

DAVID Y. IGE
Governor

SHAN S. TSUTSUI
Lt. Governor



SCOTT E. ENRIGHT
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Deputy to the Chairperson

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 SENATE COMMITTEES ON HEALTH, AGRICULTURE, AND ENERGY
AND ENVIRONMENT**

Thursday, February 12, 2015
3:00 P.M.
CONFERENCE ROOM 414

**SENATE BILL NO. 793
RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES**

Chairpersons Green, Ruderman, and Gabbard, and Members of the Committees:

Thank for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill No. 793. This bill establishes mandatory notice, reporting and use requirements when pesticides are applied outdoors near sensitive areas. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture (or Department) has strong reservations about SB 793. This bill is framed as a measure to protect sensitive public resources and sensitive populations in the State from the risks of exposure to increased outdoor use of pesticides. However, as written, the bill lacks a science-based assessment of the potential risks referred to and fails to show that the mandatory restrictions it would impose on a certain class of pesticide users is necessary or would achieve the bill's intended purpose.

This bill does not provide science based findings that demonstrate that current laws and pesticide label restrictions are insufficient and that the bill's proposed requirements are needed to protect health and the environment. The bill seems to assume that a problem exists that will be mitigated by imposing the proposed requirements on the target group identified by the volume of their recent restricted use pesticides purchase and use. But the bill does not demonstrate a logical connection between the threshold criteria for the target group and the potential risk of the target group's future outdoor pesticide applications. A low volume purchaser of restricted use pesticides who will not be subject to this bill's requirements may actually apply these pesticides more frequently, at a higher volume, and less carefully than an applicator in the targeted group.

HDOA would like to note that it is currently engaged in a joint fact-finding project with the County of Kauai to examine possible adverse effects on health and the environment as a result of pesticides use on agricultural products. The fact-finding study is a focused analytical process to bring forward the best evidence-based



information on the issues and to reach a conclusion and make possible recommendations. HDOA believes that science-based factual information should be the basis for deciding whether compliance with pesticide label requirements approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is sufficient to protect against the potential risks of outdoor pesticide exposure or whether stricter state regulation is needed.

HDOA believes that the concern underlying SB 793's proposed buffer zone restriction is addressed by the strict scientific testing required by EPA's pesticide registration process and by the pesticide label restrictions that EPA imposes.

The bill provides for a single use exemption from buffer zone requirements when a pest situation poses an immediate threat to human health and the environment and there is no viable alternative to use of the proposed pesticide. However, the bill does not provide for the possibility or the likelihood that more than a single application may be necessary to eliminate the immediate threat.

In summary, the Department would like to point out that a significant increase in resources and staff would be needed to carry out the mandates of the bill. Furthermore, the Department submits that language in Senate Bill 793 appears to target a segment of the farming community for burdensome restrictions that, to this point, haven't been shown to be needed. The Department supports all agricultural activity that is being conducted in accordance, with federal, state, and county regulations.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: legechair@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Sunday, February 08, 2015 2:19:49 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/8/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Simon Russell	Hawaii Farmers Union United	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.

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

COUNTY COUNCIL

Mel Rapozo, Chair
Ross Kagawa, Vice Chair
Mason K. Chock
Gary L. Hooser
Arryl Kaneshiro
KipuKai Kualii'i
JoAnn A. Yukimura



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK

Ricky Watanabe, County Clerk
Jade K. Fountain-Tanigawa, Deputy County Clerk

Telephone (808) 241-4188
Fax (808) 241-6349
Email cokcouncil@kauai.gov

Council Services Division
4396 Rice Street, Suite 209
Lihu'e, Kaua'i, Hawai'i 96766

February 11, 2015

**TESTIMONY OF GARY L. HOOSER
COUNCILMEMBER, KAUAI COUNTY COUNCIL
ON
SB 793, RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES
Committee on Health
Committee on Agriculture
Committee on Energy and Environment
Thursday, February 12, 2015
3:00 p.m.
Conference Room 414**

Dear Chair Green, Chair Ruderman, Chair Gabbard, and Committee Members:

My name is Gary L. Hooser and I presently serve on the Kaua'i County Council. I am here today testifying as an individual Councilmember in strong support of SB 793 Relating to the Health Impact of Pesticides.

SB 793 mandates disclosure and notification of outdoor pesticide use on school grounds, mandates disclosure and notification of commercial agricultural pesticide use, and further creates pesticide buffer zones for locations defined as sensitive areas.

The threshold amount I would suggest would be 5 lbs. or 15 gallons of any Restricted Use Pesticide purchased or used. I would also recommend buffer zones of ¼ mile or a minimum of 1,000 feet.

In terms of wind speed, I am less familiar with this element of the recommendation, but would recommend 5 mph or less depending on the label requirement, whichever is more restrictive.

I applaud this Senate Joint Committee and the introducers of the Bill for recognizing the importance of this issue.

There is no question in terms of scientific studies that pesticides in general, but especially Restricted Use Pesticides, have the potential to cause great harm to health and the environment.

Chair Green, Chair Ruderman, Chair Gabbard, and Committee Members
Re: SB 793, Relating to the Health Impact of Pesticides
February 11, 2015
Page 2

Our research on Kaua'i shows that while a handful of very large companies use large amounts of Restricted Use Pesticides on a regular basis, most regular farmers use very little – focusing instead on the application of only general use pesticides.

On Kaua'i we found these companies utilizing 22 different types of Restricted Use Pesticides, many of which are banned in other countries. We also discovered these same companies experimenting with pesticides and using them in amounts that far exceeded national norms.

Please see the attached file entitled "9 Most Frequent Misstatements Made By Chemical Companies In Hawai'i." The electronic version contains links to the source documents and can be found at <http://tinyurl.com/9Misstatements-02-04-15>.

It is without question that pesticides are harmful and they should not be applied in sensitive areas adjacent to homes, hospitals, schools, and waterways.

Full disclosure is an essential element that must also remain included with SB 793, as without full disclosure the public is not able to avoid the areas being treated and they do not know when to shut their windows. When they seek medical attention for exposure to pesticide drift, the attending physician has no idea as to the impacts of the exposure as they do not know what chemicals were applied or when.

It is also without question that we as a community cannot determine the extent or degree of risk without further studies. Those studies are not possible without full and public disclosure of the types, amounts, and location in which these chemicals are applied.

