

Testimony in favor of HB154, HD3

Finance Committee Hearing Monday, Feb. 25, 2013

Harry Ako

Professor and chair, Department of Molecular Biosciences and Bioengineering

University of Hawaii – Manoa

February 11, 2013

We need to create economic opportunities in Hawaii. It is unacceptable that we are one of the lowest-ranked states in creating private sector jobs. With industrial hemp, we can change that.

From 1999 to 2003, as a University of Hawaii biologist specializing in Biochemistry and Biotechnology, I was involved with the Hawaii Industrial Hemp Research Project. From that experience, I know that industrial hemp can be successfully cultivated here, and that it can be done inexpensively.

An experimental plot for industrial hemp on Oahu would be inexpensive, even more so if we used UH-Manoa students as workers. In return, the project would provide the students with invaluable experience.

I estimate that the cost for a two-year industrial hemp remediation project would be about \$60,000 per year (this figure includes plants and other materials).

This work would be a fortuitous partnership between expertise developed over the years between CTAHR (College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, University of Hawaii at Manoa), partner environmental managers, and the private sector including the fashion design industry, which could help generate an industrial hemp-based clothing industry in Hawaii. The two-year project would take place on a quarter-acre site initially. This would be large enough to expand the preliminary studies of industrial hemp grown in pots to industrial hemp grown in fields.

Industrial hemp could take up and remove combustion product contaminants such as benzopyrene from the environment. These would include operations such as H-Power, the oil refinery, and military operations. Size wise, only permitting would limit our size because CTAHR is developing agronomic expertise and infrastructure for plants that grow faster than weeds in its federally funded bioenergy research. CTAHR also has connections with the environmental engineering companies in the State and can expand to other contaminants, including heavy metal and other organic contaminants. The baseline for all these studies is our world-class expertise in environmental chemistry and biochemistry.

Hemp also can be used as a biofuel feedstock. The project allowed for under HB154 HD3 would enable researchers to study the feasibility of using hemp for biofuel in Hawaii. This would enable Hawaii to rely less on imported oil, which is good economically and good for the environment.



**PACIFIC
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February 22, 2013

Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair
Representative Scott Y. Nishimoto, Vice Chair
COMMITTEE on FINANCE
HEARING: Monday, Feb. 25, 2013, Conference Room _____
Re: **In support of House Bill 154, HD3, relating to Industrial Hemp**

Dear Chair Luke, Vice-Chair Nishimoto and members of the Committee,

Pacific Biodiesel Technologies (PBT) wholeheartedly supports House Bill 154, HD3, which would establish a two-year industrial hemp remediation and biofuel crop pilot program.

As Hawaii's only commercial biofuel production company, PBT has for over a decade been exploring a wide range of potential new feedstocks beyond the state's current supply of waste vegetable oil. We are currently engaged in a federally funded biofuel crop demonstration project, working closely with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as our sponsoring agency, to determine viable biofuel crops for Hawaii and develop production models that we can share with local farmers. The PBT farming team has been using cover crops and such in the successful rehabilitation of previously mono-cropped agricultural lands for our current project. It was our desire, with support from our military sponsors, to include hemp in our crop trials; however, we encountered the roadblock of severe requirements due to its designation as a narcotic, which we believe is now widely known to be erroneous.

There is currently legislation proposed at the federal level to take industrial hemp off the list of "controlled substances", given the bi-partisan recognition that hemp is not a drug. With bold action, Hawaii can absolutely be at the forefront of the industrial hemp farming movement which has incredible economic promise. Pacific Biodiesel believes that when hemp is eventually legalized nationally, Hawaii will be the ideal place to develop this crop into some of its potential 25,000 products, including food, fuel, soil remediation, building materials, clothing, paper, rope, cosmetics, skin care products, etc.

