,000 dead rhinos per year. Therefore, elephants and rhinos are getting killed faster than they are able to reproduce. Within the next 10 years, elephants will be extinct and rhinos will be extinct within the next 5 years.

This has a profound effect on our national security because the real and unfortunate truth is poaching of wild elephants and rhinos has become a revenue generator for terrorists to fund their activities. Through these funds, they have been able to bomb malls and colleges in Africa. One of the terrorist groups, Boko Haram who is located in Nigeria has publicly stated it is easier to generate revenue through poaching than to extort money through hostage situations. Another terrorist group, Al-Shabaab, an affiliate of Al-Qaeda, located in Somalia has approximately 5,000 militants and generates anywhere from \$200,000 to \$600,000 per month from wildlife trade (Washington Times, 2013). In the wake of the Paris attacks and the Russian aircraft bombed over Egypt, the threat of our national security is a very real concern. Because poaching has become a simple means of generating revenue for terrorists and transnational crime syndicates, wildlife trade has become a \$19 billion dollar industry and the 4th largest global illegal activity (International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW); Criminal Nature Report, 2013).

We can no longer turn our heads and resolve that this is not a national and global concern. According to National Geographic, the United States is the second largest importer of ivory and rhino horn and as a result of our country importing ivory and rhino horn, we are in effect funding terrorism. As a state, we can follow suit as New York, New Jersey and recently California have created intrastate bans on the selling and trading of ivory. In 2016, other states are also ready to sign bills into action to ban ivory and rhino horn such as Washington, Vermont, Washington D.C., Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Ultimately, creating an intrastate bill to ban ivory and rhino horn would also support the federal interstate ban as proposed in July of this year. It would behoove us as a state to ban ivory and rhino horn not solely to help prevent the extinction of wild elephants and rhinos but again to protect our national security.

On a global scale, wild elephants and rhinos influence economy and the ecosystem. Elephants and rhinos in the wild aide in generating billions of dollars in wildlife tourism that serves to help feed the hungry, finance education programs, and enable health-care programs that save lives in Africa (Humane Society Blog by Wayne Pacelle, 2015). In 2012, 63 million tourists visited Africa according to the African Development Bank Group. These tourist dollars are providing support to many people in need of food, education, and health care that they otherwise would not receive.

Elephants are a keystone species and their presence in our delicate ecosystem is undeniably paramount in maintaining and supporting people who live in Africa as well as other wildlife. According to SOS Elephants, elephants pull down trees and break up bushes to create grasslands for other animals to survive. They dig waterholes in dry river beds that other animals use as a water source as well as creating trails that serve as fire breakers and water run offs. Rhinos also help to maintain the ecosystem of Africa. Researchers from South Africa and Scandanavia reported in the Journal of

Ecology that rhinos selectively graze on certain grasses, which leaves other types of grass available to other species that would not be able to compete with rhinos for available food sources (Smithsonianmag.org, 2015). In addition to rhinos grazing on certain grasses, they leave paths similar to elephants that serve as fire breakers. As part of a global community, we cannot afford to risk extinction of these species.

On behalf of Tusk Task Force and The Humane Society, I would like to ask Hawaii to support the HB 2502. The stronger our voices become, we can significantly reduce the demand for ivory and rhino horn and thereby reduce the threat of extinction of elephants and rhinos.

Nicole Rojas

District Leader for The Humane Society of the United States, Illinois Congressional District 11

Tusk Ambassador of [Tusk Task Force](#)

FB: [Ivory Free Illinois](#)

Twitter: [@IvoryFreeILL](#)

nicolerojas18@yahoo.com

708-204-3605

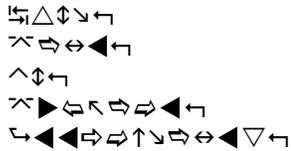
Hawaii has an incredible opportunity to become apart of a movement to help save endangered wildlife. I should not have to say more. That statement should be enough justification to help put an end to the illegal trade and slaughter of rapidly declining and endangered species. No matter how you look at it, whether it be the ivory handle of a gun, a beautiful ivory carving on display, or the ivory jewelry for sale at a high end store it has been carved in the cold blood of an illegal poaching industry that we as consumers are supporting. We are driving the slaughter of the last remaining rhinos and elephants. Hawaii could be a the domino that catalyses an entire movement to save these beautiful animals. Help shed the light to a global issue and help fight this battle like few other states and countries have done.



I'm writing in support of banning the commercial trade in Ivory in Hawaii. This is a crucial step to protect elephants - indeed to save them from extinction. Banning Ivory will also disturb the criminal and terrorist enterprises that thrive on the multibillion dollar trade in illegal wildlife parts. The Hawaii bill is a huge step forward to closing down loopholes and putting the USA on a path forward that we can all be proud of. Thank you for doing the right thing - for elephants and for people.

Liz Fowler, Executive Director
Cleveland Zoological Society





LaFontaine, Peter <plafontaine@ifaw.org>
Wednesday, February 24, 2016 1:19 PM
JUDtestimony
Testimony submission on behalf of Mick Fleetwood
Mick Fleetwood testimony - HB 2502.pdf

Dear Judiciary Committee staff,

Mick Fleetwood, who owns Fleetwood's on Front Street in Lahaina (and also is a founder of the band Fleetwood Mac), wrote the attached testimony in support of HB 2502, the wildlife trafficking legislation that will be a subject of Thursday's hearing. I've been asked to submit it on his behalf. If there are any problems with this arrangement, please let me know and I will circle back with Mick.

Thanks for your help,
Peter

Peter LaFontaine
928-814-3590 (c)
202-536-1909 (w)

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MICHAEL J. K. FLEETWOOD

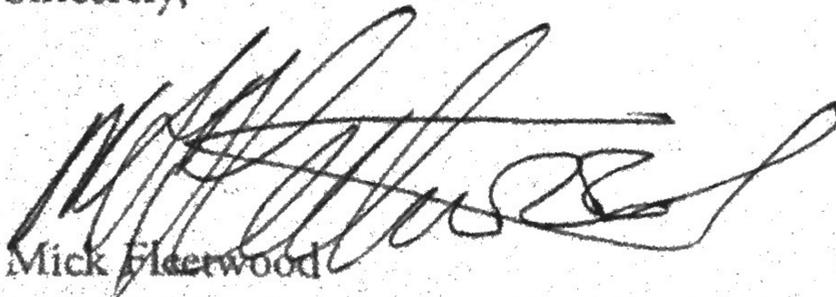
February 23, 2016

Dear Representatives Rhoads, Buenaventura, and members of the Judiciary Committee,

As a longtime resident and small business owner in Lahaina, I understand how important our state's natural heritage is to our economy, our culture, and the picture we present to the rest of the world. It is with this in mind that I offer my strong support for HB 2502, a bill related to wildlife trafficking. Most of the species it protects may not be native to Hawaii, but this legislation would help ensure that Hawaii is not a destination or transit point for illegal wildlife products like smuggled ivory, rhino horn, tiger pelts, and many others that are contributing to the ongoing global poaching crisis. We know, from data compiled by conservation organizations and the federal government, that Hawaii is a significant market for these items, and we owe it to ourselves, to future generations, and to these species to do what we can to prevent this from continuing.

It is my understanding that lawmakers have worked hard with stakeholders to ensure that reasonable exceptions are made for musical instruments, museum pieces, bona fide antiques, and for native Hawaiian cultural practices. With these in place, we should move forward with the strongest possible protections for wildlife. Doing so will help to make Hawaii a national and global leader on one of the most pressing conservation issues of our time.

Sincerely,



Mick Fleetwood

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 1:59 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: douglas Perrine@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Douglas Perrine	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Shame on Hawaii that we are driving the extinction of iconic wildlife species halfway around the world, as well as in our own ocean waters, by providing open markets in the gruesome parts of their corpses! I oppose the exemptions in Sec. 3d(5) Guns and knives whose composition contains less than twenty per cent ivory or rhinoceros horn, and (6) The ivory is a fixed component or components of a larger manufactured item and is not, in its current form, the primary source of value of the item;

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 1:58 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: wmangone@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
wendy mangone	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: I strongly support a ban on the trafficking of ivory! Hawaii is the 3rd largest ivory market In the US. For a small state this fact is appalling. An elephant is killed every 15 minutes for their tusks often dying a slow agonizing death and many times leaving a small calf to die as well. This brutality is happening with rhinoceros too. Both of these gentle creatures will be wiped off the face of this planet before we know it. Is a useless ivory trinket or rhino horn that is as pointless in medicine as human toenails worth this price? Ridiculous. Ban ivory!!!

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 1:55 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: karen@mercerstore.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
karen bonomo	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Please find it in your hearts to end all traffic in ivory and any products using Rhinoceros horns. Hawaii, a place of beautiful biodiversity, should not partake in products that come from the useless and savage killing of endangered species such as elephants and Rhinos. Stop the madness!!!!

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 1:45 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: calebrbrown88@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Caleb Russell Brown	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 1:44 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: brendaleebecker@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brenda Becker	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I support protection of elephants and rhinos, particularly as their populations are greatly reduced and on the verge of extinction. There is really no valid reason to kill these animals just for their ivory, with the carcass left to waste. This is similar to shark finning, which has been banned in Hawaii. Without the passage of this bill, Hawaii is the only state that would allow the marketing of ivory. Hawaii is the endangered species capital of the world--does Hawaii want to contribute further to extinction of other animals outside of Hawaii. I think not. Please vote yes for this bill.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov

Jonnetta GLK Peters
45-207 Kailiwai Place
Kaneohe, HI 96744

February 23, 2016

Aloha, Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee. I support HB 2502 HD 1, which prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species with exemptions only for cultural purposes and antique items. And I strongly oppose the exemption for guns and knives containing less than 20% elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn, and other items.

Can you imagine Africa without African elephants? How can we (humans) allow poaching of elephants and other species for trinkets and ornamentation? Human poaching to the point of extinction within a generation, that's unfathomable. That's shame! Elephant poaching is averaged at 96 elephants a day! Shame! And what will that do to the ecosystem if these species become extinct? Stop the blood ivory trade and the financing of terrorist groups. The killing of animal species and human lives does not worth the price and sale of trinkets.

Please let the elephants, rhinoceros and other species and their ecosystems survive so that the children of future generations will be able to have these animals in their world. Let them live!

Respectfully Submitted,

Jonnetta Peters

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 12:43 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: jwjw9976@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jill S Williams	Individual	Support	No

Comments: You need to pass this bill. As a citizen of a civilized nation, the thought that trafficking wildlife products is allowed by law is abhorrent. The trafficking of wildlife products is contributing substantially to the declined of endangered species such as elephants, rhinos and tigers. Please do the right thing and support this ban. Thank you Jill Williams

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 11:59 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: nomie_34@yahoo.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
naomi egami	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 4:56 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: kaulu100@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
KOALANI KAULUKUKUI	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 11:39 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: gentlewave@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
David Dinner	Individual	Support	No

Comments: What can you say when the arguments in favor of a bill are so self evident? Could the vested interests of those mercenaries who traffic in these animals really trump the lives of these endangered creatures? I would hope not for the sake of our humanity.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 11:23 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: palmtree7@earthlink.net
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
janice palma-glenie	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha, This legislation is long overdue. mahalo for your support. janice

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 10:51 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: mendezj@hawaii.edu
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Javier Mendez-Alvarez	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Since Hawai'i is the second largest world market for ivory, it would be callous and irresponsible for us not to do the best we can to preserve these magnificent animals. Otherwise, How will we be able to describe the beauty and majesty of elephants, rhinoceros, and other great living beings to future generations in a world devoid of them because they went extinct to satisfy the frivolous and selfish lifestyles of a few uncaring individuals? A poorer planet makes ALL of us poorer as well!

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 10:42 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: llyerly7@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Linda Lyerly	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please help preserve our endangered species by passing this act. Please do not continue to allow and support crime. Mahalo for your kokua and your time in considering this issue. Respectively submitted, Linda Lyerly 25 Puakukui Pl. #4, Lahaina, HI. 96761

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 10:03 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: octopus@maui.net
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rene Umberger	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 9:22 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: lisamarten@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lisa Marten	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee. Please support HB 2502 HD 1 to stop trafficking of protected animal species (to some extent). I lived in Kenya as a child 40 years ago and due to my father's job spent a lot of time in the game parks witnessing these magnificent creatures. Poaching was a terrible problem at that time. Now the poaching uses better weapons and technology and is often an organized crime that supports war lords. We can't interfere directly in Africa, but we have incredible power to help these species by decreasing the market for their products. Do not put Hawaii in the shameful position of having the biggest market for ivory in this country now that New York and California have stepped up and done the right thing. Thank you, Lisa Marten

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 9:20 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: launahele@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Benton	Individual	Support	No

Comments: - Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee. I support HB 2502 HD 1, which prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species with exemptions. - Hawai'i is the third largest market for elephant ivory in the country. We will soon be the largest market in the U.S. because New York and California recently passed state laws to prohibit ivory trafficking in those states. - I oppose the exemption for guns and knives containing less than 20% elephant ivory or rhinoceros horn. - Thank you for considering my testimony.

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Aloha I would like to submit testimony in support of bill HB2502 HD1.

Hawaii needs to ensure that it is not an attractive market for illegal wildlife trafficking. Illegal wildlife trafficking has posed a threat to a number of species and has accelerated the extinction rate of many others. Hawaii though not home to many of the species listed on this bill is a natural conduit for illegal trade from the Asia pacific market to the continental united states and vice versa. We need to be vigilant in the protection of the remaining wildlife and supporting HB2502 HD1 would protect elephants and other wildlife from being killed by limiting the market. It is for these reasons I strongly support HB2502 HD1.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 8:25 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: pamelaboyar@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Pamela Boyar	Individual	Support	No

Comments: 96 elephants are killed through poaching every day. Let's not support this horrendous act of cruelty.

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February 23, 2016

Dear Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee:

I support HB 2502 HD 1, which prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species with exemptions. I am ashamed, frankly, of our state and its failure to do what is clearly *pono*: to help protect these magnificent creatures from human slaughter and virtual extinction.

Let's put the situation closer to home. Humpback whales are federally protected, right? But let's say that a clandestine market for humpback tail fins develops and there are poachers willing and ready to kill the animals with RPGs (or whatever) in the Hawaii sanctuaries and sell the tails to buyers in Honolulu. We would be outraged, right? We would enlist the Coast Guard, Navy, NOAA, local law enforcement, etc. to their full extents to protect these creatures from senseless depredation and we would prosecute those involved at all levels. At least I hope we would.

But this same "senseless depredation" is occurring "elsewhere" with elephants, rhinos, pangolins, and many other "exotic" animal and marine species, sustained by illegal and legal markets around the world. We need to eliminate our local market for animal body parts. We need to do what is globally right, and do it now, right here. No human being NEEDS ivory or rhino horn. Only the animals do. Period.

I trust you've seen the numbers: almost 100 elephants poached (a tidy euphemism for "murdered") every day for ivory that goes not only to trinkets for the wealthy, but also to fund ISIS and other terror organizations such as the vicious Lord's Resistance Army. Brave wildlife rangers risk—and all too often lose--their lives (see Virunga National Park's Wounded Ranger site if you care to learn more) so that someone in Hawaii can purchase an ivory chess set. The values are just wrong. Dead wrong. Those who sell trafficked animal parts do not have my sympathy; they

can find other items to sell that do not involve wholesale slaughter. Nevertheless, the bill contains provisions for antique ivory and other specific item, as well as items used in recognized cultural practices.

HB 2502 HD 1 is a carefully designed, broad ranging bill that addresses and corrects weaknesses in previous attempts to pass similar legislation. I hope you will have the ethical courage to do what is clearly right and will pass HB 2502 HD 1, thereby bringing my state, our state, in line with China, Hong Kong, California, New York, and many other large markets that have banned animal part trafficking. Hawaii, sadly, is considered a major market for ivory and horn, and may soon be the largest market in the United States—we must do better. And we must start doing it now, not next year, not later. This bill, this year.

If we can ban the sale of shark fins, surely we can do it for elephants, rhinos, sea turtles, etc. I want my grandchild to live in a world that has these creatures free in the wild and in the oceans, not stuffed in natural history museum dioramas. If we do not act to protect them, their murders and extinction will be on all our hands. Really.

Thank you.



Stephen W. Canham, PhD
46-156 Nahiku Place
Kaneohe, HI 96744

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 6:59 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: robertw@snorkelbob.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Robert Wintner	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please pass HB 2502. Trafficking in wildlife in any form is shameful, no matter who needs the money. Please remove this onerous commerce from these islands now.

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From: Kathy Valier
Regarding HB 2502 HD 1
House Judiciary Committee
Hearing on Thursday, February 25, 2016 2 pm

Aloha Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee,

I support HB 2502 HD 1, which prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species with exemptions for cultural practice. In my lifetime the human population on the planet has trebled. We humans have long since passed the point where we can continue to take what we want from nature without driving other species to extinction. An average of 96 elephants are being killed every day, mostly for the ivory trade. At this rate they will go extinct within a generation. Rhinoceroses are experiencing the same threat and will become extinct in the wild within a generation if we do not act now.

Valiant efforts are being made to protect elephants and rhinos in their native habitat, but as long as a market exists, the slaughter will continue. HB 2502 HD 1 is written to help eliminate this market and protect these intelligent animals from extinction. I believe it is our responsibility to help protect the planet and other species we share it with.

New York and California recently passed state laws to prohibit ivory trafficking in those states. I hope you will help Hawaii join them in protecting these magnificent animals. I support the exemptions for cultural purposes included in the bill, but oppose the exemption for guns and knives containing less than 20% elephant ivory or rhinoceros horn.

Thank you for considering my testimony.

Sincerely,
Kathy Valier
Wainiha, Kauai

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 3:33 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: MSMatson@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Michelle Matson	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, February 22, 2016 10:34 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: milholen.jennifer@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/22/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jennifer Milholen	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee. I support HB 2502 HD 1, which prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species with exemptions for the following reasons: An average of 96 elephants are killed every day, mostly for the ivory trade and they will go extinct within a generation. Rhinoceroses are experiencing the same poaching pressure as elephants and face the danger of extinction in the wild within a generation. HB2502 HD1 would protect elephants and other wildlife from being killed by limiting the market. Some of these animals will be extinct in the next generation or two unless we eliminate the market for their parts. Hawai'i is the third largest market for elephant ivory in the country. We will soon be the largest market in the U.S. because New York and California recently passed state laws to prohibit ivory trafficking in those states. Blood ivory is used to make jewelry, trinkets, statues, and sculptures) - all unnecessary items. The blood ivory trade finances terrorist groups, such as the Lord's Resistance Army in central Africa. Exemptions are included in the bill for cultural purposes. Exemption are included in the bill for antiques, guns and knives with less than 20% elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn, and other items. I oppose the exemption for guns and knives containing less than 20% elephant ivory or rhinoceros horn. Thank you for considering my testimony.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, February 22, 2016 7:49 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: carl@votecampagna.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/22/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Carl Campagna	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, February 22, 2016 6:38 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: michelle@hawaiiantel.net
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/22/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Michelle Pillen	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I strongly support this bill as it would prohibit the sale of ivory, rhino horn, and other endangered species parts and products.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, February 22, 2016 6:18 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: refrey2001@yahoo.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/22/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Richard Frey	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 2:35 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: fernrosenstiel@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Fern Rosenstiel	Individual	Support	No

Comments: We are currently experiencing rapid and mass extinction rates, worldwide. Me and my family believe that Hawai'i should do its part to stop Ivory poaching and the sale of other endangered animal products. Please pass this bill into law. Mahalo!

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 2:35 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: tialaobrienroman808@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tiala	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please pass this bill.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 2:31 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: meloco_21@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Megan	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I support the bill to prohibit the trafficking of protected animal species. Hawaii is the 3rd largest ivory market in the US, including elephant tusks and rhino horns. Every 15 minutes an elephant is poached for ivory, while 3 rhinos are killed every day. There has been a great decline in wild elephants and rhinos numbers in recent years, with the west african black rhino declared extinct recently. Over 1,000 rangers have been killed in the past 10 years looking after and protecting endangered animals. We can prevent further damage to the animals and the environment if we act now. Thank you for your time.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 3:26 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: fmcgilvray@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
FRAZER MCGILVRAY	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I STRONGLY SUPPORT this legislation. The trade in ivory, rhino horn and other animal parts is a shameful part of history, and should be confined to history permanently. Please pass this bill and put this disgraceful activity in the past where it belongs. Should people wish to see ivory, go and see it on a live elephant in the wild.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 3:44 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: bill@puna.us
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

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

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 3:42 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: juliebethstone@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
julie stone	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: enough with the killing and poaching of these beautiful animals. It's criminal. They don't belong to us. This is seriously insane and barbaric and needs to end today!

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 3:32 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: kaypranay@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Pranay k	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Please ban rhino horns and elephant tusks. Ban ivory.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 4:34 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: ollo1188@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kim Murphy	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 4:23 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: kellymschoen@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
kms2326	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: An elephant dies every 15 minutes for its ivory. The Rhino is almost extinct with many classifications of rhino already extinct, killed for their horns. Please protect these animals by banning the sale of any products containing pieces of them. Let's make sure our future generations are able to see what beautiful creatures they are in more than just text books and history lessons.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 4:22 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: menardtheresa@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Theresa Menard	Individual	Support	No

Comments: The thoughtful exceptions that have been added to this bill should address many of the issues and concerns of the opposition (as appear in the testimony online).

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Cc: msaffouri@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Marilene Schofield	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Trafficking of wildlife products must be banned.

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: seachange12@icloud.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
carol Britton	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Dear Sirs, Please be leaders in the fight against the the annihilation of our Elephants and Rhinos. If we don't make a stand now, there will be nothing left to save. We should've started decades ago. We must start now. You can be heroes, the world is watching. Thank you, Carol Britton

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: tayjam6934@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
james Hall	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: I am writing in support of HB2502. We must stop the transport of these endangered Rhinos and Elephants. These beautiful animals are being killed because of greed. We have a moral obligation to end this travesty before they become extinct. Please vote for this measure. Thank you

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: makikirandy@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Randy Ching	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, members of the Committee: I support HB 2502 HD 1, which prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species with exemptions. An average of 96 elephants are killed every day, mostly for the ivory trade and they will go extinct within a generation. Let's stop Hawaii from becoming the largest ivory market in the U.S. Thank you for considering my testimony.

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: Tiffany_mclane@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tiffany mclane	Individual	Support	No

Comments: It is not okay to hunt animals I am against animal cruelty and will stand up for them for as long as I live please pass this bill so we can end the cycle of poaching! And end the cycle of animal violence

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Cc: ashrafferty123@googlemail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
ashley	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Stop Ivory trade now

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: callie_brooke96@yahoo.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Callie Chapman	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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Cc: bballfreak.25@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Leon Beggs	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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Cc: sarabukowiec@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sara	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Importing ivory is just as awful as if you were to hunt the innocent animals yourself. Let's make a change for the better.

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Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 5:56 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: rodriguezrichg@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Eric Rodriguez	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: 4easylivin@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Linda Coco	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Please, please do not allow this horrible practice to continue! There is no valid reason in the world to allow animals to be slaughtered just for a horn or tusk!

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 5:43 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: sonnarysuon@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
sonnary	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: SIMPLY PUT A STOP TO THIS !!!!! How cruel of a trade that requires killings of such amazing and beautiful creatures such as Elephants. Poor souls can't speak up for themselves simply because they don't speak the language you & I speak. Creatures of mother nature should be left alone in their own wild habitat to continue their beautiful lives, whether that includes raising their own young or their own herd. Not to be slaughtered for display and luxury for us human beings. STOP THE IVORY TRADE BUSINESS.

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Cc: ccsylk@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lyn Sylk	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Every 15 minutes an elephant is poached for ivory. To assume that our species is more important than any other, simply because we have the abilities of speech and cognitive thought bestowed upon us, should be a crime. We do not want our children living in a world without these beautiful creatures, and we don't want to have to say we stood by and did nothing while they were mercilessly and brutally murdered. Stop this horrific crime and bring peaceful humanity back into our world.

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Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 3:42 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: birgitkoerner-wanek@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Birgit Körner	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Stop allowing ivory to be sold or routed through Hawaii.

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Cc: bingel71@msn.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Inge Bekker	Individual	Support	No

Comments: please stop trafficking animals and animal parts from elephants and rhinos. every 15 minutes an elephant is killed for ivory. the babies are left orphaned and alone. please take action to stop this. Inge Bekker , the Netherlands

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Re: HB2502

My name is Thomas Mack

I am a tax paying home owner and life long citizen of the United States Of America. I strongly oppose the ivory trade in my great country. I implore the citizens of the great state of Hawaii and it's noble leaders to help end this barbaric practice now and forever. Please consider the lives of our fellow inhabitants of the earth with respect and let them continue to bless us and our future generations with their presence.

I support HB2502 To Ban Ivory In Hawaii

Thank You for your consideration

Aloha, Thomas Mack

American

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 11:34 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: Inazweg@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ina Jordan	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: STOP allowing ivory sold or routed through Hawaii.

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Cc: tigdolph@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
rosella	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Dear Sirs, I'm here to support this important Bill not only for Hawaii but for the entire World. It's time to help for the racing extinction is global, preserving our wildlife means preserve ourselves. Let the trafficking of wildlife products be stopped forever. Our elephants and rhinos are murdered every 15 minutes and are left dying a slow painful death only for their tusks or horns, please be part of the change and the world will be grateful. Thank you!

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: jeannine@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jeannine Johnson	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I strongly support HB 2502 HD 1 Relating to Wildlife and a ban of the trafficking of wildlife products in Hawai'i, including elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn, and other wildlife products, with exemptions. These magnificent animals will be extinct in the next generation unless we eliminate the market for their parts. I am ashamed that the human species needlessly slaughters tens of thousands of elephants to make trinkets, especially religious ones. I oppose any exemptions and am dismayed that greedy poachers are allowed to disguise themselves as art dealers are allowed to claim to be "antique experts" and "cultural collectors." Please close the existing loopholes in Hawai'i and authorize state enforcement officers to collaborate with federal agencies and share resources, in order to eliminate the state's illegal blood ivory market. Mahalo.

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: taylah_bruce95@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Taylah Bruce	Individual	Support	No

Comments: STOP the trafficking and killing of these beautiful creatures and their ivory. No one needs ivory except these animals. We can live without it, they can't!

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HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Beth McDermott	Individual	Support	No

Comments: It is incomprehensible that we could let elephants and other wild animals go extinct in our lifetime because we failed to stop the trade in illegally poached ivory and other body parts in our city. Hawaii contributes significantly to this underground industry and this must be stopped. This is a good bill. There is no more time for delay or excuses, with nearly one hundred elephants being killed every day. Please support this bill.

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HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Zojing Wong	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: sheeranmaharaj@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sheera Maharaj	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Stop the trafficking of Ivory in Hawaii. Destroying a species for materialistic possessions is wrong and incredibly selfish.

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: rkailianu57@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rachel L. Kailianu	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments:

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Testimony of Rachel Neville
Supporting H.B. 2502 HD1 Relating to Wildlife
House Committee on Judiciary
Thursday, February 25, 2016 200 PM Room 325

I support H.B. 2502 H.D. 1. Hawai'i is the third largest market in the United States for illegal ivory after New York and California. The United States is the second largest market for ivory after China. Hawai'i therefore has an obligation to create policies that will stem the flow of illegal ivory through the state.

Ivory kills elephants and people. At least 80 elephants are killed for their ivory every day. If the slaughter continues as it has for the past ten years, elephants may go extinct in the wild in our lifetime. The wildlife rangers in Africa's great national parks must carry military grade weapons to match that of the poachers. Many rangers have died protecting elephants. Money from ivory smuggling funds civil wars, terrorism and organized crime. National Geographic recently wrote an article describing how the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda sells poached ivory to fund its war and its practice of forcing children to become soldiers. Hawai'i should do its part to stop the flow of illegal ivory.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony,

Rachel Neville
Honolulu, HI

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: petrask001@hawaii.rr.com
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HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Karen Petras	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please pass this important measure to close the current loopholes being exploited by those who would trade in endangered species for profit. The merits of this bill FAR outweigh the negative impact it would have on a few merchants, at least some of whom are skirting, if not outright flouting, existing federal and international laws. Every one of the products covered in this bill can be substituted for by other materials, be they plastic, or lab-created rhino horn (which is indistinguishable from the real thing, but costs only a few dollars to manufacture). The bill would help prevent the senseless slaughter of endangered or threatened animal species, and it would help prevent the murders of anti-poaching troops. Further, it would cut off one very important source of funding for terrorism. The murders of over 100 students at a university in Nairobi in 2015, carried out by terrorist group Al-Shabaab, were financed by the sale of ivory. Please ensure that we keep our amazing animals and ourselves safe by passing this bill.

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Cc: tboh18@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ted Bohlen	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Hawaii is a big market for ivory and other wildlife body parts. We need to act now to save wildlife from extinction because of poaching. Please pass this bill! Mahalo.

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Cc: Wihan94@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Wihan	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please do your part in protecting the nature we borrowed from our children! They deserve to enjoy what we enjoy as well.

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To: JUDtestimony
Cc: mere520@sbcglobal.net
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Meredith Hazan	Individual	Support	No

Comments: As a crucial gateway to & from Asia, Hawaii is in a unique position to be a leader in the effort to save critically endangered animals from extinction. I implore you to support HB 2520 & speak for animals that have no voice of their own & will soon be gone without swift action to end trafficking of their parts. Thank you for your consideration.