Thus, the need for full disclosure plus strong buffer zones are clear and I urge this Senate Joint Committee to vote in full support of this measure. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or Council Services Staff at (808) 241-4188.

Sincerely,



GARY L. HOOSER
Councilmember, Kaua'i County Council

AB:mn
Attachment

9 MOST FREQUENT MISSTATEMENTS MADE BY CHEMICAL COMPANIES IN HAWAII

1) CHEMICAL COMPANIES: "All of these chemicals and pesticides have been tested and found to be safe when used according to the label."

THE TRUTH:

- No one has ever tested the combined impacts of these chemicals over time in the communities in which they are being used.
- Many of the chemicals (including Atrazine; Paraquat, also known as Gramoxone; and Chlorpyrifos, also known as Lorsban) that are regularly used near Hawaii homes, schools, and hospitals are banned in other countries.
- Atrazine, manufactured by Syngenta, has been banned in the European Union since October 2003. See also Paraquat bans and Chlorpyrifos bans.
- The American Academy of Pediatrics' "Pesticide Exposure in Children" (2012) specifically recommends disclosure and buffer zones, and offers strong cautions about pesticides and children.
- The American Cancer Society's "Increased Cancer Burden Among Pesticide Applicators and Others Due to Pesticide Exposure" (2013) states definitively that people who live and work around agricultural areas that have high pesticide use suffer a greater incidence of certain cancers and other medical problems.
- The University of California at Davis recently released a report, "Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study" (2014), linking the long term use of Glyphosate to the increased incidence of autism.
- Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) labels forbid their use in conditions which allow the pesticides to drift onto neighboring properties. Nevertheless, there are numerous incidents of drift occurring in Hawaii, with no legal consequences for the companies. The attached links of two modest studies on Kauai indicate that while the quantities are small, Restricted Use Pesticides are drifting into neighborhood schools and into adjacent streams:
 - "Air sampling and analysis for pesticide residues and odorous chemicals in and around Waimea, Kauai" (March 15, 2013)
 - "2013-14 State Wide Pesticide Sampling Pilot Project Water Quality Findings" (May 2014)

2) CHEMICAL COMPANIES: "We use less pesticides, not more."

THE TRUTH:

Despite the fact that no other farmer in Hawaii uses anything close to what these chemical companies use, the chemical companies attempt to compare apples to oranges:

- The chemical companies compare themselves to conventional corn growers (who harvest one (1) crop growing cycle per year). In Hawaii, the chemical companies are engaging in industrial and experimental agriculture, and planting three (3) or more crop growing cycles per year. See the non-confidential records obtained in the lawsuit by Waimea, Kauai residents against Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.

9 MOST FREQUENT MISSTATEMENTS MADE BY CHEMICAL COMPANIES IN HAWAII

- The chemical companies are experimenting with “Roundup Ready” and other chemical-resistant crops, encouraging greater pesticide use. “Roundup resistance has led to greater use of herbicides, with troubling implications for biodiversity, sustainability, and human health.”
- The *Cascadia Times* reported: “Our investigation found that annualized pounds-per-acre usage of the seven highly toxic pesticides on Kaua‘i was greater, on average, than in all but four states: Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and Indiana.”
- According to Kyle Smith, an attorney representing Waimea Residents in their lawsuit against DuPont Pioneer, during the August 5, 2013 Kaua‘i Council Meeting regarding Bill No. 2491 (Ordinance No. 960): “Sixty-five percent (65%) of the days of the year on average, so about two hundred forty (240) days, they are applying pesticides. You can look at the combinations that are applied. You could look at it by on the application days, the average is between eight (8) and maybe sixteen (16) applications per day of pesticides on these research fields. Most importantly though and I think what is most relevant for this discussion is the total usage. Recently, the industry statistics I saw put out at the public comment was that Kaua‘i was using about one (1) pound per acre, per season and that the mainland uses about two (2) pounds per acre and I have these charts to show you. Again, I believe it is a seed company graph. The reality is if you double that because we have multiple seasons, we have three (3) seasons. Typically, two (2) seasons are planted, you are looking at closer to two (2) pounds per acre, that puts us in the upper-level of the mainland usage. . . . 2010, 2009 you are looking at close to twelve (12) pounds per acre and the average usage, and this is Restricted-Use Pesticides, over that same time period would be eight (8) pounds per acre.”

3) CHEMICAL COMPANIES: “The information regarding the pesticides we use is already public information.”

THE TRUTH:

- The only State records kept are of Restricted Use Pesticides SOLD in the State of Hawai‘i—NOT the Pesticides USED. Additionally, these records are for RUPs only, not all pesticides.
- The State does not keep records of, and the companies have refused to release any information regarding, the amount of “General Use Pesticides” (such as Glyphosate) that they are using.
- The HDOA will no longer provide company-specific data but only aggregated data, which makes it impossible to determine what chemicals are being used by whom at what geographical location.
- The HDOA has charged hundreds of dollars to provide the data.
- Hawai‘i Revised Statutes 149A-31.2 (Pesticide use; posting online) (2013), mandating that HDOA “shall publish on its website the public information contained in all restricted use pesticide records, reports, or forms submitted to the department” still has yet to be implemented by HDOA.

9 MOST FREQUENT MISSTATEMENTS MADE BY CHEMICAL COMPANIES IN HAWAII

4) CHEMICAL COMPANIES: "We are highly regulated."

THE TRUTH:
Not really.

- Federal agencies do not always have a Hawai'i presence, rarely conduct on-site physical inspections, and have delegated responsibilities to the States and localities. See also Wisconsin Public Intervenor v. Mortier, 501 U. S. 597 (1991).
- Even though the chemical companies are by far the largest agricultural users of RUPs in the State and operate on over 20,000 acres often adjacent to homes, schools, and sensitive environmental areas, the HDOA infrequently inspects their operations.
 - Approximately 43% of the HDOA inspection log incidents are redacted from public view indicating inspection cases that remain "open" and/or otherwise contain information not available to the public.
 - It takes YEARS to investigate violations and complaints of pesticide drift. See the following:
 - Honolulu Civil Beat, "Does Hawai'i's Failure to Enforce Pesticide Use Justify Action by Kaua'i?" (October 8, 2013)
 - Video of HDOA responses to the Kaua'i County Council during proceedings for Bill No. 2491 (Ordinance No. 960)
 - Licensed physicians on Kaua'i who practice in areas impacted by the chemical companies' operations have expressed that they believe there is 10 times the national rate of certain rare congenital heart defects in newborns.
 - The State birth defects registry until very recently has not been updated since 2005.