If the legislature passes HB154, HD3, Pacific Biodiesel would be interested in partnering with the State Dept. of Agriculture to reduce costs for the phytoremediation trials. We are currently conducting trials on the North Shore of Oahu and soon will include Waimea on the island of Hawaii; the PBT team is happy to collaborate using our resources and farming experts. Our Hawaii Military Biofuel Crop project is slated to continue through the end of 2013 so it would be possible to get a crop cycle of industrial hemp cultivated within that time frame if the bill passes this session.

Please pass HB154, HD3, effective on the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,

Kelly T. King

Kelly King, Vice President
ktk@biodiesel.com

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE, 2013
STATE OF HAWAII

H.B. NO. 154
H.D. 3
Proposed

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO INDUSTRIAL HEMP.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that phytoremediation is
2 the environmentally-friendly science of using plants and trees
3 to remove toxins in the soil, such as metals, pesticides,
4 solvents, explosives, and crude oil. These toxins can be
5 reduced by planting specific plants and trees, called hyper-
6 accumulators, in polluted areas. Specifically, these plants and
7 trees draw in the toxins, along with beneficial nutrients,
8 through their roots as nourishment and concentrate them in their
9 stems, shoots, and leaves, which can then be harvested and
10 disposed of safely. The nutrient uptake process leaves a clean,
11 balanced, and nutrient rich soil, which can then be safely used
12 for agriculture or improving conservation habitats.

13 The legislature also finds that hemp is a superior
14 phytoremediator because it grows quickly and can extract toxins
15 without the need to remove any of the contaminated topsoil.
16 Other factors that make hemp a superior phytoremediator are its

1 ability to grow unaffected by the toxins it accumulates, its
2 fast rate of absorption, and its ability to bind compound
3 contaminants from the air and the soil. A factor that makes the
4 State a particularly compelling candidate for hemp-based
5 phytoremediation is that the State's extensive agricultural
6 operations in the past have left toxins in vast tracts of land.
7 Phytoremediation will remove those toxins.

8 The legislature also finds that industrial hemp is an
9 environmentally friendly and efficient feedstock for biofuel.
10 Biodiesel plants already in existence in the State are capable
11 of meeting eight per cent of the State's biodiesel needs for
12 ground transportation. These biodiesel plants could increase
13 their efficiency by utilizing industrial hemp as a feedstock,
14 thus reducing the State's reliance on imported fuel.

15 The legislature also finds that an effort is underway in
16 Congress to exclude industrial hemp from the Controlled
17 Substances Act. Senate Bill No. 359 and House of
18 Representatives Bill No. 525 enjoy bipartisan support and, if
19 enacted, will exclude industrial hemp from the Controlled
20 Substances Act.

1 The purpose of this Act is to authorize the chairperson of
2 the board of agriculture to establish a two-year industrial hemp
3 remediation and biofuel crop pilot program.

4 SECTION 2. (a) The chairperson of the board of
5 agriculture is authorized to establish the two-year industrial
6 hemp remediation and biofuel crop pilot program; provided that
7 if industrial hemp is enumerated in the federal Controlled
8 Substances Act, the chairperson shall obtain a federal-
9 controlled substance registration for the remediation and
10 biofuel crop pilot program from the United States Department of
11 Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Through the pilot
12 program, the chairperson may determine how soils and water may
13 be made more pristine and healthy by phytoremediation, removal
14 of contaminants, and rejuvenation through the growth of
15 industrial hemp, as well as the viability of industrial hemp as
16 a biofuel feedstock. The chairperson shall work in
17 collaboration with the United States Army Corps of Engineers,
18 its affiliates, and the Department of Molecular Biosciences and
19 Bioengineering at the University of Hawaii John A. Burns School
20 of Medicine to determine the viability of industrial hemp as a
21 biofuel feedstock.

