



State of Hawaii  
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
1428 South King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-2512  
Phone: (808) 973-9600 FAX: (808) 973-9613

TESTIMONY OF SCOTT E. ENRIGHT  
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 2014  
9:30 A.M.  
Conference Room 312

HOUSE BILL NO. 1931  
RELATING TO AGRICULTURE

Chairperson Wooley and Members of the Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on House Bill 1931. This bill would appropriate funding for research to develop new methods of preventing and treating macadamia felted coccid infestations. The Department is in support of this bill and would defer to the University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources as to the level of funding that is needed.

The macadamia nut industry is a vital part of the agricultural economy here in Hawaii. With an estimated farm value of over \$35 million, macadamia nuts are one of the top five agricultural commodities for the State of Hawaii.

The macadamia felted coccid is an insipid pest that can cause severe damage to macadamia nut trees and hurt our macadamia nut industry. It is vital to develop new methods to prevent the spread of this pest and limit the damage that it will have on the macadamia nut industry.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to testify on this measure.





# UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

## Legislative Testimony

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Written Testimony Presented Before the  
House Committee on Agriculture  
Monday, January 27, 2014 at 9:30 am

by  
Tom Apple, Chancellor  
and  
Maria Gallo  
Dean

College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources  
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

### HB 1931 – RELATING TO AGRICULTURE

Chair Wooley, Vice Chair Onishi, and members of the House Committee on Agriculture, thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony on HB 1931, which appropriates funds to the department of agriculture and the University of Hawai'i to research and develop methods for the prevention and treatment of macadamia felted coccid.

We support this bill provided that its passage does not replace or adversely impact priorities as indicated in the University's Board of Regents Approved Executive Biennium Budget.

Macadamia felted coccid is a severe pest of macadamia, a crop with a \$38.2 million farm value in Hawai'i in 2012. Development of new control methods and appropriate management recommendations are essential for Hawaii's producers to stop this invasive pest. The College of Tropical Agriculture and the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture are collaborating in this endeavor, as permitted by available funding and personnel. Timing is critical, however, and we believe that it is both appropriate and necessary for the Legislature to appropriate funds to accelerate and strengthen this pest management effort, and protect this critical segment of Hawai'i agriculture from the severe losses that will result from infestation and continued spread of this invasive insect pest.

January 27, 2014, 9:30 AM, Conference Room 312

RE: HB 1931 Relating to Agriculture

**In Support**

Chair and Committee Members,

I support HB 1931, which would provide appropriations for the University of Hawaii - College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources for the research of Macadamia Felted Coccid (MFC). In recent years, MFC has become a serious pest of Macadamia on the island of Hawaii and has caused the decline of otherwise healthy, productive trees throughout the Ka'u region. If left unchecked, this pest could cause the decline of the entire Macadamia industry, which directly and indirectly provides jobs for innumerable Hawaii residents.

With the drought that has been affecting parts of the state for some time, crops such as Macadamia have been under water stress. This has provided conditions that are conducive to a pest outbreak. In this case, the pest was a relative newcomer to Hawaii and therefore lacked the necessary research and treatment options that would have been necessary for suppression.

Research on MFC is still in its nascency and will require many years and a lot of funding to complete. Many growers within the industry have already contributed as much funding as they could afford to initiate the research, but it has not been nearly enough.

I believe that HB 1931 will provide more of the necessary funding and assistance towards the goal of finding a viable solution to this devastating pest. Without action, the Hawaiian Macadamia industry faces a grim fate. It is up to you to decide whether ensuring the survival of one of Hawaii's main agricultural industries is a cause worth supporting.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

Mahalo,

Bonnie Schoneberg

Research Committee Chair

Hawaii Macadamia Nut Association

Written Testimony Presented Before the

House Committee on Agriculture

Monday, January 27, 2014; 9:30 am

by

J. Kenneth Grace

## **HB 1931 RELATING TO AGRICULTURE**

Chair Wooley, Vice Chair Onishi, and members of the House Committee on Agriculture, thank you for the opportunity to testify in strong support of HB 1931, which appropriates funds to the department of agriculture and the University of Hawai'i to research and develop methods for the prevention and treatment of macadamia felted coccid (MFC), provided that its passage does not replace or adversely impact priorities as indicated in the University's Board of Regents Approved Executive Biennium Budget.