5) CHEMICAL COMPANIES: "We only use what every other farmer uses."

THE TRUTH:

Based on raw Kaua'i data provided by HDOA showing three (3) years of RUPs purchased for use in Kaua'i County – *NO OTHER REAL HAWAII FARMER USES ANYTHING EVEN CLOSE TO WHAT IS USED BY THE CHEMICAL COMPANIES*. Just in 2012, and just on Kaua'i, over 5,477 pounds and 4,324 gallons were purchased by the chemical companies. The chemical companies have used at least 22 different types of RUPs, while regular food farmers use one (1) to possibly three (3) different types and use only a few gallons every few years. Summary data is here.

6) CHEMICAL COMPANIES: "We do not experiment with pesticides."

THE TRUTH:

- *Bacillus thuringiensis* corn ("Bt Corn") is considered a pesticide by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and experiments with Bt Corn require an "Experimental Use Permit" (EUP) issued by the federal government. See for example here, and here (documents were provided by HDOA with all redactions as shown).

9 MOST FREQUENT MISSTATEMENTS MADE BY CHEMICAL COMPANIES IN HAWAII

- The chemical companies have other federal Experimental Use Permits; however, the total number of experiments conducted with pesticides is not known and public records contain redactions. See for example [here](#), and [here](#) (documents were provided by HDOA with all redactions as shown).

7) CHEMICAL COMPANIES: “The State and County also use large quantities of pesticides.”

THE TRUTH:

- The State and County primarily use general use pesticides such as Roundup for roadside spraying and park maintenance. These products are considered non-RUPs by the EPA and HDOA.
- The State uses very small amounts of RUPs in targeted efforts to fight invasive species.

8) CHEMICAL COMPANIES: “The County of Kaua‘i uses more RUPs than anyone.”

THE TRUTH:

- The only RUP the County uses is chlorine gas to eliminate bacteria in water. Chlorine gas is by definition a RUP but it is not applied in the open air near homes, schools, hospitals, or other sensitive areas. Its application is very controlled and the information pertaining to its use is public.

9) CHEMICAL COMPANIES: “What about golf courses? They use lots of pesticides, too.”

THE TRUTH:

- Reporting of golf course RUP sales on Kaua‘i in 2012 shows only approximately 50 pounds and 20 gallons of RUPs are used annually by all of the golf courses on Kaua‘i combined—compared to over 5,477 pounds and 4,324 gallons used by the 4 chemical companies each year. The raw data is [here](#) and the summary data is [here](#).

- Information provided by Kaua‘i County Councilmember Gary Hooser -

**American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists
District VIII, Hawaii (Guam & American Samoa) Section**
Lori Kamemoto, MD, MPH, FACOG, Chair



February 12, 2015
Thursday
3:00 PM
Conference Room 414
State Capitol

To: Senator Josh Green, MD, Chair – Senate Committee on Health
Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair – Senate Committee on Energy and
the Environment
Senator Russell E. Ruderman, Chair – Senate Committee on
Agriculture

From: Lori Kamemoto, MD, MPH, FACOG, Chair
Greigh Hirata, MD, FACOG, Vice Chair
American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Hawaii
Section

Re: SB793, SB1037 and SB797 - Relating to Pesticides

**Position: For Information – Attachment: ACOG Committee Opinion
575 - Exposure to Toxic Environmental Agents; Strongly
Support the Intent to limit population exposure to toxic
environmental agents**

Dear Senators Green, Gabbard and Ruderman:

The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Hawaii (Guam & American Samoa) Section [Hawaii ACOG], **strongly supports the overall intent of bills SB793, SB1037 and SB797 to limit population exposure to toxic environmental agents. However, we are**

not experts in the fields of farming or the environment, and therefore cannot speak to what would be the best way to accomplish this goal.

Please refer to the **ACOG Committee Opinion no. 575 “Exposure to Toxic Environmental Agents” (October 2013)** attached to this **testimony** for further details on this issue. In summary:

“Reducing exposure to toxic environmental agents is a critical area of intervention for obstetricians, gynecologists and other reproductive health care professionals. Patient exposure to toxic environmental chemicals and other stressors is ubiquitous, and preconception and prenatal exposure to toxic environmental agents can have a profound and lasting effect on reproductive health across the life course. Prenatal exposure to certain chemicals has been documented to increase the risk of cancer in childhood; adult male exposure to pesticides is linked to altered semen quality, sterility and prostate cancer; and postnatal exposure to some pesticides can interfere with all developmental stages of reproductive function in adult females, including puberty, menstruation and ovulation, fertility and fecundity, and menopause. Many environmental factors harmful to reproductive health disproportionately affect vulnerable and underserved populations, including underserved women, more vulnerable to adverse reproductive health effects than other populations. The evidence that links exposure to toxic environmental agents and adverse reproductive and developmental health outcomes is sufficiently robust and ACOG...join leading scientists and other clinical practitioners in calling for timely action to identify and reduce exposure to toxic environmental agents while addressing the consequences of such exposure.”

Mahalo for the opportunity to present this testimony.



The American College of
Obstetricians and Gynecologists
WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE PHYSICIANS



COMMITTEE OPINION

Number 575 • October 2013

**The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Committee on Health Care for Underserved Women
American Society for Reproductive Medicine Practice Committee
The University of California, San Francisco Program on Reproductive Health and the Environment**

This Committee Opinion was developed by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Committee on Health Care for Underserved Women and the American Society for Reproductive Medicine Practice Committee with the assistance of the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) Program on Reproductive Health and the Environment. The Program on Reproductive Health and the Environment endorses this document. This document reflects emerging clinical and scientific advances as of the date issued and is subject to change. This information should not be construed as dictating an exclusive course of treatment or procedure to be followed.

Exposure to Toxic Environmental Agents

ABSTRACT: Reducing exposure to toxic environmental agents is a critical area of intervention for obstetricians, gynecologists, and other reproductive health care professionals. Patient exposure to toxic environmental chemicals and other stressors is ubiquitous, and preconception and prenatal exposure to toxic environmental agents can have a profound and lasting effect on reproductive health across the life course. Prenatal exposure to certain chemicals has been documented to increase the risk of cancer in childhood; adult male exposure to pesticides is linked to altered semen quality, sterility, and prostate cancer; and postnatal exposure to some pesticides can interfere with all developmental stages of reproductive function in adult females, including puberty, menstruation and ovulation, fertility and fecundity, and menopause. Many environmental factors harmful to reproductive health disproportionately affect vulnerable and underserved populations, which leaves some populations, including underserved women, more vulnerable to adverse reproductive health effects than other populations. The evidence that links exposure to toxic environmental agents and adverse reproductive and developmental health outcomes is sufficiently robust, and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the American Society for Reproductive Medicine join leading scientists and other clinical practitioners in calling for timely action to identify and reduce exposure to toxic environmental agents while addressing the consequences of such exposure.