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Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 8:21 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: tia.pearson@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
tia pearson	Individual	Support	No

Comments: These species that this bill covers will go extinct in a couple of generations if protection is not given to them. Even though they are protected species, there's too many exemptions that dilute their protections. I support exemptions that are included in the bill for cultural purposes. Also, exemptions are included in the bill for antiques. I don't support exemptions for guns and knives with less than 20% elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn, and other items. I oppose the exemption for guns and knives containing less than 20% elephant ivory or rhinoceros horn. Nor would I want more ivory to be used for these things. Thank you for considering my testimony.

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Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 8:10 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: ashleigh.smith.mn@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

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

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 7:44 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: lynzo3@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
lyndsay pope	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Please help do your part in saving our beautiful creatures. We all need to do our part! Don't let this be the thing you look over or choose not to deal with it. They are being brutally murdered every 15 minutes! They are some of the most intelligent, caring creatures on the planet. Does that mean anything anymore? I beg you, be the change!

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 7:40 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: ndavlantes@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Nancy Davlantes	Individual	Support	No

Comments: As someone who has contributed to the fostering of two elephant calves in Kenya orphaned by poachers who killed their mothers, I support this bill. Yes, the problem won't be solved until the poaching and killing is stopped, but it continues as long as there is a market for ivory. And Hawai'i is the third largest market for elephant ivory in the country. We will soon be the largest market in the U.S. because New York and California recently passed state laws to prohibit ivory trafficking in those states. So this step needs to be taken -- if there's no demand, the supply will dry up.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 7:30 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: nadineblake@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Nadine Blake	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please pass HB 2505 HD 1. Hawaii has the chance to lead the way in helping end the antiquated and barbaric business of trafficking wildlife products! Entire species of animals are being wiped out due to greed, and nonchalance of leaders that could really make a difference.. Take a stand. Do the right thing. All eyes are on you right now. Be progressive, please -- and pass this bill. Thank you for your time and your service.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 7:17 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: jkmlshives@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kimberly Nicole	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Please STOP. We must live in harmony with all creatures under the sun. Love and be loved. Stewardship. Keep it simple.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 6:39 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: 4ccanham@hawaiiantel.net
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Cynthia Canham	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: Aloha, I am writing to ask that you please vote AGAINST Bill HB2502 HD1 going before the House of Representatives this week. It is the Bill to ban the sale of all types of ivory in the State of Hawaii. Please KILL THIS BILL before it goes any further. It is an ill conceived Bill which will have a devastating effect on many residents of Hawaii. I do understand the need for protection and control of ivory of elephants but this Bill would effect those of us involved in the scrimshaw industry which has been a thriving industry for Hawaii for over 30 years. It is an industry that has used the fossilized ivory of walrus and wooly mammoths as it primary source of raw materials for over 25 years. I have worked for Lahaina Scrimshaw since 1983 and know first hand what is used. The fossilized ivory is not easily confused with elephant tusk since all the different ivories (which there are 7 types) have very distinct features that identify them. And fossiled ivories have mineralization which is warm beiges and golden tones to dark chocolate browns which are only achieved by being buried for hundreds to thousands of years(with mammoth/mastadon ivories being over 10,000 years old). These minerals permeate into the ivories over the many years of burial and can not be duplicated by modern staining which only covers the surface. Having worked for Lahaina Scrimshaw for over 32years I know how many local artist- scrimshaw artist, fish hook carvers,custom ukulele and guitar builders that use the fossilized ivory for inlay, fret boards and nuts- residents of Hawaii would be effected by this Bill- not to mention the effect on the Alaskan Natives that dig for the for the ivory as a source of income. We are talking about a Bill that will effect residents of Hawaii- US citizens and will not have any effect on what goes on in African. We have NOT been allowed to import African Elephant ivory since 1989 (Federal Law). Elephant ivory was never a big part of the scrimshaw indurstry. There are also many collectors of scrimshaw who return to Maui year after year. They have purchased from our shop and our competitors as well.Their collections will be become worthless if this Bill passes. I know collectors that have built their collections over 50 years. Not to mention the pig hunters who use the boar ivory for knife handles and necklace. There is ivory on concert pianos, in vintage jewelry the list could go on and on. The number of people effected is too many. PLEASE KILL BILL HB 2502 HD1!!!!!! Thank You, Cynthia Canham PO Box 1629

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 6:28 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: hfia@hawaiiiforest.org
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Heather Simmons	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Dear Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee. I support HB 2502 HD 1, which prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species with exemptions. An average of 96 elephants are killed every day, mostly for the ivory trade and they will go extinct within a generation. Rhinoceroses are experiencing the same poaching pressure as elephants and face the danger of extinction in the wild within a generation. HB2502 HD1 would protect elephants and other wildlife from being killed by limiting the market. Some of these animals will be extinct in the next generation or two unless we eliminate the market for their parts. Hawai'i is the third largest market for elephant ivory in the country. We will soon be the largest market in the U.S. because New York and California recently passed state laws to prohibit ivory trafficking in those states. • Blood ivory is used to make jewelry, trinkets, statues, and sculptures) - all unnecessary items. The blood ivory trade finances terrorist groups, such as the Lord's Resistance Army in central Africa. Exemptions are included in the bill for cultural purposes. Exemption are included in the bill for antiques, guns and knives with less than 20% elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn, and other items. I oppose the exemption for guns and knives containing less than 20% elephant ivory or rhinoceros horn. Thank you for considering my testimony.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 6:20 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: mollycopper97@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kristopher pinkney	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 6:00 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: lorena.forcadilla@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
lorena	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: STOP allowing ivory to be sold or routed through Hawaii.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 5:58 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: mckennashiry@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
McKenna Shiry	Individual	Support	No

Comments: we must protect our wildlife! these beautiful animals do not deserve to die! once they go extinct then that's it. it is up to US to put an end to poaching/the ivory trade.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 23, 2016 5:33 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: galileo.defendi@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/23/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
galileo	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Death is bad

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DATE: 24th February, 2016

TO: Chair Karl Rhoads, Vice-Chair Joy San Buenaventura and Members of the Judiciary Committee

FROM: Suzanne Frazer, individual

RE: **TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HB 2502 HD1**
Prohibits the sale, offer to sell, purchase, trade, or barter of any part or product from various animal and marine species.

Committee meeting on Thursday 25th February at 2PM in room 325.

Aloha Chair Rhoads, Vice-Chair San Buenaventura and Committee Members,

I support HB 2502 because animals such as elephants need protecting from poachers and prohibiting the sale of ivory will help save these animals. If there is no money to be made because there is no market the killing will stop.

Other reasons to pass this bill:

- We need a state law in Hawai'i because federal laws and regulations do not prohibit the trafficking of elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn, and parts of protected animal species.
- Hawai'i is the third largest ivory market in the U.S., and possibly soon to become the largest if we do not ban ivory sales.
- An average of 96 elephants are killed EVERY day, mostly for ivory.
- Blood ivory funds terrorist activities.
- Wildlife rangers protecting wildlife habitat in Africa are killed in the line of duty.
- Elephant ivory is used to make unnecessary items, such as jewelry, trinkets, and netsuke (statues). Other animals are killed needlessly, and HB 2502 will protect all of them.

Many animals are endangered due to humans. This bill will help protect them. Please pass this bill to save elephants and other endangered species.

Thank you,



Suzanne Frazer.

Date: February 24, 2016

To: Chair Karl Rhoads and Vice Chair Joy San Buenaventura and
Members of the House Judiciary Committee

From: Dean Otsuki

**Individual testimony for hearing of HB 2502 HD1
on Thursday 25th February, 2016 at 2pm, room 325**

Position: Support

Aloha Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair Joy San Buenaventura and Members of the House
Judiciary Committee,

I support HB 2502 HD1 that prohibits the sale, offer to sell, purchase, trade, or barter of any part or product from various animal and marine species. According to the UN Environment Programme, the Earth is in the midst of a mass extinction of life. Scientists estimate that 150-200 species of plant, insect, bird and mammal become extinct every 24 hours. This is nearly 1,000 times the "natural" or "background" rate say many biologists and is greater than anything the world has experienced since the vanishing of the dinosaurs nearly 65 million years ago. The trafficking of animal parts and products contribute to this mass extinction.

I do not support the exemption for guns and knives containing less than 20% elephant ivory or rhinoceros horn.

We need to have stronger laws banning the trafficking of animal parts and products.

Please pass HB 2502 HD1.

Thank you,



Dean Otsuki

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 9:01 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: lincolnmichele@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Michele Lincoln	Individual	Oppose	Yes

Comments: If Hawaii passes the ivory ban legislations it will be based on unrighteous motives but will be beneficial to me personally. I have been selling legal ivory for over thirty years and making an honest living. I have wanted to transition to do something else with my life but felt an obligation to people who count on me for their livelihoods. This legislation will put me and many others out of work. My reason for speaking out is because of the dishonesty associated with the issue. I care about truth, integrity, and most of all love. Love is powerful and can change the world. Recognizing that much of the ivory propoganda is misleading and twisted truths it made me consider what the crux of the matter is. Finding myself in opposition to organizations that have a reputation for bribery and are some of the most corrupt charitable organizations in the country it makes me wonder how to respond in a way that would bring glory to God. My reason for existence is to give God glory. He created us because He delights in us. I happen to know things about the ivory issue that makes me realize how deceitful the information is and who is behind it all. Scripture is very clear that Satan is a thief and comes to “steal, kill, and destroy” The “devil is the father of lies.” Upon reflection I find the real issue is not about illegal wildlife trafficking but about TRUTH. Jesus said “I am the Way, the Truth and the Life”. If you want to stop the illegal trafficking of wildlife products—“Jesus” is the answer. Africa has issues that extend way past wildlife issues. Corruption and evil are commonplace. In those same countries are atrocities committed to human life. We cannot begin to even imagine the horrors that people endure. We focus on sensationalized news about Cecil the lion, which takes our focus off the lion we should be exposing. “Be self-controlled and alert. Your enemy the devil prowls around like a roaring lion looking for someone to devour. Resist him, standing firm in the faith, because you know that your brothers throughout the world are undergoing the same kind of suffering.” (1 Peter 5:8-9) The problem is demonic. “The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil.” (1Timothy 6:10a) Corruption in Africa and Asia’s government officials and various agencies along with regular criminal organizations contribute to illegal trafficking. Much of our wildlife propoganda is funded by environmental groups with the overall agenda to raise money. Some of these animal advocacy groups are the most corrupt and wealthy charitable organizations in the world. In many cases they exploit animals for the same reason poachers do—MONEY. In some respects unscrupulous

advocacy groups are more insidious as they are deceitful and manipulative. In some ways they are more effective than the extremist groups that deal in illegal wildlife trafficking by criminalizing law abiding Americans and devaluing our commodities, which is one of the objectives of militants. HB 2502 defies logic and reason. Facts are disregarded. Lies and unrealistic sentiment are presented as truth then formulated into legislation intended to impress a convention and a “politically correct” society. It is hard to know how to respond when faced with multi-million dollar funded lobbyist groups and celebrity endorsements. Honesty and integrity are what is missing in our “fear” driven world. Righteousness matters! “Everyone must submit himself to the governing authorities, for there is no authority except that which God has established.” (Romans 13) Though I may not respect the decisions of our law makers; I will be respectful of the laws and obey them as long as they are not in conflict with God’s commands. If Hawaii passes the ivory ban legislation it will cause hardship for many law abiding tax paying citizens. Then consider the fact that black market trade in endangered species is committed by people that are not law abiding. Who really benefits here? Who does it hurt? Know this as Truth: God is Sovereign and in control. Whatever the outcome of this erroneous legislation He will work for good because He is God and that’s what He does. God will judge righteously. He looks at a man’s heart and motives. Mankind is easily deceived but God will deal with unrighteousness. You may think lying is “no big deal” but Revelation spells it out clearly: “...all liars shall have their part in the lake which burns with fire and brimstone...” “Outside are the dogs, those who practice magic arts, the sexually immoral, the murderers, the idolaters, and everyone who loves and practices falsehood.” Clearly, God really “detests lying lips.” There are consequences. God’s Word is true. Revelation warns about judgement “and the merchants of the earth will weep and mourn over her, for no one buys their merchandise anymore:...every kind of object of ivory...” It’s not a matter of if all ivory cannot be sold it’s just a matter of when. It will happen before the battle of Armageddon. “Behold, I (Jesus) am coming soon! My reward is with me, and I will give to everyone according to what he has done.” “When all the workers of iniquity flourish, it is that they may be destroyed forever.” (Psalm 92) I love how God allows even liars and deceivers to accomplish His will. It makes it so much easier to “love your enemies” when “We know that all things work together for good to those who love God, to those who are called according to His purpose”. (Romans 8:28) Instead of banning legal ivory sales in Hawaii and helping to fund conservation conventions in efforts to protect wildlife consider sending Christian missionaries around the world, including to the U.S. The illegal market is fueled by greed. Wildlife is exploited with organizations parading as light. “For Satan himself masquerades as an angel of light. It is not surprising, then, if his servants masquerade as servants of righteousness” (2 Corinthians 11: 14-15) The greatest battles are fought in our minds. Since illegal wildlife trafficking is due to the love of Money it can only be truly defeated by changing people’s hearts and minds toward the love of God. “No one can serve two masters. Either he will hate the one and love the other, or he will be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve both God and Money.” (Matt. 6:24 or Luke 16:13) Hawaii could be the greatest influence in wildlife preservation by sharing the Good News of Salvation through Jesus Christ. Our state motto, first spoken by Queen Keopuolani, would be the perfect mantra: “The Life of the Land is perpetuated in Righteousness of Jesus Christ.” Aloha means to receive the breath of

God. Like in Genesis: “So God created man in His own image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them... The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became of living being.” “God is love.” (1 John 4) Jesus is the personification of love. The most effectual way that Hawaii can send a message around the world to protect the sacredness of human life and Godly stewardship of all wildlife is to share the true meaning of ALOHA, which is LOVE—JESUS. “For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son (Jesus), that whoever believes in Him should not perish but have everlasting life. For God did not send His Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through Him might be saved” (John 3:16-17)

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Dear Members of the Hawaii House of Representatives – Judiciary Committee,

On Thursday, February 25, 2016 at 2:00 pm you will hear bill HB 2502, a bill relating to the conservation of animals, specifically banning the sales of protected species and ivory products in the state of Hawaii. I implore you to defeat this bill as it will directly impair my future employment as well the livelihood of many honest, reputable small business owners, skilled craftsmen, and employees in our state.

We all understand that the intent of this bill is good – the atrocities committed by poachers of elephants, rhinoceros, lions, etc. in Africa and demand for illegally obtained materials in China need to be stopped. C.I.T.E.S., The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, has international laws in place to restrict the trade and is actively working right now to address the problem on a global scale. According to C.I.T.E.S. ongoing research, the United States is NOT an offender in illegal ivory trade. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife service has stated in recent years that the USA “does not have a meaningful amount of illegal ivory traffic.” China receives well over 70% of worldwide poached elephant ivory. Legal ivory in the USA is about \$200+ per kg, whereas poached ivory in China its about \$2000+ per kg. There is no demand for these illegally-obtained animal products in our country or state if a poacher can sell the products elsewhere for a substantially greater profit.

Federal registries for certain ivory and protected species products already exist – there’s no need for Hawaii to reinvent the wheel from an uninformed and unenforceable position. I recommend that we as the State of Hawaii continue to comply with existing and future Federal and International Law and let the experts address the problem moving forward.

A major part of the history of the Hawaiian Islands is the connection to the whaling industry of the 1800’s. Whalers began an art form called scrimshaw, drawing on whale teeth and whale bone, that is one of the few uniquely American art forms. Historically and into the present day, trade between Hawaii and Alaska of native Alaskan fossil ivories (fossil walrus and extinct mammoth) has created a unique cross-cultural connection between the two states. This relationship not only sustains native populations in Alaska, but also small businesses in Hawaii, incredibly skilled scrimshaw artists and craftsmen who know no other occupation, and specialized sales staff like myself. To a trained eye, it is easy to distinguish between these different types of ivory.

Hawaii is also a cross-cultural melting pot with a variety of Asian cultures represented and honored in year round traditions. Throughout the islands are valuable ivory antiques and vintage carvings from China, Japan, Thailand, etc. that have been passed down through local families or legally sold by specialty stores for decades. From tiny jewelry inlay or netsuke to large carved elephant and mammoth tusks or even “raw” tusks, both collectors and sellers honor and respect the craftsmanship and beauty. The mutual understanding that there is a finite quantity of this heirloom material makes it all the more precious.

I proudly work at The Whaler's Locker of Lahaina, Maui. Established over 40 years ago, we focus on education and conservation with transparent business practices and a decades-long reputation as an honorable source for quality antiques and collectibles. Passing this bill will destroy our business as well as other similar reputable businesses in the state. It will invalidate the investment of collectors across the state and country who have been purchasing legal ivory and animal products for decades. What the bill WON'T do is save the elephants and other internationally protected species. The bill certainly won't bring back the extinct woolly mammoth either.

Please don't get caught up in this hyperbolized, emotional crusade. The bill is a waste of energy and state resources, and the only people harmed by this bill are law-abiding sellers and collectors of legal animal products, NOT the poachers and black market ivory dealers in other countries. Don't destroy the futures of many honest taxpayers in the state of Hawaii. Please defeat HB 2502!

I appreciate your time and consideration. Thank you for all that you do.

With Aloha,

Jessica Baker
Lahaina, HI 96761
(808) 250-0840
jcbaker213@gmail.com

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Joanna Gatto	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I would like to support the bill to BAN the trade of ivory. The man made demand on Ivory is a malice crime that does not benefit the human race in any way but rather harm and effect our ecosystem. Beautiful and majestic elephants and rhinos have their faces brutally hacked off for nothing more than an artistic commodity. This trade needs to be banned world wide as these beautiful creatures are now facing extinction. Please let us be united in a world of love that preaches compassion to all walks of life and not use our animal counterparts for evil profit. Please ban the trade!

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 8:32 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: anton.vallo@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Anton Vallo	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Do the right thing!

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 9:33 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: craiggabrielson@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Craig Gabrielson	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Hello, My name is Craig Gabrielson and I will support this bill. The barbaric practice of poaching elephants and rhinos for their ivory needs to stop. I've seen so many pictures and videos of a family of elephants standing around one of their family members with their face literally sawed off, often still alive. This is something that needs to be stopped and by ending the demand, you end the supply. Hawaii has the opportunity to lead the way in doing something amazing for the natural world. Thank you, Craig Gabrielson

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H.B. NO. 2502 Against

From: Donald Nigro

Dear Chair, Vice Chair and Committee on Judiciary members:

I'm one of the folks from Legacy Ivory against this Bill.

I trust you are aware that I recently submitted a compromise proposal on an ivory ban which represents the best interests of your constituents; something new to the conversation.

But here now, dealing with Bill #2502... it's not wholly unlike previously defeated legislation. Sure there's extensive window dressing, like the ménage of exotic animals mentioned, Asian anteater, jaguar, etcetera. But its ultimate goal remains the same, eliminating Hawaii's traditional market in legal ivory.

Yet what remains most incredulous, is the continuing effort to ban even Mammoth ivory from the marketplace... a species extinct tens of thousands of years!

It proposes another potentially expensive layer of protecting species already amply protected by national and international law. It's unfunded.

What's worse, this Bill if enacted to Law would not save a single elephant or exotic animal; as, contrary to what some would have you believe, there is no local solution to this foreign problem.

You have a choice to do right by your constituents; allowing heirs, collectors and dealers to trade in easily determined vintage, antique and fossilized ivories...or instead you can give in to the demands of the Humane Society of the United States and other outsiders, giving them unwarranted bragging rights towards future fundraising campaigns.

Please choose correctly. Reject this Bill.

Respectfully submitted by Don Nigro.

25 years an antique and coin dealer, Hilo, HI. Contact: hiacs@icloud.com or 1-808-969-1881

Sent from my iPhone



From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 12:34 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: branselmo@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
charles Britton	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Stop ivory trade! Save our elephants! Thank you.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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In response to the bill HB2502 relating to wildlife trafficking, I stand in full support of the passing on this bill. As a person who has traveled multiple times to Africa, I have seen first hand the damage that taking out their wildlife is doing not only to the environment, but to the peoples lives as well. This is not just limited to Africa though. Poaching and hunting and the illegal market for trophies of animals is worldwide, and contributes to many deaths, and the mistreatment of people and children everywhere. Poachers do not stop just with killing animals, and if saving animals is not enough to want to stand up for this bill, saving the lives of the innocent people who are bystanders of this atrocity should be. We have stood by and witness the extinction of far too many animals, and we have a chance to prevent that with the animals we have left. How will you feel when the next generation have to ask what an elephant or rhino was like, because we can no longer take them to see these magnificent creatures? The rate at which lions, rhinos, elephants, sharks, and other animals are being killed for trinkets that people can have in their house, or bowls of soup for people to feel elite, is alarming and appalling. When did a life become less valuable than the desire to own a figurine made out of ivory? Wild animals across the globe bring in economic value that is sustainable, when the animals are still alive. If we allow Hawai'i be to a global hotspot of illegal wildlife trafficking, we will see large sparks in crimes, violence, deaths, and all the terrible things that go hand in hand with illegal trafficking. Although many might argue that we do not see that now, with California and New York, along with many other states, banning the sale of these endangered animals, Hawaii will become the biggest US importer and with it bring the people and side effects of that trade. Our world is at a tipping point of continuing to thrive and hold the creatures within it in its care, or fall over and collapses with the destruction people continue to bring onto it and its species. You have a chance to change the direction in which that is going, and stand up for innocent lives of

both animals and people. Will you be able to comfortably look back and witness within your lifetime, with your own eyes, the last carcass of the last elephant in the world, shot dead for its tusks, knowing that your decision could have prevented that. This is not about money, people who have money in this business can find money elsewhere that does not involve species extinction. This is about preserving the future of entire populations of animals, and because of that, preserving our future as well. The catastrophic events that follow when main animals are taken out of their ecosystem is something that we can step in and not allow, for millions of people will suffer from the downfall of that ecosystem, all because someone wanted a bowl of shark fin soup, or an elephant tusk charm in their cabinet to show off to friends. Be a voice for the positive change for the future of our children, and the future of these animals. Do not let the trade of endangered animals continue within our state.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 12:19 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: dennisdjou@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dennis Djou	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: I oppose this bill

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 11:32 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: kekoaseed@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kersten L Johnson	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: - This IS a Hawaii issue: In 2015, five Hawaii residents were charged with wildlife trafficking - Hawaii is the 3rd largest US market for illegal ivory, and is still without a law regulating intrastate ivory sales - With the World Conservation Congress coming in September, this is the perfect opportunity to highlight Hawaii's long standing leadership in conservation - Without action, iconic species like tigers, elephants, and rhinos will go extinct - Hawaii has already felt the pain of losing our own endemic species - Let us please work together to save endangered species worldwide!

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 12:37 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: viviansuet@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Vivian S. Toellner	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Again and again we come to testify on behalf of the Elephants, Rhinos, and others. Please put an end to this. Who really among us is making a living off of these dead animals and relics of the past ? The pocket book seems to be the #1 concern. Should not extinction of the World's endangered species take prominence. Notification needed to eliminate your inventory, has been sufficient. Trying to hit back at the Humane Society of the United States, by saying they do not support local humane efforts is not correct. Two Big Island projects received help; the Kona Donkeys and Puna Lava Cats. Please show Aloha for the Animals of our Planet. Mahalo. Most Sincerely,

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 12:44 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: cgreer85@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Cami Nielsen	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Earth was created for all of us, not some of us. I hope to one day be proud to say that I am part of a race who cares for the innocent over the gain of power and wealth. Hawaii has a responsibility and I hope that as a state you can be proud to take a step forward and support this bill. Be a state that is courageous. Be part of a movement that will speak volumes to the world. Help put an end to brutality.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 12:42 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: mauiglide@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

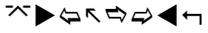
Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Alvin Battad	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: I oppose this bill.

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

Do not reply to this email. This inbox is not monitored. For assistance please email webmaster@capitol.hawaii.gov



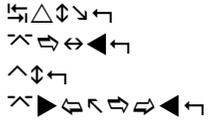
FW: Support HB2502

From: Fawn Liebengood [mailto:justpeachy242@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, February 22, 2016 10:25 PM
To: JUDtestimony <judtestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov>
Subject: Support HB2502

Support HB2502

Aloha, Fawn D. Liebengood





Barb Mackraz <barb@mackraz.com>
Tuesday, February 23, 2016 3:59 PM
JUDtestimony
Please support HB 2502, to ban the sale of ivory products

Dear legislators,

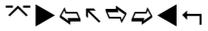
I would like to encourage you to support HB 2502, the proposal to ban the commercial trade of ivory products in Hawaii. The cruel practice of killing elephants for their tusks has reached epidemic levels -- driving these magnificent and intelligent creatures to extinction, destroying the natural heritage of Africa, and fueling terrorism and international crime syndicates. The only way to stop this is to end the sale of ivory.

I am a resident of Palo Alto, California, and a frequent visitor to your beautiful state. I do hope you will consider my input.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,
Barbara Mackraz





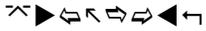
FW: SUPPORT HB2502

From: Jessica D [mailto:jessdunn24@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 10:08 AM
To: JUDtestimony <judtestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov>
Subject: SUPPORT HB2502

I fully support HB2502 as trafficking of ivory leads to poaching. If we can eliminate demand we can reduce supply activities.

Thank you
Jessica Dunn





Please pass HB2502 to end the sale of ivory in Hawaii!

To whom it may concern: As frequent visitors to California, we are writing to urge your support of HB2502 to end the sale of ivory in Hawaii!

We passed similar legislation in California which, like Hawaii, has a large market for the sale of ivory. Sales of ivory are decimating the elephant species in a cruel and violent way. At current rates of slaughter, the species will be gone from the wild in less than 10 years.

Sales of ivory support terrorism, since terrorist groups use the proceeds of ivory and drug sales to fund their operations.

Please pass this bill!

Sincerely,
Laura Dowling & Doug Davis
152 8th Ave.
Santa Cruz, CA 95062



Please support this bill! Hawaii has a horrible reputation regarding animals. It's time to change that and protect animals instead of killing them for their teeth and horns and such.

No human needs ivory or rhino horn. If a human has problems with their sex life, they can get Viagra from their doctor.

Rosemary Karlsson
PO Box 492266
Keaau, HI 96749
808-966-6589



RE: HB 2502 - Please support

Dear Chair Karl Rhoads and House Judiciary Committee Legislators,

I urge you to please support this bill re **Wildlife Trafficking**, to prohibit the sale (*not personal possession*) of ivory, rhino horn and other endangered species parts and products. Given New York and California have closed their ivory markets, Hawaii is poised to become an even larger magnet for the trade in ivory and the illegal trafficking of other wildlife.

Thank you for your compassion for animals in passing this bill.

Sincerely,
Christin Matsushige
1000 Bishop St. Ste 1200
Honolulu, HI 96813

S.B. No. 2647 and H.B. 2502, which intends to curb the sale of certain animal parts, of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature, should be denied for the following reasons: 1) it conflicts with federal laws that permit the sale of legally imported ivory prior to the United States ban; 2) it unnecessarily utilizes state funding and resources to regulate in an area that is already comprehensively regulated by federal and international law; and 3) the findings misconstrue the actual degree of commerce involving ivory in the State of Hawaii.

First, while the bill seeks to curb what is considered the trafficking of animal parts and products, it has the unintended result of inhibiting the sale of animal products, covered under the proposed bills that were legally acquired pursuant to all applicable federal and international laws. Attached hereto for the legislature's consideration is a true and correct copy of declarations from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services for the import of African elephant ivory before the United States banned imports in 1976 authorizing and certifying that Jewelry Kingdom Inc. has properly procured its ivory inventory (hereafter "Certifications"). In short, all of the inventory that my company, Jewelry Kingdom, Inc., acquired was proper and in accordance with all applicable federal and international laws. The law will inhibit my ability, and all those similarly situated, from continuing business operations. My company strictly adheres to all federal and state laws, and all inventory has been acquired prior to the ivory ban that took effect in 1976.

Second, the Certifications also reflect that the ivory was acquired in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ("CITES"), which is printed on the bottom of the document. CITES is an international agreement between governments that aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. A CITES certification is an international certification that the ivory procured was not detrimental to the survival of the species. For instance, the ivory was obtained from an already deceased elephant. Most importantly, the CITES certification is an international guarantee that animals were not harmed during the procurement of the goods. CITES is just one part of the extensive regulatory network that is already in place to curb any illegal trafficking.

Third, based upon my extensive knowledge and experience in the industry, there is minimal commerce in the State of Hawaii involving ivory. The intention of the bill is to curb illegal trafficking, but prohibiting the sale of legally procured ivory will not accomplish that aim. Due to the extensive federal and international regulations, individuals who lack the proper permits are not allowed to sell their goods. Thus, contributing state funds and resources to regulate an area that is already extensively regulated by federal law and has a minimal presence in the State of Hawaii would be a waste of taxpayer funds.

Based on the foregoing, I respectfully request that the legislature terminate the bills relating to the regulation of ivory. Alternatively, modify the bills so as to not restrict the federally authorized sale of ivory that has been legally procured.