My name is J. Kenneth Grace, and I am Interim Associate Dean and Associate Director for Research in the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (CTAHR), University of Hawaii at Manoa. I am providing personal testimony today on SB 2037, and my testimony does not necessarily represent the position of either CTAHR or the University of Hawaii.

Macadamia felted coccid (MFC) is a severe pest of macadamia, a crop with a \$38.2 million farm value in Hawai'i in 2012, and a much greater extended value to our economy. The macadamia industry in Hawaii is extremely concerned about this invasive insect pest, which is particularly devastating to our older and well-established orchards due to the large size of our well-established trees. This makes it virtually impossible to obtain complete insecticidal spray coverage of the tree canopy, as is the normal procedure in Australia and other parts of the world where smaller trees are the norm. In addition, reliance on such insecticide applications is not a practice that Hawaii growers want to adopt, and runs counter to concerns about Hawaii's environment and both worker and public pesticide exposure risks. Thus, the industry is strongly supportive of the efforts of researchers and extension personnel in CTAHR, and pest control and quarantine staff in the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to collaborate on better and more effective MFC management methods tailored for Hawaii's tropical climate and unique orchard conditions.

Many state and federal legislators are very concerned about this situation. The researchers attacking this problem have reached out for USDA support, but it is very difficult to compete for federal funds for a crop like macadamia that is only grown in the State of Hawaii. Timing is critical, and all of those concerned believe that we must accelerate this pest management effort by appropriation of funds in support of this important segment of Hawaii agriculture. I join with others concerned about the decline of agriculture in Hawaii to ask for your support for HB 1931. Thank you for your consideration of this critical need.

HB1931, Relating to Agriculture:

Chair Wooley, Vice Chair Onishi, and members of the House Committee on Agriculture, I thank you for this opportunity to provide my personal testimony in support of HB 1931, Relating to Agriculture. I strongly support this bill provided that its passage does not replace or adversely impact priorities as indicated in the University's Board of Regents Approved Executive Biennium Budget.

Macadamia felted coccid is the most serious pest of macadamia nuts cultivated in Hawaii. This insect is capable of killing trees, and can have a dramatic impact on yields if left unchecked. Losses in nut production in heavily infested trees upon which management efforts are made average approximately 17%; yield potential of trees is of course completely lost in the case of trees that succumb to the insects' impact. While biological control options and insecticide treatments are effective under certain circumstances, there are many situations where the impacts of both are reduced. Research is required to address improvement of biological and chemical control of this pest under all growing conditions; the exact origin (as potential sources of new biological control agents); interactions with macadamia felted coccids with pathogens of macadamia nut trees; and natural resistance to macadamia felted coccid in macadamia varieties. This pest is spreading extensively in macadamia growing areas of Hawaii, and immediate action is essential.

My name is Mark G Wright. I am a professor of entomology and an entomology extension specialist at UH Manoa. However, today, I am providing personal testimony.  
January 25, 2014.



P.O. Box 253, Kunia, Hawai'i 96759  
Phone: (808) 848-2074; Fax: (808) 848-1921  
e-mail [info@hfbf.org](mailto:info@hfbf.org); [www.hfbf.org](http://www.hfbf.org)

January 27, 2014

HEARING BEFORE THE  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

TESTIMONY ON HB 1931  
RELATING TO AGRICULTURE

Room 312  
9:30 AM

Chair Wooley, Vice Chair Nishihara, and Members of the Committee:

I am Christopher Manfredi, President of the Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation (HFBF). Organized since 1948, the HFBF is comprised of 1,832 farm family members statewide, and serves as Hawaii's voice of agriculture to protect, advocate and advance the social, economic and educational interest of our diverse agricultural community.

HFBF **strongly supports HB 1931** which appropriates funds to the Hawaii Department of Agriculture and the University of Hawaii to research and develop methods for the prevention and treatment of macadamia felted coccid.