Reproductive Environmental Health

Robust scientific evidence has emerged over the past 15 years, demonstrating that preconception and prenatal exposure to toxic environmental agents can have a profound and lasting effect on reproductive health across the life course (1–3). Exposure to toxic environmental agents also is implicated in increases in adverse reproductive health outcomes that emerged since World War II; these changes have occurred at a rapid rate that cannot be explained by changes in genetics alone, which occur at a slower pace. For additional information, a detailed review is available at www.acog.org/goto/underserved.

Exposure to environmental chemicals and metals in air, water, soil, food, and consumer products is ubiquitous. An analysis of National Health and Nutrition

Examination Survey data from 2003–2004 found that virtually every pregnant woman in the United States is exposed to at least 43 different chemicals (4). Chemicals in pregnant women can cross the placenta, and in some cases, such as with methyl mercury, can accumulate in the fetus, resulting in higher fetal exposure than maternal exposure (5–7). Prenatal exposure to environmental chemicals is linked to various adverse health consequences, and patient exposure at any point in time can lead to harmful reproductive health outcomes. For example, prenatal exposure to certain pesticides has been documented to increase the risk of cancer in childhood; adult male exposure to pesticides is linked to altered semen quality, sterility, and prostate cancer; and postnatal exposure to some pesticides can

interfere with all developmental stages of reproductive function in adult females, including puberty, menstruation and ovulation, fertility and fecundity, and menopause (8). A group of chemicals called endocrine disrupting chemicals has been shown to interfere with the role of certain hormones, homeostasis, and developmental processes (9). They represent a heterogeneous group of agents used in pesticides, plastics, industrial chemicals, and fuels. One study shows that the endocrine disrupting chemical bisphenol-A works in a fashion that is comparable to diethylstilbestrol at the cell and developmental level (10). Likewise, research has clearly shown that many industrial chemicals can affect thyroid function (9, 11). Because of deficiencies in the current regulatory structure, unlike pharmaceuticals, most environmental chemicals have entered the marketplace without comprehensive and standardized information regarding their reproductive or other long-term toxic effects (12).

Vulnerable Populations and Environmental Disparities

Although exposure to toxic environmental agents is ubiquitous among all patient populations, many environmental factors harmful to reproductive health also disproportionately affect vulnerable and underserved populations and are subsumed in issues of environmental justice. In the United States, minority populations are more likely to live in the counties with the highest levels of outdoor air pollution (13) and to be exposed to a variety of indoor pollutants, including lead, allergens, and pesticides than white populations (14). In turn, the effects of exposure to environmental chemicals can be exacerbated by injustice, poverty, neighborhood quality, housing quality, psychosocial stress, and nutritional status (14, 15).

Women with occupational exposure to toxic chemicals also are highly vulnerable to adverse reproductive health outcomes (16). For example, levels of organophosphate pesticides and phthalates measured in occupationally exposed populations are far greater than levels measured in the general population (17, 18). Furthermore, low-wage immigrant populations disproportionately work in occupations associated with a hazardous workplace environment (19, 20).

As underscored by a groundbreaking 2009 report by the National Academy of Sciences, the effects of low-dose exposure to an environmental contaminant may be quite different based on vulnerabilities, such as the underlying health status of the population and the presence of additional or “background” environmental exposure (21). Recognition of environmental disparities is essential for developing and implementing successful and efficient strategies for prevention.

Prevention

The evidence that links exposure to toxic environmental agents and adverse reproductive and developmental health outcomes is sufficiently robust, and the American

College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (the College) and the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) join numerous other health professional organizations in calling for timely action to identify and reduce exposure to toxic environmental agents while addressing the consequences of such exposure (1, 22, 23). Reproductive care providers can be effective in preventing prenatal exposure to environmental threats to health because they are uniquely poised to intervene before and during pregnancy, which is a critical window of human development. An important outcome of pregnancy is no longer just a healthy newborn but a human biologically predisposed to be healthy from birth to old age (3, 24).

Providing Anticipatory Guidance

It is important for health care providers to become knowledgeable about toxic environmental agents that are endemic to their specific geographic areas. Intervention as early as possible during the preconception period is advised to alert patients regarding avoidance of toxic exposure and to ensure beneficial environmental exposure, eg, fresh fruit and vegetables, unprocessed food, outdoor activities, and a safe and nurturing physical and social environment. By the first prenatal care visit, exposure to toxic environmental agents and disruptions of organogenesis may have already occurred. Obtaining a patient history during a preconception visit and the first prenatal visit to identify specific types of exposure that may be harmful to a developing fetus is a key step and also should include queries of the maternal and paternal workplaces. A list of key chemical categories, sources of exposure, and clinical implications are provided in the online companion document to this Committee Opinion (www.acog.org/goto/underserved). Examples of an exposure history are available at http://prhe.ucsf.edu/prhe/clinical_resources.html. Once this exposure inventory has been completed, information should be given regarding the avoidance of exposure to toxic agents at home, in the community, and at work with possible referrals to occupational medicine programs or United States Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units if a serious exposure is found (25).

Reproductive care professionals do not need to be experts in environmental health science to provide useful information to patients and refer patients to appropriate specialists when a hazardous exposure is identified. Existing clinical experience and expertise in communicating risks of treatment are largely transferable to environmental health. Physician contact time with a patient does not need to be the primary point of intervention; information and resources about environmental hazards can be successfully incorporated into a childbirth class curriculum or provided in written materials to help parents make optimal choices for themselves and their children (26).

Reporting identified hazards is critical to prevention. For example, the reproductive toxicity of a common solvent used in many consumer products was first

described in a case report of a stillbirth (27). Physicians in the United States are required to report illnesses or injuries that may be work related, and reporting requirements vary by state. No authoritative national list of physician-reporting requirements by state exists. Resources for information about how to report occupational and environmental illnesses include local and state health agencies and the Association of Occupational and Environmental Clinics (<http://www.aoec.org/about.htm>). Illnesses include acute and chronic conditions, such as a skin disease (eg, contact dermatitis), respiratory disorder (eg, occupational asthma), or poisoning (eg, lead poisoning or pesticide intoxication) (28).