1 (b) The chairperson may submit a final report, including
2 any proposed legislation, to the legislature no later than
3 twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of
4 2015 on the following:

- 5 (1) The rate of contamination uptake from soil and water;
 - 6 (2) The mode of efficient uptake from soil and water;
 - 7 (3) The rate of carbon fixation in the Calvin cycle;
 - 8 (4) The locations in the roots, stems, leaves, and flowers
9 of the plants at which contaminants are fixated;
 - 10 (5) What contaminants are stabilized in the plants;
 - 11 (6) What contaminants on the site need additional
12 treatment in order to make the soil or water healthy
13 and pristine;
 - 14 (7) What disposal method is best for the different
15 contaminants, including petrification, encasement,
16 incineration, burial, and composting;
 - 17 (8) A baseline for plants cultivated in a clean soil;
 - 18 (9) The viability of industrial hemp as a biofuel
19 feedstock; and
 - 20 (10) Any other data deemed important by the chairperson.
- 21 (c) The chairperson may adopt rules to implement and set
22 standards of participation for this pilot program.

1 SECTION 3. No person shall be subject to any civil or
2 criminal sanctions in this State for growing or possessing
3 industrial hemp; provided that the person's growing or
4 possessing of industrial hemp is part of the individual's
5 participation in the two-year industrial hemp remediation and
6 biofuel crop pilot program and the person's participation is in
7 full compliance with the requirements of the program.

8 SECTION 4. There is appropriated out of the general
9 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so
10 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2013-2014 and
11 the same sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal
12 year 2014-2015 for the two-year industrial hemp remediation and
13 biofuel crop pilot program.

14 The sums appropriated shall be expended by the department
15 of agriculture for the purposes of this Act.

16 SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2112, and
17 shall be repealed on July 1, 2015.

Report Title:

Two-Year Industrial Hemp Remediation and Biofuel Crop Pilot Program

Description:

Authorizes the Chairperson of the Board of Agriculture to establish a two-year industrial hemp remediation and biofuel crop pilot program. Appropriates funds. Effective 07/01/2112. (HD3 PROPOSED)

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

February 21, 2013

Testimony of Vote Hemp for HB 154
Hemp in Hawaii
Testimony of Tom Murphy
Vote Hemp National Outreach Coordinator
in support of HB 154

Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair
House Committee on Finance
Hawaii State Legislature
House of Representatives

Vote Hemp recommends that the Committee vote to pass HB 154, to authorize the Chairperson of the Board of Agriculture to establish a two-year industrial hemp remediation and biofuel crop pilot program.

- Industrial hemp is an agricultural crop.
- Industrial hemp is varieties of *Cannabis* that are low in THC and high in CBD.
- Oilseed and fiber varieties of *Cannabis* are also known as industrial hemp.
- You can not get drugs from oilseed or fiber varieties of *Cannabis*.
- Oilseed, fiber, and drug varieties of *Cannabis* are grown at different densities.
- Drug varieties of *Cannabis* can not be grown with oilseed or fiber varieties without being easily spotted.
- Drug varieties are grown much like a Christmas tree farm, with its spacing, pruning and early harvest, whereas the oilseed and fiber varieties are grown more like pulp wood trees.
- Drug varieties grown in the middle of a fiber hemp crop would become seeded. A fiber crop is harvested when the males shed their pollen, so the pot grower would be left with a seeded buds (the female flowers) in the middle of a field of stubble.
- Drug varieties grown in the middle of an oilseed hemp crop would become seeded as well. The female help plants would become pollinated, along with the pot, and the male hemp plants would die. As the seeds ripen in the hemp the pot would become more obvious because it's still green and a much lower density.