Hawai'i is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest producer of macadamia nuts in the world (570 farms, operating on 17,000 acres), after Australia and South Africa. Production in 2011-2012 totaled 58 million pounds; the net farm value was \$38 million. It is the fourth most valuable crop in the state (see attached USDA NASS Statistics c.2009)

Hundreds of jobs are tied to macadamia farming in Hawai'i; it is a vital source of employment in Ka'u, which has among the highest unemployment rate in the state. Over 50% of Hawai'i's macadamia tree acres are located in the Ka'u district, the area hardest hit by the MFC.

The macadamia felted coccid (MFC) threatens the entire macadamia nut industry in Hawaii by causing severe tree dieback and then death. Even mature trees can be killed by this small insect. If not controlled, we believe the MFC will spread and could devastate Hawaii's macadamia nut industry. We have seen what the coffee berry borer has done to the local coffee industry and we know that we can't afford to wait. Its important to the state and the industry to fund research to find effective solutions to this problem. This bill would supply the funding needed to develop new ways to prevent and treat MFC infestations.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.



# SUMMARIES

## Top 20 commodities, State of Hawaii, 2008-2009 <sup>1</sup>

Commodity <sup>2</sup>	Rank		Value of production	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	--- Number ---		--- 1,000 dollars ---	
Seed crops	1	1	176,990	<b>222,560</b>
Sugarcane (unprocessed)	2	2	44,200	<b>44,200</b>
Macadamia nuts	3	3	33,500	<b>29,400</b>
Cattle	5	4	24,305	<b>28,945</b>
Coffee	4	5	29,240	<b>27,840</b>
Algae	6	6	15,740	<b>16,995</b>
Papayas	7	7	14,393	<b>14,186</b>
Bananas	9	8	8,004	<b>10,175</b>
Eggs	8	9	8,678	<b>8,759</b>
Milk	12	10	5,460	<b>7,491</b>
Basil	10	11	6,755	<b>6,810</b>
Potatoes, sweet	13	12	4,780	<b>5,413</b>
Palms, potted	11	13	6,635	<b>5,251</b>
Dendrobiums, potted	14	14	4,111	<b>3,474</b>
Anthuriums, cut	16	15	3,518	<b>3,006</b>
Hogs	17	16	3,359	<b>2,996</b>
Cabbage, head	19	17	2,820	<b>2,976</b>
Dracaena, potted	15	18	3,919	<b>2,766</b>
Taro	20	19	2,666	<b>2,440</b>
Ginger root	18	20	2,880	<b>2,240</b>

<sup>1</sup> Pineapples, sod, tomatoes, and watermelons not ranked due to disclosure of individual operations.

<sup>2</sup> Floriculture categories include only growers with total sales of \$10,000 or more.

## Farm values, State of Hawaii, 1990-2009

Year	Sugar (unprocessed cane)	Pineapples (fresh equivalent)	Diversified agriculture <sup>1</sup>	Total <sup>2</sup>
	1,000 dollars			
1990	213,800	106,365	275,789	595,954
1991	174,900	107,775	268,707	551,382
1992	153,700	102,100	264,427	520,227
1993	163,000	79,850	271,094	513,944
1994	160,100	78,890	273,826	512,816
1995	127,700	87,360	291,632	506,692
1996	108,100	95,914	307,329	511,343
1997	85,500	91,721	327,484	504,705
1998	87,300	92,776	329,886	509,962
1999	86,800	101,448	342,846	531,094
2000	62,200	101,530	358,170	521,900
2001	57,800	96,337	370,241	524,378
2002	64,300	100,616	374,602	539,518
2003	64,400	101,470	382,253	548,123
2004	61,500	83,104	407,453	552,057
2005	58,900	79,288	444,597	582,785
2006	50,200	73,652	455,738	579,590
2007	47,600	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	577,999
2008	44,200	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	605,230
<b>2009</b>	<b>44,200</b>	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	<b>627,690</b>

<sup>1</sup> Aquaculture included beginning 1993.

<sup>2</sup> Includes all agricultural commodities.