Patient-centered actions can reduce body burdens of toxic chemicals (ie, the total amount of chemicals present in the human body at any one time) (29–32). For example, research results document that when children's diets change from conventional to organic, the levels of pesticides in their bodies decrease (29, 30). Likewise, study results document that avoiding canned food and other dietary sources of bisphenol A can reduce measured levels of the chemical in children and adult family members (31), and that short-term changes in dietary behavior may significantly decrease exposure to phthalates (32).

Clinicians should encourage women in the preconception period and women who are pregnant or lactating to eat fruit, vegetables, beans, legumes, and whole grains every day, to avoid fast food and other processed foods whenever possible, and to limit foods high in animal fat, while providing information about how certain types of food affect health and how individuals can make changes. Also, patients should be advised that some large fish, such as shark, swordfish, king mackerel, and tilefish, are known to contain high levels of methylmercury, which is known to be teratogenic. As such, women in the preconception period and women who are pregnant or lactating should avoid these fish. To gain the benefits of consuming fish, while avoiding the risks of methylmercury consumption, pregnant women should be encouraged to enjoy a variety of other types of fish, including up to 12 ounces a week (two average meals) of a variety of fish and shellfish that are low in mercury. Five of the most commonly eaten seafood items that are low in mercury are shrimp, canned light tuna, salmon, pollock, and catfish. White (albacore) tuna has more mercury than canned light tuna and should be limited to no more than 6 ounces per week. Pregnant women and breastfeeding women should also check local advisories regarding the safety of fish caught in local lakes, rivers, and coastal areas. If no advice is available, they should consume no more than 6 ounces per week (one average meal) of fish caught in local waters and no other fish during that week (33).

Primary Prevention: The Role of Reproductive Care Professionals Beyond the Clinical Setting

Ultimately, evidence-based recommendations for preventing harmful environmental exposure must involve

policy change (34). Action at the individual level can reduce exposure to some toxic chemicals (29, 31, 32) and informed consumer-purchasing patterns can send a signal to the marketplace to help drive societal change (35). However, individuals alone can do little about exposure to toxic environmental agents, such as from air and water pollution, and exposure perpetuated by poverty. The incorporation of the authoritative voice of health care professionals in policy arenas is critical to translating emerging scientific findings into prevention-oriented action on a large scale. Accordingly, many medical associations have taken steps in that direction (23).

For example, in 2009, the Endocrine Society called for improved public policy to identify and regulate endocrine disrupting chemicals and recommended that “until such time as conclusive scientific evidence exists to either prove or disprove harmful effects of substances, a precautionary approach should be taken in the formulation of EDC [endocrine disrupting chemical] policy” (36). Consistent with the clinical imperative to “do no harm,” the precautionary principle states, “When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically” (37).

The College and the ASRM join these associations and call on their members to advocate for policies to identify and reduce exposure to environmental toxic agents while addressing the consequences of such exposure. Advancing policies and practices in support of a healthy food system should be pursued as a primary prevention strategy to ensure the health of pregnancies, children, and future generations. The College and ASRM urge the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and other federal and state agencies to take all necessary actions when reviewing substances to guarantee health and safety. In addition, the College and ASRM fully support rigorous scientific investigation into the causes and prevention of birth defects, including linkages between environmental hazards and adverse reproductive and developmental health outcomes. Timely and effective steps must be taken to ensure the safety of all mothers and infants from toxic environmental agents. Because data are lacking on the safety of most chemicals, careful consideration of the risks posed must be given while the potential immediate and long-term health and genetic risks are evaluated. A chemical should never be released if a concern exists regarding its effect on health.

References

1. Diamanti-Kandarakis E, Bourguignon JP, Giudice LC, Hauser R, Prins GS, Soto AM, et al. Endocrine-disrupting chemicals: an Endocrine Society scientific statement. *Endocr Rev* 2009;30:293–342. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↩
2. Woodruff TJ, Janssen S, Guillette LJ Jr, Giudice LC, editors. *Environmental impacts on reproductive health and fertility*. New York (NY): Cambridge University Press; 2010. ↩