Sincerely,



Jerry Chan

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Form Approved O.M.B. No. 42-R1476



Indicate One:
 import export
 Port of: Honolulu
 Date: 121086

Name of Carrier: 002
 Singapore Flt
 Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.: 618-64183420
 Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
 state _____
 Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
 Hono airport
 Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
 1 Box

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE

For Imports Only
 Customs Identification No.: 961-0000529-5

(indicate one) Please Type or Print Legibly
 U.S. Importer of Record
 U.S. Exporter Jewelry Kingdom Inc., 2270 Kalakaua Ave Suite 1515 Hono Hi 96815
(name) (address - street, city, state, zip code)
 Foreign Consignor or Consignee Natty Ivory Factory Hongkong
(name) (address - street, city, country)
 Customs Broker or Agent SGLam Box 3854 Hono Hi 96812 Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder Singapore Air Lines

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DECLARED VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
11485 pcs	loxodonta africana	African Elephant ivory	Ivory Jewelry	\$22341.63	SUDAN

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035
 Foreign License and/or Permits: Country Hongkongg No. 460923 & 176364
 I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Jewelry Kingdom Inc 12/..../86
signature date

Action Taken: Date: 12-11-86
 cleared
 clearance refused
 seized
 % of Wildlife Inspected: 1
 Officer Signature and Badge No.: P. Dohay 48

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U N I T E D
 F I S H & W I L D L I F E S E R V I C E
 C L E A R E D
 signature badge no. date

ORIG. CITES DOC.
 ON FILE W/USC
 T A T E S

475792
 JAN 14 1987

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Form Approved O.M.B. No. 42-R1476

Indicate One:
 import export
 Port of:
 Honolulu
 Date:
~~XXXXXX~~ 121086

For Imports Only
 Customs Identification No.:
 961-0000530-3



DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE

Name of Carrier:
 Singapore Air Flt....
 Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
 618-6177 7881
 Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
 state _____
 Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
 Hono airport
 Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
 1 Box

(Indicate one)
 U.S. Importer of Record Please Type or Print Legibly
 U.S. Exporter Jewelry Kingdom Inc. 2270 Kalakaua Ave Suiten 1515, Hono Hi 96815
(name) (address - street, city, state, zip code)
 Foreign Consignor or Consignee Polaris Arts and Jewelry Hongkong
(name) (address - street, city, country)
 Customs Broker or Agent SGLam Box 3854 Hono Hi 96812 Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder Singapore Air Lines

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DECLARED VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
XXXXXX 1126 pcs	loxodonta africana	African Elephant Ivory	ivory jewelry	\$16648. XXXXXX	Republic of Central AFRICA
397 pc	loxodonta africana	AFRICAN ELEPHANT IVORY	IVORY CARVINGS	\$5397.	REP OF CENTRAL AFRICA

6/18/87
1629

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035
 Foreign License and/or Permits: Country Hongkong No. 426557 & 144365
 I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Jewelry Kingdom Inc 12/19../86
 signature date

Action Taken:
 cleared Date: 12/22/86
 clearance refused
 seized
50 % of Wildlife Inspected:
 Officer Signature and Badge No.:
B. Everts 138

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 U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
 N
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 E
 D
 signature badge no. date

CITES
 FEB 06 ENTU
 482126

SEE REVERSE OF THIS FORM FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



Indicate One:
 import export
 Port of:
 Honolulu
 Date:
 010387

1e of Carrier:
 Japan Air Lines 072

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
 131-35874521

Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
 state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
 Hono airport

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
 2 ctns

For Imports Only
 Customs Identification No.:
 961-0000679-8

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE

(Indicate one)
 U.S. Importer of Record Please Type or Print Legibly
 U.S. Exporter
 Foreign Consignor or Consignee: Clement Lapidary Jewelry Fcty Hongkong
 Customs Broker or Agent: SGLam CHB P.O.Box 3854 Hono Hi 96812
 Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder: Japan Air Lines

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
2201 Pcs	loxodonta africana	African Elephant Ivory	Ivory Jewelry	\$5669.70	Botswana

8/18/87
 1629

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035
 Foreign License and/or Permits: Country Hongkong No. 200035 & 479240
 I certify the information contained herein is true, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Jewelry Kingdom Inc
 by [Signature] date 1/5/87

Action Taken:
 cleared Date: 1-5-87
 clearance refused
 seized
 % of Wildlife Inspected: 0
 Officer Signature and Badge No.: [Signature] 48

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 FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
 CLEARED
 signature badge no. date
 STATES
 ORIG. CITES DOC. ON FILE W/USC
 CITES

481159
 FEB 03 ENTD

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Form Approved O.M.B. No. 1018-0012

Name of Carrier:

UAL FLT. 180

Airway, Bill of Lading, or Bill of Lading No.:

CF 6051 #0061229

Imported or Exported via:

- air cargo ocean cargo truck
- rail mail personal baggage
- automobile: license no. _____ state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection:

HNL AIRPORT

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:

5 CASES



DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
OR EXPORTATION OF
FISH OR WILDLIFE

Indicate One:
 Import export

Port of:
HNL HAWAII

Date:
121986

For Imports Only

Customs Identification No.:
961 0000597-2

(Indicate one) Please Type or Print Legibly

U.S. Importer of Record JEWELRY KINGDOM INC. 2270 KALAKAUA AVE. HNL HAWAII 96815
(name) (address - street, city, state, zip code)

U.S. Exporter

Foreign Consignor or Consignee POLARIS ARTS AND JEWELRY LTD. PO BOX 74456 HONGKONG
(name) (address - street, city, country)

Customs Broker or Agent S G LAM CHB Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder _____

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
2897 pc	LOXODONTA AFRI CANA	ELEPHANT IVORY	IVORY JEWELRY	7839.	REP OF S. AFRICA
196 pc	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	ELEPHANT IVORY	IVORY CARVINGS	4750.	REP OF S. AFRICA

PAID
 3/13/87
 1629

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035

Foreign License and/or Permits: Country HK No. 474891
HK 1948709

I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. [Signature] 121986
signature date

Action Taken:
 cleared Date: 12/22/86
 clearance refused
 seized

50 % of Wildlife Inspected:

Officer Signature and Badge No.:
B. Eluts 138

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C L E A R E D

Signature _____ badge no. _____ date _____

CITES

482124

FEB 06 ENT'D

SEE REVERSE OF THIS FORM FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



Indicate One:
 import export
 Port of: Honolulu
 Date: 122686

Name of Carrier: Singapore Flt 002
 Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.: 618-64490941
 Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
 state _____
 Location where wildlife is available for inspection: Hono airport
 Package or Bale Marks and Nos.: 1 Box

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
OR EXPORTATION OF
FISH OR WILDLIFE

For Imports Only
 Customs Identification No.: 961-0000649-1

(Indicate one) Please Type or Print Legibly
 U.S. Importer of Record 2270 Kalakaua Ave Suite 1515, Hono Hi
 U.S. Exporter Jewelry Kingdom Inc. (name)
 Foreign Consignor or Consignee: Lee Hong Ivory Factory Hongkong (address - street, city, state, zip code) 96815
 Customs Broker or Agent: SGLam CHB Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder: Singapore Air Lines (address - street, city, country)

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
60 pcs.	- - - - -	Cow horn	X XXX Cow Horn Jewelry	\$858.	XXXXXXXXXX Congo
67 pcs.	XXXXXXXXXX Loxodonta Africana	Cow Horn with African Elephant Ivory	Cowhorn and Ivory necklace	\$1524.25	XXXXXXXXXX Congo
13501 pcs	Loxodonta africana	African elephant ivory	Ivory jewelry	\$17429.46	Congo
			3/18/87 1629		

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035
 Foreign License and/or Permits: Country No. Hongkong 197261
 I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Jewelry Kingdom Inc
 Signature: _____ date: 122986

Action Taken: Date: 122986
 cleared
 clearance refused
 seized
 % of Wildlife Inspected: 10
 Officer Signature and Badge No.: [Signature]

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U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
 N I T E
 CLEAR

FEB 05 ENTU
 481725

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



Indicate Entry:
 import export

Port of:
 HONOLULU

Date:
 010687

Name of Carrier:
UNITED AIRLINES

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
 016-4651 8150

Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
 state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
 HNL AIRPORT

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
 C/NO. 1

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE

For Imports Only
 Customs Identification No.:
 961-0000696-2

(Indicate one)
 U.S. Importer of Record
 U.S. Exporter

Please Type or Print Legibly

JEWELRY KINGDOM, INC. 2270 KALAKAUA AVE., 1515, HON. HI. 96815
(name) (address - street, city, state, zip code)

Foreign Consignor or Consignee: **PLARIS ARTS & JEWELRY LTD.** KOWLOON, HONGKONG
(name) (address - street, city, country)

Customs Broker or Agent: **S. G. LAM CHB**

Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder: _____

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
1954 PCS	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	IVORY ✓	IVORY JEWELRY	16800.	REP. OF s. africa

PAID
 3/13/87
 1629

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035

Foreign License and/or Permits: Country No. HONGKONG 479787 201247

I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature: _____ Date: 010687

Action Taken:
 cleared
 clearance refused
 seized

Date: 1-7-87

% of Wildlife Inspected: 1

Officer Signature and Badge No.: *[Signature]* 48

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CLEARED
 signature Badge no. date

ORIG. CITES DOC.
 ON FILE W/USC

481168
 FEB 03 ENTD

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Form Approved O.M.B. No. 42-R1476



Indicate One:
 import export
 Port of: Honolulu
 Date: March 31, 1987

Name of Carrier: United Air Lines Flt 188
 Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.: CF6051 No.0121503
 Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____ state _____
 Location where wildlife is available for inspection: Honolulu airport
 Package or Bale Marks and Nos.: 7 Packages

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
OR EXPORTATION OF
FISH OR WILDLIFE

For Imports Only
 Customs Identification No.: 961-0001219-2

(Indicate one)
 U.S. Importer of Record Please, Type or Print Legibly
 U.S. Exporter
Jewelry Kingdom Inc. 2270 Kalakaua Sve Suite 1515, Hono Hi
 Foreign Consignor or Consignee: 1. Way Shun Gems and Jewelry Fcty (address - street, city, state, zip code) 96815
2. Ka Luen Ivory Factory, Hongkong
3. Polaris Arts & Jewelry Ltd Hongkong (city, country)
 Customs Broker or Agent: SGL am Box 3854 Hono Hi 96812 Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder: United Air Lines.

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DECLARED VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
36 pcs	R* Way Shun Gems & Jewellery Factory -----	Sea Shell	Sea Shell Jewelry	\$1936.	Hongkong
122 pcs	Corallium secumdam	Pink Coral	Coral Jewelry	\$4477.40	Hongkong
1953 pcs	2. Ka Luen Ivory Factory Loxodonta africana	African elephant IVORY	Ivory beads	\$10,276.	Sudan
536 pcs	3. Polaris Arts & Jewelry Ltd loxodonta africana	African elephant ivory	Ivory handicraft	\$15835.	Rep. of So. Africa

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035 Foreign License and/or Permits: Country Hongkong No. 328782 337987 & 46764
 I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Jewelry Kingdom Inc., 040187
 by [Signature] date

Action Taken: Date: 4-187
 cleared
 clearance refused
 seized
10 % of Wildlife Inspected:
 Officer Signature and Badge No.: [Signature] 94

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
 U S F I S H & W I L D L I F E S E R V I C E
 U N I T C L E A R E D S T A T E S
 D signature badge no. date

ATIS
 MAY 05 1987
 505733

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Form Approved O.M.B. No. 42-R1476



Indicate One:
 import export
 Port of: **HONOLULU**
 Date: **042787**

Name of Carrier:
SINGAPORE AIRLINES
 Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
618-64491361
 Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
 state _____
 Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
HNL AIRPORT
 Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
C/NO. 1

**DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE**

For Imports Only
 Customs Identification No.:
XX 961-0001331-5

(Indicate on Record) U.S. Importer of Record **Jewelry Kingdom H.I. Inc** Please Type or Print (Indicate on Record) U.S. Exporter **SEATR, LIMITED**
 Foreign Consignor or Consignee **LEE HONG IVORY FTY LTD.** KOWLOON, HONGKONG
 Customs Broker or Agent **S. G. LAM CHH** Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder _____
 Address: **2270 KALAKAUA AVE SUITE 1515 HONOLULU, HI 96815**
 Address: _____

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DECLARED VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
1402 PCS	LOXODONTA AFRICANA + COW HORN	IVORY ✓	IVORY/COWHORN JEWELRY	4775.	CONGO
656 PCS	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	XX IVORY ✓	IVORY JEWELRY	1140.	CONGO

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: **674308 696035** Foreign License and/or Permits: Country **HONGKONG** No. **53304**
 I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. *[Signature]* **042787**
 signature date

Action Taken: cleared clearance refused seized Date: **4-27-87**
 % of Wildlife Inspected: **1**
 Office Signature and Badge No.: *[Signature]* **48**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
 U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
CLEARED
 signature badge no. date

506151
 MAY 06 ENT'D

SEE REVERSE OF THIS FORM FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



Indicate One:
 Import export

Port of:
 Honolulu

Date:
 May 17, 1987

Commercial Non-commercial

Customs Identification No.:
 961-0001567-4

Name of Carrier: Singapore Flt 002
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
 18-~~XXXX~~ 66164501

Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
 state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
 Hono airport

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
 1 Box

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE

(Indicate one) Please Type or Print Legibly

U.S. Importer of Record Jewelry Kingdom Inc 2270 K alakaua Ave Suite 1515, Hono Hi
(name) (address - street, city, state, zip code) 96815

U.S. Exporter

Foreign Consignor or Consignee: Ka Luen Ivory Factory Hongkong
(name) (address - street, city, country)

Customs Broker or Agent: SGLam CHB Box 3854 Hono Hi 9681 Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder: Singapore Air Lines

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
2123 Pcs	Loxodonta africana	African elephant ivory	Ivory jewelry	\$12063.70	Sudan

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035 Foreign License and/or Permits: Country Hongkong No. 64188

I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Jewelry Kingdom Inc 5/19/87
(signature) date

Action Taken:
 cleared Date: 5/20/87
 clearance refused
 seized

100% of Wildlife Inspected:

Officer Signature and Badge No.: B. E. [Signature] 138

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
 UNITED STATES
 CLEARED

signature badge no. date

CITES

Control Number
 JUN 23 ENTD
 516941

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Form Approved O.M.B. No. 42-R1476



Indicate One:
 import export

Port of: Honolulu

Date: 042687

Name of Carrier: Singapore Air Flt 002

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.: CF6051 No. 0121529

Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____ state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection: Honolulu airport

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.: 2 Packages

For Imports Only
 Customs Identification No.: 961-0001399-2

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE

(Indicate one) Please Type or Print Legibly

U.S. Importer of Record U.S. Exporter

Foreign Consignor or Consignee: Jewelry Kingdom Inc., 2270 Kalakaua Ave Suite 1515, Hno Hi 96815
 (name) (address - street, city, state, zip code)

Foreign Consignor or Consignee: Polaris Arts & Jewelry Hongkong
 (name) (address - street, city, country)

Foreign Consignor or Consignee: Way Shun Gems & Jewellery Hongkong
 (name) (address - street, city, country)

Customs Broker or Agent: SG Lam Box 3854 Honolulu, Hi. Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder: Singapore Air Lines

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DECLARED VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
245 pcs.	loxodonta africana	POLARIS ARTS & JEWELRY African elephant ivory	Ivory handicraft	\$3377.	Rep. of C. Africa
670 pcs.	loxodonta africana	African elephant ivory	Ivory jewelry	\$2825.00	HI
WAY SHUN GEMS AND JEWELLERY					
24 pcs.	corallium secundum	Pink coral	Coral jewelry	\$744.80	Hongkong

6/12/87
 CK# 1978

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696 035

Foreign License and/or Permits: Country Hongkong No. 350812 and 56597.

I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Jewelry Kingdom Inc by [Signature] 042987 date

Action Taken: cleared clearance refused seized Date: 5-1-87

_____% of Wildlife Inspected:

Officer Signature and Badge No.: [Signature] 48

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

UNITED STATES

CLEARED

signature badge no. date

ORIG. CITES DOC.
 ON FILE W/USC

507378
 MAY 12 1987

SEE REVERSE OF THIS FORM FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE

69651 Coral w/14K	4 pcs.	50.00	115.00
	6 pcs.	20.00	120.00

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



Indicate One:
 import export

Port of: **HNL HAWAII**

Date: **062487**

Commercial Non-commercial

Customs Identification No.:
961 0001823-1

Name of Carrier:
JAL FLT. 072

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
CF 6051 #0121687

Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
 state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
HNL AIRPORT

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
4 CASES

**DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE**

(indicate one) Please Type or Print Legibly

U.S. Importer of Record **JEWELRY KINGDOM INC.** **2 270 KALAKAUA AVE. HNL HAWAII 96815**

U.S. Exporter

Foreign Consignor or Consignee **1/POLARIS ARTS AND JEWELRY LTD. PO BOX 78456 KOWLOON, H.K.**
2/UNITED JEWELRY LIMITED PO BOX 95077 KOWLOON, H.K.
3/TUNG SHING IVORY FACTORY 99 NATHAN RD. KOWLOON, H.K.

Customs Broker or Agent **S G LAM CHB** Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder _____

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
1/POLARIS ART AND JEWELRY LTD. 868 pc	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	ELEPHANT IVORY ✓	IVORY JEWELRY	9323.	SUDAN
2/UNITED JEWELRY LIMITED 12 pc	CORALLIUM SEGUNDUM	PINK CORAL	CORAL JEWELRY	446.	HONGKONG
3/TUNG SHING IVORY FACTORY 159 pc	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	ELEPHANT IVORY ✓	IVORY FIGURINES	5182.	REP OF CENTRAL AFRICA

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: **696035**

Foreign License and/or Permits:
 Country No. **1/HK 374469, 76164**
3/HK 362094, 350581

I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. *[Signature]* **6/24/87**
 signature date

Action Taken:
 cleared clearance refused seized

Date: **6/25/87**

10 % of Wildlife Inspected:

Officer Signature and Badge No.: *[Signature]* **48**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

U S FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CLEARED

signature badge no. date

#1515
 ORIG. CITES DEC.
 ON FILE W/USC

Control Number
518403
JUN 29 1987

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Form Approved O.M.B. No. 42-R1476

Name of Carrier: Singapore Flt 002
Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.: 618-67068621
Imported or Exported via: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> air cargo <input type="checkbox"/> ocean cargo <input type="checkbox"/> truck <input type="checkbox"/> rail <input type="checkbox"/> mail <input type="checkbox"/> personal baggage <input type="checkbox"/> automobile: license no. _____ state _____
Location where wildlife is available for inspection: Hono airport
Package or Bale Marks and Nos.: 1 carton



Indicate One: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> import <input type="checkbox"/> export
Port of: Honolulu
Date: 7/12/87

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
OR EXPORTATION OF
FISH OR WILDLIFE

For Imports Only

Customs Identification No. 961-XXXX 0001948-6
--

(indicate one) Please Type or Print Legibly

U.S. Importer of Record Jewelry Kingdom Inc 2270 Kalakaua Ave Suite 1515, Honolulu Hi
 U.S. Exporter

Foreign Consignor Lee Hong ^(name) Ivory Factory Hongkong ^(address - street, city, state, zip code) 96815
 or Consignee

Customs Broker SGLam Box 3854 ^(name) Hono Hi 96812 Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder Singapore Air Lines
 or Agent

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DECLARED VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
29500 p cs.	Loxodonta africana	African Elephant ivory	Ivory beads	\$10,640.	Congo

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035	Foreign License and/or Permits: Country: Hongkong No. 89378	I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Jewelry Kingdom Inc <i>[Signature]</i> date 7/13/87
--	--	---

Action Taken: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cleared <input type="checkbox"/> clearance refused <input type="checkbox"/> seized	Date: 7/13/87
100 % of Wildlife Inspected:	
Officer Signature and Badge No.: <i>B. Albert</i> 138	

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

U N I T E D F I S H & W I L D L I F E S E R V I C E S T A T E S

C L E A R E D

signature badge no. date

CITES

JUL 27 1987

524636

SEE REVERSE OF THIS FORM FOR INSTRUCTIONS AND PRIVACY ACT NOTICE



Africana) in the wild.

[Signature]

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
OR EXPORTATION OF
FISH OR WILDLIFE

Indicate One:
 import export

Port of: HONOLULU

Date: 8/7/87

Commercial Non-commercial

Customs Identification No.:
E53-0000802-2

Name of Carrier:
SINGAPORE AIRLINES

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
618-67178263

Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____ state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
HAP

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
ADDR 1

(indicate one) U.S. Importer of Record U.S. Exporter

Please Type or Print Legibly

JEWELRY KINGDOM INC. 2270 Kalakaua Ave #1515 Hon. Hi. 96815
(name) (address - street, city, state, zip code)

Foreign Consignor or Consignee: LEE HONG IVORY FACTORY Hong Kong
(name) (address - street, city, country)

Customs Broker or Agent: AAA CUSTOMS BROKERAGE INC. Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder

* Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
8080PCS	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	AFRICAN ELEPHANT IVORY ✓	IVORY BEADS	\$5694.60	CONGO

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035 Foreign License and/or Permits: 407543

Country: No. Certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JEWELRY KINGDOM INC. AAA CUSTOMS BRKG INC 8/10/87

Action Taken: cleared clearance refused seized Date: 8/10/87

25 % of Wildlife Inspected:

Officer Signature and Badge No.: *F. Dalay* 48

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FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

UNITED STATES

CLEARED

signature badge no. date

Control Number

537584

SEP 23 1987

CITES ✓

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



Indicate One:
 import export

Port of:
 HONOLULU

Date:
 9/25/87

Commercial Non-commercial

Customs Identification No.:
 E53-0000914-3

Name of Carrier:
 JAPAN AIRLINES

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
 131-36611562

Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
 state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
 HAP

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
 ADDR 1

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE

(indicate one) Please Type or Print Legibly

U.S. Importer of Record JEWELRY KINGDOM INC. 2270 Kalakaua Ave. #1515 Hon. Hi. 96815
(name) (address - street, city, state, zip code)

U.S. Exporter

Foreign Consignor or Consignee POLARIS ARTS & JEWELRY LTD. Kowloon Hongkong
(name) (address - street, city, country)

Customs Broker or Agent AAA CSUTOMS BROKERAGE INC. Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder _____

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
5490 PCS	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	IVORY ✓	JEWELRY	\$10468.00	ZAIRE

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: Foreign License and/or Permits: I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

696035 127373 HK No. JEWELRY KINGDOM INC., AAA CUSTOMS BRKG INC.
signature date ATTY IN FACT 9/28/87

Action Taken: Date:

cleared 9-28-87
 clearance refused
 seized

1 % of Wildlife Inspected:

Officer signature and Badge No.:
 J. Dohay 48

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CLEARED

Signature Expiration date date

ORIG. CITES DOC.
 ON FILE W/USC

Control Number
 NOV 07 ENTD
 549332

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Form Approved by GSA, H. No. 1018-0012
Approval Expires: 8/31/88



Indicate One:
 import export

Port of:
 HONOLULU

Date:
 8/19/87

Commercial Non-commercial

Customs Identification No.:
 E53-0000822-8

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE

Name of Carrier:
 JAPAN AIRLINES

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
 131-36611525

Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
 state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
 HAP

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
 ADDR 2 CS.

(indicate one) Please Type or Print Legibly

U.S. Importer of Record JEWELRY KINGDOM INC. 2270 Kalakaua Ave #1515 Hon. Hi. 96815
(name) (address - street, city, state, zip code)

U.S. Exporter

Foreign Consignor or Consignee: POLARIS ARTS & JEWELRY LTD. Hong Kong
(name) (address - street, city, country)

Customs Broker or Agent: AAA CUSTOMS BROKERAGE INC. Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
7824PCS	LOXODONTA AFRICA	AFRICAN ELEPHANT IVORY ✓	JEWELRY	\$28033.80	REP OF CENTRAL AFRIC

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: Foreign License and/or Permits: I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. 8/21/87

696035 414208 / 11217 JEWELRY KINGDOM INC. AAA CUSTOMS BRKG INC.

Action Taken: Date: 8/21/87

cleared
 clearance refused
 seized

 % of Wildlife Inspected:

Officer Signature and Badge No.: 48

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

CLEARED

Signature Badge no. Date

ORIG. CITES DOC.
 ON FILE W/USC

Control Number

OCT 31 1987

547205

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
OR EXPORTATION OF
FISH OR WILDLIFE

Indicate One:
 import export
 Port of:
 Honolulu
 Date:
 July 28, 1988
 Commercial Non-commercial
 Customs Identification No.:

Name of Carrier:
 Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
 Imported or Exported Via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: License no. _____
 state _____
 Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
 HAP
 Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
 address 1 case

Please Type or Print Legibly

(indicate one)
 U.S. Importer of Record
 U.S. Exporter JEWELRY KINGDOM,
(name)
 Foreign Consignor or Consignee BRICE OPAL
(name)
 Customs Broker or Agent _____

2270 Kalakaua Ave. #1515, Honolulu, Hi 96815
(address—street, city, state, zip code)
10 Yalpa Rd.- Marino, South Australia 5049
(address—street, city, country)
 Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder _____

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
105	Loxodonta Africana	African Elephant ✓	Jewelry	US\$810.65	Somalia

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035
 Foreign License and/or Permits: Country 489676 / 1179008 No. _____
 I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. Henry Jones signature 7-28-88 date

Action Taken:
 cleared Date: 7/28/88
 clearance refused
 seized
100 % of Wildlife Inspected:
 Officer Signature and Badge No.: A. O'Keefe 48

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY CITES PRT PAID w/CR # 03488, 7/28/88.

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
CLEARED
 UNITED STATES
 signature badge no. date

Control Number

SEP 10 1988

624941

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Form Approved O.M.B. No. 1018-0012
Applicable until 8/31/88

Indicate One:
 import export

Port of:
HONOLULU

Date:
1/16/88

Commercial Non-commercial

Customs Identification No.:
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ **E53-0001204-8**



**DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
OR EXPORTATION OF
FISH OR WILDLIFE**

Name of Carrier:
JAPAN AIRLINES

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.:
131-36611680

Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile: license no. _____
state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection:
HAP

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.:
ADDR 1

(Indicate one)
 U.S. Importer of Record **JEWELRY KINGDOM** **2270 Kalakaua Ave #1515 Hon. Hi. 96815**
(name) (address - street, city, state, zip code)

U.S. Exporter

Foreign Consignor or Consignee: **MAJESTIC IVORY JEWELLERY** **Kowloon Hong Kong**
(name) (address - street, city, country)

Customs Broker or Agent: **AAA CUSTOMS BROKERAGE INC.** Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder _____

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
4500PCS	LOXODONTA AFRICANA AFRICANA	AFRICAN ELEPHANT ✓	JEWELRY	\$26697.50	SOMALIA

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: **696035**

Foreign License and/or Permits: Country **HK** No. **179008**

I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. **1/19/88**
JEWELRY KINGDOM AAA CUSTOMS BRKG INC. ATTY IN FACT
signature date

Action Taken: Date:
 cleared **1-19-88**
 clearance refused
 seized

10 % of Wildlife Inspected:

Officer Signature and Badge No.:
Dobay 48

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

U S FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
CLEARED
signature badge no. date

S T A T E S

Control Number
589449
APR 20 1988
CITES

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE



Indicate One: import export

Port of: HONOLULU

Date: 2/7/88

Commercial Non-commercial

Customs Identification No.: E53-0001285-7

Name of Carrier: JAPAN AIRLINES

Airway Bill or Bill of Lading No.: 131-36611735

Imported or Exported via:
 air cargo ocean cargo truck
 rail mail personal baggage
 automobile; license no. _____
 state _____

Location where wildlife is available for inspection: HAP

Package or Bale Marks and Nos.: ADDR 1

DECLARATION FOR IMPORTATION
 OR EXPORTATION OF
 FISH OR WILDLIFE

(Indicate one)
 U.S. Importer of Record JEWELRY KINGDOM
 U.S. Exporter

Please Type or Print Legibly

Foreign Consignor or Consignee: POLARIS ARTS & JEWELRY LTD. (name)
 2270 Kalakaua Ave #1515 Hon. Hi. 96815 (address - street, city, state, zip code)
 Kowloon Hong Kong (address - street, city, country)

Customs Broker or Agent: AAA CUSTOMS BROKERAGE INC. (name)
 Shipping Agent or Freight Forwarder: _____ (address - street, city, country)

Furnish All Information Below (invoices or lists providing required information may be attached)

QUANTITY	SCIENTIFIC NAME Genus Species	COMMON NAME	DESCRIPTION If live, so state. If product, describe.	DOMESTIC VALUE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
1650PCS	LOXODONTA AFRICANA	ELEPHANT	IVORY JEWELRY	\$7364.00	CENTRAL AFRICA

U.S. License and/or Permit Nos.: 696035

Foreign License and/or Permits: Country No. HK 187164

I certify the information contained herein is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 AAA CUSTOMS BRKGR INC. JEWELRY KINGDOM 2/8
signature date

Action Taken: cleared clearance refused seized

Date: 2-8-88

100 % of Wildlife Inspected:

Officer Signature and Badge No.: *[Signature]* 94

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Control Number

609473

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 1:30 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: tciv12b@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
THOMAS COUNIHAN	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

https://m.facebook.com/craig.gabrielson.7/posts/pcb.555975137899119/?photo_id=555972927899340&mds=%2Fphotos%2Fviewer%2F%3Fphotoset_token%3Dpcb.555975137899119%26photo%3D555972927899340%26profileid%3D1366856664%26source%3D48%26refid%3D28%26_ft_%3Dqid.6255001378966604406%253Amf_story_key.-795409786606526769%26cached_data%3Dfalse%26ftid%3Du_8w_1&mdf=1. How can this be ok with anyone? Stop being greedy and ban the trafficking of ivory and other endangered species. Money will not save our planet when the time comes, only action.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 1:29 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: fntsnipe@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Felix Tailon	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: How do you measure less than 20% composition in ivory or rhinoceros horn? Furthermore ivory has many shape & sizes how can you measure less than 20% composition.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 1:26 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: spectekula@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sara Tekula	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 1:24 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: victoriachoy123@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Victoria Choy	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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S.B. No. 2647 and H.B 2502, which intends to curb the sale of certain animal parts, of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature, should be denied for the following reasons: 1) it conflicts with federal laws that permit the sale of legally imported ivory prior to the United States ban; 2) it unnecessarily utilizes state funding and resources to regulate in an area that is already comprehensively regulated by federal and international law; and 3) the findings misconstrue the actual degree of commerce involving ivory in the State of Hawaii.