<sup>3</sup> Pineapples and diversified agriculture not shown separately to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

## Diversified agriculture ranked by value, State of Hawaii, 2008-2009

Commodity	Rank		Value of production			Percent of diversified agriculture <sup>1</sup>	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	Year-to-year percent change	2008	2009
	--- Number ---		---- 1,000 dollars ----		----- Percent -----		
Seed crops	1	1	176,990	<b>222,560</b>	+26	38.8	<b>45.6</b>
Flowers and nursery products	2	2	94,662	<b>80,092</b>	-15	20.7	<b>16.4</b>
Aquaculture	3	3	34,650	<b>32,330</b>	-7	7.6	<b>6.6</b>
Macadamia nuts	4	4	33,500	<b>29,400</b>	-12	7.3	<b>6.0</b>
Cattle	6	5	24,305	<b>28,945</b>	+19	5.3	<b>5.9</b>
Coffee	5	6	29,240	<b>27,840</b>	-5	6.5	<b>5.7</b>
Fruits (excluding pineapples)	7	7	23,680	<b>25,373</b>	+7	5.2	<b>5.2</b>
Vegetables and melons <sup>2</sup>	8	8	21,898	<b>22,410</b>	+2	4.8	<b>4.6</b>
Eggs	9	9	8,678	<b>8,759</b>	+1	1.9	<b>1.8</b>
Milk	10	10	5,460	<b>7,491</b>	+37	1.2	<b>1.6</b>
Hogs	11	11	3,359	<b>2,996</b>	-11	.7	<b>.6</b>
<b>Total</b>			<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>		100.0	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are of displayed items only. <sup>2</sup> Includes ginger root and herbs. Beginning 2007, non-published vegetable commodities not included to avoid disclosure of individual operations, but included in total farm value. <sup>3</sup> Data not shown separately to avoid disclosure of individual operations but included in total farm value.



**688 Kinoole Street, Suite 121, Hilo, Hawaii 96720**

January 25, 2014

Representative Jessica Wooley  
Chair, House Committee on Agriculture  
Hawaii State Capitol, Room 441  
415 S. Beretania Street  
Honolulu, HI 96813

**Re: In Support of House Bill 1931**

Dear Chair Wooley:

I am writing to thank you and members on the House Committee on Agriculture for introducing legislation to obtain funding to combat the macadamia felted coccid and am in strong support of HB 1931. The funding to thoroughly study and develop methods of combatting the macadamia felted coccid is sorely needed. We currently own and lease over 5,000 tree acres of macadamia nut orchards on Hawaii Island and are one of the largest producers of macadamias in the world. We currently employ over 250 employees.

We have experienced the effects of this invasive pest and have lost and continue to lose macadamia nut trees, which were killed as a result of the coccid. Approximately 13% of macadamia nut trees growing in Pahala are severely infected. Representative Onishi has toured several of our orchards and has witnessed this devastation and it will only get worse. We see this pest having the same effect on our industry as the coffee bearer beetle has had on our coffee industry and if something is not done our industry and all the people it employs will surely suffer.

We have made attempts to combat this pest with pesticides and other treatments with no lasting success, and have spent over \$250,000 on these ineffective measures. We have sought help from USDA, CTAHR and others, but funding issues have prevented them from assisting us. Accordingly, our company and the Ed Olson Trust have reached an agreement with CTAHR to have them conduct research, which we are funding, but are unable to sustain.

It is critical that this Bill gets passed, which will go a long way in developing methods of eliminating or controlling this pest. This is one way to ensure our macadamia nut industry will remain viable.

Thank you very much for all you do. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at (808) 747-8471 or email at [jmiyata@rhomac.com](mailto:jmiyata@rhomac.com).

Very truly yours,

Jon Y. Miyata  
Vice President & Chief  
Accounting Officer



## HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

January 27, 2014

9:30 am

Room 312

Relating to Agriculture

HB 1931

Aloha Chairperson Wooley, Vice Chair Onishi, and Members of the Committee,

I am Randy Cabral and I have been farming in Hawaii for over 40 years. I am the Senior Vice President of Operations for Royal Hawaiian Orchards LP. We farm 6,000 acres of macadamia on Hawai'i Island. Of these, 3,000 are in the District of Ka'u. We employ 250 full time and seasonal workers. **We strongly support this bill.**

I am testifying today to request funding to prevent a dire situation from becoming even worse. Hawai'i is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest producer of macadamia nuts in the world (570 farms, operating on 17,000 acres), after Australia and South Africa. Production in 2011-2012 totaled 58 million pounds; the net farm value was \$38 million.