3. Boekelheide K, Blumberg B, Chapin RE, Cote I, Graziano JH, Janesick A, et al. Predicting later-life outcomes of early-life exposures. *Environ Health Perspect* 2012;120:1353–61. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
4. Woodruff TJ, Zota AR, Schwartz JM. Environmental chemicals in pregnant women in the United States: NHANES 2003-2004. *Environ Health Perspect* 2011;119:878–85. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
5. Barr DB, Bishop A, Needham LL. Concentrations of xenobiotic chemicals in the maternal-fetal unit. *Reprod Toxicol* 2007;23:260–6. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
6. Rollin HB, Rudge CV, Thomassen Y, Mathee A, Odland JO. Levels of toxic and essential metals in maternal and umbilical cord blood from selected areas of South Africa—results of a pilot study. *J Environ Monit* 2009;11:618–27. [PubMed] ↵
7. Stern AH, Smith AE. An assessment of the cord blood: maternal blood methylmercury ratio: implications for risk assessment. *Environ Health Perspect* 2003;111:1465–70. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
8. Sutton P, Perron J, Giudice LC, Woodruff TJ. Pesticides matter: a primer for reproductive health physicians. San Francisco (CA): University of California, San Francisco; 2011. Available at: http://prhe.ucsf.edu/prhe/pdfs/pesticides_matter_whitepaper.pdf. Retrieved July 22, 2013. ↵
9. Bergman A, Heindel JJ, Jobling S, Kidd KA, Zoeller RT, editors. State of the science of endocrine disrupting chemicals - 2012. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2013. Available at: http://www.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/78101/1/9789241505031_eng.pdf. Retrieved July 22, 2013. ↵
10. Doherty LF, Bromer JG, Zhou Y, Aldad TS, Taylor HS. In utero exposure to diethylstilbestrol (DES) or bisphenol-A (BPA) increases EZH2 expression in the mammary gland: an epigenetic mechanism linking endocrine disruptors to breast cancer. *Horm Cancer* 2010;1:146–55. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
11. Zota AR, Park JS, Wang Y, Petreas M, Zoeller RT, Woodruff TJ. Polybrominated diphenyl ethers, hydroxylated polybrominated diphenyl ethers, and measures of thyroid function in second trimester pregnant women in California. *Environ Sci Technol* 2011;45:7896–905. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
12. Vogel SA, Roberts JA. Why the toxic substances control act needs an overhaul, and how to strengthen oversight of chemicals in the interim. *Health Aff* 2011;30:898–905. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
13. Woodruff TJ, Parker JD, Kyle AD, Schoendorf KC. Disparities in exposure to air pollution during pregnancy. *Environ Health Perspect* 2003;111:942–6. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
14. Adamkiewicz G, Zota AR, Fabian MP, Chahine T, Julien R, Spengler JD, et al. Moving environmental justice indoors: understanding structural influences on residential exposure patterns in low-income communities. *Am J Public Health* 2011;101(suppl 1):S238–45. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
15. Morello-Frosch R, Zuk M, Jerrett M, Shamasunder B, Kyle AD. Understanding the cumulative impacts of inequalities in environmental health: implications for policy. *Health Aff* 2011;30:879–87. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
16. Figa-Talamanca I. Occupational risk factors and reproductive health of women. *Occup Med* 2006;56:521–31. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
17. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fourth national report on human exposure to environmental chemicals. Atlanta (GA): CDC; 2009. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/pdf/FourthReport.pdf>. Retrieved July 22, 2013. ↵
18. Hines CJ, Nilsen Hopf NB, Deddens JA, Calafat AM, Silva MJ, Grote AA, et al. Urinary phthalate metabolite concentrations among workers in selected industries: a pilot biomonitoring study. *Ann Occup Hyg* 2009;53:1–17. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
19. McCauley LA. Immigrant workers in the United States: recent trends, vulnerable populations, and challenges for occupational health. *AAOHN J* 2005;53:313–9. [PubMed] ↵
20. Pransky G, Moshenberg D, Benjamin K, Portillo S, Thackrey JL, Hill-Fotouhi C. Occupational risks and injuries in non-agricultural immigrant Latino workers. *Am J Ind Med* 2002;42:117–23. [PubMed] ↵
21. National Research Council. Science and decisions: advancing risk assessment. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2009. ↵
22. Zoeller RT, Brown TR, Doan LL, Gore AC, Skakkebaek NE, Soto AM, et al. Endocrine-disrupting chemicals and public health protection: a statement of principles from The Endocrine Society. *Endocrinology* 2012;153:4097–110. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
23. University of California San Francisco, Program on Reproductive Health and the Environment. Professional statements database. Available at: <http://prhe.ucsf.edu/prhe/professionalstatements.html>. Retrieved July 22, 2013. ↵
24. Sutton P, Woodruff TJ, Perron J, Stotland N, Conry JA, Miller MD, et al. Toxic environmental chemicals: the role of reproductive health professionals in preventing harmful exposures. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2012;207:164–73. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
25. Sathyanarayana S, Focareta J, Dailey T, Buchanan S. Environmental exposures: how to counsel preconception and prenatal patients in the clinical setting. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2012;207:463–70. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
26. Ondeck M, Focareta J. Environmental hazards education for childbirth educators. *J Perinat Educ* 2009;18:31–40. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
27. Solomon GM, Morse EP, Garbo MJ, Milton DK. Stillbirth after occupational exposure to N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone. A case report and review of the literature. *J Occup Environ Med* 1996;38:705–13. [PubMed] ↵
28. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh>. Retrieved July 22, 2013. ↵
29. Lu C, Toepel K, Irish R, Fenske RA, Barr DB, Bravo R. Organic diets significantly lower children's dietary exposure to organophosphorus pesticides. *Environ Health Perspect* 2006;114:260–3. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵

30. Smith-Spangler C, Brandeau ML, Hunter GE, Bavinger JC, Pearson M, Eschbach PJ, et al. Are organic foods safer or healthier than conventional alternatives? A systematic review [published errata appear in *Ann Intern Med* 2012;157:532; *Ann Intern Med* 2012;157:680]. *Ann Intern Med* 2012;157:348–66. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
31. Rudel RA, Gray JM, Engel CL, Rawsthorne TW, Dodson RE, Ackerman JM, et al. Food packaging and bisphenol A and bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate exposure: findings from a dietary intervention. *Environ Health Perspect* 2011;119:914–20. [PubMed] [Full Text] ↵
32. Ji K, Lim Kho Y, Park Y, Choi K. Influence of a five-day vegetarian diet on urinary levels of antibiotics and phthalate metabolites: a pilot study with “Temple Stay” participants. *Environ Res* 2010;110:375–082. [PubMed] ↵
33. American Academy of Pediatrics, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Guidelines for perinatal care. 7th ed. Elk Grove Village (IL): AAP; Washington, DC: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; 2012. ↵
34. Sathyanarayana S, Alcedo G, Saelens BE, Zhou C, Dills RL, Yu J, et al. Unexpected results in a randomized dietary trial to reduce phthalate and bisphenol A exposures. *J Expo Sci Environ Epidemiol* 2013;23:378–84. [PubMed] ↵
35. Bailin PS, Byrne M, Lewis S, Liroff R. Public awareness drives market for safer alternatives: bisphenol A market analysis report. Falls Church (VA): Investor Environmental Health Network; 2008. Available at: <http://www.iehn.org/documents/BPA%20market%20report%20Final.pdf>. Retrieved July 22, 2013. ↵
36. Endocrine Society. Endocrine-disrupting chemicals. Chevy Chase (MD): Endocrine Society; 2009. Available at: <https://www.endocrine.org/~media/endosociety/Files/Advocacy%20and%20Outreach/Position%20Statements/All/EndocrineDisruptingChemicalsPositionStatement.pdf>. Retrieved July 22, 2013. ↵
37. Science and Environmental Health Network. The wing-spread statement on the precautionary principle, 1998. Available at: <http://www.sehn.org/state.html#w>. Retrieved July 22, 2013. ↵

Published concurrently in the October 2013 issue of Fertility and Sterility.

Copyright October 2013 by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 409 12th Street, SW, PO Box 96920, Washington, DC 20090-6920. All rights reserved.

ISSN 1074-861X

Exposure to toxic environmental agents. Committee Opinion No. 575. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* 2013;122:931–5.