First, while the bill seeks to curb what is considered the trafficking of animal parts and products, it has the unintended result of inhibiting the sale of animal products, covered under the proposed bills that were legally acquired pursuant to all applicable federal and international laws. The law will inhibit those who are lawfully selling pre-ban ivory from continuing business operations.

Second, the Certifications also reflect that the ivory was acquired in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (“CITES”), which is printed on the bottom of the document. CITES is an international agreement between governments that aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. A CITES certification is an international certification that the ivory procured was not detrimental to the survival of the species. For instance, the ivory was obtained from an already deceased elephant. Most importantly, the CITES certification is an international guarantee that animals were not harmed during the procurement of the goods. CITES is just one part of the extensive regulatory network that is already in place to curb any illegal trafficking.

Third, the intention of the bill is to curb illegal trafficking, but prohibiting the sale of legally procured ivory will not accomplish that aim. Due to the extensive federal and international regulations, individuals who lack the proper permits are not allowed to sell their goods. Thus, contributing state funds and resources to regulate an area that is already extensively regulated by federal law and has a minimal presence in the State of Hawaii would be a waste of taxpayer funds.

Based on the foregoing, I respectfully request that the legislature terminate the bills relating to the regulation of ivory. Alternatively, I request that the legislature modify the bills so as to not restrict the federally authorized sale of ivory that has been legally procured.

Sincerely,



Samantha Chan, Esq.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 1:43 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: jones.rosie190@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rosie Jones	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: I have come from a page Oceana put about the atrocities of the Ivory Trade which is sadly still an issue in 2016. All who have connections with the Ivory trafficking and who are making money from it, are blinded by the wealth because it is no secret some senators have profited in the past from not passing this law or abolishment of poaching elephants which are already on the brink of extinction. Think about what you are letting happen, animals which should be protected are left to bleed and die with no emotions from the people doing this. People make their welfare on betraying these majestic creatures. What can they the animals do about it? What can YOU do about it? I loved the fact that Hawaii have been the first state to ban shark fishing, Hawaii can be a real environmental empowerment if you keep serving the animal kingdom so well and realising dangers like you have already done! You can be a role model state...

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S.B. No. 2647 and H.B 2502, which intends to curb the sale of certain animal parts, of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature, should be denied for the following reasons: 1) it conflicts with federal laws that permit the sale of legally imported ivory prior to the United States ban; 2) it unnecessarily utilizes state funding and resources to regulate in an area that is already comprehensively regulated by federal and international law; and 3) the findings misconstrue the actual degree of commerce involving ivory in the State of Hawaii.

First, while the bill seeks to curb what is considered the trafficking of animal parts and products, it has the unintended result of inhibiting the sale of animal products, covered under the proposed bills that were legally acquired pursuant to all applicable federal and international laws. Attached hereto for the legislature's consideration is a true and correct copy of declarations from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services for the import of African elephant ivory before the United States banned imports in 1976 authorizing and certifying that Jewelry Kingdom Inc. has properly procured its ivory inventory (hereafter "Certifications"). In short, all of the inventory that my company, Jewelry Kingdom, Inc., acquired was proper and in accordance with all applicable federal and international laws. The law will inhibit my ability, and all those similarly situated, from continuing business operations. My company strictly adheres to all federal and state laws, and all inventory has been acquired prior to the ivory ban that took effect in 1976.

Second, the Certifications also reflect that the ivory was acquired in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ("CITES"), which is printed on the bottom of the document. CITES is an international agreement between governments that aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. A CITES certification is an international certification that the ivory procured was not detrimental to the survival of the species. For instance, the ivory was obtained from an already deceased elephant. Most importantly, the CITES certification is an international guarantee that animals were not harmed during the procurement of the goods. CITES is just one part of the extensive regulatory network that is already in place to curb any illegal trafficking.

Third, based upon my extensive knowledge and experience in the industry, there is minimal commerce in the State of Hawaii involving ivory. The intention of the bill is to curb illegal trafficking, but prohibiting the sale of legally procured ivory will not accomplish that aim. Due to the extensive federal and international regulations, individuals who lack the proper permits are not allowed to sell their goods. Thus, contributing state funds and resources to regulate an area that is already extensively regulated by federal law and has a minimal presence in the State of Hawaii would be a waste of taxpayer funds.

Based on the foregoing, I respectfully request that the legislature terminate the bills relating to the regulation of ivory. Alternatively, modify the bills so as to not restrict the federally authorized sale of ivory that has been legally procured.

Sincerely,



Amy Chan

February 24, 2015

My name is Paulette Smith and I am a community volunteer. I volunteer weekly with keiki living in a public housing community. Modeling compassion, integrity, tolerance, non-violent behavior, goal-setting, just some of the values we hope to strengthen within our youth who come to the community center each week at a specified time. I also developed a 4th grade program to speak about protecting species, specifically the Hawaiian monk seal.

The basis of both these activities is compassion, knowledge and responsibility. If the bill passes which is based on cruelty, how can I demonstrate to this next generation, we our a generation ourselves governed by compassion, knowledge and responsibility. I dearly hoped as we go over legislation (yes, it's not too young to learn about how laws are made, who is responsible for them, there might be the next Governor among our young charges, or in meeting the 4th graders to whom I've spoken, the next State Legislator, even the next President), I sincerely hoped to be able to cite how our own Legislators showed compassion, knowledge, responsibility.

I who was once a County Commissioner in another State, I understand perhaps better the weight of governance on your shoulders. Please, let me be able to speak your names to those under our volunteer wings, and say, Look, they stood for what is right, against cruelty, against blood money (yes, not too soon to learn about currency and economics, even if 4th, 5th and 6th graders, mostly), against being the largest market for ivory consumption. The Aloha State? I urge you, the children are watching, your actions will bolster that which we volunteers are striving to model for the next generation: compassion, knowledge, and responsibility.

Respectfully submitted,

Paulette Wright Smith
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

LATE

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 2:23 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: mendezj@hawaii.edu
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Javier Mendez-Alvarez	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 2:35 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: marsha.looney@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Marsha Looney	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Please ban the sale of wildlife products like ivory and rhino horn please save the lives of these majestic animals. Poachers are brutally killing them help end this massive extinction by man. thank you

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As a state government it is your responsibility to ban the sale of animal products such as elephant ivory and rhino horns.

If you do not, your state is responsible for the loss of natural heritage that is the decimation of populations of elephants and rhinos through poaching.

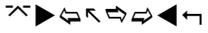
If you do not protect these species, who will be there to protect the keystone species of Hawaii from becoming over fished or over hunted? Stand up for what you know is best for our planet and the life within it.

I support HB 2505 and see no reason other than corrupt money to reject it.

Bryan Fusfield
Miami, Florida, 33176

I support this action 100%.

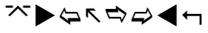
Thank you,
Roberta Dupre



The bill needs to be banned. I support the bill that bans elephant poaching.

Max Glaser
Kinesiology Human Performance, Sports Performance
University of Wisconsin - Eau Claire
(818) 292-2486
GlaserM@uwec.edu

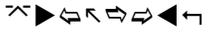




Mahalo for your support of these two bills. Please pass them both to protect animals which cannot speak for themselves.

Sincerely,

Kelly Finn
Pahoa, HI

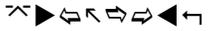


Mahalo for your support of these two bills. Please pass them both to protect animals which cannot speak for themselves.

Sincerely,

Kelly Finn
Pahoa, HI

My name is Hannah Gabrielson and I support this Bill. Hawaii has the chance to make a difference for future generations. Elephants and rhinos are far more valuable alive than dead. The ivory trade is a disgusting/ cruel practice that has been detrimental to elephant and rhino populations. By passing this bill we are taking a huge step forward to end the ivory trade.
Stop the demand
Hannah Gabrielson
Beneath the blue



Jud 2-25-16 HB2502

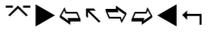
My name is Madison Wilkins and I support this Bill. Hawaii has the chance to make a difference for future generations. Elephants and rhinos are far more valuable alive than dead. The ivory trade is a disgusting/ cruel practice that has been detrimental to elephant and rhino populations. By passing this bill we are taking a huge step forward to end the ivory trade.

Stop the demand.

Madison Wilkins

Sent from my iPhone





JUD 2-25-16 HB2502 support

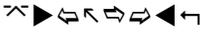
Subject: JUD 2-25-16 HB2502 support

I am supporting for this bill to be banned of the sale of wildlife products like ivory

Sent from my iPhone

Isabella Mckay Goodall





FW: Support HB2502

Please Support HB2502! I would like a world where wild elephants continue to exist, dont you?

Suzanne Shelton





Please ban the trade of Elephant Tusks and Rhino Horns in Hawaii.
Brandi Greenfield





Dear madam/sir,

I'm writing you to ask that you take the decision to ban the trade of endangered animal products. Be the great example and show the world that we are better off with the animals alive than hanging around our neck.

Like the saying goes: " the greatest give you can give is the good example of your own life" so I ask you to please step up for all of us. For this planet, for these animals and be the change you wish to see in the world. Together we can make this a better place!

Anna Östrand



Aloha Representatives- It's now or never to protect the precious wildlife left on our planet. This bill is one way for Hawaii to show we care about all living beings. When I discovered a few years ago that my family had ivory jewelry-most likely purchased in Europe in the 1950s when my dad was in the military- it saddened me deeply to hold these pieces in my hands and realize an innocent animal had given it's life for a trinket. I cannot bring back that particular animal, but YOU can help stop the slaughter now by speaking up against wildlife trafficking. I hope you will feel in your hearts this is the right thing to do.

Judy Mick

Please Support HB2502

Anne-Marie Lebas

Please Support HB2502.

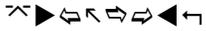
I do not live in Hawai'i, but passing this bill will make me travel there. Good for their economy, as well as elephants.

Harriet Rafter

Please Support HB2502.

We need elephants in this world, please please ban all sales of ivory.

Belle stafford



FW: JUD 2-25-16 HB2502 Support

Aloha, with all due respect, I think this is kind of a no-brainer at this point, right? We all know the elephants are on their way to extinction rapidly unless the poaching can be stopped. Rhinos and elephants both want to live a long life free of pain and suffering just like we do. If we are truly an intelligent, humane species, we will protect our fellow species' right to live just like we protect our own. Do unto others is the least harmful and kindest way to live, and I hope we all aspire to that.

Thank you for all your work in the legislature on behalf of Hawaii's residents.
Linda Leveen



Ban all transactions dealing with rhino horns and elephant tusks.
Richard Szabo

Aloha,

As a resident of Hawaii and avid animal activist I would like to support the bill to ban ivory trade and animal products trade in our state. Hawaii has always been a leader in environmentalism and animal rights. Let's prove this by passing this bill. To ignore this important issue would be outrageous and irresponsible. Please prove our state hasn't lost its values and shows aloha to all living beings. Mahalo nui loa.

Kayleigh Burns

Dear Representative Rhoads and members of the House Judiciary Committee.

Please support HB2502 so that future generations will be able to appreciate

elephants and other threatened animal populations in their natural habitats. Thank you

Michael Markrich



No one needs a rhino horn except a rhino!

End extinction: the Northern White Rhino population is at 4. FOUR.

END THIS BARBARIC PRACTICE.

Fiona Muller



LATE

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 4:48 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: aliomanual@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Albert Morgan	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: Restricting trade of guns made from elephants or other animals taken long ago will do nothing to further current anti poaching efforts. So, what other purpose does this legislation serve?

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LATE

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 4:13 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: mmmmahalo2000@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mike Moran	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha Chair Rhoads & JUD committee Mike Moran in support of this measure. While we work diligently to support endangered species here in HI, is it not pono to help do the same in other lands. Helping to eliminate the trade in products can reduce the illegal desire to continue the worldwide extinction of these huge creatures. Please support. Mike Moran Kihei, Maui

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LATE

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 3:33 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: mackinz33@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kristin MacKinnon	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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LATE

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 2:46 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: dean.shima@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dean Shimabukuro	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: There is no effective method of objectively determining the percentage of content of "ivory" or similar material defined in this measure. Making the threshold rely on a subjective assessment would make this law subject to abuse. Further, instituting limits on the sale of "pre-ban" ivory will not save any more animals.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 4:54 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: leasuren@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Nomi Leasure	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 3:20 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: ealevey@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Elizabeth Levey	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: To whom it may concern: I strongly urge you to take action for the complete ban of selling wildlife products (ivory from elephants and rhino horns, as examples) in the state of Hawaii. These magnificent animals must be protected for our future generations. To amend the measure and allow exemptions that evade the spirit of this protection should be avoided. With many thanks for your careful consideration and thoughtful decision in ensuring our world's wildlife has a future. Thank you, E. Levey

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Terez Amato Lindsey

140 Uwapo Rd. #14-102

Kihei, HI 96753

terez@terezamato.com

Hawai'i State House Judiciary Committee

Judtestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov

Re: SUPPORT HB2502

Aloha Chair, Vice Chair and committee members,

Hawaii is one of the top three import locations for the illegal ivory trade, yet it is the only one of those three to not have any current legislation that stops trafficking. This has had a devastating effect on elephant and rhino populations globally.

It has also been well documented that the illegal ivory trade funds wars in Africa such as Joseph Kony's Lord's Resistance Army. The September 2015 issue of National Geographic detailed the movement of illegal ivory and discussed the horrible ramification of this damaging trade across the continents. The article can be found here: <http://www.nationalgeographic.com/tracking-ivory/article.html>

Please vote aye on this measure. Protect our endangered species. Don't let Hawai'i continue to support this illegal industry that harms children by funding those who kidnap and force children to become soldiers.

With appreciation,

Terez Amato Lindsey Kihei, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2016 7:57 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: tina@kiheiice.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/25/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tina Wildberger	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please vote in support of this important bill to protect elephants. The market needs to be eliminated so poaching can be stopped. Our consumer actions have consequences. Please view this :30 video <https://www.facebook.com/Africacom/videos/10153410646583513/> Thank you.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2016 7:25 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: annaleag23@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/25/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
AnnaLea Griffith	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Please strongly support HB 2502. Thank you.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2016 4:50 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: adominguez9@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/25/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
alexis dominguez	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2016 4:05 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: alabb311@aol.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/25/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Andrew Labbate	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2016 3:12 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: vyagubova29@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/25/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Vusala Yagubova	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 11:45 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: amber.camp@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Amber Camp	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please strongly support HB 2502! Trafficking of wildlife and animal parts should be made illegal, with exceptions as outlined in the bill. New York and California have both closed their ivory markets, and if Hawaii does not follow suit, we could possibly be contributing to the extinction of elephants in the wild within 5-10 years. If we do not do our part to support this bill, we are putting animals's lives at risk. The West African Black rhino has recently been declared extinct. We shouldn't have to see other animals become extinct before taking action.

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STATE OF HAWAII

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO WILDLIFE.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that there is broad consensus that the trafficking of animals threatened with extinction continues to grow at an alarming pace, threatening an increasing variety of animal species. These species are threatened with extinction in large part due to the trafficking of their parts and products. The National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking, released in February 2014, recognized the important role that states have in protecting species that are subject to illegal wildlife trade. Federal law regulates the transfer or importation of parts or products made from endangered animal species, but because of increasing demand for these products around the world, state authority needs to be aligned with federal and international laws to appropriately regulate these markets on a local level.

The legislature finds that in September 2015, the United States and China announced a cooperative effort to take comprehensive action to curb wildlife trafficking, stating the "United States and China commit to enact nearly complete bans on ivory import and export, including significant and timely restrictions on the import of ivory as hunting trophies, and to take significant and timely steps to halt the domestic commercial trade of ivory."

The legislature finds that as Hawaii is the host of the September 2016 World Conservation Congress held by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and the United States, it is important to demonstrate Hawaii's continuing leadership in global conservation challenges, international wildlife trafficking, and endangered species protection.

The legislature finds that the most effective way to discourage illegal trafficking in animal species threatened with extinction is to eliminate markets and profits. It is in the public interest to protect animal species threatened with extinction by prohibiting within the State of Hawaii, with certain limited exceptions, the sale, offer for sale, purchase, trade, barter for, and distribution of any part or product of any species of elephant (Elephantidea), ~~mammoth (Mammuthus)~~, rhinoceros (Rhinocerotidea), tiger (Pathera tigris), great ape (Hominoidea), Hawaiian monk seal (Neomonachus schauinslandi), shark (Elasmobranchii selachimorpha), ray (Elasmobranchii batoidea), sea turtle (Chelonioidea), walrus (Odobenidae odobenus), narwhal (Monodon monoceros), whale (Cetacea), ~~hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibious)~~, lion (Panthera leo), pangolin (Manis), cheetah (Acinonyx jubatus), jaguar (Panthera onca), or leopard (Panthera pardus) that is identified as threatened with extinction by specified international conservation organizations. These animals are the most trafficked species that are threatened with extinction as documented by illegal wildlife product seizure data compiled by TRAFFIC, a program of the World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and data collected by other international conservation organizations.

The purpose of this Act is to improve coordination between state natural resource laws and other government authorities in accordance with the intent expressed by section 183D-8, Hawaii Revised Statutes. As other countries and states adopt laws to protect endangered species, Hawaii needs to ensure that it ~~is~~ **remains** not an attractive market for illegal wildlife trafficking.

SECTION 2. Chapter 183D, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated and to read as follows:

"§183D-A Trafficking of certain wildlife prohibited. (a) Notwithstanding section 183D-6 to the contrary, no person shall knowingly sell, offer to sell, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribute any covered animal species part or product which was imported or sourced after their respective Federal bans from the following animal species: elephant (Elephantidea), rhinoceros (Rhinocerotidea), tiger (Pathera tigris), great ape (Hominoidea), ~~hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibious)~~, lion (Panthera leo), pangolin (Manis), cheetah (Acinonyx jubatus), jaguar (Panthera onca), or leopard (Panthera pardus).

Items of any covered animal species part or product which were banned under Federal law at the time of importation or sourcing is subject to confiscation without compensation when such items are offered for sale, barter or distribution by any person, including anyone who was unknowing of such prohibitions.

(b) The sale, offer to sell, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribution of any covered animal species part or product from the following animal marine species is prohibited: Hawaiian monk seal (Neomonachus schauinslandi), shark (various Elasmobranchii selachimorpha), ray (Elasmobranchii batoidea), sea turtle (Chelonioidea), narwhal (Monodon monoceros), whale (Cetacea), or walrus (Odobenidae odobenus), insofar as the species, subspecies, or distinct population segment is listed **as currently threatened or endangered** on:

(1) The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Appendices 1 or 2;

~~(2) The International Union for the Conservation of Nature Red List as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered; or~~

(3) The Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered.

~~(c) The sale, offer to sell, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribution of any covered animal species part or product from mammoth (Mammuthus) is prohibited, even though the species is extinct.~~

(d) The following are exempt from the prohibitions of this section:

(1) The covered animal species part or product is part of a bona fide antique; provided that the antique status of the antique is established by the owner or seller with historical documentation showing the antique is not less than one hundred years old, and the covered animal species part or product is less than twenty per cent by volume of the antique;

(2) The distribution of the covered animal species part or product is for a bona fide educational or scientific purpose, or to or from a museum;

(3) The distribution of the covered animal species part or product is to a legal beneficiary of an estate, trust, or other inheritance, upon the death of the owner of the covered animal species part or product;

(4) The covered animal species part or product is less than twenty per cent by volume of a musical instrument, including string instruments and bows, wind and percussion instruments, and pianos, if the owner or seller provides historical documentation demonstrating provenance and showing the item was manufactured no later than 1975;

(5) Guns and knives whose composition contains less than twenty per cent ivory or rhinoceros horn;

(6) The ivory is a fixed component or components of a larger manufactured item and is not, in its current form, the primary source of value of the item;

(7) The intrastate sale, offer for sale, purchase, trade, barter for, or distribution of the covered animal species part or product is expressly authorized by federal law or permit; or

(8) Traditional cultural practices that are expressly protected under article XII, section 7, of the state constitution.

(9) All items which can reasonably be determined to have been imported or sourced prior to relevant Federal bans.

(10) All fossilized items regardless of species.

~~(e) There is a presumption of possession with intent to sell a covered animal species part or product when the part or product is possessed by a retail or wholesale establishment or other forum engaged in the business of buying or selling similar items. The rebuttable presumption shall not preclude a finding of intent to sell based on any other evidence that may serve to independently establish such intent."~~

SECTION 3. Section 183D-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) Any person violating section 183D-A, 183D-25.5, 183D-26, 183D-27, 183D-32, 183D-62, or 183D-64 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as follows:

(1) For a first conviction by a mandatory fine of not less than \$200, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both;

(2) For a second conviction within five years of a previous conviction, by a mandatory fine of not less than \$1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, and all firearms used in the commission of the violations shall be considered contraband to be forfeited to and disposed of by the State; and

(3) For a third or subsequent conviction within five years of the first two or more convictions, by a mandatory fine of not less than \$2,000, or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, and all firearms used in the commission of the violations shall be considered contraband to be forfeited to and disposed of by the State."

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

SECTION 5. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 6. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the Act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.

SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect on December 31, 2016; provided that no enforcement actions shall be taken under this Act until December 31, 2017.

Report Title:

Wildlife

Description:

Prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species, with limited exceptions. (HB2502 HD1)

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

HB2502HD1 is wrong and I don't believe it will save one elephant from being killed.

To impose criminal penalties for buying or selling previously legal Ivory, especially in a state where Ivory is part of the culture, is wrong. Hawaii was previously the whaling capitol of the world in the 1800's and for several decades, jewelry stores made and sold without documentation, Ivory jewelry and items for household use which are treasured in our homes and lives. Whether or not the killing of whales for oil and Ivory teeth or the killing of elephants or walrus for their Ivory and other products was moral, it happened in the past and things were made that are now the property of thousands of residents of Hawaii. To criminalize the sale of old previously legal Ivory is like taking property without compensation, property that may need to be sold for one reason or another by our people.

The government should have the power to confiscate NEW fresh Ivory, and that certainly should be part of their job. Let's have some legislation introduced to beef up the supposed import of new Ivory. They must stop the import into our state shipments of new Ivory, stop the export out of Africa exports of new Ivory and arrest and charge the criminals there. The problem is NEW Ivory, and I don't know anyone who has a new Pikake necklace or Palaoa for sale. People don't want new fresh Ivory. People don't want any more elephants to be killed for their tusks. Stop the killing and shipping out of Africa-that is where it is coming from.

The government should use a meter to test the age of Ivory-the Burden of Proof is always on the government in criminal matters. Proposing a nearly complete ban on the domestic sale of all Ivory is unfair, especially when the mammoth is included and has been dead for thousands of years. A nearly complete ban on the sale of Ivory would eliminate the government's Burden of Proof, as any sale would be illegal-this is not right. Then to demand historical documentation when none was given, is even more unfair of the government.

Please consider how this would affect not only antique dealers, but individuals and families who want or need to sell a family heirloom because they need the money or because the item is not wanted or useful. Hawaii individuals and families should not be prohibited from doing something that they should be able to do. Ivory is part of our culture here for locals and visitors alike. Let's agree to stop the selling of new fresh Ivory in our state but let's agree not to penalize unfairly our citizens who want to have the freedom and right to sell their personal property, even if it is Ivory as long as it is pre-ban. Let's have the government do their job the right way. The Ivory bill needs to be pono and let's let Hawaii pass an Ivory bill to ban the sale of new fresh Ivory, and keep the government out of our family jewelry boxes. Thank you.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 8:48 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: janet.augustyn@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Janet Ko	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I hope we can all come together and share this world with animals like we once did. They deserve equal rights as we do. Future generations should be able see this world with such magnificent animals and not on display as trophies, jewelry, etc. Lets all be reminded to love all living things on this planet and not let animal poaching win this war.

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Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 8:06 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: jasmineacosta81@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jasmin duarte	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Stop the disgusting trade of ivory.

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Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 7:55 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: jsoma@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM*

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016
Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jennifer Soma	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 7:34 PM
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Cc: Navaroh001@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Helene P Navaro	Individual	Support	No

Comments: strongly support HB2502 to prohibit all sale of ivory, rhino horn and other endangered species parts in Hawaii. Elephants Tusks are for the elephants and it is absolutely wrong for us to endanger the elephants for jewelry purposes. There are many beautiful gems in this world. Please support HB2502 and allow the elephants to keep their tusks and free from people hunting them just to sell their tusks to the highest bidder. Hawaii needs to be on board toward these humane solutions for the elephants sake. Thank you so very much for your kindness.

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LATE

NOTICE OF HEARING

DATE: Thursday, February 25, 2016
TIME: 2:00 p.m.
PLACE: Conference Room 325
State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street

Chair, Rep. Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, and members of the Judiciary Committee,

Thank-you for this opportunity to express my personal testimony to **STRONGLY SUPPORT** HB2502 which prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species. The killing of over 140,000 elephants a year for their Ivory will eliminate elephants from this earth in my lifetime. There are so many other artificial materials that can be manufactured to take the place of ivory in jewelry and other items.

Barbara Yee
Honolulu, 96816

Hawaii State Legislature
State House of Representatives
Committee on Judiciary

LATE

State Representative Karl Rhoads, Chair
State Representative Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Committee on Judiciary

Tuesday, Tuesday 23, 2016, 2:00 p.m. Room 325
House Bill 2502 HD 1 Relating to Wildlife

Honorable Chair Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair Joy A. San Buenaventura and
members of the House Committee on Judiciary,

My name is Russel Yamashita and appreciate the opportunity to testify in opposition to House Bill 2502 HD 1 Relating to Wildlife. As well intentioned as the purpose of this legislation may be, the remedy sought by this bill is draconian, heavy handed and ill conceived. Not only does this legislation in reality does nothing to stop the slaughter of wildlife in Africa, it is culturally repulsive and insensitive to the people of Hawaii whose families have works of art that have or contain ivory.

Speaking as an American of Japanese Ancestry, my family and many of our friends own Japanese art pieces called Netsuke. Many of these sculptures are hundreds of years old and are valued culturally as part of our Japanese heritage. The Netsuke was originated in the 17th century to be attached to pouches which served as pockets on kimono. Collectors of Netsuke value not the ivory content of the piece, but rather the artistic skill and craftsmanship which each piece represents.

Even the Honolulu Academy of Arts maintains a small collection of Netsuke as part of its Asian art collection. The International Netsuke Society lists 217 museums worldwide that have Netsuke collections, which include 82 museums in the United States. In fact, the Society on its homepage has a statement which states:

“The International Netsuke Society is vehemently opposed to the poaching of elephant ivory, rhinoceros horn and any other material taken from endangered species. Opposes trafficking, trade or commerce of illegal ivory, horn or any other illegal material. Supports and complies with all international laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Endangered Species Act, and the African Elephant Conservation Act.”

This legislation renders worthless any family heirlooms and collections and would be the equivalent to ban the sale of any type of artwork. What action can the Hawaii resident look forward to the next time, banning the artistic works of another culture because of their promotion of terrorism? Maybe the Doris Duke Foundation for Islamic Arts should be the next target of this legislature. It is a slippery slope when laws banning things start popping up in a state that suppose to be the “melting pot of the pacific”. Are we to be seen as the legal venue for the artistic version of the Scopes Trial?

Additionally, this legislation probably is in violation of the Fifth Amendment by taking property without just compensation. Normally, this came up in situations of government condemnation cases for public purposes, but has be expanded in recent situations where government actions have diminished property values. In this case, the legislature’s action will render any Netsuke artwork worthless.

In conclusion, the advocates of this legislation cannot point to any actual effect of this bill will have to save even one elephant or rhinoceros. Ill conceived and culturally insensitive legislation of this type are best left to more homogenous jurisdictions. I respectfully request that this legislation be killed by this committee.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 5:24 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: drfahy@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Carol Fahy	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please pass this bill. Hawaii is a major center for the transport and sale of ivory and other rare animal parts. This trade is usually fueled by poachers who decimate herds and have no respect for the local culture and the managed killing and culling of animal herds. Hawaii is one of two major centers in the world where the trafficking of these items occurs with no sense of ethics or conscience. If you pass this bill, it will be the beginning of Hawaii moving out of this central role. We want to lead the world in conservation. Please pass this bill. Aloha

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Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 5:14 PM
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Cc: vanderso@hawaii.edu
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Victoria Anderson	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Dear Judiciary Committee, Please strongly support HB2502! In the 4 years that the HI State Leg. has been considering bills to curb ivory trafficking in Hawai'i, 140,000 elephants have lost their lives to the ivory trade. They will be extinct in 5-10 years unless poaching elephants is stopped. With New York and California closing their ivory markets, and Washington State passing a similar anti-trafficking law, Hawaii is poised to become an even larger magnet for the trade in ivory and the illegal trafficking of other wildlife. Hawaii has a large role to play in the fight against these extinctions. Let this finally be the year that we do the right thing!

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Sent: Wednesday, February 24, 2016 5:02 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: bsbinx@satx.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/24/2016
 Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Barbara Shirley Bates	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: I support HB2502

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2016 9:03 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: becky.dance@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/25/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

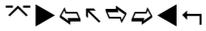
Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rebecca Mcdonald	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please stop this awful trade in animal products, it directly contributes to the slaughter of these vital animals! Stop allowing ivory to be sold or routed through Hawaii!

