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HORSE RACING IN HAWAII - VICTORY IS AT HAND

The Argument for Bringing the Sport of Kings Back to the Islands is Over

Hawaii Pa'u Riders

Best Entry in 124th Tournament of Roses Parade
By: Laurence Todd

January 1, 2013 is truly a day to remember. On New Year's Day, the world was reintroduced to a treasure from the islands - Hawaii Pa'u Riders, an awesome floral and colorful equestrian unit representing the Hawaiian Culture and the beautiful State of Hawaii. They spread the ALOHA spirit, big time.

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(See Publisher's Desk on Page 1)

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(See Story on Page 2)

The Real Story Behind the Winning Photograph that Captured the Essence of the 5th Annual Hawaii Horse Expo Contest

Shortly announcing the winning photograph from our photo contest surrounding Hawaii's Horse Expo 2012 (see Fall issue), we received additional information regarding the photograph from Janice Baxter. Many of you might have recognized her from the Expo... and the photograph. Ms. Baxter was a part of the awesome lineup of clinicians at last year's Expo. You may think twice about yoga and horseback riding.

(See Posted Section on Page 22)



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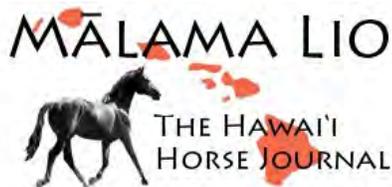
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Laurence Todd

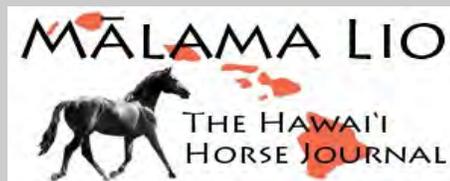
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1. **Horse Racing in Hawaii –Why Not The Argument for Bringing Back the Sport of Kings Back to the Islands;**
2. **Horse Racing in Hawaii –Why Not The Argument for Bringing Back the Sport of Kings Back to the Islands - Part Two;**
3. **Horse Racing in Hawaii –Why Not The Final Argument for Bringing the Sport of Kings Back to the Islands; and**
4. **Malama Lio's Suggested Minimum Standards of Care for Equines in the State of Hawaii**

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PRODUCT /SERVICE REVIEW

Have a Product or Service for Hawai'i's Horse Community?

Hawai'i's horse community is a lot closer than you think. Think your product or service could benefit Hawai'i's every growing equine industry, send us an email - our readers would love to review your product or service.

For more information contact:
editor@malama-lio.com

January 1, 2013 is truly a day to remember.

What I am talking about? You're kidding me. You had to have seen the Hawaii Pa'u Riders in the 124th Tournament of Roses Parade on New Year's day.. Of course you did...and you weren't alone. Nearly a billion people across the globe got a glimpse of Hawaii's horse community.

On New Year's Day, the world was reintroduced to a treasure from island - Hawaii Pa'u Riders, an awesome floral and colorful equestrian unit representing the Hawaiian Culture and the beautiful State of Hawaii . They spread the ALOHA spirit, big time.

Local lore has it that about 20 years ago they were invited by Hawaii Governor Ariyoshi to participate in the New York Madison Square Garden Horse Show and New York Veteran's Day Parade. The rest was history. They appeared in many more parades across the nation, including several appearances in the Rose Parade; their first entry was in 1996 - their last was in 2001.



Riders in this year's parade included Cyndi PA, Bonnie Neal, Denise Ramento, Kahikulani Whitted, Ekin Lindsey, Cheryl-Ann Viera, Sundra Ornellas, Kryshelle Arelliano, Lopaka Matthews, Phillip Neal, Jimmy Ramento, Kamuela Kepo'o, Ho'opono Wong, David Ramos, Darren Costales (all from the Oahu). Leiala Cook served as the group's Marshall. The horses were rented from our friend at Hart's Ranch in Corona, CA.

Hawaii Pa'u Riders was founded in 1981 by John and Lita Cook. Their participation in the 2013 Pasadena Rose Bowl Parade was in honor of the late Lita Lowe Carrillo Cook.

A big thanks to the Hawaii Pa'u Riders and all their supporters and organizers. We know it wasn't easy. Aside from the journey across the Pacific, it cost each rider \$2,500 to participate in the 2013 Pasadena Rose Bowl Parade.

What a way to start the year off, right.

Laurence Todd

COVER

Horse Racing In Hawaii - Victory is at Hand

The Argument for Bringing the Sport of Kings Back to the Islands is Over

By: Laurence Todd

Editor's Comment: With the recent introduction of SB918 and SB920, it seems that our voices have been heard. Horse racing, like never before, has a real chance of returning to the aloha state.

One year after Malama-Lio first introduced the concept of horse racing returning to the aloha state in a three part series entitled "Horse Racing IN Hawaii –Why Not? - The Argument for Bringing the Sport of Kings Back to the Islands," (See reprints between pages 4 and 9) on January 24, 2012, Hawaii's state legislature passed SB918 and SB920.

SB918 authorizes a pilot parimutuel horse racing facility in Hawaii for 5 years. Creates a DCCA Board. Of wagers, deposits: 4% into general fund, 4% into special fund for education, and 0.5% for administration.

SB920 establishes parimutuel horse racing in Hawaii. Establishes a regulatory board in DCCA. Requires bonding of board members and certain employees. Establishes licensed wagering facilities. Requires the board to adopt and publish rules at least annually in pamphlet form. Exempts parimutuel horse racing from gambling laws. Limits wagering and racing to counties with populations under 150,000. Prohibits wagering and racing unless county approves. Prohibits parimutuel wagering until horse racing facility is actually constructed and in operation.

Regardless of where you stand on the issue, the legislature believes, correctly, that it's time for the Pineapple Derby to return. As pointed out in SB918, **"The legislature finds that the time has come for the State to diversify its economy away from tourism and focus on alternatives, such as developing green, high-return, high-technology, and agricultural industries. The time has also come to make the hard choice to support a form of gaming in the State. Horse racing has a long and honorable history locally, nationally, and internationally."**

What does this mean?

It's a game changer for Hawaii's horse industry – on all levels. We argued it, voiced your opinions, pros and cons, and this is what the legislature came up with in SB920: "The legislature believes that the development of a parimutuel horse racing industry in Hawaii would benefit the environment, since horse racing allows for as much as five hundred acres to be retained for an environmentally friendly use. **Horse racing would also provide economic development opportunities, including the expansion of horse breeding, feed, and other related agricultural industries, as well as**

increased sources of revenue from newly generated business, hotel, restaurant, and airline activities. In addition to an increased need for veterinarians, new jobs, such as stable hands, jockeys, track maintenance and food service personnel, and computer and telecommunications operators, would have a multiplier effect on creating more new jobs in other support and travel industries. A parimutuel horse racing industry in Hawaii would also provide many educational opportunities, especially in the areas of travel industry and business management, veterinary medicine, television broadcasting, and other media and information processing technologies. Moreover, a horse racing industry may bolster the State's tourism industry. The State is currently losing revenues as many residents travel to other states to observe and wager on horse racing and participate in other casino gaming activities."

The return on horse racing, literally, is endless. Especially, the development of a minimum standard of equine care. After all, we can't have a horse racing industry if we don't know specifically how to take care of our horses – or require visitors coming to the state to do so. That's right – for all of you who said that horse racing was brutal, a spectator sport, horses are treated badly, etc. there is a silver lining in this news for you as well. For example, while it is great to revel in the economic benefits of SB918 and SB920, is it safe to assume that Hawaii - a state previously ranked as one of the worst states to be a pet/animal, and a state without a minimum standard of equine care - can justify bringing back horse racing without assuming parental responsibility over Hawaii's entire equine population?

"Parental Responsibility" - Think it's a stretch?

