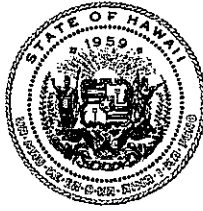
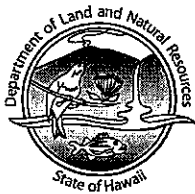


NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



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

POST OFFICE BOX 621  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

**Testimony of  
WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.  
Chairperson**

**Before the House Committee on  
FINANCE**

**Wednesday, February 29, 2012  
1:30 PM  
State Capitol, Room 308**

**In consideration of  
HOUSE BILL 1793, HOUSE DRAFT 2  
RELATING TO CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES.**

House Bill 1793, House Draft 2, proposes to establish penalties for the harvesting of native sandalwood trees and other forest resources, and establishes the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) policies regarding forest resources deemed in need of conservation. The Department supports passage of this measure. Some landowners and forest product operators have expressed concerns about what species and how it gets designated under this provision, and how can current operators get permits and not suffer a delay on obtaining permits while waiting on rules to be established. The Department suggests language that can be included to: (1) Clarify procedures for designating native forest resources deemed in need of conservation; and (2) Provide for a temporary commercial harvest permit until rules are established.

Over the past 200 years, there has been a steady decline of all native sandalwood species (*Santalum*) in Hawaii. The decline can be attributed to the harvesting of *Santalum* species for the high international demand for the sweet-smelling qualities of the wood, as well as impact by non-native mammals, insects, and diseases that limit regeneration and grow of the existing trees. Sandalwood is afforded protection on state lands and within the state conservation district, but there is no regulation or oversight on the harvest, sale or destruction of the sandalwood on private owned or managed lands outside of the Conservation District.

The Department agrees that additional protection of this forest tree is needed through regulatory controls. The Department feels that the regulation of the commercial harvest is the appropriate level of regulation at this time. Should the species need further protection in the future, the Department has the authority under Chapter 195D, Hawaii Revised Statutes - Conservation of Aquatic Life, Wildlife, and Land Plants to implement a more restrictive level of protection for the species. The Department is proposing the least regulatory approach necessary at this time which is regulating commercial harvest. Additionally, rather than dealing with regulation of

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.  
CHAIRPERSON  
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GUY H. KAULUKUKUI  
FIRST DEPUTY

WILLIAM M. TAM  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES  
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION  
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS  
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT  
ENGINEERING  
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION  
LAND  
STATEPARKS

commercial exploitation of forest resources on a case-by-case basis, the Department supports the expansion of this measure, as provided in House Bill 1793, House Draft 2, to apply to native forest resources in general that may be subject to a similar decline as *Santalum*.

Landowners and forest product operators have expressed some concerns about how other forest resources such as koa or ohia would be determined to be in need of conservation, and have it come under regulatory control. The Department notes that Sandalwood is the only such species at this time, and that other species could be added only after rules have been established. The Department supports adding clarification of process and suggests language below.

Similarly, some forest product operators have expressed concerns about potential impact on their ongoing commercial operations if there is a lag between the law going into effect and being able to obtain a harvest permit which will only be available after the rule making process. The Department suggests adding a temporary harvest permit for this interim period. Suggested language is provided below.

I. Language to clarify the procedure for designating native forest resources deemed in need of conservation:

**“§183-B Native forest resources deemed in need of conservation.** (a) The department may, by rules adopted pursuant to Chapter 91, determine any native forest resource to be in need of conservation, because of any of the following factors:

- (1) Over-utilization and un-sustained harvest of the species for commercial or other purposes is contributing to the decline of the species;
- (2) Significant reduction in its population status or range;
- (3) Disease, predation or restricted recruitment of the species;
- (4) The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or
- (5) Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence or use within Hawaii.

(b) The department shall make determinations required by subsection (a) of this section on the basis of all available scientific, commercial and other data after consultation, as appropriate, with federal agencies, other interested state and county agencies, and interested persons and organizations.

(c) Native Hawaiian sandalwood, including all *Santalum* species endemic to Hawaii, are hereby deemed forest resources in need of conservation.”