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LATE



JUD 2-25-16 HB 2502 Support

To whom it may concern,

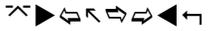
I'm writing to state my support for "JUD 2-25-16 HB 2502" to ban the trade of ivory. Not only is this trade severely inhumane, but it also threatens the survival of critically endangered species. Please consider the health of the ecosystem in Africa, the prestige of Africa the world is desperately trying to preserve, and the world we want our future generations to grow up in. You have to the power to make this change. Please use it for good.

Respectfully,

Ken Woods
(808) 780-6948



LATE



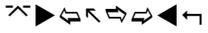
Support HB2502 2/25/16

I urge your support for HB2502 to prohibit wildlife trafficking, including the illegal sales of ivory. This is a very important bill to prevent species from extinction. With Hawaii poised to be the leader in illegal sales of ivory, the time to act is now. Delay will only lead to the further destruction of defenseless animals, while the illegal trade of such animals fuels conflicts throughout the world. Please support HB2502.

Mahalo,
Tim Dow
Waikiki



LATE



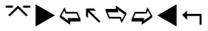
JUD 2-52-16 HB2502 Support

My name is Danielle Mistler, I am a resident of Hawaii and am in support of JUD 2-52-16 HB2502.

Very respectfully,
Danielle K Mistler
(808) 683-2673
US Coast Guard base Elizabeth City NC



LATE



HB2502

Dear Persons involved with the hearing of bill HB2502,

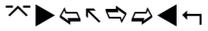
I am passionately opposed to the harvesting, sale, and trafficking of ivory. It is reprehensible that it is even a consideration, as to whether we will allow the sale of ivory in the U.S.A. Please vote in favor of the conservation of elephants, versus the bauble value of ivory. It is not a cure for cancer and does not enhance the quality of human life in any way.

Thank you and best wishes,

Dr. Barbara Welker



LATE



JUD 2-25-16 HB2502 Support

Good evening, I was experiencing problems submitting my testimony online but I'm full in support of the bill to ban the sale and trafficking of wildlife products in Hawaii. Being the 3rd largest ivory market in the US and the US is second largest in the world, this bill could positively and dramatically impact the cruel and barbaric world of poaching and thus benefit the earth, and ecosystem. We need animals to survive. We need to protect and guard them. They are precious in their own existence and crucial to a balanced planet. Don't let them get away with the destruction of the Earth.

Thank you
Elizabeth Rumsey



LATE



Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/25/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Deborah Mader	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Hi Representatives. My name is Kai. I'm seven. I don't think they should take the ivory from elephants and bring it here and sell it. My brother is an animal police officer. He's four. He's an animal police officer because he saves animals. If he sees a human messing with an animal, he will arrest that human. Vote yes to protect the elephants. There are lots of endangered species on the list, and I want to protect them. Hi Representatives. I'm Kanoë. I'm four. And I really want to save elephants and I really want to save the endangered black jaguar and they are really rare and endangered. That's it. Thank you and Mahalo.

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Sent: Thursday, February 25, 2016 12:23 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: arianoff@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/25/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Gregory Arianoff	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: "which would ban the trade and sale of legally owned ivory-products and firearms, unless the ivory component of a firearm makes up less than twenty percent of the total volume of the firearm." This does nothing to prevent crime but instead turns law abiding citizens who already own these types of firearms into instant criminals.

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FW: Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/25/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Cathy Goeggel	Animal Rights Hawai'i	Support	Yes

Comments:

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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LATE



Submitted testimony for HB2502 on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM

HB2502

Submitted on: 2/25/2016

Testimony for JUD on Feb 25, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tim Clayton	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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LATE

Testimony from Dr. Joe Ritter - Kihei Maui HI 96753, House District 11, Senate District 6

Measure Title: RELATING TO WILDLIFE

I SUPPORT HB2502, which prohibits the trafficking of protected animal species, with limited exceptions.

This bill prohibits trafficking of animals threatened with extinction. I agree we must not allow this to continue! Let's try to be good stewards of the planet, not support mass killers of protected species.

Illegal wildlife trade supports vast profits from the illegal killing or capture of wildlife; armed groups and terrorists swap poached ivory for guns. Vicious criminals loot our planet and hunt animals that are threatened for trinkets that are pieces of once living and soon to be extinct irreplaceable species. As a society we can not allow this.

President Obama in a visit to Kenya last year announced the U.S. would establish a nearly complete ban on commercial ivory trade, with rules designed to get rid of, or severely curtail, the legal means used by poachers and traffickers to profit from illegally obtained ivory. Yet Action at the state level is important to close lingering loopholes that allow the bloody disgusting ivory trade to thrive.

19 African countries signed the "Accra Declaration" in 2006 calling for a total ivory trade ban, and 20 range states attended a meeting in Kenya calling for a 20-year moratorium in 2007.

Hawai'i is only behind in this due to a small number of persistent legislators that for reasons I can't fathom think butchering protected animals is ok. Ivory trade is illegal in most states but Hawai'i is behind the times due to legislators who opposes such bills. The ivory trade supports destabilization practices in southern africa, funds armies in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland.

Please pass this bill. Please protect those who can't protect themselves.

With my sincere thanks for introducing this bill and Aloha,
Joe

Joe Ritter Ph.D.
-Kihei Hawaii 96753 House District 11 Senate District 6

http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=2502&year=2016

2-19-16

'Setting a Good Example' :

After years of political malpractice and corruption, homelessness has reached crisis levels in Hawaii. Until this serious problem is more fully addressed, our elected legislators could change their own minds -- and the minds of their constituents -- by welcoming a homeless family into their own homes.

This would demonstrate loudly and clearly to an increasingly frustrated, cynical public that legislators do really, truly care. Most importantly it would with little doubt hasten the inevitable creation of truly low-cost and no-cost housing of many types in discretely chosen areas, all over our beautiful islands.

Let's be real: some state representatives might arrogantly refuse to open their homes to the homeless, even for a brief time. Those who do, however, would demonstrate compassion and dedication that until now has been sorely lacking in the most practical problem-solving sense, as well as in the public's mind.

PLEASE LET US KNOW IF YOU HAVE A BETTER SOLUTION. THE RECORD SHOWS OTHERWISE...

David B. Cannell and Evelyn Cannell

808-391-2846

davidbcannell@gmail.com

“DIVIDE YOUR BREAD WITH THE HUNGRY,
BRING THE HOMELESS INTO THE HOUSE,
WHEN YOU SEE THE NAKED, COVER HIM,
AND DO NOT DIVERT YOUR EYES
FROM YOUR OWN FLESH.”

ISAIAH 58:7

an 26 2016

10 Things You Should Know About HSUS

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10 Things You Should Know About The Humane Society of the United States

1 HSUS raises millions of dollars from American animal lovers through manipulative advertising. An [analysis of HSUS's TV fundraising](#) determined that more than 85 percent of the animals shown were cats and dogs. However, HSUS doesn't run a single pet shelter and only gives 1 percent of the money it raises to pet shelters while sucking money out of local communities.

2 HSUS's own donors and local shelters feel wronged. A lot of our members still access based on what we thought HSUS would do. They support the group and they thought that the truth was something in a way of a local shelter that agree that HSUS makes people who working in a community with local animal shelters.



3 HSUS puts more into its personal aims and fundraising efforts than it gives to local shelters. Between 2011 and 2014, HSUS put over \$100 million in fundraising investments while only putting nearly \$10 million into its shelter care.

FIND OUT THE OTHER 7 FACTS AT

HUMANEWATCH.ORG

Keeping a watchful eye on the Humane Society of the United States

If you're visiting this site for the first time thanks to our [ad in USA Today](#)—welcome! Here's the full list of things you should know about the so-called "Humane Society" of the United States, starting with the three in our ad. It's a story of financial malfeasance and misrepresentation. But the local humane societies across America are not affiliated with HSUS. So, do your research, but please try to help your local shelter. Click on the links for more information.

10 Things You Should Know About HSUS

1. **HSUS raises millions of dollars from American animal lovers through manipulative advertising.** An [analysis of HSUS's TV fundraising](#) determined that more than 85 percent of the animals shown were cats and dogs. However, HSUS doesn't run a single pet shelter and only gives 1 percent of the money it raises to pet shelters while sucking money out of local communities.

2. HSUS's own donors and local shelters feel wronged. A [poll of self-identified HSUS donors](#) found 80 percent thought HSUS "misleads people" about their connections to pet shelters and 75 percent were less likely to support the group when they found out the truth. And according to a poll of animal shelters most agree that "HSUS misleads people into thinking it is associated with local animal shelters."

3. HSUS puts more into its pension plan and Caribbean hedge funds than it gives to pet shelters. Between 2012 and 2014, HSUS put over \$100 million in [Caribbean investments](#) while also putting nearly \$10 million into its pension plan.

4. While it raises money with pictures of cats and dogs, HSUS has an anti-meat vegan agenda. Speaking to an animal rights conference in 2006, HSUS's then-vice president for farm animal issues stated that HSUS's goal is to "get rid of the entire [animal agriculture] industry" and that "we don't want any of these animals to be raised and killed."

5. In May 2014, HSUS was part of a [\\$15.75 million settlement of a federal racketeering lawsuit](#). Feld Entertainment sued HSUS, two of its in-house lawyers, and others under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act for bribery, obstruction of justice, fraud, and other torts. Court documents indicate that HSUS sent several checks as part of an alleged witness-payment scheme.

6. HSUS's senior management includes others who have voiced support for terroristic acts. HSUS chief policy officer Mike Markarian has written that "A perfect example of effective rebellion is an Animal Liberation Front raid on a laboratory." HSUS food policy director Matt Prescott, meanwhile, has written that "I also believe in the actions of the ALF and other such groups." (Prescott is a former PETA activist.)

7. HSUS's senior management includes a former spokesman for the Animal Liberation Front (ALF), a criminal group designated as "terrorists" by the FBI. HSUS president Wayne Pacelle hired [John "J.P." Goodwin](#) in 1997, the same year Goodwin described himself as "spokesperson for the ALF" while he fielded media calls in the wake of an ALF arson attack at a California meat processing plant. In 1997,

when asked by reporters for a reaction to an ALF arson fire at a farmer's feed co-op in Utah (which nearly killed a family sleeping on the premises), Goodwin replied, "We're ecstatic."

8. HSUS receives poor charity-evaluation marks. CharityWatch (formerly the American Institute of Philanthropy) has [issued several "D" ratings for HSUS](#) in recent years over the group's wasteful spending practices. Additionally, the 2013 Animal People News Watchdog Report discovered that HSUS spends 55 percent of its budget on overhead costs.

9. HSUS's CEO [endorsed convicted dogfighting kingpin Michael Vick getting another pet](#). After Vick got out of prison, HSUS CEO Wayne Pacelle told the press that he thought Vick "would do a good job as a pet owner." This startling comment came after Vick's new employer, the Philadelphia Eagle, made a \$50,000 "grant" to HSUS.

10. Given the massive size of its budget, HSUS does relatively little hands-on care for animals. While HSUS claims it "saves" more animals than any other animal protection group in the US, much of the "care" HSUS provides is in the form of spay-neuter assistance. In fact, [local groups](#) that operate on considerably slimmer budgets, such as the Houston SPCA, provide direct care to more animals than HSUS does.

Posted on 01/26/2016 at 8:38 pm by Humane Watch Team.

Comments on the "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revision of the Section 4(d) Rule for the African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)"

Daniel Stiles, Ph.D.
Member, IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group
U.S. citizen

I am greatly concerned by the increase in elephant poaching that has occurred beginning in about 2007 reported by the CITES MIKE and ETIS programs, which were competently summarized in the proposed revision to rule 4(d) document (On page 45157, you might want to add data contained in *Update on elephant poaching trends in Africa to 31 December 2014* http://cites.org/sites/default/files/i/news/2015/WWD-PR-Annex_MIKE_trend_update_2014_new.pdf).

I am pleased that the U.S. government and particularly the FWS have also shown serious concern and have demonstrated a commitment to address the menace that illegal ivory trade poses to the future of elephants.

Extracts of my research and that of my collaborator Esmond Martin have been presented in the background discussion of the FWS document. To summarize, I am the co-author or author of publications beginning in 2000 relating to ivory trade in the U.S. and elsewhere, including the *The Ivory Markets of Africa*, *The Ivory Markets of East Asia*, *Ivory Markets in the USA*, *An Assessment of the Illegal Ivory Trade in Viet Nam*, *The Elephant and Ivory Trade in Thailand*, *Elephants in the Dust – The African Elephant Poaching Crisis*, "It's not just China: New York is gateway for illegal ivory", and *Elephant Ivory Trafficking in California*, to name but a few.

I have carried out ivory trade investigations with funding from Save the Elephants, HSUS, Born Free Foundation, Care for the Wild International, TRAFFIC, IUCN/CITES-MIKE, UNEP, and most recently by the Wildlife Conservation Society, China office, and Vulcan, Inc. in Washington State.

I oppose illegal ivory trade in the strongest terms and condemn the elephant poaching that supplies demand in Asia and elsewhere. But my in-depth research and understanding of how and why elephant poaching for ivory is motivated and driven has led me to believe that a "prohibitionist" approach is the wrong one. Banning the trade in a commodity for which consumer and investor demand exists not only is NO solution, it can in fact exacerbate the problem. This has certainly been the case for elephant ivory.

On p. 45158 the FWS document states: "Demand for ivory is driving the current poaching crisis. Although the primary markets are in Asia, particularly in China and Thailand, the United States continues to play a role as a destination and transit country for illegally traded elephant ivory" – While this statement is true, it is misleading. I recently concluded a study for WCS-China on ivory demand drivers in

China. Assisted by sub-contractors, we concluded that evidence was overwhelming that the increase in elephant poaching beginning in about 2007 was caused by East Asian speculator demand for raw ivory, not by consumer demand for worked ivory. There are well over 2,000 *tons* of illegal raw ivory (poached + leaked from stores) unaccounted for since 2002, not seen in ivory outlets selling worked ivory. We believe much of it is stored by speculators who believe that increasing scarcity will continue to drive prices higher. Restricting trade of ivory in the U.S. will have no effect on addressing this problem.

Demand for recently poached ivory in the U.S. as recounted in the cases described on pages 45158-9 can be adequately addressed by pre-2014 existing law, as the successful prosecutions demonstrate. It is difficult to see how the proposals for more stringent controls that will adversely affect those owning and wishing to trade legal ivory will increase protection of elephants in Africa. If anything, it will divert law enforcement effort away from the type of large cases described on pages 45158-9 towards chasing collectors wanting to trade chess sets and netsukes (almost all of which are made on pre-1990 ivory, but which are not antiques as defined by the ESA).

There is currently no demand for new poached raw ivory in the U.S. I carried out another consultancy for Vulcan Inc. recently that found that there is a glut of estate raw tusks that sell for prices about 10-15% of those that can be obtained in China. No informed ivory trafficker would try to smuggle tusks into the U.S. It would make much more sense to smuggle them out. Research I carried out with the television channel ABC in 2013 in New York and for NRDC in California in 2014 found that the worked ivory markets were down in scale considerably since the 2006-2007 Martin & Stiles USA survey. The relative importance of the USA as a destination for illegal ivory has been greatly exaggerated.

I would like to dispel the false claim that the U.S. is the second largest market for illegal ivory consumption in the world – repeated in NGO campaigns and media stories constantly. It can be traced to Martin and Stiles' U.S. ivory report in 2008, co-authored by this commenter.

On page 111 of the Martin & Stiles report, there is a table in which the U.S. ranks second behind China/Hong Kong, based on the number of ivory items seen in retail outlets. The table says nothing about whether the items are legal or illegal.

On the same page, the authors state: "The USA most likely ranks second in scale after China (including Hong Kong) in the size of its ivory market at the global level, followed by Thailand in third place." Again, this statement says nothing about the legal/illegal market distinction.

It is important to note also that in the same report, the authors state:

- "The survey found 24,004 ivory items in the 657 outlets in the 16 towns and cities

visited in the USA, most of which probably *were legally for sale.*"

- "Relative to the size of the USA's population and economy, little raw ivory enters the country legally or illegally (based on seizures). From this perspective, *the U.S. ivory market does not appear a significant threat to elephant populations.*"

It is interesting that any time you see the false notion in someone's report, it does not cite a source (most recently in the *New York Times*
http://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/26/world/africa/obama-administration-targets-trade-in-african-ivory.html?_r=1).

The Martin & Stiles 2008 report stated on p. 9: "The age of items was assessed based on signs of wear, style, price and information provided by vendors. This method is hardly infallible. Breakdowns into estimated pre- and post-1989 ages of manufacture are accompanied by the qualifier 'could have been'. This means that the style, condition and price of the item were consistent with either a recently-made piece (post-1989) or a pre-1989 piece. Even if we judged an item to be possibly made before 1989, this in no way attests to its legal status."

The Stiles 2015 California ivory report stated: "Determining the date of manufacture and/or import of each item into the United States is fraught with difficulty and the methodology employed in the type of study carried out here is subjective... The results reported here should not be considered as absolute, but rather a rough estimate."

In addition, there are tons of legal raw ivory in the U.S. from which recent items can be carved. Even items manufactured in 2015 can be legal if made from old ivory, and such items exist.

Given these caveats, no conclusions should be drawn about what percentage of ivory in the USA is legal or illegal based on visual examination. To state that "up to 90% of ivory seen in California was illegal" is just as likely the case as stating that "up to 90% of ivory seen in California was legal".

FWS stated on p. 45162, "Stiles estimated, in his 2014 follow-up study, that as much as one half of the ivory for sale in two California cities during his survey had been imported illegally. All of this demonstrates the need to impose restrictions on commercializing elephant ivory within the United States."

The report in question said nothing about "imported illegally". The report actually stated on p. 15 that "There is a much higher incidence of what appears to be ivory of recent manufacture in California, roughly doubling from approximately 25% in 2006 to about half in 2014" and in the Conclusions, "the proportion of possibly illegal ivory has increased by 25% to half of all ivory in the two cities surveyed."

As stated above, even ivory manufactured in 2015 can be legal if it was made from a

legal piece of raw ivory. The age of manufacture of an ivory item says nothing about its legality. What matters is the date and manner of import. You can say little about that by looking at a piece of ivory.

Another important fact not included in NGO and media reports, or in the proposed rule "Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revision of the Section 4(d) Rule for the African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)," is the finding Stiles made in Manhattan, New York, in 2013 and in California in 2014 that the quantities of ivory and outlets seen selling ivory had declined substantially since 2006-2007 when the first survey was carried out. This strongly suggests that consumer demand is down and less illegal ivory has recently been entering the U.S.

That said, there is illegal ivory entering the U.S., as demonstrated by the number of cases and prosecutions described in the document, and by research I carried out in recent years. I would argue that the law that existed prior to February 2014 is adequate to address the problem of illegally imported ivory. The proposed changes would have little or no effect on the way the vast majority of illegal ivory enters the U.S. or is traded interstate. It is smuggled in labeled as mammoth ivory, bone or other raw material, or hidden in something.

Denying antiques legal importation will not address the smuggling problem. The revised rule 4(d) permits interstate trade in antiques, so if antiques are smuggled in (genuine or fake ones), they can enter the trade system, as they do today. I calculated that even if every single antique that entered the U.S. legally, as reported in the CITES Trade Database, were fake, the ivory to make them could be supplied by about 10 elephants a year. Measure this against the more than 5,000 businesses in Table 2 and the tens of thousands of Americans that currently engage in buying and selling legal antique items that would be affected by the rule change. And, of course, not all legally imported antiques are fakes made from poached elephant ivory. Only a very small percentage would be. Antiques with CITES permits are not the problem.

It is evident that 'laundering' is a primary concern of FWS and the revised rules are meant to address this perceived problem: "Improved domestic controls will make it more difficult to launder illegal elephant ivory through U.S. markets, which will contribute to a reduction in poaching of African elephants". But can the USFWS give one other example of where legal specimens of the target commodity are prohibited in order to prevent laundering of illegal specimens? Should all paper currency, genuine designer clothes, DVD movies and so on be banned because illegal forms of them exist?

If the U.S. government and civic organizations and individuals are serious about addressing the elephant poaching crisis, they should not divert human and financial resources away from the real problem. Introducing the proposed new restrictions on commercial uses of ivory will not make it simpler to control trade in elephant ivory. Litigation will no doubt ensue on several grounds, wasting everyone's time and

money.

For example, it is highly debatable that antique ivory can be prohibited import under the AfECA as the FWS maintains. The AfECA allows the import of worked ivory from a country that certifies that the source of the ivory is legal and was exported in accordance with its laws. The ESA allows the import of antique ivory legally sourced. On what legal grounds are *all* antiques being denied import? If the exporting country asserts the antique is legal, it would appear that it would be legal to import into the U.S.

It seems to me a huge waste to be fighting this battle with mostly law-abiding American citizens when Chinese speculators are buying tons of poached ivory every year representing the slaughter of 20,000-30,000 elephants annually. And why are the speculators doing this? Because those who wish to prohibit legal ivory trade are creating the conditions for speculators to cash in. They are cutting off legal supply, creating artificial scarcity, before making the effort to create appropriate conditions in which it would make sense to cut off supply.

I would strongly urge the FWS and the Advisory Council on Wildlife Trafficking to devote its energies and resources to solving the real problem that is annihilating elephant populations in Africa – speculator demand for raw ivory in eastern Asia.

References

Martin, E. and Stiles, D. (2008). *Ivory Markets in the USA*. London and Nairobi: Care for the Wild International and Save the Elephants.
<http://danstiles.org/publications/ivory/16.2008%20USA%20copy.pdf>

Stiles, D. (2013). The big ivory apple. *Natural History* July-August: 10-13.
<http://danstiles.org/publications/ivory/34.NH%20NY%20ivory.pdf>

Stiles, D. (2015). *Elephant Ivory Trafficking in California, USA*. Washington, D.C.: NRDC.
<http://danstiles.org/publications/ivory/41.%20Ivory%20Trafficking%20in%20California,%20USA.pdf>.



U.S. Efforts to Control Illegal Elephant Ivory Trade and Internal Markets

For centuries elephants have been hunted for their tusks, either for trophies or as a canvas for the centuries-old art of ivory carving and jewelry making. Although the tusks or teeth of several mammal species (warthog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*), walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*), hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), sperm whale (*Physeter catodon*), and killer whale (*Orcinus orca*)) are considered to be ivory, the tusks from Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*) and African elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) are most desired by the global ivory market. This demand led to devastating declines in the number of these giant animals particularly in the 1970s and 1980s. Despite international efforts to control the ivory trade and stop the decline of elephant populations, prices and demand remain high, thus causing continued elephant poaching and illegal ivory finding its way into international and domestic markets.

The most recent studies estimate African elephant populations at about 600,000, a decrease of about 50% over the past 40 years. Asian elephants numbered around 80,000 near the beginning of the 20th century, but today's populations are less than half that, with about 20,000 living in India and the remainder scattered throughout other Asian countries.

What U.S. laws and international agreements protect elephants?

Both African and Asian elephants are protected under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA)¹ and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)². The U.S. Fish and Wildlife

Service (Service) is the principal Federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing the ESA and CITES. CITES regulates the international commercial and noncommercial movement of both elephant species, including their ivory and ivory products. The ESA complements CITES in controlling domestic and international movement of elephant ivory, and by prohibiting or regulating interstate commerce in the species.

The African elephant was first listed in CITES Appendix III in 1976 and moved to Appendix II the following year. In 1978, the species was listed as Threatened under the ESA. In 1990, after nearly a decade during which African elephant populations dropped by almost 50%, the species was moved to Appendix I of CITES. In 1997,

some recovering populations were moved back to Appendix II with strict limitations on trade in ivory. In 1988, the U.S. Congress passed the African Elephant Conservation Act (AfECA), which established a fund for conservation and management programs for African elephants as well as their habitat. Through the AfECA, a moratorium on the import of African elephant ivory was established in 1989. This moratorium makes it illegal to import raw African elephant ivory into the United States from any country unless certain conditions are met, or to export any raw African elephant ivory from the United States.

The Asian elephant was listed in CITES Appendix I in 1975 and as Endangered under the ESA in 1976. In 1997, the U.S. Congress passed the Asian Elephant



African Elephant, CITES Appendix I

¹ See the Service's fact sheet "U.S. Endangered Species Act: Permits for Non-native Species or Import and Export of Non-native and Native Species" for more information on the ESA (<http://www.fws.gov/international/publications-and-media/fact-sheets.html>).

² See the Service's fact sheet, "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species," for more information on CITES (see link above).



Seized ivory in Operation Crash

Conservation Act, which established a fund for the conservation and management of Asian elephants and their habitat. Because of their status under CITES and the ESA, all commercial trade in Asian elephants and their parts and products is prohibited.

Recognizing that, even with the listing of elephants under CITES, greater monitoring was needed to combat illegal trade, CITES established the Elephant Trade Information System (ETIS) in 1997 to monitor illegal trade in elephant specimens and maintain a record of seizures of illegal ivory.

The ETIS seizure database has grown from around 4,000 law enforcement cases from 40 countries or territories in 1997 to include over 10,000 cases from 77 countries and territories worldwide today.

1. How is trade in elephant ivory regulated and what enforcement efforts are being taken to control elephant ivory trade in the United States?

The United States is committed to combating illegal trade in ivory and has made significant seizures of illegally imported ivory. From 1989 to 2007, the number of seizures of illegal ivory made by the Service accounted for about 30% of all the reported seizures in the world. Since the vast majority of seizures in the United States were small quantities, we do not believe that there is a significant illegal ivory trade into this country. However, although we believe that it is

small, the United States does have an internal ivory market. The U.S. public and other international travelers often unwittingly purchase and import ivory products into the United States only to have them confiscated at the ports. We hope to reduce global ivory traffic by informing international travelers of the domestic and international laws controlling the movement of ivory through outreach efforts such as this fact sheet.

In general, export of raw African and Asian elephant ivory from the United States is prohibited. Import of raw African elephant ivory, with the exception of sport-hunted trophies, has been banned since the 1989 moratorium. African elephant ivory can be legally owned or bought and sold within the United States providing it meets ESA requirements and State laws. Worked African elephant ivory acquired before its 1978 ESA listing or antique ivory (over 100 years old) may be imported or exported for non-commercial purposes or, in limited situations, for commercial purposes with a certification from the Service. To date, no commercial import of non-antique African elephant ivory has been permitted under the AECA.

African elephant ivory within the United States that was imported prior to the 1989 ban, imported as sport-hunted trophies, or obtained as the result of Federal law enforcement action is considered legal.

Asian elephant ivory that was purchased prior to its 1976 ESA listing may be sold to others residing in your State, if allowed by your State's natural resource management agency. However, the sale or commercial transfer of Asian elephant ivory across state lines is regulated and must meet specific requirements of the ESA.

What can the public do to help reduce the volume of ivory illegally imported into the United States?

Even though the United States has seized large amounts of ivory coming into the country, effectively keeping it out of the market, ivory continues to be imported into the United States illegally. We urge U.S. citizens and all other travelers not to purchase ivory and other wildlife products while abroad unless they have verified that the product is legal and may be brought into their home country.

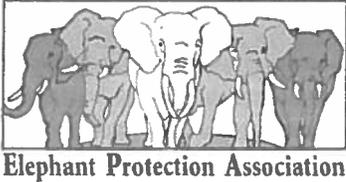
Anyone planning to import any ivory or ivory products into the United States should contact the Service's Office of Law Enforcement prior to importation by phone at 703-358-1949 or by email at lawenforcement@fws.gov. Additionally, anyone considering selling or trading ivory within the United States should contact the Office of Law Enforcement, as well as his or her State wildlife agency. As more countries implement similar outreach programs, we hope that the demand for ivory will drop, resulting in a decrease or end to elephant poaching and an increase in the populations of these ancient and magnificent animals.

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
International Affairs
4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Room 212
Arlington, VA 22203
703/358-2104 or 800/358-2104
e-mail: managementauthority@fws.gov
<http://www.fws.gov/international>**

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Elephant Protection Association

PO Box 1043
Doylestown, PA 18901

February 18, 2016

Maryland Environment and Transportation Committee
Hearing Scheduled for February 17, 2016

Testimony Follow- Up Opposition to HB 542

Dear Committee Members,

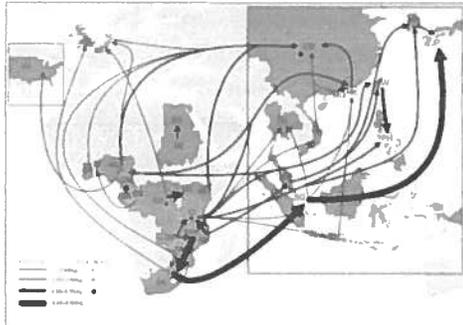
Thank you for the opportunity to address your committee on February 17. As promised during my testimony, I am writing to correct the record about the multiple misrepresentations made by proponents of HB 542. While wildlife poaching is a major problem in Africa, the testimony at the hearing reflected misleading soundbites from a very successful public relations campaign that has strayed so far from facts that the policies being pursued will actually hurt wildlife in Africa, not to mention innocent people in jurisdictions where these policies are enacted. Unlike proponents for this bill, I am attaching authorities for each of the statements I am including below.