### **The problem ---the Macadamia Felted Coccid**

Already, three of our largest growers, along with many smaller growers, have found a devastating pest, the macadamia felted coccid (MFC) in their orchards. These farms produce over 80% of the state's macadamia kernels.

The strangely named pest is a small Australian insect that covers and feeds on leaves, nuts, branches, and trunks of the macadamia tree. It even thrives in drought conditions, such as those in Ka'u, and can spread easily by wind.

The MFC threatens the entire macadamia nut industry in Hawaii by causing severe tree dieback and then death. Even mature trees can be killed by this small insect. If not controlled, we believe the MFC will spread to other regions on Hawai'i Island and other islands, and devastate the macadamia nut industry. We have seen what the coffee berry borer has done to the local coffee industry and we

know that we can't afford to wait. We need to fund research to find economical solutions to this problem. This bill would supply the needed funding to help develop new ways to prevent and treat MFC infestations.

### **What do we know and what's been done?**

Currently, very little is known about the life cycle or vulnerabilities of the pest. In its native Australia, macadamia nut growers use considerable pesticides to control the MFC, but in Hawaii, because we typically don't use insecticides, we don't have the equipment and resources to apply these types of pesticides to large, mature trees. Some pesticides seem to work but require adequate rainfall or adequate irrigation, neither of which is available.

The MFC has no significant natural predators in Hawaii as compared to Australia.

### **Why fund research to control the pest?**

Hundreds of jobs are tied to macadamia farming in Hawai'i; it is a vital source of employment in Ka'u, which has among the highest unemployment rate in the state. Over 50% of Hawai'i's macadamia tree acres are located in the Ka'u district, the area hardest hit by the MFC.

We know there are many other demands for funding and there is a limited budget. Other pests such as the coffee berry borer have gotten more media attention and funding. But we want you to know that without intervention, we have little chance of successfully continuing macadamia farming.

The HDOA and UH CTAHR can help us by studying the MFC and figuring out sustainable and economical solutions. Growers themselves have contributed \$95,000 to UH CTAHR to conduct MFC research, but more funding is needed.

Thank you for allowing me this opportunity to explain our predicament to you. I would be happy to answer any questions you might have. Please contact me if you're interested in seeing in person the devastation this pest has already caused in Ka'u (see photo examples on following pages).

# MFC Damage in Ka'u Orchard





Tree infested with MFC



MFC on trunk of infested tree



Extensive MFC damage within an orchard block

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

**January 27, 2014**

**9:30 am**

**Room 312**

**Relating to Agriculture**

**HB 1931**

Aloha Chairperson Wooley, Vice Chair Onishi, and Members of the Committee,

My name is Randy Mochizuki and I am the Crop Control Superintendant at the Royal Hawaiian Orchard in Pahala, HI. **We strongly support this bill to fund a way to protect macadamia nut farmers from a devastating invasive pest.**

The coccids were first found in our orchard in 2009 damaging a few trees. It has since spread throughout our 3,300 acres and has destroyed or damaged a substantial number of trees.

Due to the size of our trees; oil sprays which can control the pest in other orchards, are ineffective because of inadequate coverage.

Other orchards in Kau and along the Hamakua coast are also being damaged by the coccids and have been unable to find effective means of control.

If we don't find a cost effective control; it will most certainly lead to the demise of our Pahala orchard and 125 jobs. But, it may lead to the demise of our company as a whole and another 150 jobs.

It also has the potential of destroying other macadamia orchards in the state affecting 1,500 acres and 570 farms and a 35-38 million dollar industry.

Our company's Pahala division has spent over \$100,000 on this pest since 2009. The industry has recently contributed \$85,000 for research. But much more is need to not only find an immediate control, but long term control measure.