II. Proposed language for obtaining a commercial harvest permit and for issuance of temporary harvest permits while rules are being developed:

**“§183-D Permits.** (a) Subject to chapter 91, the department shall adopt rules regarding the issuance of a permit to destroy, harvest or export for commercial purposes any material of a forest resource, living or dead, deemed in need of conservation, described in section 183-C(a). The rules shall establish the provisions for board approval of a harvest permit, based on a harvest and sustainable use plan, and shall specify:

- (1) Requirements to obtain a harvest permit;
- (2) Duration of a harvest permit;
- (3) Terms and conditions of a harvest permit; and
- (4) Disqualifications that will prevent the approval of a harvest permit.
- (5) Content of a harvest and sustainable use plan. The plan shall include the intend scope and method of harvest and measures taken that will contribute to the conservation and sustained use of the forest resource; and
- (6) Processing fees for issuance of permits.

(b) Temporary commercial harvest permits. The board or its authorized representative may issue temporary permits for the purpose of the commercial harvest of forest products under Section §183-C pending the promulgation of rules under Section §183-C.

- (1) Each application for a harvest permit shall be considered on its own merits including its effect on the status of the forest species in need of conservation and ability to provide for sustainable use of the product and shall specify:
  - (A) The products to be harvested;
  - (B) The amount to be harvested;
  - (C) The dollar value of the products;
  - (D) The designated area to be harvested;
  - (E) The measures to contribute to conservation and sustained use of the resource; and
  - (F) Any other terms or conditions deemed necessary by the board or its authorized representative.
- (2) The temporary permit shall be good for six months
- (3) The processing fee for issuance of a temporary commercial harvest permit shall be \$100 per 6 month period.

(4) Temporary permits shall be issued during the period pending promulgation of administrative rules or during an interim period which an applicant is preparing a plan necessary to apply for a permanent permit.

(c) No harvest permit or license for the commercial harvest or exportation outside of the State of any material of a forest resources, living or dead, deemed in need of conservation shall be issued by any officer or agency of the State without the prior approval and concurrence of the board. In determining whether to grant or withhold such approval, the board shall be guided by the standards set forth in chapter 183.”



February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Honorable Marcus R. Oshiro, Chair  
House of Representatives  
Committee on Finance

**RE: Testimony on HB1793, HD2**

Dear Chairman Oshiro:

Center for Sustainable Economy is a non-profit research organization with a long history of involvement in forest conservation issues both in Hawaii and throughout the nation.<sup>1</sup> We are pleased to offer these brief comments on HB1793, HD2 – a long overdue measure to enhance protection and scientific management of native forest resources throughout the State and maximize the long term benefit of these lands to the State's economy.

As you know, Hawaii is one of the few states that provides no regulation or oversight of the harvest or sale of commercial forest products on private owned or managed lands. These forests, however, are critical for maintaining and regular clean water supplies downstream, regulating climate, providing habitat for imperiled species and maintaining scenic and aesthetic resources of critical to the tourism industry.

Recent concerns over the loss of native sandalwood species underscores the need for the state to ensure best practices are used in the commercial use of native forest resources. As such, the initial measures included in HB1793, HD2 are an important first step towards a more complete state forest practices act that builds upon the experiences of other states in protecting water quality and flow, improving timberland productivity, preventing land use conversion, protecting forests from wildfires and disease, providing habitat for wildlife and game, enhancing recreational opportunities, protecting scenery, and maintaining the integrity of cultural and historic resources.<sup>2</sup>

Of critical importance to the success of this legislation is an effective rule making process that establishes conditions for Board approval of a permit for commercial use of native forest resources. To be in line with best practices, such a permitting process should include: (a) requirements for tiering to a sustainable

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<sup>1</sup> Formerly Forest Conservation Council, CSE has provided expert assistance to state legislatures and the U.S. Forest Service in the design and implementation of sustainable forest management plans and practices since 1992. In Hawaii, FCC led an initiative to protect upland forests and migratory birds from the deleterious effects of unregulated communication tower construction. See:

<sup>2</sup> For a useful compilation and analysis of state forest practices regulations see: Paul V. Ellefson, Paul V., Michael A. Kilgore, Calder M. Hibbard and James E. Granskog. 2004. Regulation of Forestry Practices on Private Land in the United States: Assessment of State Agency Responsibilities and Program Effectiveness. Staff Paper Series Number 176. St. Paul, MN: Department of Forest Resources, University of Minnesota.

management plan approved by the Board<sup>3</sup>; (b) provisions for public participation; (c) adherence to best management practices to protect water, soils, wildlife habitat, cultural, scenic and historic resources, and (d) requirements for monitoring and evaluation.