Senate Committees on Health, Agriculture, and Energy & Environment

Hawai'i Center for Food Safety strongly supports: SB 793

Dear Chair Green, Chair Ruderman, Chair Gabbard, Vice Chairs and Members of the Committee,

My name is Dr. Ashley Lukens and I am the Hawai'i Program Director for the Center for Food Safety (CFS). CFS is a nationwide public interest, sustainable agriculture nonprofit organization whose mission centers on furthering the public's right to know how their food is produced, through labeling and other means. We have over 600,000 farmer and consumer members across the country, including many thousands in Hawai'i. On behalf of CFS and our members, I thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today regarding this important bill.

CFS has been dedicated to addressing the human health and environmental impacts of our increased reliance on pesticide use in food production, both in the State of Hawai'i and nationally. We were instrumental in providing legal and communications support in the passage of numerous ordinances relating to pesticide use and disclosure, such as Kaua'i's Bill 2491. Since 2014, as the inaugural director here in Hawai'i, I have worked closely with community members across the state, in all counties, and have played an instrumental role in the passage of Maui's moratorium on GE production until companies submit environmental and public health impact assessments.

I am also an adjunct professor of Political Science at UH Mānoa and UH West O'ahu, where I have taught classes on food, agriculture, and policy since 2006.

I am writing in strong support of SB793, which requires that the state protect keiki and kupuna health by requiring disclosure, notification, and buffer zones in relation to toxic restricted-use pesticides around schools and nursing homes. Buffer Zones are a common sense solution for communities who are increasingly concerned about pesticide drift from large agricultural operations in their community. We can and should mitigate any risk these operations pose to the future generations of Hawai'i.

This bill protects communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift by requiring that restricted-use pesticide users disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift. **Such regulations are in line with the regulations of 31 other states who understand that it is vital for states to protect**

children and sensitive populations from the toxic impacts of pesticide use by regulating pesticide use on or around schools.^{1,2,3}

Children can be exposed to pesticides applied on school grounds, pesticides that drift onto school grounds from neighboring agricultural lands, or from pesticide residues.^{4,5} **It is critical that the state take action to reduce childhood pesticide exposure because toxic exposure to pesticides during fetal,⁶ neonatal,⁷ and infant life can disrupt critical developmental processes.⁸** Early life pesticide exposure has been linked to long-term health effects including cancer,⁹ decreased cognitive function,^{10,11,12} behavior problems,^{13,14} birth defects and other adverse birth outcomes,^{15,16} and asthma.¹⁷

¹ Owens, K and Feldman J. 2004. "Getting the drift on chemical trespass: Pesticide drift hits homes, schools, and other sensitive sites throughout communities," *Pesticides and You*, Vol. 24, No. 2: 16-21.

² CPR 2010. Pesticide Protection Zones: Keeping Kids Safe at School. Californians for Pesticide Reform, Pesticide Watch, Center for Environmental Health, March 2010.

³ Hurley JA et al. 2014. Regulating pesticide use in United States Schools. *American Entomologist* 60(2): 105-114.

⁴ Alarcon WA et al. 2005. Acute illnesses associated with pesticide exposure at schools. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 294(4): 455-465.

⁵ Goldman P, Brimmer JK and Ruiz V. 2009. "Pesticides in the Air – Kids at Risk: Petition to EPA to protect children from pesticide drift," *Earth Justice and Farmworker Justice*, October 2009.

⁶ Rull RP, Gunier R, Von Behren J, Hertz A, Crouse V, Buffler PA, and Reynolds P. 2009. Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticide Applications and Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. *Environmental Research*, 109(7): 891-899.

⁷ Chevrier C, Limon G, Monfort C, Rouget F, Garlantezec R, Petit C, Durand G, and Cordier A. 2011. Urinary Biomarkers of Prenatal Atrazine Exposure and Adverse Birth Outcomes in the PELAGIE Birth Cohort. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 119(7): 1034-1041.

⁸ Shelton, JF et al. 2014. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. *Environmental Health Perspective*, 122(10): 1103-1110.

⁹ Infante-Rivard C, Labuda D, Krajinovic M, Sinnott D. 1999. Risk of childhood leukemia associated with exposure to pesticides and with gene polymorphisms. *Epidemiology* 10(5): 481-487.

¹⁰ Rauh V, Arunajadai S, Horton M, et al. 2011. Seven-year neurodevelopmental scores and prenatal exposure to chlorpyrifos, a common agricultural pesticide. *Environ Health Perspect*. 119(8): 1196–1201.

¹¹ Bouchard MF, Chevrier J, Harley KG, et al. 2011. Prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides and IQ in 7-year-old children. *Environ Health Perspect*. 119(8): 1189–1195.

¹² Engel SM, Wetmur J, Chen J, et al. 2011. Prenatal exposure to organophosphates, paraoxonase 1, and cognitive development in childhood. *Environ Health Perspect*. 119(8): 1182–1188.

¹³ Roberts EM, English PB, Grether JK, Windham GC, Somberg L, and Wolf C. 2007. Maternal Residence near Agricultural Pesticide Applications and Autism Spectrum Disorder among Children in the California Central Valley. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 115(10): 1482-1489.

¹⁴ Bouchard MF, Bellinger DC, Wright RO, Weisskopf MG. 2010. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and urinary metabolites of organophosphate pesticides. *Pediatrics*. 125(6). Available at: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/125/6/e1270.

¹⁵ Garry VF, Harkins ME, Erickson LL, Long-Simpson LK et al. 2002. Birth Defects, Season of Conception, and Sex of Children Born to Pesticide Applicators Living in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, USA. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 110 (Suppl. 3): 441-449.

¹⁶ Garry VF, Harkins ME, Erickson LL, Long-Simpson LK et al. 2002. Birth Defects, Season of Conception, and Sex of Children Born to Pesticide Applicators Living in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, USA. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 110 (Suppl. 3): 441-449.