We don't think so.

SB918 and SB920 mandate the establishment of regulatory boards to management and operate Hawaii's horse racing industry. With the passing of SB918 and SB920, Hawaii's state legislature will have to address the topic of minimum standard of equine care on a state wide basis – much like ML did in its Winter 2012 issue. (See page 10-20, a reprint of Malama Lio's Minimum Standard of Equine Care.) What about the estimated 15k – 16k horses in the state of Hawaii – that are not "race horses" or that won't be competing in any future handicaps?

(Cont. on Page 3)

(Horse Racing cont.)

It will be virtually impossible for the aforementioned boards to ignore this topic. They will have to specify a minimum standard of care for horses racing in the state which can and must be applicable to all equines in the state. Which is why, in part, it's important for you to register your horse. The legislature will need to know how many horses, specifically, reside in the state. The cost to register is nominal in comparison to the potential benefits. (See page 23) Register your horse, today!

No similar board has ever existed for Hawaii's equine population; it's all voluntary or on the non-regulatory/administrative level. The closest we ever came to a state horse council was your collective voices echoed in Malama-Lio over the last 5 years, and the formation of the Hawaii Horse Council – which is no longer operational. And yes, while some of the laws have changed with regard to animal cruelty, none specifically identify or mandate proper care, feeding and sheltering requirements of equines in the state.

Please, take time to read SB918 and SB920 at www.capitol.hawaii.gov.

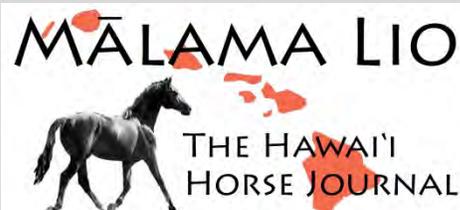
As a member of Hawaii's horse community, you must be involved in this process. Many of you are well qualified to serve on this board.

Provided below is a letter addressed to Hawaii's state legislature. If you agree with its contents, simply sign it and mail it to your representative. Or write your own and mail it in.

Again, take the time to be a part of the process. Both bills have a hurdle or two before landing on Gov. Abercrombie's desk, so don't underestimate your influence.

On a slightly different note, while your visiting the legislature's website, take a look at SB197 and HB1349, which criminalizes the killing of pet dogs, cats, and equine animals (for human consumption) as a class B felony; and SB700, SB635, HB148 and HB1012 which establishes the offense of cruelty to a law enforcement animal (which includes equines) in the first and second degree. Our friends in the capitol have started off the new year priming us for the winner's circle. We're close...really, really close.

The Honorable Members of the Hawaii State Legislature
State of Hawaii House Representatives
Hawaii State Capitol
415 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96813



RE: Request for Support of Senate Bill SB918, Relating to a Pilot Parimutuel Wagering, and Senate Bill SB920, Relating to Horse Racing

Dear Representative:

I am writing to express my strong support of Senate Bill SB918, Relating to a Pilot Parimutuel Wagering, and Senate Bill SB920, Relating to Horse Racing. I believe the House should pass this legislation as drafted and urge you to support and co-sponsor these important Bills.

As a member of Hawaii's horse community and as a reader/subscriber of the award-winning Hawaii horse publication *Malama Lio*, I have personal knowledge of the tremendous impact that the passage of SB918 and SB920 will have on the State veterinarians' estimated 15,000-16,000 horse population of Hawaii. Through passage of each of these Bills the horse racing industry introduces to the State a thoroughbred regulatory component with far-reaching effects that will most certainly lead to significant improvements in the breeding, feed, care, and maintenance of Hawaii's horse population for many years to follow. It is well noted that among all of the United States that Hawaii is lacking in animal care and welfare laws, and that Hawaii has no Minimum Standards of Care for horses. The presence of the horse racing industry in Hawaii will only logically lead to the State adopting the much needed Minimum Standards of Care for horses.

Senate Bill SB918 and SB920, introduced by Senator Donovan Dela Cruz (D-District 22) and Senator Malama Solomon (D-District 4), would also provide Hawaii with an increase in economic sources by means of receiving State taxes obtained from parimutuel wagers, the creation of newly generated businesses, and an expansion and diversification of the State's primary industry - tourism. Many new employment and educational opportunities would also be required in support of the horse racing industry with the need for additional veterinary medicine, racetrack personnel, television broadcasting, and media and other information processing technologies just to name a few. In states where horse racing is permitted the industry is credited with the creation of thousands of new jobs.

For these many noted reasons and more, I strongly endorse SB918 and SB920 and urge your support in seeing their passage into law.

Sincerely,

(Signature)

Name:

Title and/or Organization Name :

Horse Racing In Hawaii - Why Not?

The Argument for Bringing the Sport of Kings Back to the Islands

By: Joe Kemple

Editor's Comment: Will horse racing ever return? There have been efforts in the past, but is now the time? Mr. Kemple takes a stab at why or if horse racing is needed in the state. Here's the first of a three part series.

I have a question: Why doesn't the state of Hawaii have a horse-racing track? A stroll down history lane reminds us that horse-racing was the pastime of royalty in the late 1800's – thanks to King Kalakaua himself! Unfortunately, the sport was an on-again-off-again thing until the 1950's, and essentially has been relegated to purely a spectator sport at some rodeos – the Parker Ranch Rodeo on the 4th of July, for example. What's stopping the return of this sport? Let's discuss some of the possible reasons.

Maybe it's because there just isn't enough land for development? Maybe, but I doubt it. As a matter-of-fact, the old horse racing track in Oahu's Kapiolani Park is mostly still vacant. Not to mention the fact that, if the state government wanted to, it could eminent domain that land and bring back the track - today!

Maybe that's it, government is the problem? This argument could have some meat on those bones. I mean, the state of Hawaii and the federal government regulates and grants the licensing for horse racing, right? Surely they would argue that adding a race-track would increase poverty and crime. It may even offer up some red herrings and argue that people with gambling problems (they know who you are) will spend their last two dollars on a horse bet instead of buying dinner for their families. Maybe they'll claim that because of gambling, domestic violence or burglary will increase through the roof. I'm not biting.

Maybe it's because horse racing is cruel and unusual? Flat out, just cruel. Stop! Get that scene of a horse breaking its leg and being given a lethal dose of you know what in HBO's premier of "Luck," out of your head. You can also stop recounting those horror stories of retired racehorses being sold for consumption in foreign countries. Actually, this is probably the strongest argument – horse racing is competitive and, unfortunately, hasn't always been about the

horse. But what would a reasonable person believe or consider "Cruel and Unusual" to be?

Webster's Dictionary defines both as follows:

Cruel (kroo'el), adj. 1. disposed to inflict pain and suffering; delighting in another's suffering; without mercy or pity.
Unusual (un-u'zhoo-el) adj. not usual or common; strange; rare; exceptional.

By the above definitions, it could be considered cruel and unusual treatment of a horse to mount it, ride on its back or even own one in Hawaii as they're not native to the Islands! Heck, it probably would be better if we all put our horses out to pasture (literally not figuratively). But, that can't be right either. Would Hawaii's horse community (riders of all disciplines) allow any race horse to be treated cruel and unusual? I think not.

Perhaps, big business is the wizard behind the curtain of "Nooooo!" A racetrack could take up a lot of space; space that could be used to house a new generation of hotels, restaurants or golf courses. But this argument fails because of the fact that those businesses would benefit from tourism.

Tourism - that's it – with a new track Hawaii would be inundated with travelers from Asia and the Mainland! No longer passing us by to reach the likes of Santa Anita, Delmar, Los Alamitos or Hollywood Park. Oh no, we're right smack in the middle where East meets West! Talk about a-bird-in-the-hand-is-better-than-two-in-the-bush! Nope – I'm not buying that one either.