While such permit conditions can be worked out during DNLN's rulemaking process, this process may be made more effective by strengthening the language in Section §183-C to make these additional sideboards explicit in the legislation.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you would like to receive additional information or need clarification about any of the issues raised, please feel free to contact me at (505) 986-1163 or by e-mail at [jtalberth@sustainable-economy.org](mailto:jtalberth@sustainable-economy.org).

Sincerely,

/s/

John Talberth, Senior Economist  
Center for Sustainable Economy  
1704B Llano Street, Suite 194  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505  
(505) 986-1163  
[www.sustainable-economy.org](http://www.sustainable-economy.org)

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<sup>3</sup> The National Association of State Foresters, in a 1997 resolution passed at their national meeting, endorsed the following seven criteria for sustainable forest management established by the Montreal Process: (1) conservation of biological diversity; (2) maintenance of productive capacity of forest ecosystems; (3) maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality; (4) conservation and maintenance of soil and water resources; (5) maintenance of forest contribution to global carbon cycles; (6) maintenance and enhancement of long-term multiple socio-economic benefits to meet the needs of societies; (7) legal, institutional and economic framework for forest conservation and sustainable management. These general criteria could be useful to DNLN in developing a sustainable forest management plan requirement.



**HAWAII FOREST INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION**

P. O. Box 66 ❖ 'O'ōkala, HI 96774  
Phone: 808-933-9411  
Email: [hfia@hawaiiiforest.org](mailto:hfia@hawaiiiforest.org)  
Website: [www.hawaiiiforest.org](http://www.hawaiiiforest.org)

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February 28, 2012

**TESTIMONY ON HB1793, HD2  
RELATING TO CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES**

Dear Chair Marcus Oshiro, Vice Chair Marilyn Lee and Members of the House Committee on Finance,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in **STRONG OPPOSITION** to SB3028, SD1 - Relating to Conservation and Resources, establishing DLNR policies regarding sandalwood and designating sandalwood as a native forest resource in need of conservation.

The mission of the Hawaii Forest industry Association is "healthy and productive forests". We support sustainable forestry practices, which include regard for wildlife, watershed, non-commercial and native species as well as ecosystem restoration and native forest restoration. Since 1991 HFIA has have served as a gathering place for people concerned with the health and management of Hawaii's forest resources and has had a continued management role in numerous forest related projects.

Though we recognize that it is our shared responsibility to care for our environment, the language of this bill will impede progress. By regulating the landowner management of sandalwood one's own land, the bill will actually create strong disincentives to plant or nurture sandalwood. Landowners will look to other species. This bill was created with sandalwood in mind, but the implications for people who manage a variety of species are unacceptable.

This proposed legislation has a number of flaws, which requires extensive public discussion prior to implementation. For example the determination of a "species in need of conservation" can be made by the board without sound scientific basis or without public hearings. This could be interpreted as a "taking" from a landowner without due process.

We think there is a potential conflict between HB 1793 HD2 and HRS 0186 Tree Farms Section 5.5 Right to Harvest.

Ideally we would like to shift attention from additional legislation to better management of lands now under adequate control. This means boosting private /public partnerships and actively managing lands with the goal of providing for the individual plants in question as well as providing employment for our industry. There are many ways to improve the health of our forests, eco-systems and our communities, and HFIA is ready to help with implementation.

We respectfully request that the committee hold this bill.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Jones, Legislative Chair



## The Foundation for Islands of Harmony

999 Bishop Street, 23rd Floor, attn Dr. Li  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 U.S.A.  
[Hawaii.Hainan.Hui@gmail.com](mailto:Hawaii.Hainan.Hui@gmail.com)

Testimony for FIN 2/29/2012 1:30:00 PM HB1793

Conference room: 308  
Testifier position: Support  
Testifier will be present: Yes  
Submitted by: Leigh-Wai Doo  
Organization: Fnd for Islands of Harmony  
E-mail: [lwdo04u@gmail.com](mailto:lwdo04u@gmail.com)  
Submitted on: 2/27/2012

### Comments:

HB 1793 seeks to protect Hawaii's endemic Sandalwood, ILIAHI. We urge the adoption of House Bill 1793, HD 3.