Please help us by supporting this bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

## HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

January 27, 2014

9:30 am

Room 312

Relating to Agriculture

HB 1931

Aloha Chairperson Wooley, Vice Chair Onishi, and Members of the Committee,

My name is Alan Yamaguchi and I am the former (retired) Director of Research for Royal Hawaiian Orchards, L.P. **I strongly support this bill to fund a way to protect macadamia nut farmers from a devastating invasive pest.**

Since 2005, when the Macadamia Feltid Coccid was first discovered, this insect pest has established itself on more than 7,000 acres of producing macadamia trees where greater than 50% of Hawaii's in-shell macadamia nuts are grown. The insect is distributed in, but not limited to, the South Kona, Ka'u, Hilo and Hamakua districts on the Big Island and is likely expected to spread over the entire island in due time and affect the entire 15,000 acres of macadamia trees. Most, if not all, of the growers that produce macadamia nuts for the State of Hawaii are on the Big Island.

Hawaii's ideal growth environment for macadamia is, unfortunately highly suitable for the development and distribution of MFC to all locations where macadamia is grown. Our mild temperatures and tropical climate provides an environment where multiple generations of the pest are produced annually. The insect is found on the trunks, branches, leaves, immature racemes and developing/maturing nuts. It is easily distributed by wind, transport of infested plant parts, and possibly winged animals. The primary damage to the macadamia is through the piercing/sucking mouthpart used to extract moisture and nutrients to sustain its life cycle. Heavily infested trees die while others remain weak with low nut production.

Research is needed to identify long term economical solutions to manage MFC to sustain the Hawaiian macadamia industry. This requires studies to determine to determine short term measures that can reduce pest distribution in orchards to

support current nut production levels. Additionally, research is necessary to seek longer term solutions, such as biological control or use of natural enemies, to manage MFC. The use of natural enemies would reduce the need to use pesticides. Natural enemies identified by the University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and released by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture significantly reduced the damage caused by the Southern Green Stink Bug on macadamia nuts and basically eliminated the use of pesticide to control the insect. We need to repeat this feat for MFC

Approximately 44-50 million pounds of macadamia nuts are handled or processed by about six processors, all on the Big Island annually. The two largest, MacFarms of Hawaii and Mauna Loa Macadamia Nut Corporation, are located on the east and southern parts of the Big Island and, combined, employ several hundred workers during harvest season and handle more than 50% of the nut production on Hawaii island. Additionally, Royal Hawaiian Orchards has approximately 200 workers at their orchards located at Pahala, Keaau and Hilo.

It is anticipated that MFC will continue to spread, damage macadamia orchards and negatively impact nut production and employment in the industry if this pest is not managed. Past efforts to identify suitable control measures have had mixed results and require extensive research. Any delay will only hurt the macadamia growers, processors and marketers of Hawaii's premium macadamia nut products.

Please help us by supporting this bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

Best Regards,

Alan Yamaguchi



**onishi2-Micah-Seth**

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 26, 2014 11:07 AM  
**To:** AGRtestimony  
**Cc:** mauiwit@hotmail.com  
**Subject:** \*Submitted testimony for HB1931 on Jan 27, 2014 09:30AM\*

**HB1931**

Submitted on: 1/26/2014

Testimony for AGR on Jan 27, 2014 09:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Christine L. Andrews, J.D.	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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**onishi2-Micah-Seth**

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**To:** AGRtestimony  
**Cc:** mendezj@hawaii.edu  
**Subject:** \*Submitted testimony for HB1931 on Jan 27, 2014 09:30AM\*

**HB1931**

Submitted on: 1/24/2014

Testimony for AGR on Jan 27, 2014 09:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Javier Mendez-Alvarez	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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**onishi2-Micah-Seth**

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**HB1931**

Submitted on: 1/26/2014

Testimony for AGR on Jan 27, 2014 09:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Rob Tarver	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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**onishi2-Micah-Seth**

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**To:** AGRtestimony  
**Cc:** legechair@gmail.com  
**Subject:** \*Submitted testimony for HB1931 on Jan 27, 2014 09:30AM\*

**HB1931**

Submitted on: 1/25/2014

Testimony for AGR on Jan 27, 2014 09:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Simon Russell	Hawaii Farmers Union United	Support	No

Comments:

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**onishi2-Micah-Seth**

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
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**HB1931**

Submitted on: 1/26/2014

Testimony for AGR on Jan 27, 2014 09:30AM in Conference Room 312

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Sue Donaldson	Individual	Support	No

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