(Cont. on Page 5)



(Photo by Mike Sanford)

(Racing Cont.)

Maybe it's religion? This one could be true, but I doubt it. Don't get me wrong, we all know some people can be a bit fanatical about their religious views - condemning everyone for not believing the exact way that they believe. But, I digress. Most religions tend to be pretty moderate in their views when it comes to work and tithing. Most clergy understand that taking someone's ticket for entry into a stadium is very different than robbery. So, this one can't be it either.

Maybe it is because horse racing is a risky investment – particularly the investment of 50 plus million in construction costs for a new race-track? That argument loses 2 to 1.

Racetracks on the mainland – Santa Anita, Delmar, Los Alamitos and Hollywood Park, have all been

proven to be successful bets for all involved with hundreds of millions raised in tax revenue, the creation of over 30 thousand jobs and for providing substantial subsidies for community service related jobs i.e. police, firemen, etc. Bringing back the sport of kings to the islands would be an economic boom for Hawaii. Everyone wins.

Money aside, maybe it's because horse racing is completely inapposite to the cultural way of Hawaiian life? Nope - did I mention that this sport was introduced to the island by King Kalakaua? The Koko O Na Moku Horse Racing Track, the Kapiolani Park Race Track and the Kailua Race Track (1800-1934) rank among some of the oldest racetracks in U.S. history. In fact, the Kapiolani track was the host of the annual "Rosita Cup" held each year on King Kamehameha Day before it's closure in 1914. Horse racing – much like dressage and

other equestrian sports and disciplines on the islands, is a part of Hawaiian culture.

Maybe no one cares that the Pineapple Derby returns (as evidenced by FOUR failed attempts between 1959 and 2000 to revive the so-called "Sport of Kings") and that my questioning of "Why" is moot - conjecture on my part? Maybe, but you haven't heard my entire position. I'll reserve it for the second of this three part series.

In the meantime, feel free to let me know how you really feel about the issue.

By the way, King Kalakaua, the six year old chestnut gelding (Sire: Tale of the Cat - Dam: Aloha Charm) has career earnings over 68k and is 22-3-3-3. Place your bets.

Editor's Comment: The above is a reprint from Malama Lio's Winter 2012 issue.

Horse Racing In Hawaii - Why Not?

The Argument for Bringing the Sport of Kings Back to the Islands - Part Two

By: Joe Kemple

Editor's Comment: Mr. Kemple (not Kepple) is back and it seems he learned a thing or two about the topic of horse racing in Hawaii. You may agree, but if not - please let us know.

Since my first article regarding this debate, if you will, regarding the return of horse racing to the state of Hawaii, there have been many pro and con positions expressed. Thank you. Your interest, or lack thereof, is appreciated. However, the truth of the matter, so it seems, is that regardless of what I or you say, the question is not whether or not we bring back the sport of kings, but does the horse racing industry (which includes gaming) fit within Hawaii's economy – its sustainability to be specific. The answer to that question will dictate not if, but when and how we bring back the sport of the kings.

“Focusing on Hawaii's main assets – economy, society, and environment – and how to make them self-sustaining is not an academic or political exercise; it is a matter of the survival of Hawai'i as we know it.” *Hawaii's 2050 Sustainability Plan.*

A bold, shocking statement from an island state that imports nearly 95 percent of its resources to survive. At present, Hawaii's economy is supported by four pillars: **Defense Appropriations; Tourism; Construction and Agriculture.** What would happen to life as we know it in Hawaii if we lost defense appropriations? Better yet, take tourism out of the equation – How does Hawaii survive? What do we replace it with? Remember, tourism accounts for twenty percent of Hawaii's economy and a quarter of the state's tax revenue.

We don't have to assume the worst case scenario to feel the impact, all it takes to wipe out an economic sector out is a 4% loss. Think about it – what would happen if the Dow Jones Industrial Average took a 4% hit hours after the opening bell? Why, they'd shut'er down, call it a “Cooling-Off Period” and pray for the markets to reset! Take a look at the Pareto Principle for further clarification.

The drafters of the Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan understood that diversification of Hawaii's economy is crucial for an island state facing an unpredictable future. Attracting local and outside capital and investments in Hawaii's economic activities, and diversification in industries that offer competitive employment and job training, being major components of that endeavor. Industries such as biotechnology, medical/healthcare and knowledge and innovation-based industries, for example, immediately come to mind, but the

return on the initial investments in those industries could take decades to realize, if at all. Hundreds of millions, and sometime billions of dollars could be spent in market research and planning only to be followed by hundreds of millions more spent on marketing and advertising to jumpstart an industry that took 10-20 years to develop, and then another 10-15 years to determine the economic impact i.e. was it worth our money. Specifically, was the infrastructure (roads, harbor, water and sewer systems) impacted; Did employment rise, were new, competitive jobs and/or job training created? What about the effect on education i.e. drop-out rate vs. enrollment in post secondary schools? Heck, wouldn't it be great if Hawaii had a Veterinarian College? Were other market sectors affected i.e. higher yield in business? Were significant tax revenue created? Did it hinder or help future generations to meet their own needs? What were the cultural/historical benefits and losses? What about the ecological gains and losses i.e. waste reduction, recycling, etc.

So simply replacing one industry with another or investing in industries that can't produce immediate returns, is not the solution or an option for an island state - or for any sustainable society. There must be a balance between current and future needs. Thus, we need not debate if we should bring back horse racing (especially for personal or superficial reasons) but rather demonstrate how the horse racing industry can help Hawaii achieve its desired sustainability. Or in simpler terms, prove it to be the fifth pillar of strength in Hawaii's economy? Talk about a fist with a punch. I'll tackle that issue in my next article as I review Hawaii's 2050 Sustainability Plan in detail and how, specifically, horse racing fits into the whole scheme of things.

In the meantime, take a look at House Bill 2828 – a bill that requires the department of business, economic development and tourism to convene a task force to perform a comprehensive analysis of the costs and benefits of various types of gaming (including horse racing) to enable legislators to make informed decisions regarding same, and House Bill 2316 – a bill concerning Hawaii's state lottery. Yes – a lottery. Seems we're already out of the gates!

Aloha.

Editor's Comment: The above is a reprint from Malama Lio's Spring 2012 issue.

Horse Racing In Hawaii - Why Not?

The Final Argument for Bringing the Sport of Kings Back to the Islands

By: Joe Kemple

Editor's Comment: Will horse racing ever return? Not by bickering over it or sitting on the sidelines. Looks like Joe believes there's something to campaign over.

Simply put, there are no good or valid reasons as to why horse racing should not return to Hawaii. Yes, I'm taking the plunge, but I do so as an enlightened individual on the subject. That's not to say that my opponents are not well versed on the issue... well, maybe just a little. But first, let me stress one very important fact about horse racing (as it relates to betting/wagering) not gambling – there is a difference.

First, horse racing (more commonly known as Pari-mutuel horse racing) is a popular and widespread form of legalized wagering in the United States – it's been approved by at least forty-four states. It is operated/regulated by private groups under *strict* federal and *state* government regulation and law enforcement. The industry is also regulated by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau, the United States Trotting Association, and the Association of Racing Commissioners International. Race track activities involve betting/wagering as opposed to casino gambling. With betting, approximately eighty per cent is paid out to the players (which is reason for the odds) while ten per cent is paid to the State in taxes and the remaining ten per cent is applied to track expenses. Casino gambling is just the opposite – it pays eighty per cent to the house with ten per cent paid to the players. Thus, it is very possible, as history has shown, to have legalized horse betting/wagering without other forms of gambling - responsibly and safely.