Attached is the proposed HD 3 language which hopefully will be the verbatim companion bill to SB 3028, SD 2. Both versions are policy enabling legislation wherein the DLNR has the authority to develop Rules and regulations this year. Such rule making includes Management Plans for Harvesting and Reforestation, incentives for value added woodcrafting and oils before export.

Iliahi thrived in Hawaii a million years and more ago and evolved into at least 6 unique species. Once prolific on all islands, perhaps only 2% remain

principally on a few spots on the Big Island.

ILIAHI is symbolic as the origins of this land and at the origins of Hawaiian written history -the Sandalwood Era.

Insatiable Worldwide Demand is skyrocketing for Iliahi, valued 8 to 10 times Koa in Asia now.

Please adopt HB 1793, HD 3 as submitted herein.

Leigh-Wai Doo

2800 Waiomao Homestead Road  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816  
Phone: (808) 721-0006; 737-0008  
Email: [lwdo04u@gmail.com](mailto:lwdo04u@gmail.com)



Senate Bill 3023, SD2

**"PART . NATIVE FOREST RESOURCES**

**§183-A** Native forest resources deemed in need of conservation; duties. In addition to duties listed in section 183-1.5, the department shall:

- (1) Support reforestation efforts throughout the state for all native forest resources deemed in need of conservation;
- (2) Support the sustainable management and use of native forest resources throughout the State;
- (3) Identify and protect native forest resources deemed in need of conservation for sustainable management and conservation of those species;
- (4) Establish rules for designating forest resources in need of conservation and establish rules regarding the issuance of permits for commercial harvest of forest resources deemed in need of conservation;
- (5) Provide incentives to local entrepreneurs to cultivate native species, especially those deemed in need of conservation, for reforestation programs or sustainable commercial operations; and
- (6) Provide support for programs that ensure the sustainability of commercial operations for forest resources deemed in need of conservation in the State.

**§183-B. Harvesting of native forest resources deemed in need of conservation.** (a) All

commercial harvesting of native forest resources deemed in need of conservation on all lands shall be done in accordance with a harvest permit approved by the board, and in accordance with the provisions regarding conservation of aquatic life, wildlife, and land plants; and the provisions regarding environmental compliance.

(b) It shall be unlawful to harm, destroy or harvest any material of a forest resource, living or dead, deemed in need of conservation for commercial purposes without a harvest permit issued by the board.

(c) It shall be unlawful to export any material of forest resource, living or dead, outside of the State for commercial purposes except as granted under a harvest permit issued by the board.

(d) Native Hawaiian sandalwood, including all *Santalum* species endemic to Hawaii, are hereby deemed forest resources in need of conservation.

(e) The department shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 91 to effectuate the purposes of this section.

**§183-C Permits.** (a) Subject to chapter 91, the department shall adopt rules regarding the issuance of a permit to destroy, harvest or export for commercial purposes any material of a forest resource, living or dead, deemed in need of conservation, described in section 183-B(a). The rules shall establish the provisions for board approval of a harvest permit that is based on a harvest and reforestation plan. These rules shall specify the:

- (1) Requirements to obtain a harvest permit;
- (2) Duration of a harvest permit;
- (3) Terms and conditions of a harvest permit; and
- (4) Disqualifications that will prevent the approval of a harvest permit.

(b) No harvest permit or license for the commercial harvest or exportation outside of the State of any material of a forest resources, living or dead, deemed in need of conservation shall be issued by any officer or agency of the State without the prior approval and concurrence of the board. In determining whether to grant or withhold such approval, the board shall be guided by the standards set forth in chapter 183.

**§183-D Fees.** (a) The board shall establish a processing fee for permits issued for the harvest of forest resources deemed in need of conservation. Such a permit will require an approved harvest and reforestation plan by the Board of Land and Natural Resources. The process for the development and approval of plans and permits shall be defined in the rules.

(b) Fees collected for permits shall be deposited in the forest stewardship fund established under chapter 195F-4 to support forest management and restoration.

**§183-E Criminal and administrative penalties.** Any person who violates section 183-B, upon conviction thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. In addition to any other penalty imposed under this section, fines and penalties in accordance with sections 183-5 and 183-18 shall be levied for each individual native forest resource illegally harvested under section 183-B. Fines collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the forest stewardship fund established under section 195F-4.