So far in the 2013 legislative season industrial hemp legislation has been introduced in eleven states: Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, and Washington. Industrial hemp legislation is expected to be introduced in at least two more states as well: California and Colorado. You can keep track of all state hemp legislation on Vote Hemp's State Hemp Legislation Page:

<http://www.votehemp.com/state.html>

Two industrial hemp bills have been introduced in the 113th Congress so far. H.R. 525, the "Industrial Hemp Farming Act of 2013," was introduced in the U.S. House on February 6, 2013 by Rep. Tom Massie. A companion bill, S. 359, was introduced in the

U.S. Senate on February 14, 2013 by Senator Ron Wyden. Senate Republican Leader Mitch McConnell is an original cosponsor. The bills define industrial hemp, exclude it from the definition of "marihuana" in the Controlled Substances Act, and gives states the exclusive authority to regulate the growing and processing of industrial hemp under state law. Full details of both bills are here:

<http://www.votehemp.com/federal.html>

In late 2012 the Hemp Industries Association (HIA), a non-profit trade association consisting of hundreds of hemp businesses, released final estimates of the size of the U.S. retail market for hemp products in 2011. Data supporting the estimates shows that retail sales of hemp food and body care products in the United States continued to set records in 2011, reaching \$43.5 million. Sales of popular hemp items like non-dairy milk, shelled hemp seed, soaps and lotions have occurred against the backdrop of increasing grassroots pressure to allow hemp to be grown domestically once again for U.S. processors and manufacturers. Sales in conventional retailers in particular are estimated to have grown by 11% in 2011.

The sales data, collected by the market research firm SPINS, was obtained from natural and conventional food retailers, excluding Whole Foods Market and certain other establishments, who do not provide sales data — and thus underestimates actual sales by a factor of at least three. According to the SPINS data, combined U.S. hemp food and body care sales grew in the sampled stores by 7.3%, or \$2.98 million, over the previous year ending December 26, 2011 to a total of \$43.5 million.

Due to significant sales excluded from the SPINS data, such as The Body Shop, Whole Foods Market and restaurants, as well as the fact that many unreported leading mass-market brands of suntan lotion and sunscreen products include hemp oil, the HIA estimates the total retail value of hemp food, supplement and body care sales in the U.S. to be in the range of \$130-152 million for 2011.

The HIA is confident that the total U.S. hemp food and body care market over the last year, 2011, accounted for at least \$130 million in retail sales. According to data released by the Canadian government, hemp production in Canada almost doubled in 2011, with total acreage growing to 38,828 acres. In 2012 about 52,650 acres of hemp were licensed in Canada. The HIA estimates the total retail value of hemp products sold in the U.S. at \$452 million, when including clothing, auto parts, building materials and various other products. Later this month the HIA will release that the total retail value of hemp products sold in the U.S. is estimated to be \$500 million for 2012, when including clothing, auto parts, building materials and various other products. Data supporting the estimate also shows that retail sales of hemp food and body care products in the United States continued to set records in 2012, reaching \$156 million.

Steady growth in hemp product sales, combined with a substantial increase in acreage in Canadian hemp fields, further validates U.S. farmers' concerns that they are being shut

out of the lucrative hemp market that Canadian farmers have cashed in on for over a decade now.

Industrial hemp would make a great addition to Hawaii's rural economy.

There is an international exemption for industrial hemp:

The United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 states in Article 28:

"2. This Convention shall not apply to the cultivation of the cannabis plant exclusively for industrial purposes (fibre and seed) or horticultural purposes."

The United States is a party to the Single Convention.

There are exemptions for hemp products in the U.S as well:

In the Controlled Substances Act, 21 USC Section 802 - Definition (16) states:

"The term "marihuana" means all parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa* L., whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds or resin. Such term does not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination."

In writing the Controlled Substances Act, and its predecessor the Marihuana Tax Act, it was the clear intent of Congress to exempt the products stated. It was also the intention of Congress that hemp would continue to be grown in the U.S.

Hemp was grown in the United States until 1957, with the last crop being grown in Wisconsin for the Matt Rens Hemp Company as documented in Dennis Rens' self published book "America's Hemp King."

In December 1999 the first hemp seeds were planted in the Hawaii Industrial Hemp Project managed by Dr. Dave West of GamETec. Hemp was grown on a research basis in this project until 2003.