Now, there have been many view points and opinions about gambling in Hawaii, which includes horse racing. Gambling i.e. casino style play, if you will, is not the same as wagering a bet. In fact, we do it every day on the stock market or when we search for banks with higher yields for our cd's or money market accounts i.e. betting on the market. There are many more examples, but I think you get the point. So, it's not entirely fair to lump horse racing in with all of the arguments that can be mounted against gambling as a whole.

Now, the "Right" says (me, especially) that returning horse racing to Hawaii would provide the same eco

nomie benefits that many other states currently enjoy. Benefits that it has missed out on for nearly 60 years. Specifically, it is estimated that one hundred thousand new jobs have been created in cities with racetracks. Literally every business faucet of Hawaii would be impacted. The horse industry aside (which would see an expansion in horse breeding, training, veterinarian/farriers services, feed, etc.) but tourism, hotels, restaurants, and the airline industry (including companies that transport equines) would all see an immediate increase in business. The same would be true for the construction and agricultural industries in the state. However, there is one benefit of horse racing that is not often discussed – the educational opportunities created. Colleges and/or trade schools offering studies in the areas of travel, hospitality and/or hotel management, business management, blacksmithing/farrier, veterinary medicine, television and radio broadcasting, journalism, and a wide variety of information processing technologies would literally have no choice but to participate in this endeavor. The demand would be too great to ignore. All of this fits into Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Report. Not just economically, but socially and culturally. I'll explain it more but first let's address what the "Left" has to say.

The "Left" doesn't want anything to do with anything involving Gambling. Let's take the Hawaii's Coalitions Against Legalized Gambling – one of Hawaii's biggest opponents to gambling in the state.

According to HCALG's website, it is:

"an alliance of organizations and citizens united in our commitment to prevent the introduction of legalized gambling into Hawai'i and educate the public about the detrimental effects of legalized gambling. Membership and supporters of the Coalition include civic, conservation, education, environment, law enforcement, political, public health, religious, senior citizen, small business, youth and other community organizations."

(Cont. on Page 8)

(Horse Racing Cont.)

Some of their members and/or supporting organizations include the following:

Advocates for Consumer Rights
 Animal Rights Hawaii
 Buddhist Peace Fellowship
 Christian Voice of Hawaii
 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
 Church of Perfect Liberty
 Common Cause Hawaii
 Disciples of Christ
 Hale Kipa
 Hawaii Assemblies of God
 Hawaii Association of International Buddhist
 Hawaii Christian Coalition
 Hawaii Conference of Seventh-day Adventist
 Hawaii Conference of the United Church of Christ (UCC)
 Hawaii District United Methodist Church
 Hawaii Family Forum
 Hawaii Pacific Baptist Convention
 Hawaii Rainbow Coalition
 Hawaii Religions for Peace
 Hawaii Youth Services Network
 Honolulu Friends Meeting (Quakers)
 Honolulu Police Department
 Institute for Religion and Social Change
 The Interfaith Alliance of Hawaii
 Kokua Council
 League of Women's Voters of Hawaii
 Life of the Land (Hawaii)
 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Coalition-Hawaii
 Mestizo Association
 Muslim Association & Islamic Center of Hawaii
 Pacific Gateway Center
 Presbytery of the Pacific
 Saints Constantine & Helen Greek Orthodox Church
 Smart Business Hawaii
 Soto Zen Mission of Hawaii
 Temple Emanu-El
 Windward Coalition of Churches
 Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands (UCC)

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii
 Catholic Diocese of Honolulu
 Hawaii Bankers Association
 Hawaii Business Roundtable
 Hawaiian Humane Society
 Hawaii State Parent Teacher Student Association

HCALG, or its members, do not want gambling in the state. That's their position and they give what may be considered good, solid arguments for why gambling, as a whole, is not for the aloha state. In fact, their website is packed with useful, again, valuable data about the perils of gambling. They also provide links to state representatives and their positions on gambling. Again, all

very useful data, but none of it is relevant to the question of bringing legalized wagering i.e. horse racing, back to an island state with a history of successful horse racing. I'm intentionally leaving out their arguments because they're common i.e. crime and poverty and other social ills, and unrealistic/uncertain economic forecast, etc. We've heard them all before, including the "Rights" position. But what we haven't heard from them, and others who share their views, is how they specifically intend to fix Hawaii's economy or describe their role in Hawaii's sustainability. What's their take or stance on Hawaii's 2050 Sustainability Report? Many of their members are players in Hawaii's economy. While voicing their oppositions to gambling and/or horseracing, what are they offering, again, as an alternative? Nothing.

Debating with opponents over this issue will prove to be a moot point. They simply don't want it – despite Hawaii's successful past at the races. And frankly, I'm tired of the rhetoric; from both sides.

The truth of the matter is that Hawaii has a successful history of horse racing that no one can debate or challenge. Let's discuss that - it may very well be the deciding factor that many of us have forgotten...this could be the game changer.

Horse racing began in Hawaii in the early twentieth century with the importation (by the Big Island's Parker Ranch) of top racing lines of horses from the U.S. and England to develop thoroughbreds in Hawaii. Horse racing was frequented by many people for recreation and employment on the Big Island for a number of years before the Second World War.

Horse racing on Oahu began in 1939 with the creation of the Oahu Jockey Club. The Kailua race track was constructed. It is reported that horse racing on Oahu continued until 1952. Attempts to conduct horse racing at Kapiolani Park failed in 1949, and a bill in 1959 to permit horse racing on Maui failed to pass the house of representatives.

Between 1959 and 2002 (since Hawaii became the 50th state) every bill that involved/mentioned the return of horse racing has failed. Between 2002 and 2010 – there were no bills offered on the subject. Current gambling bills include horse racing but only from a "place your bet" perspective – not active racing on the islands.

Every bill since 1959 has argued, correctly, the economic benefits of horse racing, but failed in large part to adequately represent the historical aspects of horse racing or its cultural impact.

(Cont. on Page 9)



(Horse Racing Cont.)

How is it possible that Hawaii – during its own sovereignty, and post status as a U.S. territory leading up to 1959, was able to successfully operate its own racing industry? Where is the data that supports the opposing views i.e. increases in bankruptcy, poverty, theft, embezzlement, suicide, child abuse and neglect, divorce, incarceration, homelessness, and the litany of other social disparities and unsavory practices? There is none. Actually the data would support that Hawaii probably has the best format (when compared to other tracks its age i.e. Churchill Downs) for operating a premier race track. It has proven its record in race track construction, management and employment. In fact, many memories of horse racing in Hawaii are shared in stories all across the internet. Not a single story recants a single memory or event that would support the Lefts opposing views. Not one. Hence my point that arguing with opponents to gambling is a wasted effort. Again, we're talking about the return of horse racing – not a new idea or venture.

By “historical” or “cultural” value, I am taking about that which best reflects, locally and internationally, the people of the islands i.e. Hawaiian cuisine, art, music, etc. But don't get it confused with the arguments that were made in support

of legalizing cock fighting....which drained nearly half a million dollars from Hawaii's economy.

So what's the problem? Why has it been so difficult to return Hawaii's horse racing industry? Why is it so hard to believe that something that was positive in Hawaii then, can't be today? Especially in a state that celebrates equestrians sports i.e. polo, extreme cowboying, rodeos, dressage and jumping, etc. occurring year round. Heck, we have an annual Horse Expo.

I tell you what it is. It's because of you, me and the entire Hawaii horse community. “We” haven't done our share to bring back the sport of kings – not just because it earns a buck or two, but because it's vital apart of Hawaiian culture.

So what do we do? Who are we?

We are every veterinarian, farrier, tack and feed shop, high school rodeo team, equine association, boarding stable, horse rescue, equine related manufacturer and distributor, realtor, humane society supporter, small business owners and associations, public employees, etc. on the islands that want horse racing returned. And as such, we unite as advocates of what was...and can be. Let them and others argue the pros and cons about gambling as a whole, that's an end-

less battle. Let's focus on bringing back one of Hawaii's greatest past times – horse racing.