The United States is NOT the second largest market for illegal ivory. In September 2012, before the Ivory Ban PR campaign commenced, the US Fish and Wildlife Service published a Fact Sheet summarizing the ivory trade in the United States stating, "we do not believe that there is a significant illegal ivory trade into this country." (Atch 1) Instead, NGOs have misconstrued the work of Dr Daniel Stiles dating back to a 2008 report he wrote about the illegal ivory Trade. Dr. Stiles publicly denounced the misuse of his work in a comment he filed in response to the recent FWS proposed rule change that would usher in a domestic ivory ban at the federal level (Atch 2). In that comment, Stiles reiterated that "there is currently no demand for new poached raw ivory in the U.S." Raw tusks that had been legally imported to the United States are on sale through estate sales for prices about 10-15% of the prices in China, eliminating smuggler's incentives to even try to bring them to the United States. In exceptional cases over the last 15 years where smugglers have tried to import into the United States, authorities have successfully confiscated and in appropriate cases prosecuted those individuals under existing law. (Atch 3)

The United States DOES NOT import significant amounts of illegal ivory. The Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) is an international convention established to protect wildlife and propose trade policy for nations worldwide. CITES established two groups to track elephant poaching (Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants or "MIKE") and the illegal ivory trade (Elephant Trade Information System or "ETIS"). The July 2014 report *Elephant Conservation, Illegal Killing and Ivory Trade* presented to the CITES Standing Committee (Atch 4) exhaustively documents poaching rates across Africa (that peaked in 2011) and quantities of illegal ivory that were seized by authorities worldwide. As shown below in the maps taken from this report, the United States received small amounts of illegal ivory between 2000-2008, and then literally fell off of the maps with no significant amounts of illegal ivory seized from 2009-2013.

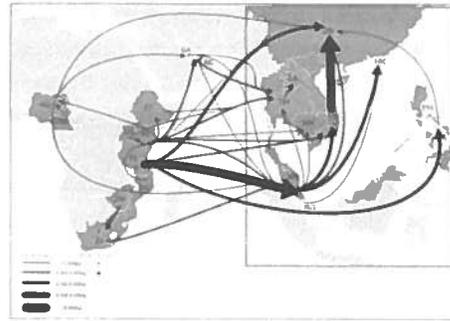
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Figure 13. Trade routes for large-scale (>500kg) seizures of ivory, 2000-2008
 (ETIS, 03 November 2013)



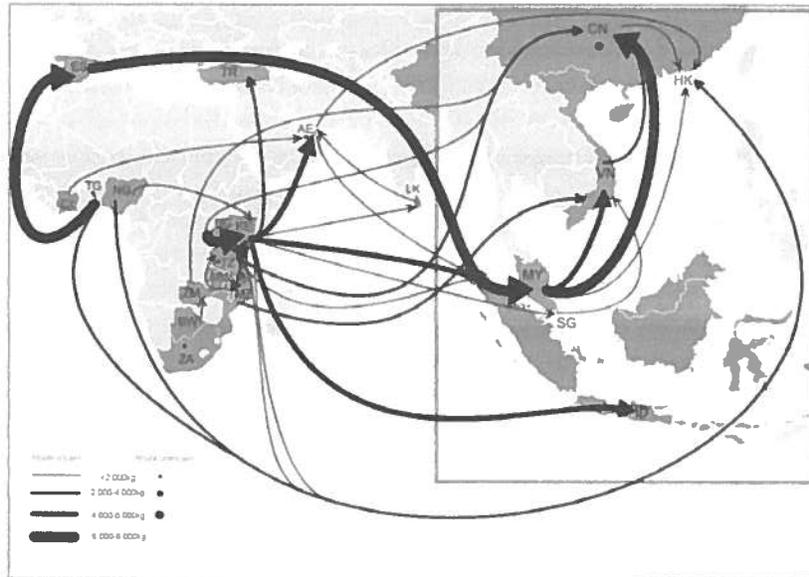
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, 63rd Meeting of the Standing Committee, Document 42.1, Page 31 (July 2014)

Figure 14. Trade routes for large-scale (>500kg) seizures of ivory, 2009-2011
 (ETIS, 03 November 2013)



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, 63rd Meeting of the Standing Committee, Document 42.1, Page 31 (July 2014)

Figure 15. Trade routes for large-scale (>500kg) seizures of ivory, 2012-2013
 (ETIS, 03 November 2013)



Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, 65th Meeting of the Standing Committee, Document 42.1, Page 32 (July 2014)

The report and the underlying data also dramatically demonstrate that China and other Southeast Asian countries account for virtually all of the illegal ivory trade. The data aligns perfectly with the USFWS findings that there is no significant trade of ivory into the United States (discussed above). If illegal ivory is not coming into the United States as a whole, then Maryland's role in any illegal ivory trade is certainly insignificant.

Americans, including Marylanders, own billions of dollars' worth of items made with ivory that was legally imported decades ago that have nothing to do with African Elephant poaching but would be stripped of value without justification. Although the United States is abiding by and enforcing existing international bans on importing illegal ivory, there is a substantial trade of legal ivory that had been

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imported long before the recent spike in elephant poaching. Ivory was used in a very wide variety of products including things like musical instruments, silver sets, chess sets, pistol grips, furniture inlays, religious statuary, billiard cues, scrimshaw – the list is practically endless. Most of these items are not antique and were imported or manufactured between World War II and when ivory imports were first imposed in the 1970s. Because these items had always been perfectly legal to trade, there were no documentation trails preserved on the vast majority of items. In September 2015, the International Development Group estimated that an ivory ban would harm 475,000 American households who own a conservatively estimated \$11.9 billion dollars in antique ivory. An attached April 2014 report from Lark Mason, an internationally recognized expert on antiques and collectibles, estimated that a ban would affect 400 million or more objects owned by 20-30 million Americans representing value in the tens of billions of dollars. (Atch 5)

The funding of international terrorism through illegal ivory is grossly misrepresented to create a false sense of urgency for adopting bad conservation policy. Because ivory ban proponents lack evidence of a nexus between elephant poaching and the United States market, they try to distract from the unnecessary harm a ban would mean for innocent Americans by making false claims about a link between the ivory trade and international terrorism. Two reports from independent, well respected international organizations refute this link.

UNEP and INTERPOL published “The Environmental Crime Crisis: Threats to Sustainable Development from Illegal Exploitation and Trade in Wildlife and Forest Resources” in 2014 (downloadable at <http://www.grida.no/publications/rr/crime/>). This report addresses a wide variety of environmental crimes of which the illegal ivory trade is a fairly small part. It establishes that international terrorist groups, Al Shabaab being the most notorious, is involved in lucrative environmental crimes like smuggling charcoal (Africa’s largest energy source), but it is *not* linked to elephant poaching. Al Shabaab operates in regions that do not have many, if any, elephants, and they are involved in crimes that are much more profitable than elephant poaching. Criminal groups that are linked with elephant poaching like the Janjaweed and the Lord’s Resistance Army are much smaller, regional groups that pose no threat outside of the countries they are located. While it is a truism that poachers in Africa are criminals, there is no connection between the species listed in HB 542 and international terrorists.

The Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies in Great Britain published “An Illusion of Complicity: Terrorism and the Illegal Ivory Trade in East Africa” in September 2015. (Atch 6) This report focused on allegations of Al Shabaab’s involvement in the ivory trade and concluded, like the INTERPOL report above, that these allegations lacked merit but were instead based on exaggerations and misinformation.

Despite independent studies that directly refute their assertions about international terrorism, NGOs and proponents of ivory bans continue to spread misinformation to distract from enormous flaws in their proposal.

Proposed bans of legally imported and owned items are unconstitutional takings without just compensation. The Fordham International Law Journal recently published “The International Strategy: An Ivory Trade Ban in the United States and China.” (Atch 7) This note analyzed the legal framework for the ivory trade both in the United States and China. It concluded that existing law in the United States is stringent and effectively enforced to prevent illegal ivory from entering this country, whereas the law in China has not been enforced and the illegal ivory trade has flourished. It also found that recent Supreme Court precedent that established government confiscation of personal property can constitute an unconstitutional taking supports the position that a domestic ivory ban that strips legally owned item of commercial value would be an unlawful taking unless the government paid the owners of those items fair market value. HB 542 would expose Maryland to takings-based litigation that could cost the state billions of dollars.

Solutions to Poaching that Ivory Ban Proponents Suppress

The most inconvenient fact that Ivory Ban Proponents will never mention is that the threat to elephants is grossly exaggerated – CITES data clearly shows that Elephant Poaching has been decreasing since 2011 and is nowhere near the claimed “96 elephants per day”. The above-referenced CITES report shows that elephant poaching peaked in 2011, and poaching rates declined in 2012 and 2013. MIKE published a summary update that showed a further decline in 2014 (Atch 7). Increased law enforcement has played an important role in this decline, as has the bursting of a commodities bubble in China that lead to a decrease in the speculative price of ivory (*See Stiles, Martin, Ji and Moyle, “Analysis of Ivory Demand Drivers,”* September 2015) (Atch 8).

CITES data shows that the actual threat from poaching varies widely by region in Africa. In southern Africa where there are strong conservation programs that balance consumptive use with strong regulation, elephant populations are thriving. Poaching is a problem, but natural reproduction outpaces death rates from illegal killing. Conversely, in other regions in Africa that have long prohibited any consumptive use of African elephants, populations have plummeted dramatically with little to no hope of recovery. As long as local populations lack any economic incentive to expand wildlife populations, elephants and other wildlife will continue to be regarded as nuisances by the people best positioned to save them.

At the federal level, the Elephant Conservation and Ivory Protection Act would dedicate resources to law enforcement and diplomatic means to interdict and prosecute criminals while pressuring countries to stop the illegal inflow of ivory. These measures would have a direct and immediate impact on elephant poaching.

In the long term, I refer back to the first comments I delivered to this committee concerning the White Rhino (Atch 9). Long-term survival of any species depends on a balance of the costs and benefits of all of the species living together, including people. There is a place for bans in countries where governments are corrupt, weak, and have lost control of due to war or extreme poverty. However, those bans should be temporary, and the example to pursue are the countries with strong conservation

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programs like the United States and countries in southern Africa. Countries that abide by the law, do not contribute to poaching and grow populations of wildlife must not be punished with arbitrary one-size-fits-all bans that both punish innocent people and render wildlife nuisances to local populations.

For these reasons, HB542 should report out of committee as "Unfavorable".

Very Respectfully Yours,

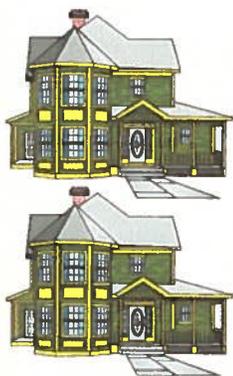
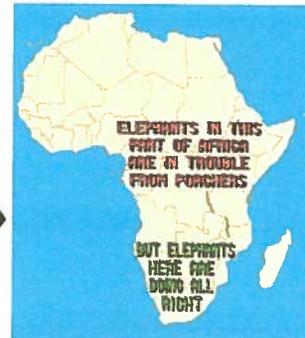
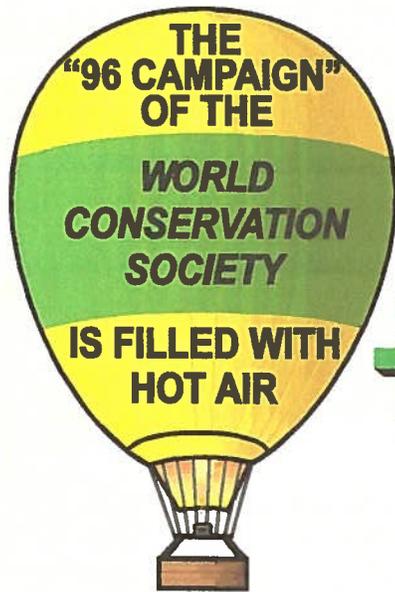


Robert A. Mitchell
Founding Member

Attachments:

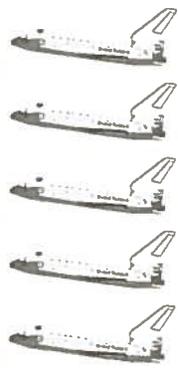
1. "U.S. Efforts to Control Illegal Ivory Trade," USFWS Fact Sheet, September 2012
2. Dr. Daniel Stiles Comment to USFWS regarding Proposed Federal Rule Change for Federal Ivory Ban (September 2015)
3. "Elephant Conservation, Illegal Killing and Ivory Trade," CITES SC65 Doc. 42.01 (July 2014)
4. International Development Group, "The Antique Ivory Market in the United States," (September 2015)
5. Maguier and Haenlein, "An Illusion of Complicity: Terrorism and the Illegal Ivory Trade in East Africa," Royal United Services Institute (September 2015)
6. Manley, *The International Strategy: An Ivory Trade Ban in the United States and China*, 38 Fordham Intl L J 1511 (2015)
7. Update on Elephant Poaching Trends in Africa to 31 December 2014, Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants ("MIKE"), CITES (2015)
8. Stiles, Martin, Ji and Moyle, "Analysis of Ivory Demand Drivers," September 2015
9. Elephant Protection Assn Comments to Environment and Transportation Committee in Opposition to HB 542, February 15, 2016 (w/o atchs)

DO YOU BELIEVE *Everything* YOU READ AND HEAR?

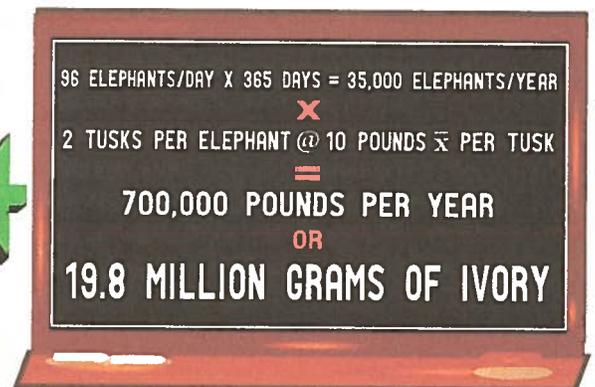
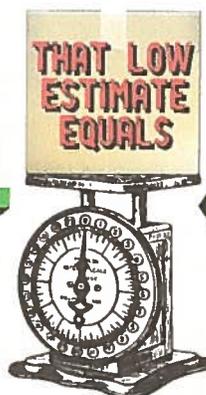


VICTORIAN HOUSES

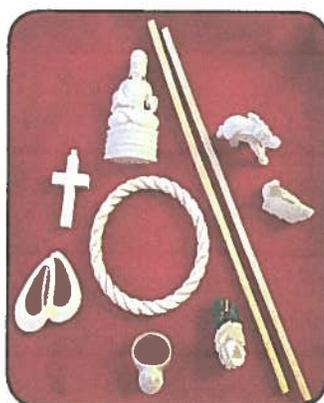
OR



ATLANTIS SHUTTLES



MORE IVORY PIECES THAN MARKETS CAN ANNUALLY ABSORB



SOME 46 MILLION IVORY CROSSES. IF THESE ARE ON SALE IN THE U.S. NAME ONE PLACE WHERE YOU CAN BUY THEM?



ABOUT 26 MILLION IVORY CHOP STICKS - THAT'S ENOUGH FOR EVERY ASIAN-AMERICAN AND ALL PATRONS OF THE BEST CHINESE RESTAURANTS.



MORE THAN 70 MILLION LADIES' EARRINGS WOULD PROVIDE A PAIR FOR EVERY TWO AMERICAN WOMEN. SEEN A LOT OF THESE RECENTLY?

Killing elephants for their tusks is unconscionable; making up numbers for political and financial gain is reprehensible; refusing to accept the historic, cultural, artistic, scientific and practical importance of ivory is immoral

Concept: Godfrey Harris / Graphics: Sergey Diyakanov / June 2015

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S.B. No. 2647 and H.B 2502, which intends to curb the sale of certain animal parts, of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature, should be denied for the following reasons: 1) it conflicts with federal laws that permit the sale of legally imported ivory prior to the United States ban; 2) it unnecessarily utilizes state funding and resources to regulate in an area that is already comprehensively regulated by federal and international law; and 3) the findings misconstrue the actual degree of commerce involving ivory in the State of Hawaii.

First, while the bill seeks to curb what is considered the trafficking of animal parts and products, it has the unintended result of inhibiting the sale of animal products, covered under the proposed bills that were legally acquired pursuant to all applicable federal and international laws. Attached hereto for the legislature's consideration is a true and correct copy of declarations from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services for the import of African elephant ivory before the United States banned imports in 1976 authorizing and certifying that Jewelry Kingdom Inc. has properly procured its ivory inventory (hereafter "Certifications"). In short, all of the inventory that my company, Jewelry Kingdom, Inc., acquired was proper and in accordance with all applicable federal and international laws. The law will inhibit my ability, and all those similarly situated, from continuing business operations. My company strictly adheres to all federal and state laws, and all inventory has been acquired prior to the ivory ban that took effect in 1976.

Second, the Certifications also reflect that the ivory was acquired in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ("CITES"), which is printed on the bottom of the document. CITES is an international agreement between governments that aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. A CITES certification is an international certification that the ivory procured was not detrimental to the survival of the species. For instance, the ivory was obtained from an already deceased elephant. Most importantly, the CITES certification is an international guarantee that animals were not harmed during the procurement of the goods. CITES is just one part of the extensive regulatory network that is already in place to curb any illegal trafficking.

Third, based upon my extensive knowledge and experience in the industry, there is minimal commerce in the State of Hawaii involving ivory. The intention of the bill is to curb illegal trafficking, but prohibiting the sale of legally procured ivory will not accomplish that aim. Due to the extensive federal and international regulations, individuals who lack the proper permits are not allowed to sell their goods. Thus, contributing state funds and resources to regulate an area that is already extensively regulated by federal law and has a minimal presence in the State of Hawaii would be a waste of taxpayer funds.

Based on the foregoing, I respectfully request that the legislature terminate the bills relating to the regulation of ivory. Alternatively, modify the bills so as to not restrict the federally authorized sale of ivory that has been legally procured.

Sincerely,

Jemy Chan

Jerry Chan

The Antique Ivory Market in the United States



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GROUP

Prepared by: Anton Bruehl

September 25, 2015



The Antique Ivory Market in the United States

Executive Summary

Based on IDG research of a sampling of several important antique ivory categories, the value of antique ivory in privately-held, American collections is conservatively estimated at \$11.9 billion and is expected to be far higher should deeper research be completed on all of the major categories of antique ivory in private hands.

During the stakeholder interview process described below, IDG learned that a mere 10 American antique dealers out of hundreds of antique dealers in the United States had approximately \$40 million invested in antique ivory items and 20 individual American collectors out of thousands of American collectors had an estimated \$45 million in value in their antique ivory collections for a total of \$85 million. This valuation includes the value of unsold ivory inventory in dealers' hands and sales of antique ivory made between 2005 - 2013, a scant eight years.

Collectors stated that in their opinion and based on their experience, the rules in DO-210, as it affects the movement of antique ivory within, to and out of the United States, are needlessly burdensome, and subject to unpredictable agency discretion and interpretation, or misinterpretation, of the documentation required to meet the numerous qualifiers for the antique exemption. This action will result in making it virtually impossible to buy, sell, export, or gift antique ivory today and in the future. Collectors agreed that the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's (FWS) July 28, 2015, proposed revisions to regulations relating to African elephant ivory, rather than shut down the obscene practice of poaching, would create significant losses culturally, historically and financially in regards to honorable artistic investment.

Scope of Work

International Development Group (IDG) undertook an analysis of the antique ivory market in the United States with a special focus on the value of high-end, antique ivory objects in American private collections. The main purpose of IDG's analysis is to offer an objective and independent analysis of the value of the upper end, antique ivory market in the United States in private hands, excluding antique ivory held in the public trust by institutions and museums such as the Smithsonian, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Walters Museum in Baltimore, and the Minneapolis Museum of Art. The definition of antique ivory for this study is all ivory over 100 years old. IDG sought to value ivory antique collections so that FWS might better understand the potential financial, artistic, cultural and historical losses in the event of a virtual ban on antique ivory.

Valuation Methodology

Given the lack of sales information from dealers, online vendors, person-to-person sales, heirlooms etc., with respect to the majority of antique ivory objects sold to U.S. collectors, IDG gathered information from public sources such as auction sales reports (Christie's and Sotheby's), public records, and stakeholder interviews with over 30 important dealers, auction houses, individual collectors, and antique experts using a sampling procedure that included a small number of antique ivory collections. The average of each stakeholder interview was 30 to 60 minutes.



IDG focused on a sampling of several important ivory categories including ivory canes, netsuke, portrait miniatures, tribal art, antique furniture, and decorative arts, including jewelry and precious objets de vertu (Fabergé, Cartier, Tiffany, etc). Their historical, cultural, and financial value is immense. These items are representative of their era at a time when the senseless and industrial scale of slaughter simply did not exist. Excluded from this analysis were antique firearms, sewing kits, and other domestic items pervasive in the 19th century just as plastic is today. Pre-World War I organs/pianos, musical instruments such as violins and antique knives, were excluded from IDG's research (see Appendix).

The primary reason for the exclusion of additional ivory categories in this report was due to the lack of time necessary to complete a deeper analysis. It must be recognized that the excluded categories represent a significant value. Further research is necessary to pinpoint an actual range of value for all major antique ivory categories.

A more detailed description of IDG procedures, methodologies, assumptions, and conclusions is contained in our internal work papers, are available for review upon request.

Forecasting Process

IDG embarked on a process to verify the value of certain high-end, ivory categories in private American antique collections using an extrapolation formula based on publicly-sourced materials and stakeholder interviews with over 30 dealers, auction houses, individual owners of antique ivory, and other experts.

IDG's forecast must be taken in light of the fact that many collectors are reluctant to disclose the details and the value of their private collections containing antique ivory based on fears of future public disclosure and the possibility of government retaliation. Thus, evaluations and possible losses are almost surely understated.

Key Findings

- Antique ivory collectors are frustrated and angry that their voices are not apparently being heard by FWS and are seriously concerned that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in their final analysis of DO-210 and the Proposed Rule after public commentary, will not understand from prior FWS's submissions the immediate implications and consequences of an absolute ban on imports and a virtual ban in the U.S. of the sale, purchase, export or import, or gifting of antique ivory by private American citizens.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB) report for 2010, there are 25.8 million households headed by someone 65 years or older, this includes one-person households as well as households with spouses and/or other relatives. This is the main antique ivory collectors group in IDG's opinion. There are antique ivory collectors in the 45-64 year age group (46.2 million households) and for the age group 30-44 years (30.8 million households) but IDG did not include these two groups in this study.
- Edward N. Wolff (b. 1946) is a professor of economics at New York University since 1984, as well as a research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) and a Senior Scholar at the Levy Economics Institute of Bard College. He received his A.B. from Harvard College in 1968 and his PhD from Yale University in 1974. Wolff specializes in issues relating to distribution of wealth and income. He has written a dozen books, as well as countless articles covering topics such as social



security, growing income disparity, debt accumulation, household wealth and poverty in America, and the role of education. Across all these topics, Wolff's focus tends to be on the financial health of American households. According to Professor Wolff, 8.1% of U.S. households (9.5 million households) have a net worth of \$1 million or more, excluding their home. Assuming a conservative 5% factor for ivory ownership, it is this group of 475,000 households that is likely to possess antique ivory objects.

- Based on IDG's stakeholder interviews, IDG has assessed a conservative average value of antique ivory in an American household of \$25,000, thus the value of antique ivory in American private collection is \$11.9 billion.
- IDG estimated that the number of active ivory collectors in the United States are as follows. By active, IDG is referring to collectors who have purchased more than 1-3 ivory objects in a single year from 2005-2013. IDG's estimates were based on catalogue print runs featuring a particular ivory category like canes, online memberships, websites, and stakeholder interviews with auction houses, dealers and antique associations.

Category	Estimated Number of Collectors
Ivory canes/walking sticks	2,000 - 3,000
Netsuke	3,000 - 3,500
Tribal	3,500 - 4,500
Furniture/Other*	2,500 - 3,500
Other**	<u>10,000 - 15,500</u>
TOTAL	21,000 - 30,000

- Collectors understand that for a variety of reasons, museums, the NRA, the Safari Club of America, the Knife Rights Foundation, and many other organizations are pursuing independent strategies to modify DO-210 and the Proposed Rule resulting in no single voice in this matter at present. Private collectors believe that for antique ivory of sufficient value, accredited ivory experts can use best efforts to certify that specific ivory is likely to be over 100 years old in order to allow the movement of antique ivory in the commercial market. The experts would be similar to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Art Committee.
- By deliberate, or inadvertent actions, FWS has clearly ignored and abandoned the ivory collectors market comprised of families and dealers that acquired antique ivory through purchase or gift lawfully and responsibly before February 2014. The losses incurred by 475,000 American families will be significant in that revenues from sales and the opportunity for gifting will be sharply curtailed and eventually eliminated.
- According to the majority of IDG's stakeholder interviews, there appears to be no correlation they can identify between ivory poaching today and the possession of antique ivory since the vast majority of poached ivory goes directly, or indirectly, to manufacturers of modern ivory located mainly in China or other Asian countries and made into modern trinkets and decorative ivory objects. There has been little or no evidence that ivory poachers are selling ivory to third-parties who are producing fake antique ivory.

* Includes sewing boxes, chess sets, organs/pianos

** Includes antique firearms, jewelry, and other decorative arts



- Many collectors do not understand why FWS has not conducted an Economic Impact Report (EIR) on the antique ivory market in the United States which would exclusively concentrate on the value of all relevant antique ivory categories. Collectors are waiting for the EIR from FWS to provide their view of the value of the antique ivory market so a calculation can be made as to the financial harm to those American families likely to be affected by the absolute ban on imports and the virtual ban on sale or gifting of antique ivory in the United States. The sooner FWS either refutes or confirms, IDG antique ivory estimates, the better.

IDG Profile

IDG is a San Francisco-based, syndicated research and consultancy corporation established in 1984 and currently represents over 70 clients, including many Fortune 500 companies. IDG gathers research information from public and non-public sources and conducts stakeholder interviews with retailers, distributors, financial institutions, and consumers. IDG's analyst team have over 50 years of combined industry experience, with backgrounds in consulting, market and custom research, analytics, financial planning, sales and marketing, and forecasting. IDG concentrates on the worldwide consumer market for entertainment software (estimated at \$87 billion in worldwide revenues). For the past 31 years, Anton Bruehl, President of IDG, has provided his business expertise and vision to many of the largest and best known companies in the entertainment software industry. Mr. Bruehl is an antique art collector of over 15 antique categories, including a small number of ivory objects.



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APPENDIX

A Short List of ANTIQUE Multi-Cultural, Multi-National, Historical and Artistic Objects, fully made of Ivory or with ivory elements.

These objects held as legally owned personal property for decades, or generations in private collections by United States citizens, to preserve them for future generations.

Any of these objects might be collected "best of kind" to form a collection of antique objects, fully carved or inlaid with ivory. They can be and usually are collected in a single niche area of interest, for example, beer steins, netsuke, walking sticks, candlesticks, furniture and examples could number in the hundreds. Obviously, items could also be made of other materials, and included in a niche collection, but ivory is most pervasive, and if antique ivory is banned from trade and of no value, its absence would be so conspicuous as to de-value the entire collection as well.

A

Antique Ivory Artifacts from all countries

ALL ART DECO OBJECTS fully ivory or with ivory components

B

Barometers in Ivory Cases for Desktop

Batons, conductor

Beer Steins, elaborately carved

Belts

Belt buckles, shoe buckles

Bells with carved Ivory Handles

Billiard Sticks

Billiard Balls

Binoculars

Blow Horns (ceremonial)

Book Covers, elaborately carved 880-890 Ancient/Antique

Books Holders wood with ivory inlay 19th c (on ruby lane)

Bookends, fully carved or inlaid with ivory

Boxes All sizes and shapes, all centuries to early 20th. Multi Cultural Multi National fully carved or inlaid with ivory Inlaid,

Brush Pots

Binoculars

Busts, and carvings of individuals, men women children all centuries (300ad-19th century)

Multi-Cultural, Multi National, portraying kings queens, religious leaders, warriors, heroes, saints, scholars, political leaders, artists, scientists, mathematicians, musicians, philosophers, writers, artists. Made by unknown and legendary artists

Buddahs

Buttons

C

Cake Slicers

Calling Card Cases, carved, elaborate

Card Boxes, and Card Holders

Candlesticks, fully ivory, elaborately carved or modest, or combined with other materials

Cameo portraits painted on Ivory

Candy Scoops, Crumb scoops and others, with ivory handles

Canes and Walking Sticks, with handles, fully carved of ivory or with ivory components, often with ivory shafts, often centuries old, and from every culture

Casino Chips

Caskets (Sugar, Tea etc) decorative

Chatlaines, with hanging objects

Chop Sticks

Carving Sets with ivory handles, elaborate or modest

Ceremonial weaponry, centuries old, multi cultural, multinational

Chalices elaborately carved or modest.. centuries old and from every national culture

Chess Sets, combined with other material, centuries old

Chess pieces fully carved in ivory

Chryselephantine Art--Ancient and Antique, Common in 19thc European, Art Deco
it describes statuettes, the skin, and facial features, represented in ivory, with clothing and other detail made of other materials, such as gold, bronze, marble, silver or onyx.

Cigarette Cases

Cigarette Holders, Cheroot Holders

Cigar Cutters

Cigar Cases

Clocks and Clock Cases fully ivory or with ivory inlay

Standing clocks

Wall Clocks

Mantle Clocks

Carriage clocks

Table clocks

Pocket Watch cases and stands

Coin purses, ivory decorated with silver
"Conversation Tubes" with ivory end pieces (hearing Device)

Compasses with ivory cases

Corkscrews, carved ivory handles

Communion Sets. Ivory Prayer Books French mid 1800

Cribbage Boards

Crochet Hooks, with carved handles

Crosiers, Staffs, religious or secular

Crosses

Cross Bows

Crucifixes, all sizes, all centuries and all "nationalities" large, small, personal size ancient, antique

Cue Balls

Cue Sticks

Cufflinks

Cutlery, with carved ivory handles decorative, elaborate for Presentation and daily use centuries old

D

Dagger Grips

Dental tools with ivory handles (cased sets!)