The National Farmers Union (NFU) passed a resolution in 2010 urging "the President, Attorney General and Congress to direct the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) to differentiate between industrial hemp and marijuana and adopt policy to allow American farmers to grow industrial hemp under state law without requiring DEA licenses."

The National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) passed a resolution in 2003 urging the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP or Drug Czar's office) to collaboratively develop and adopt an official definition of industrial hemp, and urged Congress to statutorily distinguish between industrial hemp and marijuana and to adopt policies which would allow U.S. farmers to grow industrial hemp.

The National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) adopted a resolution in 2000 strongly urging the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (Drug Czar's office) to collaboratively develop and adopt an official definition of industrial hemp. This is a strong statement for common sense as the NCSL is widely respected and regarded for its conservative and prudent approach on a variety of issues.

With its multiple growing seasons, Hawaii is in a unique position to do research on hemp for phytoremediation. Learning more about which varieties of hemp work the best to clean up contaminated soil is in the vital interests of the state and the country as a whole. Varieties developed here in Hawaii could be of benefit to clean up sites across the U.S. and the world.

Hawaii should be a leader in the research and development of industrial hemp. I hope that this legislation is passed for the good of all people in the state of Hawaii and to help bring back hemp farming to the U.S.

Vote Hemp recommends that the Committee vote to pass HB 154.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to present my testimony to the Committee. If I may provide any other information to help in the passage of this bill please feel free to contact me and I will do what I can to help.

Sincerely,

Tom Murphy
National Outreach Coordinator
Vote Hemp
<http://www.votehemp.com/>
tom@votehemp.com
207-542-4998 cellular
207-236-3137 office

Additional resources:

Vote Hemp <http://www.votehemp.com>

Download Center http://www.votehemp.com/download_center.html
State Hemp Legislation <http://www.votehemp.com/state.html>
Hawaii State Page <http://www.votehemp.com/state/hawaii.html>
Resolutions Page <http://www.votehemp.com/resolution.html>
Canadian Federal Regulation & Legislation Information
<http://www.votehemp.com/canada.html>
State Hemp Study Bills <http://www.votehemp.com/study.html>
Farmers Introduction to Industrial Hemp Farming and Hemp Economics
<http://www.votehemp.com/farmers.html>

Hemp Industries Association
<http://thehia.org/>

TestPledge
<http://www.testpledge.com/>

Canadian Industrial Hemp regulations
<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-98-156/FullText.html>

Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development - Industrial Hemp Production in Canada
[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/econ9631](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/econ9631)

Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development - Alberta Hemp Cost of Production and
Market Assessment - Final Report
[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/econ14086](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/econ14086)

Health Canada
List of Approved Cultivars for the 2012 Growing Season
http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hc-ps/pubs/precurs/list_cultivars-liste2012/index-eng.php

Hemp as an Agricultural Commodity
by Renée Johnson
Congressional Research Service (CRS)
order code RL32725
December 18, 2012
(PDF file 483k)
<http://www.nationalaglawcenter.org/assets/crs/RL32725.pdf>

America's Hemp King
by Dennis Rens, Grandson of Matt Rens
1995
(PDF file 631k)
http://votehemp.com/PDF/Americas_Hemp_King.pdf

FINTestimony

From: Charlotte Farmer [farmerj001@hawaii.rr.com]
Sent: Saturday, February 23, 2013 8:12 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Testimony HB154

Testimony on HB154, HD3

Aloha Chairwoman Luke and Distinguished Committee Members,

I am writing in strong support of this bill, not because I have any expertise in the area of phytoremediation, but because I am a big fan of creative problem-solving.

As I understand it, this is a pilot program which could lead to the restoration of agricultural land contaminated by plantation monoculture and industrial chemicals. It also promises biofuel as a by-product. Hemp research has been stalled heretofore, because it involves the same plant genus as marijuana, and so falls under the shadow of the decades-old "war on drugs." This climate of fear is still with us, which is why law enforcement agencies feel obliged to testify in opposition.