What's our first step? Get involved. Contact your representative/ senator and let them know that “we” want horse racing back. Contacting Governor Abercrombie's office, won't hurt either. And if they won't help, then maybe it's time we elect individuals who will...I'm just saying.

Forming a group/co-operative to promote, market and advertise the return of horse racing is another alternative.

Drafting a petition in support of horse racing on the islands is a viable option as well.

The point is simple, it won't return unless we put forth an effort - effectively and collectively.

This debate is over.

Let's get this campaign started.

Editor's Comment: The above is a reprint from Malama Lio's Summer 2012 issue. Photograph by Mike Sanford.

Malama Lio's Suggested Minimum Standards of Care for Equines in the State of Hawaii

By: Laurence Todd

Editor's Comment: Note: A horse's size, breed, age, pregnancy and activity will dictate all of the recommendations provided below. Further, the best source regarding an equine's health and care is your veterinarian and farrier.

What is necessary sustenance for a horse?

Under Hawaiian law (Haw.Rev. Stat. § 711-1100) "Necessary Sustenance" means care sufficient to preserve the health and well-being of a *pet animal*, except for emergencies or circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the owner or caretaker of the pet animal, and includes but is not limited to the following requirements:

- (1) **Food** of sufficient quantity and quality to allow for normal growth or maintenance of body weight;
- (2) Open or adequate access to **water** in sufficient quantity and quality to satisfy the animal's needs;
- (3) Access to protection from wind, rain, or sun;
- (4) An area of confinement that has adequate space necessary for the health of the animal and is kept reasonably clean and free from excess waste or other contaminants that could affect the animal's health; provided that the area of confinement in a primary pet enclosure must:

(A) Provide access to **shelter**;

(B) Be constructed of safe materials to protect the *pet animal* from injury;

(C) Enable the *pet animal* to be clean, dry, and free from excess waste or other contaminants that could affect the pet animal's health;

(D) Provide the *pet animal* with a solid surface or resting platform that is large enough for the pet animal to lie upon in a normal manner, or, in the case of a caged bird a perch that is large enough for the bird to perch upon in a normal manner;

(E) Provide sufficient space to allow the *pet animal* to, at minimum, do the following:

(i) Easily stand, sit, lie, turn around, and make all

other normal body movements in a comfortable manner for the *pet animal*, without making physical contact with any other animal in the enclosure; and

(ii) Interact safely with other animals within the enclosure; and

(5) **Veterinary care** when needed to prevent suffering.

Notice the word "*pet animal*?" It's very important under Hawaiian law because this section of the law does not apply to horses or any other animals that Hawaii does not define as a pet animal.

Hawaiian law describes "Pet Animal" as **"... a dog, cat, domesticated rabbit, guinea pig, domesticated pig, or caged birds (Passeriformes, piciformes, and psittaciformes only) so long as not bred for consumption."**

Thus, again, necessary sustenance, under Hawaiian law, relates *only* to pet animals...not other undefined animals or equines. FYI – horses or *equine animals* are defined under the code as an animal of or belonging to the family equidae, including horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, asses, burros, and zebras.

One can't help but wonder why the state's legislature specified necessary sustenance for pet animals over animals in general, or why the definition of pet animals fails to include equines or any animals that can be legally kept as a pet. After all, the basic definition of a "pet" is an animal kept for amusement or companionship. Many of us have no greater companion(s) than our horse(s). Clearly the legislature was concerned with equine animals because it specifically included them i.e. one can't "Torture, mutilate, or poison or causes the torture, mutilation, or poisoning of any pet animal or equine animal resulting in serious bodily injury or death of the pet animal or equine animal."

(Cont. on Page 11)

(Standards Cont.)

Equines are also included in the statute regarding the starving of any animal i.e. any living creature (except a human being) in the state of Hawaii, (it's a felony, in some cases, to do so) but what does that mean in comparison to the necessary sustenance outlined for pet animals?

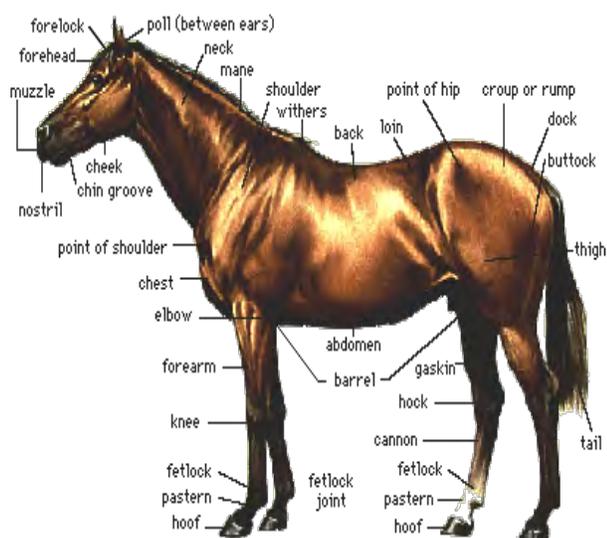
The statement **“Sufficient quantity and quality to allow for normal growth or maintenance of body weight”** or **“sufficient quantity and quality to satisfy the animal's needs”** are subjective in nature and defensible, especially when it's based upon an animals breed, sex, location, activity, rising costs of feed, etc. If there is a sufficient quantity or feed to maintain a horse's body weight or to satisfy it's needs, why can't it be legislated? In detail.

Clearly there is an argument that more needs to be done by the state to enact legislation that specifically details a basic feed and care regiment for our equine friends, but all is not lost.

The state of Hawaii, while falling short to protect horses as a group, surprisingly laid the building blocks for which minimum standards of care for equines in the state can be founded. We use it here in our suggested minimum standard of horse care as detailed below.

Henneke Body Conditioning Scoring

Developed in the 1980's by Dr. Don Henneke, the Henneke Model gauges (scores) the amount of fat on a horse via 6 key points for bone, prominence, muscle development and fat depositions.: Neck, Withers, Shoulders, Ribs, Loin and Tail-head.



Scores range from 1 -9

- 1 = Poor
- 2 = Very Thin
- 3 = Thin
- 4 = Moderately Thin
- 5 = Moderate – Ideal Weight
- 6 = Moderately Fleshy
- 7 = Fleshy
- 8 = Fat
- 9 = Extremely Fat

The acceptable range is 4-7 while the ideal range is 5. - Please see chart on page 19-20. Rate your horse's body score.

Malama Lio's Guideline: Healthy horses should maintain a body condition score between 4 and 5.

Discussion: The Henneke model takes the guessing out of what **“Food** of sufficient quantity and quality to allow for normal growth or maintenance of body weight” means under Hawaii's animal cruelty laws.

All scoring/point calculations must be done by both touch and sight – visually. Again, be mindful that a horses condition i.e. thick coat, genetic dispositions, age, activity i.e. work horse, pregnancy, etc. may impact the score.

Horses with scores of 3 or lower or 7 or higher should have their feed intake monitored for adjustments.

Score your horse and consult your veterinarian for proper adjustments or to confirm you are on the right track.

Nutrition

Malama Lio's Guideline: Horses should be fed 1 to 1-1/2% of their body weight in grass/hay (forage) daily.

Discussion: Feed can be broken down into three categories:

- Forage (hay and grass)**
- Concentrates (grain/pellets)**
- Supplements (vitamin/mineral pellets)**

A horse needs to eat 2-2.5 pounds of feed for every 100lbs of weight i.e. A 1000 lb horse would need 20 to 25 pounds of feed a day. Again, as a general rule, 50% or more of the horse's diet by weight should be in forage. A horse's forage needs should never be less than 1% of it's diet.