Dentures Models all ivory 1790-1850

Desk sets with ivory handled paper knives, blotter corners, inkwells, seals etc.

Dice, elaborately carved for decoration, presentation, or every day use

Dice shakers

Dieppe Ivory, carved objects of any type, centuries old, historical

Dirk Grips

Doctor's Dolls and Anatomical Models

Dolls

Dollhouse Furniture

Door Knobs

Document Seals

Dueling pistols with Ivory Handles

Drawing/draughting tools, cased in sets, or individual with ivory handles

Dressing Table sets, for home and cased for travel ,for men and women, in boxes of ivory, or inlaid with ivory, containing multiple component parts with carved ivory handles and covers including

Hand mirrors, glove stretchers ,seam rubber, rouge boxes, hair brushes, hat brushes, clothing brushed military brushes, hair combs, toothbrushes ,button hooks, shoe horns, boot pulls, manicure implements, mustasche brushes, mustasche cases nail brushe,soap cases, patch boxes.

Drinking Cups fully carved

Dyptichs and tryptichs of carved ivory

E

Ear Trumpet for hearing

Eccleastical Staffs

Equestrian Riding Crops with ivory handles

Ettuis, all ivory or with ivory components

F

Family Crests, carved fully in ivory, or mounted in ivory

Fans, with carved ivory blades

Fan holders

Figural ivory carvings, centuries old, Multi-Cultural, Multi- National in every subject matter

Firearms decorated with ivory handles or inlay, guns, pistols, rifles, for personal use or presentation centuries old, Multi-Cultural, Multi- National

Flatware and Sereware, with ivory handles fully carved with or inlaid with ivory,for presentation or daily use, fashioned by legendary artists or unknown artists, centuries old. items as far back as 17th century

Centuries old to the early twentieth century Multi-Cultural, Multi- National Runs The gamut of type and styles of Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Earrings, Carved Beads, Pendants, Rings, Locketts, Hair Combs made by unknown, or legendary Artists, and Jewelers in US and Europe, Asia, Middle East, Africa.

Gorham, Tiffany, Shreves, Lalique, Boucheron, Faberge, Cartier, Van de Stappen, Hoosemans, Joseph Hoffman, Edmund Becker, Theodor Fahrner, Seigfried Bing, Alphonse Mucha

Jewelry Boxes and Jewelry Chests, elaborately carved, inlaid, or scrimmed in all sizes all shapes

K

Knitting Needles, with elaborate carved tops

Knife Rests for cutlery

Knives, Centuries old, Multi -National, Multi -Cultural

Throwing knives, Bowie knives, pen knives, hunting knives, pocket knives, too numerous to list

L

Launching Axes

Letter openers

Letter stands

Liquor Boxes carved or trimmed with ivory, or ivory mounts

Liturgical Combs

Lorgnettes (folding glasses) with ivory cases

Lover's Eyes (tiny tiny portraits of eyes, cased or framed in ivory, precious metal, and stones- in necklaces, bracelets, cases, brooches, rings, small ivory boxes. etc)

Loving Cups 1905-1909

Lids of Lost Wooden boxes, fully carved ivory

M

Marine objects with ivory inlay or handles

Magnifying Glasses with carved ivory handles

Maces

Maquettes

Marquetry with ivory

Medallions

Medical instruments of all kinds, with ivory tips or handles, cased with ivory handles, for practical use, ie Speculums, Stethoscopes etc. For practical use and Presentation. Centuries old, Multi -National, Multi -Cultural

Mirrors, of all sizes and shapes, with carved ivory frames

Model Ships of all sorts: battle ships, gun ships, whaling ships, sailing ship, sloops etc fully in ivory, or with ivory componets, as historical records

Flasks, Hip Flasks, all ivory carved or inlaid with ivory

Furniture: Endless numbers and types, all cultural and sizes and historical, artistic styles, centuries old, and to 20th century, Multi-Cultural, Multi- National fully carved of ivory, or elaborately inlaid or decorated with ivory carving.

Cabinets, chests , tables, chairs, armoires, sideboards, an endless list, of items

G

Game Boards with ivory

Gaming Pieces with ivory, for poker, cribbage, chess, checkers, backgammon, majong, whist

Game Boxes carved of ivory, or inlaid with ivory

Games themselves carved of ivory, or inlaid with ivory

Gavels, for practical use and presentation

George Washington's teeth(!)

Grace Cups

Guild Badges, and medals for vinters, bakers, etc 1820 carved or inlaid with ivory

Guitars, with elaborate inlaid with ivory designs, and mounts

Gun Stocks, carved, scrimmed, plain

H

Hair combs and ornaments, elaborately carved ivory, Multi-National, Multi Cultural Hatpins

Hour Glasses mounted in ivory cases fully carved, or inlaid

Humidors, fully carved or inlaid with ivory, or combined with other materials

Hunting Knives, with ivory handles, decoration,

Hunting Horns, Carved, Ceremonial Horns

Hunting Swords with elaborate ivory figural handles

I

Incense burners

Ink wells, and ink stands fully carved or wood inlaid with ivory

J

Jars, fully carved in ivory

Jewelry, Antique.. Endless quantities of fully carved combined with precious materials ivory,

All ivory, elaborately carved, inlaid or used in combination with any other materials, including wood and precious metals. Often commemorating important historical events such as ship launchings, coronations and ceremonial occasions, religious, mourning jewelry

Model Trains, fully of ivory or with ivory component parts, as historical records

Models of Spinning wheels

Model Cars, (jaunting car) and horse drawn carriages,

Models of Estates, Important Historical Public Buildings, Hotels

Monoculars, with brass and turned ivory (1800)

Mortar and Pestle 18th c +

Mosaic work with Ivory

Miniature, jointed mannequins

Miniature metalworking tools 19th c

Miniature Furniture (Tables, chests, cabinets, chairs all ivory, or inlaid, snooker table and cues

Miniature musical instruments,

Musical instruments OF ALL KINDS, centuries old, all nationalities, all cultures with ivory decorative inlay, fittings,

Violins, Pianos, Guitars Organs, Hurdy, Gurdy, Lyres, Kits, Harps, Piccolo ,Flute, Bag Pipes, Harmonicas, Accordion ,Mandolin, Oboe, Kit to name a few.

Music Boxes, fully carved or inlaid

Music Stands, inlaid with ivory

N

Netsuke

Napkin Rings, fully carved or inlaid with ivory

Nantucket Baskets

Needle Cases

Necessaire of all sizes and types

Nutcrackers, Lime Squeezers

O

Octants (measuring device) with ivory components 17th c

Okimono

Opera Glasses

Optical Objects, loupes, pocket binoculars early spectacles and spectacle cases, carved and turned telescopes ,binoculars, lens holders

Organs with ivory keys

Objects of Art fully of ivory, or containing ivory made after 1915 by unknown and legendary artists, whole swaths of artistic cultural design, Art Deco, Machine Age, Art Brute, Objects brought home by soldiers and families returning from WWI WWII will be banned

P

Page Turners

Painting on Ivory

Panels, **fully carved** in ivory of all sizes and degrees relief, centuries old thru 20th century, Multi-Cultural ,Multi- National, Ancient and Antique depicting all subjects, The Nativity and other religious events, marriages, hunting scenes, mythical goings on, floral and nature themes, commerce, occupations, activities of daily lives and costuming ..and more

Panels **inlaid** with ivory

Panels of all sizes **carved of both wood and ivory**, in which the ivory is integral to the design

Paper knives

Paperweights

Pastoral Staffs (with religious, heraldic themes)

Parasols with Ivory Handles and ivory points, and tips

Pens, with ivory handles

Pencils with ivory handles or cases ("propelling pencils")

Perfume bottles (1880) carved of ivory often jewelled

Pianos with Ivory Keys

Picture Frames, fully carved, or inlaid with ivory

Pie Servers fully of ivory

Pill Boxes fully carved, or inset with ivory

Pin cushions, set in carved ivory holders

Pistol Grips, plain or elaborately carved, etched or inlaid, for personal use or Presentation

Pique work on Ivory, pre 1700- 19th French, Italian, English

Plaques, of all sizes, elaborately carved religious, historical, decorative, themes, and depicting daily lives and activities

Pocket Almanacs, Diaries, Dance Cards, Calendars

Pocket magnifying glasses

Pocket Watch cases, and display stands

Pocket Globes cased, miniature globes on stands

Pocket sundials, compacts ,engraved,cased or folding

Presentation pieces in ivory,or with ivory elements ,in every kind of type, design, or subject intended to commemorate, or honor anyone, any accomplishment, or any event.

Pool Cues

Posy Holders, carved

Portrait Miniatures **painted** on ivory, of people and places,monuments, historical events

Portrait Miniatures **sculpted** in ivory

Powder Horns, elaborately carved

Powder Flasks

Prayer Books ,

Puzzle Balls, and Puzzle Ball Stands

R

Rattles (baby and Other decorative)

Razor Handles

Repair and Restoration of Antiques with ivory or ivory components

Religious carvings, and statuary

Reliquaries, icons,

Religious Staffs,

Religious Crosiers all with elaborate, painstaking carving depicting biblical scenes

Riding Crops

Rosaries elaborate terminals

Rulers, folding rulers, straight edges 19th

S

Sagemono

Santos

Salesmen Samples (of furniture, or other items, to be ordered or custom made with ivory components

Scientific Instruments

Screens, Decorative , full size or table size elaborately carved, fully ivory, or combined with other materials

Scrimshaw work, elaborate, on ivory

Sculptures, Statues, Statuettes

All sizes and themes, figurals created by known and unknown artists of every nationality, hundreds and hundreds of years ago depicting single or multiple images composed in all subject matters: Animals, wild and domestic and arine, crocodile, birds, flowers, adults of all ages, social stature and occupations, children, babies, gods and goddess, war heros, mythological, memento mori, and biblical, political, professional, combined into elaborate "conversation" groups meticulously carved, people with detailed period clothing and accessories

Sewing boxes, fully carved or inlaid with ivory

Sewing implements with ivory handles, bobbins, silk winders ,scissors

Shibayama work on ivory (Japanese)

Snuff Bottles

Snuff boxes

Snuff Shoes

Snuff Flasks

Snuff Rasps

Shoe buckles

Shooting Seats (hunting item) carved or inset with ivory

Stanhopes, miniature stanhopes

Star of David

Stationary Boxes, elaborate, fully carved or inlaid with Ivory

Sun Dials

Sun shade with ivory handles

Surgical Tools with ivory handles

Swagger Sticks with carved ivory handles

Swords with carved ivory handles

Sword Scabbords

T

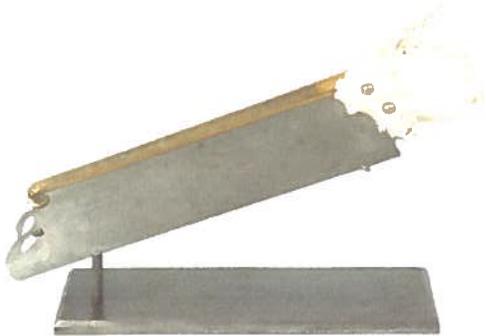
Tankards, ivory and silver/gold with elaborate high relief carving and metal sculpture

Tea Caddies, and Tea Chests all ivory, elaborately carved or inlaid trimmed in ivory, or

Tea and Coffee Service (Silver) with pots, sugar , creamer waste pots with elaborate or modest ivory handles and knobs and heat spacers

Teething Rings and Teething tools for babies

Tools...with Ivory handles, for presentation



- https://www.1stdibs.com/furniture/more-furniture-collectibles/scientific-instruments/royal-presentation-saw-sheffield-1858/id-f_2219532/

Toothpick Cases (18th century)

Tobacco Jars

Telescopes, with turned ivory componets ivory

Theater and opera passes (ivory discs with guests name and seat number) (19th century)

Thermometer cases... with elaborate carving and designs (like a clock case)

Thimbals

Torah Scroll Handles

Torah Pointers

Tool Handles (Ivory, Ivory pique 1700's)

Toothpick cases, elaborate designs, and toothpicks

Toys, Ivory

Trophies

Tusks, centuries old, elaborately carved with various religious themes ,heraldic themes, and scenes from daily life

U

Umbrella Handles, elaborate, often carved with matching and points and tips,

Urns

Utensils, carved ivory handles or plain

V

Vases

Vinegrettes

W

Watch Fobs

Watch Cases

Watch Stands

Wax Stamps, carved ivory handles

Whip Handles, elaborately worked, carved

Whistles with ivory handles

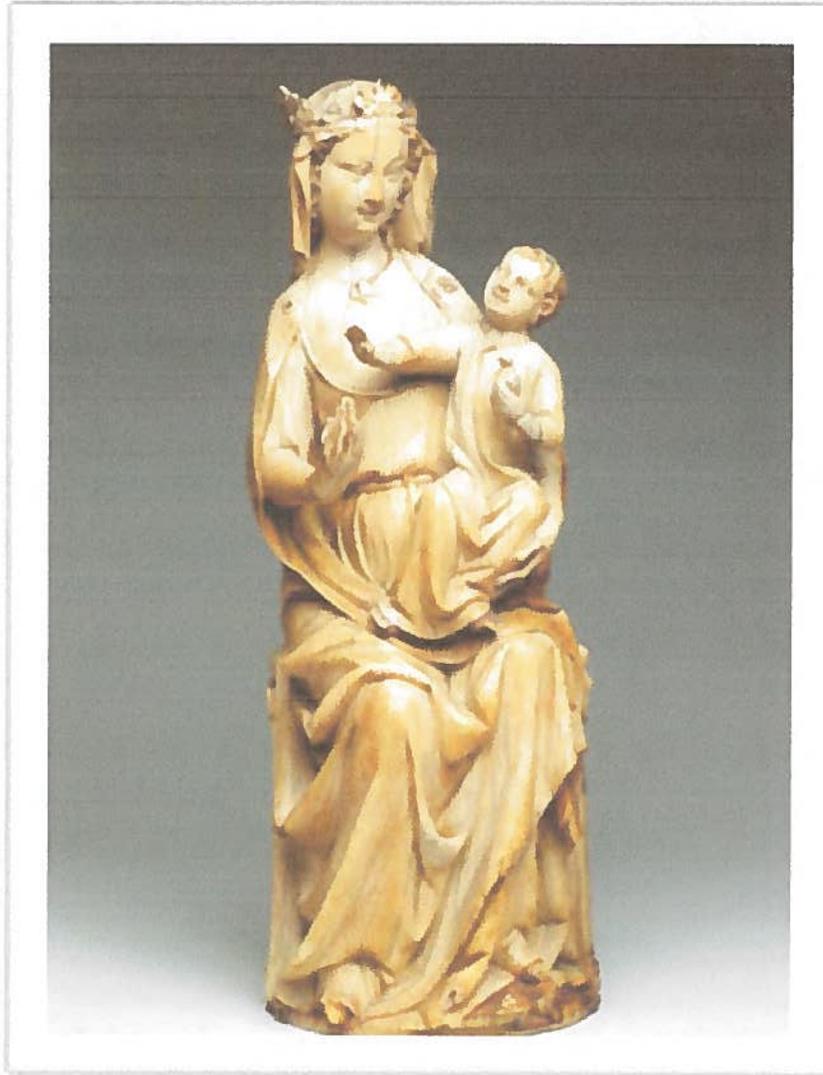
Whimseys ,elaborately turned and carved

Wine Flasks, elaborately carved

Wine Goblets,elaborately carved

Wood Carvings and statuettes with ivory elements or inlay

The Scope of the Antique Ivory and Endangered Species Market in the United States



**Lark Mason
April 2014**

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Introduction

The Scope of the Ivory Market in the US and in New York in 2013
By Lark Mason

Methodology

There are several methods to determine the quantity of antique and art objects containing ivory, turtle shell, or other endangered species materials in commercial transactions in the US. One of these is to look through auction price database services. Another is an examination of auction houses and other sales venues in a particular city, extrapolating the number of sales based on records in the major venues. A final method is to look at particular collecting categories and estimate the number of objects based on published information. All three approaches were used to come up with a rough idea of the size of the market.

Art and Antiques Incorporating Endangered Species Materials

There is no “market” that is solely organized around antique endangered species materials. These materials are usually incidental to works of art, usually as inlays, veneers, or mounts. Most of the finest quality works of art (those made prior to 1900) were entirely made of or incorporated precious materials such as gold, silver, ivory, coral, turtle shell, or similar materials. For hundreds of years the finest European ecclesiastical objects were entirely made of ivory. Up through the World War II, ivory and other endangered species materials were incorporated into the best quality jewelry, clocks, furniture, and other items. The finest works of art and antiques are those that realize the highest prices at auction and in retail venues and a sizable percentage of these works include endangered species materials. The individual prices of these items are often over \$100,000 and over \$1,000,000 for the very best examples.



The Variety of Antique and Art Objects Containing Ivory and Endangered Species Materials

There is no single antique and endangered species market but there are a number of general categories of objects that contain these materials. Each of these categories is made up of numerous sub-categories and groups of collectors.

1. **Objects Made for the domestic Asian Market Prior to 1900**
Small number of items, tend to be high value: sculpture, inlaid works of art, netsuke furniture, snuff bottles, jewelry, implements, objects of veneration, etc.
2. **Objects Made for Export From Asian to the West Prior to 1900**
Large number of items numbering in millions: boxes, fans, utilitarian objects, games pieces, furniture, sculpture
3. **Objects Made for Export From Asia to the West during the Early 20th c.**
Mostly tourist items made for western buyers but often in an Asian style, large number of items: sculptures, jewelry, game sets and items similar in type to 1 and 2.
4. **Objects Made for Export From Asia to the West After World War II.**
Mostly tourist items but in different style from 3 and numbering in millions
5. **Objects made in Asia by Contemporary Craftsmen**
Small number of items
6. **Objects Made in Antiquity**
Small number of items: plaques, furniture mounts, sculpture, etc
7. **Objects Made in Europe Prior to 1900**
Large number of items: furniture, sculpture, objects of veneration, game sets, jewelry, personal objects, etc
8. **Objects Made in Europe Post 1900 up to WWII**
Small number of items: sculpture, furniture, etc
9. **Objects Made in the US Prior to 1900**
Large number of items, includes tea sets and utilitarian items
10. **Objects Made in the US After 1900 but before WWII**
Similar to 9 and 11
11. **Objects Made in the US After WWII**
Knives, pool cues and balls, musical instrument inlays, fine crafts
12. **Ethnographic Objects Made Prior to WWII**
Small number of items
13. **Ethnographic Objects Made Post WWII**
Small number of items

Determining Quantity by Price Database Services

The art and antique community uses price database services, which are a record of items offered for sale at auction in the United States and worldwide.

These services record data based upon information included in art auction catalogues. The database totals from Sotheby's and Christie's websites do not include all items with incidental ivory mounts or inlays and represent a small number of actual lots with these materials. The same is true of the other database services. Only mentions of ivory or other materials merits a record in the database. If the cataloguer at the auction house does not mention the materials because the materials are a minor part of the object, the listing in the database will not indicate that the item contains ivory or other endangered species materials. The listing in the database will not indicate that the item contains ivory or other endangered species materials.

Sotheby's and Christie's

Sotheby's and Christie's both list approximately 100 lots sold in NY that incorporate ivory for a total amount in the \$5m range each. This does not include the many thousand of items with small or incidental amounts of ivory.

LiveAuctioneers

LiveAuctioneers lists approximately 38,000 lots offered of which approximately 20% were items using ivory as a color and not as a material. In addition, pianos, canes, netsuke, okimono, shibayama (type of inlay incorporating ivory), and chess sets were not included in this total. The list below includes the search of LiveAuctioneers and individual search terms for canes, netsuke, okimono, et cetera.

Ivory search	30,000
Canes	2,500
Netsuke	5,292
Okimono	1,160
Shibayama	200
Chess sets	546
Portrait miniatures	815

Total approximately 40,000 lots. Of these lots, many incorporated large number of similar items and a total of independent items lotted together would be closer to 60,000 individual items.

Artifact (Invaluable)

Approximately 51,000 lots are listed having been offered with ivory

Estimate of Quantity Based on Collecting Categories

There are thousands of discrete collecting categories of objects that incorporate ivory, such as canes, games pieces, and jewelry. The categories listed below are some of the major groups that contain ivory.

Pre-1970 objects

Pianos

There are approximately 380,000 pianos in the Chicago metropolitan area, with a population of approximately 10,000,000. Assuming that 50% of these pianos have ivory keys, that totals about 190,000 ivory keyed pianos. Multiply $190,000 \times 32$ (320,000,000 divided by 10,000,000) totals around 6,000,000 or a range of 5,000,000-7,000,000 ivory keyed pianos in the US.

Organs

The largest wind organ company in the US was the Estey company, which made 500,000 pump organs with ivory keys. There were 653 pump organ manufacturers in the US in the 19th and early 20th c. who made between 2,000,000-4,000,000 pump organs of which many still exist

Japanese Tourist

350,000 American service personnel were in Japan immediately after the end of WWII. Over a 40 year period approximately 4,000,000 American service personnel were stationed in Japan (source Heritage Foundation). Of this number a high percentage brought back ivory mementos. Assuming 30-50% returned with ivory gifts, then this represents about 1.2-2,000,000 ivory gifts bearers, and many of these were multiple items, so the total is probably between 1.5-2,500,000 objects.

Silver Sets

About half of all silver tea and coffee services have ivory insulators. There have been approximately 200,000,000-300,000,000 marriages in the US since the mid-19th c. Assuming 10% of these had silver tea services as part of their wedding gifts, and 50% of these had ivory insulators, then 20,000,000-30,000,000 silver tea services were created since the early 19th c. up through c. 1970, and 50% of these had ivory insulators, then 10,000,000-20,000,000 silver tea and coffee services were made with ivory insulators. If half of these have been melted, that still leaves 5m-10,000,000 sets.

Portrait Miniatures

The top 2-4% of individuals born and married in the US between 1790 and 1890 had sufficient means to have portraits painted in miniature, of which most were on ivory panels prior to 1850 and then to a lesser degree afterward, totaling approximately 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 portrait miniatures. One notable portrait miniaturist, George Engleheart (1750 – 1829) kept records up until the last 15 years of his life, and recorded 4,800 portrait miniatures on ivory painted by him and not his studio. He

lived another 15 years and presumably painted many more. (source: Elle Shushan expert in portrait miniatures who also provided the overall estimate number created by noted artists)

Ivory Tools/Implements/Games

Chinese lacquer sewing kits, chess sets, games pieces, rulers, chopsticks, stands for artwork, ivory brooches, boxes etc. Some of these are difficult to estimate, but we can estimate some of the quantities from records of shipping from China to the west. For instance, in 1741 alone French, British, Swedish, and Danish ships brought approximately 1,200,000 pieces of Chinese porcelain to Europe (Michael Bullock, Book of Porcelain). Over the period of the China trade from the mid-18th c. to the end of the 19th c. it is estimated that 4,000,000-6,000,000 of these items were sent abroad from China. As part of these cargos, particularly in the 19th c., were ivory sewing sets, games sets, and other items. The total sent abroad to the US was likely about 10-20% of the total of porcelain items, or 40m-120m objects.

Domestic American Ivory

Connecticut was the center of ivory production in the US and Ivoryton and Deep River and other towns specialized in commercial ivory products such as combs, letter openers, billiard balls, and other items. Just one company, Comstock, Cheney & Company records they milled an estimated 100,000 tusks before 1929 (Connecticut). Tens of millions of utilitarian objects were made over a period of 100 years.

Imported European Ivory

It is impossible to estimate the exact quantity of ivory inlaid furniture, brooches, necklaces, and other small items brought into the United States from Europe during the late 19th through 20th centuries. The total would likely be millions of objects. An example of recent regional and international decorative art auction catalogs consistently show that between five and ten percent of the items in these sales contain or were made entirely of ivory.

Objects of Veneration

European church sculpture and related items such as rosaries and crosses were commonly made of or incorporated ivory. Most of these objects were made over hundreds of years for millions of believers. Large quantities of these items remain in the marketplace.

Cincinnati, Ohio as a Sample Market

Cincinnati, Ohio represents a typical art and antique market from which estimates can be derived based upon measurable sales of items.

Cincinnati has a metropolitan population of approximately 2,500,000 people served by three main auction houses and dozens of smaller auction houses and house sale companies.

Everything But The House is a tag and estate sale company that sold approximately 4000 ivory containing objects in 2013.

Cowan's Auctions sold approximately 600 objects containing ivory.

Main Auction Gallery sold approximately 100 objects containing ivory.

These three auction companies can be assumed to represent about 30-50% of the market in Cincinnati, with a total of about 5,000 objects (many of the lots are multiple items) offered for sale. Assuming that the remainder of the different sales venues sold as much as these three, then the number of ivory containing items sold in Cincinnati would total approximately 10,000-15,000.

Using Cincinnati as a Statistical Measurement for the US

Dividing the total production of Cincinnati (2,500,000) into the population of the US (320,000,000) gives a number that can be multiplied by the total ivory objects in Cincinnati sold in 2013 to determine the approximate number sold across the US. $320,000,000 \text{ divided by } 2,500,000 = 128 \times 10,000 \text{ (15,000)} = 1,280,000\text{-}1,900,000$ ivory objects sold in the US, which assuming many of these are lots of more than one item, would then be estimated to total 1,500,000-2,500,000 objects sold each year.

Antique turtle shell inlaid objects are scarcer than ivory, and probably represent around 10% of the total ivory items offered for sale, for a total in the range of 200,000-400,000 objects sold yearly.

*the above does not include dealer sales.

New York City as a Sample Market

New York City as Center of the Art Market

The international art market is an \$66 billion dollar market according to the European Fine Art Foundation in Maastricht. A sizable percentage of this market is in New York and while a large amount of this trade is in paintings and sculpture, a very large percentage in terms of number of transactions and value are centered in the decorative arts. The major art and antiques shows that take place in New York are showplaces for works of the finest quality. Because many of the finest quality items from every culture incorporate rare materials that today we refer to as "endangered species," prohibitive regulations will shift the market for treasures from other cultures away from New York to other countries with a more favorable regulatory environment. Losing New York as a venue for the top quality works of art will erode New York's dominance and result in not just this market but other markets shifting to Europe or Asia.

The lower value decorative market in New York is also very large. Because of New York's large population and early history, tens of millions of objects made of or containing ivory are in New York State. The number of transactions containing these materials is considerable. Virtually every antique dealer and auction house regularly sells items that incorporate some antique endangered species material.

The Scope Of The Ivory Market In NY State

New York State has a population approximately 8 times that of Cincinnati. Extrapolating the number of transactions in Cincinnati to New York fails to account for the dominance of New York as a center for art and antiques or its long history and wealth. Using the same framework, it could be estimated that New York State includes approximately 10-20% of the total number of ivory or ivory containing items in the US, for a total in the range of 40-80,000,000 objects.

How Many New York Citizens Own Ivory?

Most of New York citizens probably do not realize they own ivory or other endangered species materials. Most of the uses of ivory in years past were incidental, as ivory was utilitarian, a durable and useful material. It is likely that about 5-10% of the population will be affected by the regulations, probably totaling 1-2m people. Of this group, probably 100,000 – 300,000 will suffer a serious financial consequence of the regulations.

The overall value of ivory or other endangered species containing objects sold in NY State is likely in excess of \$500,000,000 each year and the economic impact of removing ivory and other endangered species materials from the art market in NY would be significant, impacting collectors, dealers, hotels, restaurants, and other venues.

It is very difficult to estimate the overall value of ivory and other endangered species materials containing antique objects in NY state, but total would likely be in the billions of dollars.

The Economics of Ivory

Ivory was a precious and scarce material from Roman times through the 18th century, reserved only for objects made to the highest standards. It was difficult to obtain and costly. People associated ivory with other highly valued materials: gold, silver, jasper, diamonds, amber, and rare woods.

Some early utilitarian objects were made of ivory for the influential, wealthy and powerful, such as combs, sewing implements, and medicinal boxes.

Sculpture and objects of veneration were made for religious purposes, such as the 16th century Germany ivory Madonna and child or Chinese figure of Guanyin from the 17th c. shown as examples.

In Japan, ivory was used for netsuke, small toggles tied to cords around a belt; and in China for export items sent to the west, such as boxes, card cases, and fans.

During the 19th century, as African and Asia became more accessible, so did ivory and it was used far more extensively than at previous times for utilitarian and decorative purposes. By the end of the 19th c. ivory was still a rare and valuable material, but more accessible, used for furniture inlays and related purposes.

After WWII, motorized transport made Africa much more accessible and ivory began to be used for mostly tourist items, created in Asia for export to the West, particularly in Japan where their economy was modernizing and the money earned from exports was important.

The big change in the Ivory market, however, was after WWII, when American servicemen were in Asia and brought ivory gifts home. This trend continued into 1960s and 70s with an increase in quantity and lessening quality of works created in Ivory. Ivory was no longer a rare and valuable material, it was inexpensive, readily available, and widely used by manufacturers in Asia who employed low-paid craftsman in large factories. The low cost of the material and labor meant high profits because the residual memory of ivory as a valuable and rare material was deeply ingrained into most cultures, and detailed workmanship was associated by collectors with quality, creating a strong demand for ivory carvings.

Today, demand for ivory carvings is high because ivory tusks are relatively inexpensive from a historical standpoint, and cost of manufacture is low because of mechanical carving tools and low labor costs. Ivory is no longer a rare and costly material, reserved for kings and the wealthy, but it is still associated as rare and costly by a huge proportion of the worlds population.

Modern carvings in China are often skillfully done and enforce the idea that ivory is rare and valuable.