This legislation is both courageous and thoughtful. It pushes back against mindless fear. Beyond its specifics, it shows we can make distinctions, monitor programs, and find creative ways to solve old problems. This is exactly what our legislature should be doing.

Hawaii is small and isolated. Common sense says we should seek to restore food self-sufficiency, as much as possible. If we don't protect and restore our limited agricultural land now, it will soon be too late. Whatever we can do to diversify agriculture, and to increase its value, will in turn increase the value of arable land, and help shelter it from the onslaught of mindless development.

This project is a perfect model for a broader effort to make Hawaii self-sufficient, and more liveable for its permanent residents. Mahalo for your attention.

Dr. Laurence Tool, toolohana@hawaiiantel.net, 553-8384

Nancy Christenson

Legislative Analyst

Representative Cynthia Thielen

50th District (Kailua, Kaneohe Bay)

Phone: (808) 586-6480

Email: thielen1@capitol.hawaii.gov

www.cynthiathielen.com

FINTestimony

From: Charlotte Farmer [farmerj001@hawaii.rr.com]
Sent: Saturday, February 23, 2013 8:06 AM
Cc: FINTestimony
Subject: HB154 Testimony

From: Anahaki Records [<mailto:anahakirecords@gmail.com>]
Sent: Thursday, February 21, 2013 8:43 PM
To: thielen1 -Nancy
Subject: HB154 Testimony

Aloha Honorable Chair Woman Luka and committee members,

My name is Kanohowailuku Helm and I am a fourth generation Homestead farmer in the area of Ho'olehua Molokai. I would like to express my full support of HB154, which encourages a pilot project for the growing of industrial hemp. At one point in time many of our homestead lands were leased to the pineapple companies and large scale industrial farms, this brought good business to the department of Hawaiian Homes and individual homestead farmers but also created a problem for the existing lands today. Many chemical sprays and fertilizers were used at that time and today there are still residual affects in the soil. If industrial hemp could be used as a cover crop to help restore the soil and at the same time create a viable commercial product, it could be an economic boost for our homestead community and a benefit for the rest of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

Kanohowailuku Helm

FINTestimony

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Saturday, February 23, 2013 12:39 AM
To: FINTestimony
Cc: shannonkona@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB154 on Feb 25, 2013 11:00AM*

HB154

Submitted on: 2/23/2013

Testimony for FIN on Feb 25, 2013 11:00AM in Conference Room 308

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Shannon Rudolph	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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

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FINTestimony

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Saturday, February 23, 2013 11:25 PM
To: FINTestimony
Cc: natalie@nataliebrownphotography.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB154 on Feb 25, 2013 11:00AM

HB154

Submitted on: 2/23/2013

Testimony for FIN on Feb 25, 2013 11:00AM in Conference Room 308

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Natalie norberg	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I support this bill whole heartedly. This is what Hawaii needs.

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FINTestimony

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Sunday, February 24, 2013 2:06 AM
To: FINTestimony
Cc: raphiell@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB154 on Feb 25, 2013 11:00AM

HB154

Submitted on: 2/24/2013

Testimony for FIN on Feb 25, 2013 11:00AM in Conference Room 308

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Raphiell Nolin	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I support allowing industrial hemp cultivation in Hawaii. The seeds are one of the most nutritious foods on earth. The fiber can be used for cloth, paper, plastics, building materials and much more. It is easy to grow, requiring very little water or fertilizer. Hawaii seriously needs an alternative to growing sugar cane. The hemp industry could provide many jobs while it rehabilitates our abused and worn out soil. There are no psychoactive properties in plant such as with marijuana. It just makes sense to grow hemp in Hawaii.