(Cont. on Page 13)



(Standards Cont.)

Pastures provide horses with the best source of energy, protein, vitamins and minerals – provided the conditions are correct. Grasses in Hawaii are not very horse friendly for a variety of reasons i.e. high in sugar, tropical climate or lack of consistent, quality nutrient grasses throughout the state. Alfalfa cubes and hay help alleviate this problem but should not be fed as the sole source.

Have your pastures (I know, not many of us have any) surveyed for content i.e. grasses and poisonous plants. Some of Hawaii's poisonous plants are: Caster Bean, Lantana, Oleander, Johnson Grass, Creeping Indigo and Koa Haole. Also, avoid having tobacco (especially cigars) around your horses, the leaves are poisonous to horses.

Don't assume that the grasses in your pasture are of nutrient quality for your horse(s) – it may not contain poisonous plants or grasses high in sugar, but the grasses available may be lacking in nutrients nonetheless.

Feed by weight – not volume. A Horse's feed must be proportional to their body weight and status.

Feed regularly. Again, the horses health and status determinant i.e. younger horses should be feed twice a day – whereas mature, or horses used infrequently can be fed once a day. Commit to it. Do not over feed your horse and resist giving them treats – they don't need or require it. Your horse's refusal to feed may indicate, but not limited to, overfeeding. Think to yourself "Feed vs exercise/activity."

All feed (including water) and their containers/storage, must be free of contaminants i.e. dust and mold, fecal matter, etc. Horses cannot vomit- thus what goes in stays in and can only come out via manure or invasive surgery.

Avoid feeding horses on the ground; ingestion of dirt, sand or other items such as parasite eggs and waste can cause unnecessary digestive issues. A variety of nets, racks, etc. are available at your local feed/tack store.

If you are feeding a group/herd of horses make sure that there are enough receptacles to accommodate all.

Horses incapable of meeting their daily folage needs should be provided concentrates/supplements. A great variety of each are imported - consult your veterinarian and your local feed/tack store to develop a proper supplement plan. Be certain to follow the manufacturer's feeding instructions.

Salt and Minerals

Is your horse in the stall/stable or pasture? Is your horse fed any supplements?

Horses fed supplements/concentrates may be able to get their salt needs from same whereas horses in pasture, not

provided any manufactured feed, must have salt blocks available.

Note: Too much salt results in excessive water intake and frequent urinations.

Hydration: Water – The Great Elixir of Life

Malama Lio's Guideline: Horses should be allowed to fill on fresh, **clean** water twice daily.

Discussion: A horse cannot survive more than a couple of days without water. Water makes up between 50%-62% of a horse's body weight –the average horse will drink 5-12 gallons of water daily.

Note: Monitor weather conditions – more water may be needed in higher temperatures. All containers and watering systems should be cleaned regularly and are in proper working order.

Ensure that water is available for all your horses and, again, ensure that containers are free of contaminants and spilling is controlled.

Shelter

Malama Lio's Guideline: Horses should be provided shelter that is clean, ventilated and provides protection from the elements. Shelter should provide adequate room to maneuver.

Discussion: Your horse must always be comfortable and safe regardless of whether it is housed indoor or outdoor.

In pasture, pay particular attention to fencing. For example, wood post or barb wires may cause injury.

Assess your pasture – Does it have natural shading and windbreaks? Is the fencing in need of repair – is it safe? Is your 3-sided shelter built correctly i.e. does it drain properly, does its opening face away from the prevailing wind, is it built with the right material that is not only strong enough to protect your horse, but also won't injure your horse? What are the immediate dangers i.e. highway, etc. that your horse will encounter if it gets out unexpectedly? Who are your neighbors – are they or their animals i.e. dogs, etc. horse friendly?

(Cont. on Page 15)



(Standards Cont.)

Avoid tethering a horse in pasture or near shelter areas unless for a specific purpose i.e. exam, bathing, etc. Further, tethering limits the horses grazing space, and makes it unsafe to horses that are not accustomed to unfamiliar or unusual sounds.

Stalls must be large enough to allow horses to turn around and lie down without interference. Horses should have at least 6-7 inches of clearance above their ears when standing in the normal position. Ventilated stalls help prevent respiratory diseases and infections.

Horses kept in stalls must be provided bedding year round.

Note: Daily turnout is mandatory - weather and other unsafe conditions provided - it's important to the horse's overall well being – mentally and physically.

Medical/Dental Care Veterinarian/Farrier services

Malama Lio's Guideline: Every horse should be under the regular care of an experienced veterinarian and farrier.

Discussion: Much like humans, horses require preventative care – more so in some cases.

There are many qualified veterinarians and farriers in Hawaii. Get to know them – seek referrals from fellow horse owners.

At a minimum, the following should be conducted on a regular basis:

1. **Dental examinations:** Must be done annually by a qualified vet or certified equine dental tech. Price should not be a determinant over knowledge and expertise.
2. **Vaccinations:** Annually – without fail. Consult your veterinarian.
3. **De-worming:** Every six months – particularly because of Hawaii's warm climate i.e. lack of dormancy as noticed in colder climates.
4. **Hoof Care:** Daily by you and every month – six weeks by a farrier.
5. **Daily Examinations:** Every day you should examine your horse for obvious signs of problems. Use your normal interactions i.e. feeding, riding, grooming, etc. as your examination room. Check your horses teeth, feet, lower legs, joints, back and manure. All play a vital role in detecting potential health issues.

6. **Equine First Aid Kit:** Every horse owner should have an equine first aid kit. Pre-assembled first aid kits are available at your local tack shop, but you can also supplement your kit with other items available at your local drug or grocery store. Be sure you can get to it easily in the event of an emergency – one for the stable/barn, and one for the road i.e. horse shows, etc. is ideal.

Equine First Aid Kit - Inventory Checklist

1. Thermometer	18. Flashlight
2. Stethoscope	19. Wire cutter
3. Scissors	20. Empty dosing syringe or water bottle
4. Forecepts/tweezers	21. Pencil/Pen and Pad/ Notebook/Journal
5. Antiseptic soap (Betadine)	22. Emergency contact phone number for veterinarian, farrier and Transportation service
6. Antispetic wound spray	23. Cell phone
7. Eye rinse	
8. Eye ointment	
9. Zinc Oxide Cream	
10. Epson Salt	
11. Hydrogen Peroxide	
12. Rubbing Alcohol	
13. Roll cotton or leg wraps	Consult your veterinarian for additional items such as medications and ointments available only by prescriptions.
14. Standing or polo wraps	
15. Roll Gauze	
16. Rubber/latex gloves	
17. Duct tape	

Equine Care Relief Fund/Care Plan

Malama Lio's Guideline: Every horse should have a relief fund comprised of actual funds or pre-arranged emergency care in the unfortunate event that the horse owner is not able to continue caring for the horse (s).

Discussion: What happens when you physically and financially can't care for your horse – for whatever reasons?

Many horse owners, when faced with a financial crisis, believe they only have the following three options when they can no longer care for their horse(s):

No.1: Abandon it – just leave it at the stable or out in pasture – someone will rescue it, right? Think of all the cost inherited with rescuing a horse i.e. transportation, examinations, etc. Horse rescues never have enough funds to accommodate just one more horse – BUT THEY DO IT. Supporting these organization is great – keep doing it, but avoiding to become one of their clients is the best way to help them.

(Cont. on Page 17)





(Standards Cont.)

No. 2: Sell it to anyone for any price just so long as he/she doesn't have to pay another month of boarding/farrier services.

No. 3: Put the horse down.

Always, always, always, plan for the day that you won't be able to care for your horse. It will make the transition, and the anxiety you will suffer from making the hard decision, a lot easier on you and, most importantly, the horse.

How much is enough. There is no rule or guideline except that you should have funds readily available to dispense when the unfortunate happens. So, what can you do?