European and American Ivory



German cabinet with Ivory Pilasters, c. 1740 \$ 410,000

Italian Ivory Inlaid Box, 18th C. \$ 2,000

Pair Chinese Lacquer, Hardstone, and Ivory Mounted Panels, 18th C. \$ 23,000

American Mahogany and Ivory Inlaid Sideboard, c.1790 \$ 59,000

Early Chinese Ivory



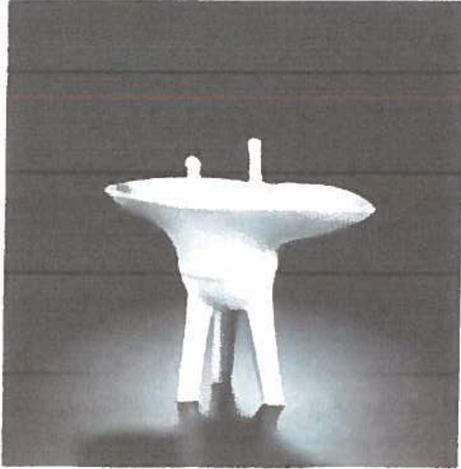
- Chinese Ivory Figure, 13th c. (left) \$400,000*
Chinese Seated Figure, 16th/17th c. \$ 18,000
Chinese Ivory and Gourd Cricket Cage, 19th c. \$ 19,000
Chinese Ivory Brushpot, 19th c. \$ 150,000
Chinese Wood and Ivory Mounted Brushpot, 17th c. \$ 9,000
Imperial Chinese Stained Ivory Stand and Agate Brushwasher, 18th c. \$310,000

Culture and Quality, Not Material



- German Rhinoceros Horn Cup, (Left), 17th c. \$ 12,000*
Chinese Rhinoceros Horn Cup, (Right), 17th c. \$ 194,000
Chinese Rhinoceros Horn Cup, (Below left), 18/19th c. \$80,000
Chinese Buffalo Horn Cup, (Below right), 17th C. \$125,000
German Gilt Silver Mounted Rhinoceros Horn Cup, 19th C. \$19,000
Chinese Hardwood Cup, (Below center), 17th C. \$95,000
Chinese Rhinoceros Horn Cup, 17th C. (Below right) \$1.8 m

Quality Not Material



Bronze Jue, dating from c. 1000 BC

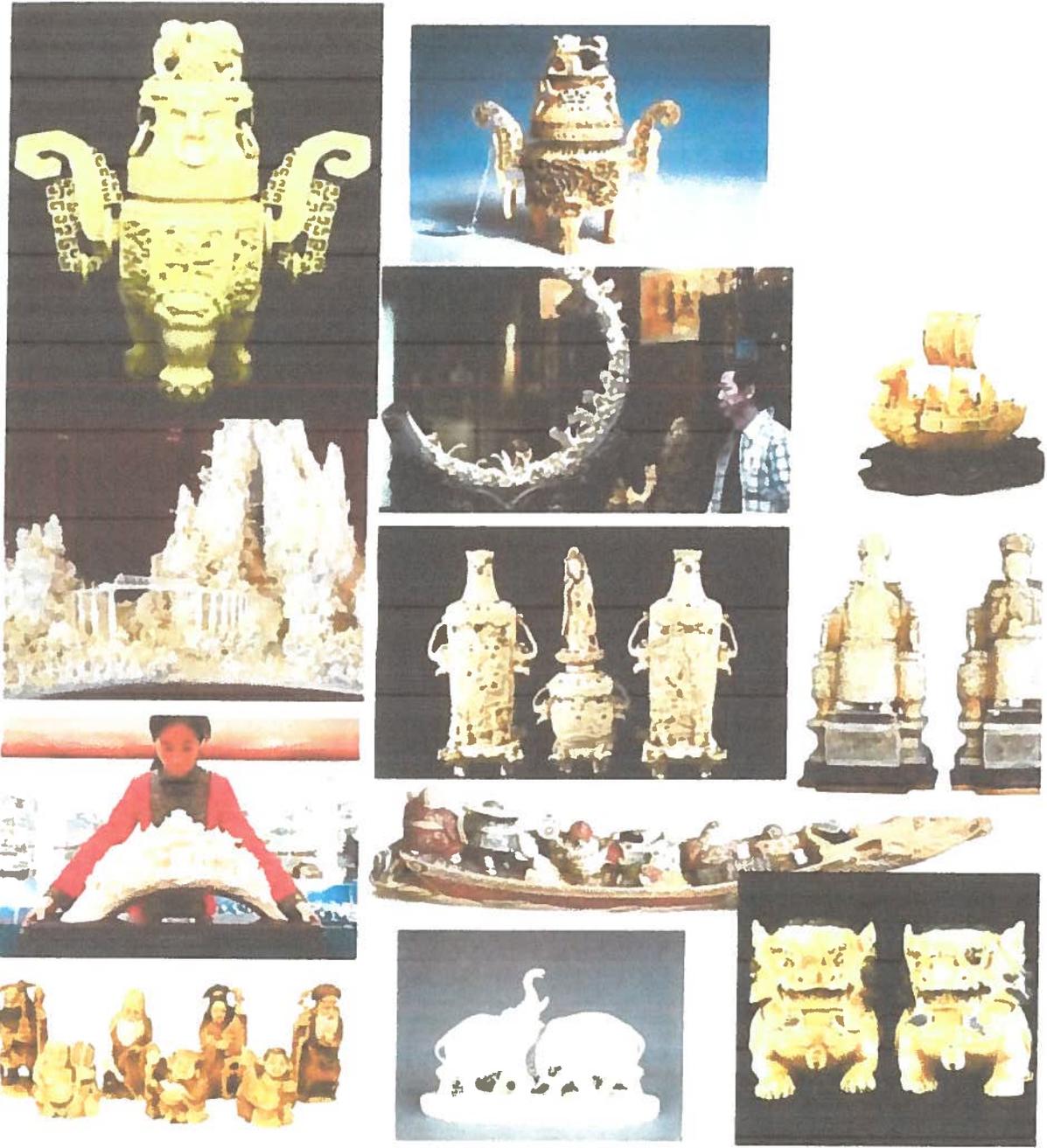
Sold at auction recently for approx. \$ 275,000

Rhinoceros Horn Jue from the 17th c sold for \$ 310,000

Khotan Jade Jue, with an imperial Qianlong mark, sold for \$250,000

White Porcelain Jue, 13th C. sold for \$211,000

Post World War II Asian Ivory Tourist Items



Quantity and Value

Using a combination of price database information and estimates based on collecting categories, a very rough estimate would fall into the range of 400 million or more objects in the United States that include or are made entirely of ivory, with the majority of these items having been made prior to WWII though a significant percentage were made post WWII for export to the US from Japan, China, and other South Asian countries.

In the US the total number of fine quality higher value items worth over \$ 10,000 each, is relative small, probably totaling in the hundreds of thousands. The number of decorative more common items is huge, probably totaling in the range of 400,000,000 or more objects and probably 5% of these enter into commerce each year, for a total of around 20,000,000 objects, consolidated into 1.5-2.5m transactions.

Most items sold at auction, in tag sales or house sales enter into the marketplace one time each generation. Assuming the items offered total around 1,500,000-2,500,000 each year and this number is replicated each year over 30 years, then the total objects entered into commerce in this period would total between 30,000,000-50,000,000 objects.

While price database services record a significant number of sales, by far the larger number of items containing ivory or other endangered species materials are sold in venues that are not recorded, such as local auctions, tag and house sales, and through dealers.

Summary

A large portion of the American population owns objects that contain ivory and endangered species materials. Conservatively, there are 400,000,000 or more objects in this category in the United States.

Approximately 5-10% of all antique decorative arts objects are made of or contain ivory or other endangered species materials. (based upon an analysis of all ivory containing objects in international and mid-size auction catalogues)

Because these materials were incorporated into and used to create rare and precious objects, the values of objects that contain these materials are high. Many collectors stand to be severely hurt by a ban or effective ban of antique objects made of or containing these materials.

In the United States, conservatively 20,000,000-30,000,000 citizens will be affected and suffer significant loss. More will be peripherally affected by burdens of paperwork and regulatory compliance. The loss of value, lost sales, and compliance costs will certainly cost American citizens a total in the tens of billions of dollars each year.

The less tangible cost will be cultural, stigmatizing huge numbers of works of art, many that are unique cultural treasures, because these incorporate a material that is today viewed differently than in the past. This loss is incalculable.

Lark E. Mason Biography

Lark E. Mason is the owner of Lark Mason Associates, a fine art and antique auction house in New York City and iGavel Auctions, an online auction platform. He worked with Sotheby's New York between 1979-2003 as a Senior Vice President and specialist in Chinese art with Sotheby's Chinese Works of Art Department and Director of Online Auctions for Sothebys.com.

Lark Mason is a certified member of the Appraiser's Association of America and has successfully completed a 15-hour course and examination of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), the Congressionally-recognized set of appraisal standards promulgated by The Appraisal Foundation.

He is the translator and author of many articles and books, including: *The Connoisseurship of Chinese Furniture* by Wang Shi Xiang, Lark Mason translator; *Classic Chinese Furniture of the Qing Dynasty*, translator; and *Asian Art*, author. In the capacity of Chinese art expert at Sotheby's he was responsible for the cataloguing of the sales and appraisal of Chinese works of art, becoming intimately familiar with all aspects of the marketplace.

He has appraised and advised major American and foreign institutions for the sale and appraisal of Western and Asian art including: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, The Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, The Freer Museum and Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in Washington, D.C., the Art Institute of Chicago, The Honolulu Academy of Arts, and many others.

He regularly has served on the vetting committees for Chinese and Asian art of many art and antique shows including: the International Fine Art and antique Dealers Show, the Winter Antiques Show, and The Arts of Pacific Asia Show in New York City. He was selected to appear on the PBS series "The Antiques Roadshow" and has been a regular member since the series inception in 1996.

THE SHVEDCHIKOV IVORY DIFFERENTIATION METHOD

A Report on Distinguishing the Type and Age of Ivory and Ivory Substitutes

Godfrey Harris, MA with Adolf P. Shvedchikov, Ph.D.

In 2014, the Ivory Education Institute — an organization devoted to bringing about a better understanding of the historic, cultural and practical uses of ivory — decided to sponsor research into finding an inexpensive, non-destructive, and reasonably rapid means of distinguishing the different types and ages of ivory and non-ivory substitutes.

New U.S. Fish and Wildlife rules were emerging at the time on the trade and movement of ivory objects. Those rules suggested that being able to prove the age and type of ivory of any object would be crucial to preserving and enhancing collections and protecting the cultural value of individual pieces.

BANNING IVORY TO SAVE ELEPHANTS

The impetus for the activity that was stirring the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as well as the Ivory Education Institute was a determined push by the Obama Administration to involve itself further in the effort to stem elephant poaching in Africa. Why this new emphasis to save elephants in the wild? It certainly had something to do with the President's July 2013 trip to Tanzania — Presidents always like to announce some new positive initiative of interest to their hosts during foreign visits. In addition, the President is believed to have wanted to show some positive support for the work of the Clinton Foundation in appreciation for Hillary Clinton's loyal service as Secretary of State. Both Chelsea Clinton as well as Hillary Clinton, pushed mostly by the concerns of large New York-based animal rights organizations, had decried what they claimed was a precipitous and dangerous loss of elephant populations in Africa.

The Clinton Foundation had not only become a powerful force in private international relations at the time (and some would say because of) Mrs. Clinton's position as Secretary of State, but it was also an important source of support for broader Clinton and Obama interests. Washington Post conservative columnist Charles Krauthammer has called the foundation "the largest political criminal enterprise in U.S. history" where money from "foreign oligarchs and governments" was funneled quietly to a Canadian charity (where the identity of individual donors is protected) and then brought into the United States as an unidentified and undifferentiated lump sum. Krauthammer holds that only about 10% of the Foundation's

income is spent on legitimate projects while “much of the balance goes to enrich the Clinton's, pay salaries to untold numbers of hangers on, and fund lavish travel ... virtually all tax free.” One Internet source claims that Chelsea Clinton earns \$3 million per year as Chief Executive of the Foundation.

To show its support of all non-governmental initiatives to protect elephants in the wild, the U.S. government decided to send a clear signal to the rest of the world: the sale of ivory products in the United States would no longer be tolerated. The government argued that by banning virtually all further American ivory sales, the appetite for the material would eventually dry up. Once the U.S. acted, other countries would surely follow suit and the slaughter of elephants in Africa would eventually stop.

No matter that the underlying facts were suspect, the solution untested, and the details conveniently unspecified, the U.S. government hit upon a dramatic way to demonstrate its official abhorrence to all things ivory. The new Secretary of the Interior, Sally Jewell, saw a way to show she was onboard with White House policy and enthusiastically backed the Fish and Wildlife Service's plan to cleanse its warehouses of all ivory objects confiscated over the previous 25 years. On November 14, 2013, the Service destroyed more than 6 tons of ivory items. It made no attempt to separate different types of ivory — mammoth from elephant, walrus from whale; it made no effort to determine the age of the ivory being destroyed; and it gave no consideration to the question of whether any genuine cultural or artistic treasures were among the pieces loaded into the giant crushers.

If the U.S. Government were intent on sending a single signal of abhorrence to ivory, such details might only confound the press and confuse the public. Better to declare ivory *per se* evil and best to destroy it beyond recognition lest some artistic types interfere with the purpose of the exercise. Rending everything it had to gravel clearly delighted the leadership of the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Humane Society of America, the Natural Resources Defense Fund, and other such groups. England's Prince William joined in by saying he wanted to do the same thing to 1200 ivory pieces in his grandmother's Royal collection — but was stopped by lack of authority and what critics said was an “incomprehensible” idea.

INJECTING SCIENCE INTO THE IVORY ISSUE

Once the Ivory Education Institute decided to introduce some science to the ivory discussion, it contacted Adolf P. Shvedchikov, a retired theoretical chemist from the Institute of Chemical Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow. The head of the Ivory Education Institute had worked with Dr. Shvedchikov on several other projects and asked if he could develop a non-destructive, non-invasive, inexpensive and reasonably quick method of determining both the *type* and *age* of different varieties of ivory and ivory substitutes.

After considering the problem in Moscow and Los Angeles, after consultation with former colleagues and outside experts, and after considering all of the options that might be reasonably employed, Shvedchikov determined to create a desorption protocol. He wanted a method that would work consistently on different types of ivory — including elephant, walrus, whale, narwhal, hippopotamus, warthog, and boar — on such popular ivory substitutes as giraffe, camel, and cow bone, and something that would react to plastics, clays, seeds, wood and other common ivory-like materials.

The principal results of more than 500 individual experiments on multiple different samples conducted over more than 1000 hours of laboratory time are as follows:

- All ivory, but not all ivory substitutes, desorb moisture over time.
- Different types of ivory consistently desorb moisture at different rates.
- The *greater* the amount of time between the moment the ivory is separated from a living creature and the present — indicating *older* ivory — the *slower* the rate of desorption.
- The *lesser* the amount of time between the moment the ivory is separated from a living creature and the present — indicating younger ivory — the *faster* the rate of desorption.
- Different *types* of ivory and bone may be consistently and reliably determined by the rate and percentage at which moisture is desorbed.

- Equally significant, if no desorption activity is detected over a 10-hour period, the material is 99% certain to be some type of a plastic, mineral or vegetable material rather than ivory or bone.

In order to achieve these results, standard plates of each type of ivory and ivory-substitute material were created. Each plate measured approximately 2mm in thickness. These plates were then stored at room temperature (approximately 25°C/77°F) in an enclosed vessel in an atmosphere of saturated water vapor at 23.7mm of mercury for 16 to 18 hours.

Each plate was then weighed on a precision electronic scale with a capacity of 200g and a capability of differentiating to a thousandth of a gram the amount of moisture it had absorbed or desorbed. The initial percentage of absorbed water was determined by dividing the difference between the new weight and the weight of the plate prior to being placed in the enclosed vessel. Then, systematically, each hour over a period of 10 to 12 hours, the samples were reweighed and the results recorded. This indicated the amount of moisture desorbed from each plate between each weighing.

For example, if a sample elephant ivory plate — identified by its distinctive grain pattern called Schreger lines — with an initial weight of 1.0 grams lost 0.036 grams of weight between Hour Four and Hour Six of the experiment, the result was expressed as a loss rate of 3.6%. Using a percentage calculation allows a consistent comparison of the relative amount of desorbed moisture over any number of samples studied during an established period of time.

THE SHVEDCHIKOV IVORY DIFFERENTIAL METHOD

The Shvedchikov Ivory Differentiation Method (SIDIM) effectively identified each type of ivory — elephant from walrus, walrus from hippo, hippo from whale and so on — by the *rate* of its desorption of water vapor. The resulting rates were compared to each other to establish a consistent guide of the desorption rate of each type of ivory. [See Graph 1]

The age of ivory was similarly measured in a similar manner. [See Graph 2] To be sure that our method was reasonably accurate in terms of the Carbon 14 standard for determining the *age* of various specimens, the Ivory Education Institute engaged the services of the University of

Georgia's Center for Applied Isotope Studies. The Institute sent samples of two different objects that had been SIDM tested: (1) A small plate of elephant ivory rated "YOUNG" — estimated to be in the 25 to 50 year range; and (2) a fish-shaped gambling token found in a Persian box that had been SIDM tested as "OLD" — more than 100 years old. Dr. Alexander Cherkinsky, Director of the Center, reported on May 26, 2015, that the "the most likely range for the [age of the] plate is between February 1972 and December 1973 and for the old fish between 1728-1804." The ivory material in the plate turned out to be just over 40 years old and the ivory used to shape the fish probably came from Africa more than 250 years ago, both estimates well within the age parameters determined by the Shvedchikov Ivory Differentiation Method.

Shvedchikov has also determined that his absorption/ deabsorption techniques may work better when ethanol is mixed with water at both a liquid and vapor stage. It turns out that older forms of ivory are unable to absorb this common chemical. As a result, adding ethanol to a test protocol can quickly eliminate older ivory pieces from the age strictures of current and proposed U.S. regulations. [See Tablet 1]

Shvedchikov is not done with his experiments. He needs to test his methodology on larger pieces of ivory and ivory objects involving mixed media — an ivory portrait on an ebony stand, for example. It may be that larger, heavier pieces are better tested by spectrometric technology or other electronic measuring devices.

The Ivory Education Institute is pleased that the Shvedchikov Ivory Differentiation Method is the wave of the future in the continuing search for a quick and inexpensive way to determine different ivories from each other, from other materials and by the probable year the ivory was taken from its source.

THE BUREAUCRATIC BATTLE OVER IVORY IN THE UNITED STATES

Despite the U.S. government's determination to virtually eliminate all trade and movement of objects made from or with ivory, the fight is far from over. More than 1 million comments were received by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to its proposed changes in how the ivory elements of the Endangered Species Act will now be enforced. For example, the Ivory Education Institute pointed out that the Service used a questionable drafting trick common when a statistic may "sound" impressive or "look" supportive of a desired point, but doesn't actually buttress the eventual conclusion, "The Service makes statements, refers to documents, and

quotes others *without* adding any comment to put the words or numbers into an informative context. For example: Authorities claim that between 1996 and 2012, there were 14,070 'separate raw or worked ivory seizures in 72 countries and territories.'"

Big numbers can make a bad impression. But those numbers actually indicate that over 17 years, there were an average of 828 seizures per year in the 72 countries surveyed. That amounts to a virtually di minimis 11 to 12 seizures per country per year! The Ivory Education Institute asked this: "Is this evidence of an epidemic or a drafting technique to shock the conscience of the reader?" In another example, the Service notes that CITES and TRAFFICK state that 25,000 elephants were illegally killed in 2011 and 22,000 in 2012. But the Institute pointed out that a "decrease of more than 10% a year, statistically significant in any other context, is left unremarked by the Service because it does not comport with the claim of an 'alarming rise in poaching of the species.'"

THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

Once the Service has reviewed all the comments it received — including the many comments that support doing *anything* that could save elephants — it will make a final decision on exactly how it recommends that Rule 4(d) be amended. The proposed final rule will then be forwarded to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) of the Office of Budget and Management in the Executive Office of the President for review. This office has the power to approve, reject or further amend the proposed Rule. No time limit is placed on these administrative procedures.

Once OMB has finished its work and assuming some changes to the current Rule 4(d) will be approved, a final statement will be published in the Federal Register. With that publication, the rule becomes the law of the land. As such, it can then be challenged in the U.S. courts on a multitude of grounds to try to prevent its enforcement.

That is exactly what is transpiring in California. There, the State Legislature passed, and the Governor signed, a virtual total ban on ivory commerce within the state beginning on July 1, 2016. The Ivory Education Institute is now engaged in a lawsuit to prevent implementation of the statute. The Institute believes that the statute violates both the U.S. Constitution (in a "taking" of private property without due process of law — as prohibited in both the 5th and 14th Amendments) and the California Constitution (in passing legislation that is neither properly funded nor

germane to a direct California interest). The Institute expects the Attorney General of California to push back hard on what she will probably characterize as a mandate to “save elephants.”

Such a declaration — no matter how suspect it is to anyone who thinks about the tenuous connection between the citizens of California and African elephants — is likely to play well with voters in her 2016 campaign for a U.S. Senate seat. Despite this, we think our chances of prevailing on the *merits* of our complaint are good at the trial level and we believe our *legal* position is sound when the matter inevitably moves on to an appellate court. As our lawyer puts it: “We hope the court will see [AB 96] for what it is — ‘feel good’ legislation with no appreciable likelihood of saving elephants, but with considerable loss to the public.”

CONCLUSION

This, of course, is a Presidential election year in the United States. Short of a national security emergency, nothing is likely to occur on a governmental level that might favor one party over the other. Some observers believe that the United States government is now essentially controlled by powerful lobbyists that represent big corporations, big unions, big foundations, big research organizations, and big interest groups. The lobbyists and their law firms, working together with senior Congressional and Executive Branch civil servants, are crafting the rules and regulations that actually govern the United States. These observers argue that normal legislative procedures are now regularly by-passed in favor of giant bills with multiple provisions that are hurriedly approved in a few days under enormous pressure to solve some vital legal or financial need, usually in the face of some holiday break or election imperative.

Elected politicians never seem to read these bills. Recall that the Speaker of the House of Representatives famously noted that she wanted the 2700-page Affordable Care Act to provide health services to the uninsured and poor passed in order “to find out what’s in it!” As a result, these government observers characterize election politicians as essentially serving as facilitators rather than policy makers.

The result of all of this is that a clear idea of the future of ivory in the United States will probably not be known until 2017. There will be a tendency to wait for whatever new Administration prevails at the ballot box in November to take office before anything potentially controversial is proposed that might threaten the vital interests of major players on the American scene.

Godfrey Harris is the Managing Director of the Ivory Education Institute and specializes in collecting antique examples of the different uses of ivory. Dr. Adolf Shvedchikov is the retired Chief Scientist of the Low Temperature Plasma Chemistry Laboratory of the Russian Academy of Science.

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ESTIMATING THE AGE OF WHALE TEETH FROM NATURAL DRY-OUT CRACKS

- *Posted by:*
- [Douglass Moody](#) on December 19, 2008
- [No Comments](#)

This guide outlines one basic method used to estimate the age of authentic whale teeth. Scrimshaw collectors are always interested in knowing whether a whale tooth is:

Antique = more than 100-years old (>100-yo);

Vintage = (50-yo to 100-yo); or

Modern = less than 50-years old (<50-yo).

Other, more complicated factors (NOT discussed here) are involved in narrowing or confirming the age of whale ivory.

All whale teeth have a natural skirt at the base of a tooth, which protects the living nerve root. Young teeth have a blade-thin & knife-sharp skirt edge [[CLICK](#) on Image #1]. In contrast, the tooth skirt of teeth from old whales can be short & thick, or nearly non-existent [Image #2]. Most antique scrimshawed whale teeth were taken from mature Sperm whales, where as most vintage & modern scrimshawed whale teeth were taken from any Sperm whale within reach of a harpoon gun. It is probable that more teeth were scribed from 1950 through 1982, than in the 150-years prior, and most of these latter teeth were 8-ounces or less. In all of the following images, note that size differences often reflect age differences.

Any tooth **NOT** "in situ" (original mouth location) immediately begins to dry-out. Two symptoms are surface hardening (becoming brittle) and cracking (due surface shrinkage). With age, both characteristics become more pronounced.

For Sperm whale teeth, the surface hardening happens within a few months of removal from the whale. Victorian-era scrimshanders working on fresh teeth could easily use common tools at hand, such as pocket knives & sail needles, on the soft-surfaced teeth. Contemporary scrimshanders use razor-sharp Xacto blades and needle-sharp tungsten scribing tips. Even then, scribed lines on the brittle surface of an aged whale tooth [Image #3] are actually a series of linked, minute, shatter-pits, just like scratching glass.

In whale teeth, “age-cracking” progresses very slowly, and may take decades before becoming apparent. A thin tooth skirt may show age-cracking years before a more stout tooth from the same whale. Using dry-out cracks to determine age is only a guide, and does not take into account environmental conditions prior to evaluation. To counter dry-out cracking, I store all of my scrimshawed whale teeth in a hermetically-sealed glass display case, with a shot-glass of water inside.

Victorian-era scrimshanders cut-off a 1/2-inch (or more) of the skirt edge. This left a blunted, thicker lip, which physically resists dry-out cracking, and allowed the whale tooth to stand, or self-display vertically. On antique whale teeth, these blunted skirt edges often display a “crazed” cracking pattern [Image #4]. Losing a 1/2-inch on a 7-inch tooth is nearly negligible, but modern scrimshanders most often scribe 4-inch to 6-inch teeth, and purposely do not shorten teeth for any reason.

Traditionally,

a whale tooth skirt with NO dry-out cracks is considered to be **<25-yo** [Image #1];

a whale tooth skirt with one or two small, fine, dry-out cracks is **<50-yo** [Image #5];

a whale tooth skirt with several dry-out cracks is **50-yo to 100-yo** [Image #6];

a whale tooth with multiple dry-out cracks, and/or “crazing” is **>100-yo** [Image #4 & Image #7].

Dry-out age cracking can also be observed across the median line between the hard core-tip (Dentine) aka Golden Crown, and the outer layer (Cementum) [Image #8]. The line count is roughly the same as for the tooth skirt.

Displaying or storing a whale tooth in an excessively dry environment can cause premature cracking, or accelerate existing cracks. Once a crack reaches 1/3 to 1/2 length of tooth, it has the very real potential of reaching the tip, and even meeting another crack from the other side, cleaving the tooth in half.

Patina (tooth color) naturally deepens with age, but is also heavily influenced by environmental conditions. A tooth stored in a drawer for 100-years could be just as ivory-white as a new tooth. On the other hand, a 25-year old tooth displayed on the open shelf in the home of a smoker could have deep, rich, brown patina from the absorption of tar from cigarette smoke. A similar color can be obtained (or enhanced) by immersion in tea or coffee. Usually, only in-hand evaluation can reveal false patinas, so a written guide on patina is not as useful as this guide on dry-out cracking. Correctly assessing the age of a whale tooth through properly interpreting both dry-out cracking and patina, depends on accumulated experience as much as knowledge. The more whale teeth you view, the more experience you will acquire. And remember: you can NEVER see too many whale teeth.

HOW TO DISCERN AUTHENTIC WHALE TOOTH SCRIMSHAW FROM RESIN “FAKESHAW”

- *Posted by:*
- [Douglass Moody](#) on December 19, 2008
- [No Comments](#)

Part 1 of 3

The 1970s saw the implementation of the U.S. Federal Marine Mammals Protection Act of 1972 (MMPA), and the U.S. Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), each regulating the importation, the exportation, & the sale of marine animal products across State lines. Then, in 1975, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) went into effect, regulating international commerce of whale & walrus products, as well as other species.

About this time, Juratone of London, England, and a few other plastic products companies, mold-copied scores of authentic whale teeth, walrus tusks, and panbone antique scrimshaws. The original scrimshaws copied can still be found in whaling museums and private collections. A few modern artistic scrimshaws were also copied. These plaster molds were duplicated by the hundreds, and soon, thousands of mold-poured resin reproductions were being marketed. Most of these “repros” were artificially tinted to resemble the natural age patina of the originals, and the confusion began!

Luckily for us, in 1988, Doctor Stuart M. Frank (now the Chief Curator of the Kendall Collection at the New Bedford Whaling Museum), published a “monograph” entitled *Fakeshaw: A Checklist of Plastic “Scrimshaw”*. This is an alphabetical listing of more than 300 documented, machine-manufactured polymer copies. The current EDITION [Image #1], was published in 2001.

This “Fakeshaw” monograph is quite helpful in identifying individual repros, but collectors should also know the differentiating characteristics between authentic scrimshaw, and all fakeshaw. These differences are known as “tells”. Following are descriptions and illustrations of the most obvious tells.

1.) The root cavity of most authentic whale teeth [Image #2] are deep & conical. As a whale ages past prime, his teeth continue to grow, but gradually narrow, and the root cavities also narrow & fill-in until practically no cavity exists in very old whales.

Individually, these teeth look quite convincing, but when two or more are side-by-side [Images #1 & #2], the obvious “tell” of uniform false patina is revealed, even in the root cavity. Occasionally, one or two of these ESF scrimshaws show-up on eBay.

Only 5% of authentic antique scrimshaw display text [Images #3, #4, & #5], and only 2% of authentic antique scrimshaw were dated by the scrimshander [Image #6].

Besides the uniform fake patina, the other “tell” about ESF scrimwork is the over-abundance of text & dates. Also, note artificially dark, uniform tone of root cavity [Image #7].