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FINTestimony

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Saturday, February 23, 2013 11:50 PM
To: FINTestimony
Cc: kauaisimon@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB154 on Feb 25, 2013 11:00AM

HB154

Submitted on: 2/23/2013

Testimony for FIN on Feb 25, 2013 11:00AM in Conference Room 308

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

Comments: Aloha Kakou Honorable Representatives, Hemp is a wonderful way to diversify our agriculture. Canada has a \$100 Billion hemp industry, we need to tap into that market, and we can, let's get started by passing this bill. Respectfully Submitted, Simon Russell Farmer Haiku, Maui

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FINTestimony

From: Charlotte Farmer [farmerj001@hawaii.rr.com]
Sent: Saturday, February 23, 2013 8:09 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Support for HB 154

From: Kit Grant [<mailto:kitster@lava.net>]
Sent: Wednesday, February 20, 2013 3:14 PM
To: thielen1 -Nancy; Kit Grant
Subject: Support for HB 154

To: Honorable members of the House Finance Committee

I write in strong support of House Bill 154, to authorize a hemp phytoremediation project in Hawaii. Hemp is an ecologically sound method for removing contaminants from our soil, and the gentlest, fastest and most effective methods should be the only ones we consider for the limited space on our islands. After decades of barely-regulated, pesticide-laden pineapple and sugar have left their mark on our lands, I would be very happy and proud to see fields of industrial hemp in their place, cleaning the soil for new uses and future generations.

Hemp has no drug value, but has immense value as a plant and the natural fiber and seeds it produces. Congress seems finally poised to end the counterproductive prohibition on its cultivation - which would smooth the way for HB154 HD3, cutting DEA approvals out of the implementation process.

As an island chain facing first-hand the devastating predictions of the future with global warming, Hawaii is rightly interested in aggressively pursuing sane, renewable alternative energies. HB154 HD3 also includes studying hemp as a biofuel feedstock - which is a great idea, and an area where Hawaii can lead the nation due to the likely high yield per acre of industrial hemp crops in Hawaii.

Respectfully submitted,

Kit Grant

(808) 232-9697

96822

FINTestimony

From: Charlotte Farmer [farmerj001@hawaii.rr.com]
Sent: Saturday, February 23, 2013 8:10 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Testimonhy for HB154 HD3

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Lloyd Casey <caseylac@att.net>
To: repluke@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Thu, February 21, 2013 8:55:10 AM
Subject: Testimonhy for HB154 HD3

In 1942 the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture produced a 20 minute film entitled "Hemp For Victory". The Philippines which had been the primary source of fibers used for ropes had been invaded by the Japanese. The Navy was building ships as fast as possible and needed fibers for the ships lines. The Navy is featured in the film. Farmers throughout the agricultural region in the U. S. planted hemp. During the next four years there was never a problem.

I was a radioman on a destroyer in 1945. When I served in the Colorado Senate in 1993, 4, 5 & 6 and

sponsored a bill to allow farmers to plant industrial hemp I asked, "Will it take another world war to make hemp legal"? It is long past time for this to be done. This bill should receive an unanimous 'aye'

vote.

Lloyd Casey

caseylac@att.net

lloydcasey.com

FINTestimony

From: Charlotte Farmer [farmerj001@hawaii.rr.com]
Sent: Saturday, February 23, 2013 8:12 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: TTestimony HB154 HD2

From: Tim Hall [<mailto:timhall@om1111.com>]
Sent: Thursday, February 21, 2013 7:36 PM
To: thielen1 -Nancy
Subject: HB154 Finance hearing Monday

Aloha , i Tim Hall Live on the Big Island and support HB 154 HD3 for jobs on the big island. The US Navy needs a million barrels of bio diesel per year and the hemp seed can help doing this. We import hemp products from many nations .This makes no sense.

The updated HB154 HD3 makes an important point – that DEA approval isn't needed for the pilot project if Congress approves hemp cultivation. HB154 HD3 also includes studying hemp as a biofuel feedstock, which would help reduce Hawaii's dependence on foreign oil.

Tim Hall

Hawaii Island