**§183-F Definitions.** As used in this part

"Harvest permit" mean a permit issued by the department of land and natural resources to destroy, harvest, or export for commercial purposes any material of a forest resources, living or dead, that is deemed in need of conservation.

"Native forest resources deemed in need of conservation" means those forest species identified by the board as currently in decline and in need of conservation.

"Hawaiian sandalwood" means the *Santalum* species endemic to the islands of Hawaii including but not limited to *Santalum ellipticum* (Maui, Lana'i, Moloka'i, Kaua'i, O'ahu, Hawai'i); *S. freycinetianum* (O'ahu); *S. haleakalae* var. *haleakalae* (Maui) and *haleakalae* var. *lanaiense* (Maui, Lana'i, Moloka'i); *S. paniculatum* var. *paniculatum* (Hawai'i) and *paniculatum* var. *pilgeri* (Hawai'i); *S. involutum* (Kaua'i); and *S. pyrularium* (Kaua'i).

SECTION 2. Section 183-5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) In addition:

- (1) A fine of up to \$10,000 per violation of section 183-17 or 183-B may be levied for each destroyed or harvested koa tree~~[;]~~ or sandalwood tree, or portion thereof, larger than six inches in diameter at ground level; and
- (2) A fine of up to \$2,000 per violation of section 183-17 or 183-B may be levied for each destroyed or harvested tree or plant, other than koa~~[;]~~ and sandalwood, or portion thereof, larger than six inches in diameter at ground level."

SECTION 3. This Act does not affect rights and duties that matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were begun before its effective date.

SECTION 4. In codifying the new sections added by section 1 of this Act, the revisor of statutes shall substitute appropriate section numbers for the letters used in designating the new section in this Act.

SECTION 5. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 6. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2012.



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

P O Box 437199 Kamuela HI 96743  
Phone (808) 885-5599 • Fax (808) 887-1607  
e-mail: [HCattlemens@hawaii.rr.com](mailto:HCattlemens@hawaii.rr.com)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
Wednesday February 29, 2012 1:30 p.m. Room 308

### **HB 1793 HD 2 RELATING TO CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES.**

Establishes penalties for the destruction or harvesting of native forest resources including the sandalwood tree. Establishes Department of Land and Natural Resources policies and rules to protect native forest resources. Effective January 7, 2059.

Chair Oshiro, Vice Chair Lee and Members of the Committee:

My name is Alan Gottlieb, and I am a rancher and the Government Affairs Chair for the Hawaii Cattlemen's Council. The Hawaii Cattlemen's Council, Inc. (HCC) is the Statewide umbrella organization comprised of the five county level Cattlemen's Associations. Our 130+ member ranchers represent over 60,000 head of beef cows; more than 75% of all the beef cows in the State. Ranchers are the stewards of approximately 25% of the State's total land mass.

### **The Hawaii Cattlemen's Council strongly opposes HB 1793 HD 2.**

While subject bill appears to focus on the timber/forestry industry, the cattle industry as stewards of substantial forested areas in our State is moved to speak out on the broader implications and concerns that this bill raises.

This is a poorly written document with no input from landowners, the timber industry, the cultural community, the forest products retail community, other resource users and the hundreds of families that make their living through the forest products industry. No consideration whatsoever was given to the tremendous and negative collateral damage such a broad and sweeping measure would do to the forest products industry and the many other associated businesses in Hawaii that depend on a viable timber industry. No consideration whatsoever was given to fact that in many instances, timber value makes up a substantial portion of real property value. Passage of SB No 3028 would severely and irreversibly devalue thousands of acres in Hawaii, making it more difficult to obtain financing to sustain and grow our agricultural businesses.

In 1961 the State Land Use Law (Act 187) vested the DLNR with jurisdiction over the Conservation District through a permitting process. Over the past 51 years, hundreds of petitioners spending hundreds of thousands of dollars have tried to obtain use permits in the Conservation Zoned Resource Subzone, only to be denied. SB 3028 proposes to place the entire Hawaii timber industry into this same permitting process. As the bill currently reads, all DLNR needs to do is "deem" a forest product in need of conservation, for the draconian measures of this bill to kick in; no more public input, no hearings, no more discussions. The authors of this bill left out any definition of a "forest resource" or under what process or guidelines DLNR would use to "deem" a forest resource in need of conservation. In the process, the bill lacks the clarity needed to restrict and limit the otherwise excessive authority being granted to the DLNR. What if DLNR deems maile in need of conservation, or hapu'u, or mamaki?