Consider doing one or more of the following:

- a. Deposit one year's worth of annual costs into an interest bearing/trust account. Designate the services performed by your vet, farrier or stable as the beneficiary.
- b. Put away 15% of whatever you spend on your horse monthly into a special horse fund. Don't touch it.
- c. See if your local vet, farrier or stable will agree to accept a small monthly amount (i.e. an extra \$10-\$50)

over the course of a year or so that will be used specifically for your horse's care in case the unfortunate happens. It benefits everyone, the horse will continue to receive its care, and the stable won't be left with your horse...that must be feed everyday.

- d. Lease your horse and earmark the proceeds to Items a - c or donate them to a horse rescue that will agree to take in your horse in case the unfortunate happens. It's a win-win; they get funds to care for horses with present needs and will be there when, or if, it's your horse's time.
- e. Buy/sale half of your horse – that's right, take on a co-owner (or two) with full privileges. There is security in numbers.
- f. Establish a horse sanctuary for abandoned or transitioning horses. If you can provide food, shelter, medical care or pasture for one or more horses for a month or so, advertise it – let your community know you share in their responsibility.

Remember, the purpose of the "fund" or the emergency care plan is to help your horse transition to a new home/owner without any adjustments in its care.

(Cont. next page|8)

(Standards Cont.)

Transportation

Malama Lio's Guideline: Horses should not be transported in two tiered or double-deck semi trailers, or transported (continuously) for durations exceeding 24 hours—or for more than 5 hours without scheduled rest stops.

Discussion: Consult local and federal laws regarding the transporting of horses/livestock before traveling.

Horse trailers and vans should have sufficient height and space to allow the horses to stand fully upright. Doors and ramps should be wide enough to allow safe entry and existing.

Always plan ahead when deciding to transport your horse. What are the weather forecasts? Is your horse outfitted for the trip i.e. protective boots etc. Horses too weak to load by themselves should not be transported unless veterinarian care is being sought.

Summary

Under Hawaiian law, the torture, mutilation or poisoning of any animal, including equine animals, is a class C felony. It also is a misdemeanor to starve a horse or any animal in the state, and one can be required to reimburse the state's humane department for any and all costs incurred to care, feed, and house any animal that is surrendered or forfeited under applicable Hawaiian law.

Despite the above, Hawaii still does not have minimum standards of care for equines. It's a little disturbing considering the history of equines on the islands which dates back to the late 1800's.

The guidelines suggested were intended to serve one purpose – to foster the development of minimum standards of care for equines in the state of Hawaii.

Obviously, more needs to be done by Hawaii's legislature, but until then it's up to us i.e. equine associations, suppliers/vendors in the equine trade, professional service providers (veterinarians/farriers), common horse enthusiasts and caretakers to ensure that equines in the state are receiving adequate care. What can we do? Spread the word, contact your representatives or form a council/cooperative addressing this issue. We're close but, again, more needs to be done.

Below are the applicable codes and/or statutes regarding Hawaii's animal cruelty laws with respect to equines for reference.

§ 711-1100 Definitions.

“Animal” includes every living creature, except a human being.

“Equine animal” means an animal of or belonging to the family Equidae, including horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, asses, burros, and zebras.

“Torment” means fail to attempt to mitigate substantial bodily injury with respect to a person who has a duty of care to the animal. **“Torture”** includes every act, omission, or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering, or death is caused or permitted.

§711-1108.5

Cruelty to animals in the first degree.

(1) A person commits the offense of cruelty to animals in the first degree if the person intentionally or knowingly:

(a) Tortures, mutilates, or poisons or causes the torture, mutilation, or poisoning of any pet animal or **equine animal** resulting in serious bodily injury or death of the pet animal or equine animal.

(5) Cruelty to animals in the first degree is a class C felony.

§ 711-1109 Cruelty to animals in the second degree.

(1) A person commits the offense of cruelty to animals in the second degree if the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly:

(a) Overdrives, overloads, tortures, torments, beats, causes substantial bodily injury to, or starves any animal, or causes the overdriving, overloading, torture, torment, beating, or starving of any animal;

(e) Carries or causes to be carried, in or upon any vehicle or other conveyance, any animal in a cruel or inhumane manner;

(4) Cruelty to animals in the second degree is a misdemeanor.

§711-1110.5

Surrender or forfeiture of animals.

Upon conviction, guilty plea, or plea of nolo contendere for any violation of section 711-1108.5, 711-1109, 711-1109.3, 711-1109.6, or 711:

(2) The court also may order the defendant to surrender or forfeit any other animals under the possession, custody, or control of the defendant to the custody of a duly incorporated humane society or duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals for the time and under the conditions as the court shall order, if there is substantial evidence that the animals are being abused or neglected.

The court shall order the defendant to reimburse the duly incorporated humane society or duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals for reasonable costs incurred to care, feed, and house any animal that is surrendered or forfeited pursuant to this section.

*Editor's Note: - Reprint from Malama Lio's Winter 2012 issue
The suggestions provided herein are a compilation of articles published by Malama Lio, general veterinarian standards of care and animal protection laws in the U.S. and Canada.*

Photographs courtesy of Mike Sanford

The Henneke Body Condition Scoring System

Condition	Neck	Withers	Shoulder	Ribs	Loin	Tailhead	ML Comment
1 Poor	Bone structure easily noticeable	Bone structure easily noticeable	Bone structure easily noticeable	Ribs projecting - prominently	Spinous processes projecting prominently	Tailhead, pin-bones, and hook bones projecting prominently	No fat reserve Needs immediate veterinarian care
2 Very Thin	Bone structure faintly discernible	Bone structure faintly discernible	Bone structure faintly discernible	Ribs prominent	Slight fat covering over base of spinous processes. Transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae feel rounded. Spinous processes are prominent	Tailhead prominent	No fat reserve Needs immediate veterinarian care
3 Thin	Neck accentuated	Withers - accentuated	Shoulder accentuated	Slight fat over ribs. Ribs easily discernible	Fat buildup halfway on spinous processes, but easily discernible. Transverse processes cannot be felt	Tailhead prominent but individual vertebrae cannot be visually identified. Hook bones appear rounded, but are easily discernible. Pin bones not distinguishable	Consult your veterinarian to access horse's overall health and/or diet adjustment
4 Moderately Thin	Neck not obviously thin	Withers not obviously thin	Shoulder not obviously thin	Faint outline of ribs	Negative crease	Prominence depends on conformation. Fat can be felt. Hook bones not discernible	Diet/exercise may need adjusting – consult your veterinarian
5 Moderate	Neck blends smoothly into body	Withers rounded over spinous processes	Shoulder blends smoothly into body	Ribs cannot be seen visually but can be easily felt	Back is leveled	Fat around tailhead beginning to feel spongy/soft	Ideal weight
6 Moderately Fleshy	Fat beginning to be deposited	Fat beginning to be deposited	Fat beginning to be deposited	Fat over ribs feels spongy	May have a slight positive crease (a groove) along/down the back	Fat around tailhead feels soft	Diet/exercise may need adjusting - consult your veterinarian
7 Fleshy	Fat deposited along neck	Fat deposited along withers	Fat deposited behind shoulder	Individual ribs can be felt - noticeable fat filling between ribs	May have a positive crease along/down the back	Fat around tailhead is soft	Diet/exercise may need adjusting - consult your veterinarian
8 Fat	Noticeable thickening of neck	Area along withers filled with fat	Area behind shoulder filled in flush with body	Ribs are hard to feel	Positive crease along/down the back	Fat around tailhead very soft	Diet/exercise needs adjusting consult your veterinarian
9 Extremely Fat	Bulging fat	Bulging fat	Bulging fat	Patchy fat appearing over ribs	Obvious crease along/down the back	Bulging fat around tailhead	Diet/exercise needs adjusting consult your veterinarian

Your Horse's Overall Body Condition Score: _____



Hawaii Horse Journal Business Directory

Art

Fine Art Prints by Artist Donald R. Gage
Donald R. Gage
808-621-0947
info@dongage.com
www.dongage.com

Equine Health

Banixx Wound and Hoof
1250 Horse Pen Lane
Vass, NC 28394
910.693-9994
www.banixx.com

Pyranha
Pyranhainc.com
800-231-2966

Equine Rescue Organizations

CB Horse Rescue
808-987-9064
cbhorserescue@aol.com
www.hawaiihorserescue.com (Hawaii Island)

Equine 808 Horse Rescue
808-590-1210
www.equine808.com (Oahu)

Hawaii Island Humane Society
808-329-1175
Kona@hihs.org
www.hihs.org (Hawaii Island)

Hawaiian Humane Society
808-356-2250
www.hawaiianhumane.org (Oahu)

Kauai Humane Society
808-632-0610
khs@kauaihumane.org
www.kauaihumane.org (Kauai)

Malama Waikoloa Nightingales
Anita Glass
http://malama-waikoloa-nightingales.blogspot.com

Farm and Ranch Supplies

Walco International
61-3788 Maluokalani Place
Kawaihae, Hawaii Island
808.822.7788

Farriers and Hoofcare

Solomon Singer
High Performance Natural
Hoofcare Specialist
Bareback Riding Instructor
Humane Horse Training
Big Island
Solomonsinger@gmail.com
808.443.4750

Feed and Supplements

The Feed Trough
Waialua Shipping Center
North Shore, Oahu
808.637.5600

Life Data Labs
800.624-1873
www.lifedatalabs.com
cservices@lifedatalabs.com
Silver Lining Herbs
808.987.0805
silverlininghawaii@gmail.com
Contact: Lynne Troughon

Hygain
Martin Connell
mconnell@hygain.com.au.
www.hygainfeeds.com

Animal Health International
Dwayne Cypriano
Tammie Cypriano
808-882-7778
866-746-1410

Lessons and Training

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Posted

(Calendar /Events/ News/Letters)

Hawaii Horse Expo 2013

Hawaii Island Humane Society's 6th Annual Hawaii Horse Expo will be held Saturday, August 10 and Sunday, August 11, 2013 on Hawaii, the Big Island. Proceeds from the annual event benefit the Humane Society's Horse Rescue Fund, which helps abused and abandoned horses on the island.

Hawaii Horse Expo attracts world-renowned equine experts who travel from across the mainland U.S. to share their knowledge and skills. Anyone interested in horses and in building on their own awareness in a variety of horse-related disciplines is invited to attend the Expo. Clinics and demonstrations held throughout the two days always include the opportunity for personal interaction with the experts.

Already confirmed for Hawaii Horse Expo 2013 are veterinarian, renowned equine behaviorist and lecturer Dr. Robert Miller; Popular host of RFD TV's "The Horse Show" Rick Lamb; developer of Resistance Free® Riding and Resistance Free® Training Richard Shrake; and Barrel Racer, National Cowboy Hall of Fame and National Cowgirl Hall of Famer Sharon Camarillo.

Once again, Hawaii Horse Expo is partnering with the Paniolo Preservation Society to co-host the event at the Society's Paniolo Heritage Center at Pukalani Stables in Waimea. The location allows up to three Expo programs to occur simultaneously in three different settings.

In addition, there will be a wide array of vendors offering state-of-the-art services, medical and nutritional information and programs, saddle making, and related equine services including clothing, art and more.

See ya, there.

The Real Story Behind the Winning Photograph from Hawaii Horse Expo 2012

Shortly announcing the winning photograph from our photo contest surrounding Hawaii's Horse Expo 2012 (see Fall issue), we received additional information regarding the photograph from Janice Baxter. Many of you might have recognized her from the Expo...and the photograph. Ms. Baxter was a part of the awesome lineup of clinicians at the last year's Expo. She writes, in part.. "Thank you for choosing the photo of the young rider and myself demonstrating the practice of Yoga to improve the connection with the horse and improve horsemanship. What the photo does not show is her other arm still in a cast from her previous fall off her horse. The wreck was so recent that her arm was still in a cast. I think she was 10 years

old, and her mother and friend participated in our Yoga breathing, relaxation, intention setting and balancing practice. This young girl was totally dedicated to developing her inner awareness and sensitivity so she could support her horse no matter what happened. We both focused totally on the experience and she was able to get into a slow trot around the circle surrounded by participants who were also using breath and intention to support her and Blue, the horse. This was a magical moment of transformation for her, the horse, myself and all involved. I am grateful to you for mentioning Yoga and trust in the caption. I hope this will help to educate your readers to the realization that we as human beings must evolve in order to be better partners with our trusting horses. Mahalo Nui, again for your sensitive choice of photos!"

Editor's Comment: Yoga and horseback riding? Yes. Ms. Baxter (See bio/photo at www.hawaiihorseexpo.com) has combined her degrees in Psychology and Social Work with her massage training to apply anatomy and physiology to yoga and riding. For her, yoga and horses are a natural integration of heightened sensitivity, inner awareness, balance, and joy. Ms. Baxter teaches "Experience Yoga and Horses" clinics at the Home Ranch in Colorado and inspires equestrians to practice yoga and yogis to ride horses for life.

Ms. Baxter's implementation of Yoga with horseback riding demonstrates that it is possible to connect with our horse...if we focus a little inward, first.

Thanks, Janice. Come back and see us.

LETTERS:

It was a treat to see Hawaii represented in the parade! Good Call!!!

*Happy New Year,
Cheryl and Richard Winters*

Thanks for the "Breaking News" email about the Pa'u riders. They looked beautiful.

Jane T.

Laurence: *Please mention the recent passing of Senator Inouye in your next publication. He served his state well. - Chris*

Editor's Comment: *Sen. Daniel K. Inouye most certainly did: He was not only a WWII Veteran, but represented Hawaii in the U.S. Senate for all but 3 of Hawaii's 53 years as a state. At the time of his death (9/7/24 - 12/17/12), he was the second longest serving member of the U.S. Senate.*

Classifieds

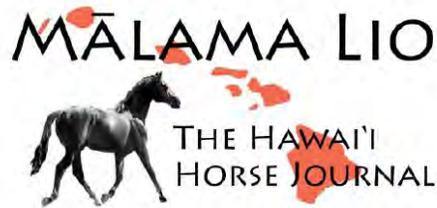
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NOTICE: Hawaii Needs a Feed Mill

All feed, regardless of industry i.e. cattle, horse, etc. is shipped in. **Waldon Feed Co.** operated a successful milling operation between 1902 and 1993. Unfortunately, there has not been a replacement for the valuable services this company provided the island state.

Oceanic Institute, which is not a commercial feed mill, conducted a conference entitled “**Status of Oceanic Institute’s Pilot Research Feed Mill – ODA/OI Feeds Round-Up on August 15, 2012.**”

The conference addressed the lack of milling operations on the island and OI’s potential to become a commercial mill. In short, the conference provided a full glance of the benefits of local feed development. OI, assisted by Hawaii’s Department of Agriculture, presented a well planned, very insightful presentation. For example, did you know that the state’s agricultural department tested sampling of horse feed in 2002? What better way to ensure your feeding your horse exactly what the manufacturer’s represented i.e. what the labels say. Shouldn’t regular samplings of all imported horse feed be monitored for quality assurance? What a great benefit this would be to Hawaii’s horse community.

Oceanic Institute/Hawaii’s Department of Agriculture’s round-up is a must read. The full report can be obtained from the DOA at: hawaii.gov/hdoa

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