**No executive branch of the government should ever have this much power under any circumstance.**

This is a thinly veiled attempt by a small group of citizens to completely wipeout the timber industry, an industry that by conservative measures generates annual revenues of \$30 million dollars. When integrated vertically to include the construction industry, furniture makers, instrument makers and retail outlets, we are discussing a \$120 million dollar industry employing thousands of people.

HCC only recently found out about this bill. No one we have since spoken to knew anything about SB 3028 or its companion House Bill. We find it unconscionable that, for such a broad and far reaching bill affecting an entire industry, no outreach was extended to the parties most affected. The Hawaii Cattlemen and timber managers are good stewards of our properties. Our livelihood depends on well managed landscapes and sustainable timber practices. SB 3028 completely alienates and negates the people that matter most when it comes to finding solutions to difficult conservation issues. The Hawaii Cattlemen's Council proposes that this bill be shelved until such time as all stakeholders have an opportunity to participate in these important conservation discussions to create a win-win situation between stakeholders and conservation.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify on this very important issue.

Ha'loa Aina (JAWMIN LLC)  
P.O. Box 1677  
Honokaa, HI 96727  
808-326-4888

Testimony on HB1793  
Dear Honorable Senators

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on HB1793.

I am Wade C. Lee a managing member of JAWMIN LLC (dba Ha'loa Aina) owner of 3,000 acres of presently managed sustainable native sandalwood forest on the Island of Hawaii.

We support the goals, objective and intent of HB1793 S.D.2 (SD2038 S.D.1). The current language in the bill defeats "sustainable forests" as defined by the international forest community. A sustainable forest sustains itself **economically, environmentally and socially.**

We have created a model for sustainable sandalwood forest on the island of Hawaii and have at this time accomplished the Following in addressing sustainability.

**Environmentally:**

- Regenerated over 150,000 new Sandalwood trees, over 50,000 Koa and the same amount of other native species which are the host trees needed for the sandalwood to survive. This has all been done in the last 2 years.
- We harvest the dead and dying Iliahi trees and processed them into a commercially feasible product. Incorporating the whole tree utilization approach (as an example we collect the sawdust) If we fail to complete the Timber Stand Improvements the forest would continue to degrade.
- Reduced the fire fuel load (slash piles of dead wood) and created six new firebreaks.
- Remove ungulates (livestock, feral sheep, cows, horses) from eating native sandalwood seedlings.
- Rodent control from eating sandalwood seeds.
- Kikuyu Grass (nonnative exotic species) management.

**Economic and Socially:**

- Invested over \$13,000,000.00 into the project.
- \$5,000,000.00 directly into the Kailua-Kona Community.
- Created thirty new jobs of the island
- Supported multiple vendors (Trucker, bags supplied by the coffee industries, equipment rental companies, shippers, helicopters, luas, fuel suppliers, electricians, plumbers, mechanics, etc.)

## FINTestimony

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Monday, February 27, 2012 6:33 PM  
**To:** FINTestimony  
**Cc:** lwdo04u@gmail.com  
**Subject:** Testimony for HB1793 on 2/29/2012 1:30:00 PM

Testimony for FIN 2/29/2012 1:30:00 PM HB1793

Conference room: 308  
Testifier position: Support  
Testifier will be present: Yes  
Submitted by: Leigh-Wai Doo  
Organization: Fnd for Islands of Harmony  
E-mail: [lwdo04u@gmail.com](mailto:lwdo04u@gmail.com)  
Submitted on: 2/27/2012

### Comments:

HB 1793 seeks to protect Hawaii's endemic Sandalwood, ILIAHI. We urge the adoption of House Bill 1793, HD 3.

Attached is the proposed HD 3 language which hopefully will be the verbatim companion bill to SB 3028, SD 2.

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ILIAHI is symbolic as the origins of this land and at the origins of Hawaiian written history -the Sandalwood Era.

Insatiable Worldwide Demand is skyrocketing for Iliahi, valued 8 to 10 times Koa in Asia now.

Please adopt HB 1793, HD 3 as submitted herein.