In Hawai'i, there have been at least six episodes of pesticide-induced illness at schools since just 2006. Teachers and schoolchildren in Waimea on Kaua'i have reported becoming sick on three separate occasions following chemical applications to a nearby seed corn plot.¹⁸ In a 2008 episode, 60 children and at least two teachers experienced headaches, dizziness, nausea and/or vomiting; 10 or more children were treated at an emergency room; several were put on a nebulizer to relieve respiratory distress; and one was given an anti-vomiting medication intravenously. A teacher who was also affected firmly rejected the explanation given by Hawai'i officials and Syngenta that "stinkweed" was the culprit, saying that she was familiar with stinkweed's odor and that this was not the cause.^{19,20}

At least three similar episodes have been reported on O'ahu. In 2007, 15 students were sickened by pesticide drift at Kahuku Intermediate and High Schools, forcing closure of the school for three days, while other students reported ill effects from the use of the insecticide *malathion* at St. Joseph School in Waipahu in 2008.^{21,22} In 2014, 31 students and staff at Kahaluu Elementary School experienced nausea, burning eyes, shortness of breath, dizziness, sore throat and coughing, and 26 were evacuated to and treated at nearby hospitals, due to a strong chemical odor that the Fire Department linked to reports of pesticide spraying in the area.²³ These symptoms are all commonly reported effects of exposure to pesticides.²⁴

These media reports likely represent a small fraction of actual pesticide poisoning cases, for several reasons. First, as acknowledged by our EPA, "many [pesticide drift] incidents are unreported."²⁵ Second, even when victims of pesticide poisoning do seek medical attention, California officials have found that "[p]hysicians often do not report potential pesticide illnesses,"²⁶ often because many physicians are ignorant of the effects of pesticide poisoning.²⁷ Finally, Hawai'i does not have a "pesticide poisoning surveillance program" of the sort established in 11 other states – California, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, New

¹⁷ Salam MT, Li YF, Langholz B, Gilliland FD; Children's Health Study. 2004. Early-life environmental risk factors for asthma: findings from the Children's Health Study. *Environ Health Perspect.* 112(6): 760–765.

¹⁸ Leone, D. (2008). "Odor that got kids sick debated." *Honolulu Advertiser*, February 24, 2008. Available at: <http://the.honoluluadvertiser.com/article/2008/Feb/24/In/hawaii802240350.html>.

¹⁹ Leone, op. cit., p. 2

²⁰ Hillyer, B. (2008). "Lawmakers concerned about pesticide spraying." *Hawai'i News Now*, February 5, 2008. <http://www.hawaiinewsnow.com/story/7822628/lawmakers-concerned-about-pesticide-spraying>.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Leone, op. cit., p. 2

²³ Kalani N. & L. Fujimori. (2014). "Dozens of Kahaluu students sickened by fumes at campus." *Honolulu Star-Advertiser*, April 4, 2014. <http://www.staradvertiser.com/s?action=login&f=y&id=253867411&id=253867411>.

²⁴ AAP (2012). "Pesticide exposure in children." Policy Statement, American Journal of Pediatrics, Council on Environmental Health. *Pediatrics*, 130(6): e1757-e1763

²⁵ EPA (2001). "Pesticide Registration (PR) Notice 2001-X Draft: Spray and Dust Drift Label Statements for Pesticide Products." Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 2001.

²⁶ CA PISP Fact Sheet. Preventing pesticide illness. California's Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program. CA Deptment of Pesticide Regulation.

²⁷ AAP, op. cit., p. 3

York, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas and Washington.²⁸ Such a program, if established in Hawai'i, would likely capture many more pesticide-induced illnesses.

Evidence from other states also suggests that pesticide drift is a frequent occurrence. A study of pesticide exposure at schools in eight states from 1998 to 2002 identified 2,593 individuals who had experienced acute pesticide-related illnesses. Of the 406 cases for which more detailed information was available, nearly one third (31%) involved pesticide drift from farmland while the others involved pesticide use at the school.²⁹ In a single year, seven pesticide drift cases involving school buses were reported in California's San Joaquin Valley.³⁰ According to Teresa de Anda of Californians for Pesticide Reform, who has visited many rural communities in her state, drift has become "so commonplace that people don't report it."³¹

Exposure to pesticide drift causes numerous short-term impacts that include headaches, dizziness, difficulty breathing, nausea, vomiting, weakness, chest pain, fatigue, rashes, and eye ailments.^{32,33} While it is often assumed that people suffer no permanent harm from a single (acute) pesticide exposure, research indicates that this is often not the case. For instance, scientists have found increased rates of depression³⁴ and impaired cognitive functioning³⁵ in people exposed acutely to certain toxic pesticides. Longer-term exposure to drift is also hazardous. Epidemiological studies show greater risk of diseases such as autism,³⁶ Parkinson's disease,³⁷ and childhood leukemia³⁸ in people living near agricultural fields sprayed with pesticides, suggesting that exposure via drift is responsible. Indeed, monitoring in California and Washington has found that airborne pesticide levels sometimes exceed acceptable health standards.³⁹

In recognition of its failure to adequately prevent pesticide drift and its harms, EPA proposed stronger regulations in 2001,⁴⁰ but these regulations were never finalized and are not in effect,

²⁸ See <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/pesticides/Statebase.html>, last visited 11/12/14.

²⁹ Alarcon, op. cit., p. 2

³⁰ Khokha, S (2010). "Pesticide drift' eluding efforts to combat it," National Public Radio, KQED, 2/28/10, <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=123817702>

³¹ Ibid.

³² Owens and Feldman, op. cit., p.1

³³ CA PISP. (1992-2011). Based on symptoms reported in records obtained from a search of agricultural drift episodes in California from 1992-2011. CA Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program Illness Query database, search conducted 7/12/14. <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/whs/pisp.htm>.

³⁴ Stallones, L. & C. Beseler. (2002). "Pesticide poisoning and depressive symptoms among farm residents." *Annals of Epidemiology*, 12: 389-394.

³⁵ Rosenstock, L. Keifer, M. Daniell, W.E. McConnell, R. & K. Claypole. (1991). "Chronic central nervous system effects of acute organophosphate pesticide intoxication." *Lancet*, 338:223-227.

³⁶ Roberts et al., op. cit., p.2

³⁷ Costello, S. (2009). "Parkinson's disease and residential exposure to maneb and paraquat from agricultural applications in the central valley of California." *American Journal of Epidemiology*, 169(8): 919-926.

³⁸ Rull, op. cit., p.2

³⁹ Goldman, op. cit., p.2

⁴⁰ EPA, op. cit., p.3

leading public interest and farmworker groups to formally petition EPA to establish regulations to protect children from pesticide drift.⁴¹ **The American Academy of Pediatrics and other medical scientists recognize pesticide drift as a health threat to children and recommend no-spray zones for schools.**^{42,43} A growing number of states and counties have established no-spray buffer zones around schools, hospitals, nursing homes, public parks and playgrounds to protect their citizens and especially children from pesticide drift.^{44,45}

We would all like to believe that EPA protects us from pesticide harms. But sadly, this is often not the case. Above, we described numerous examples of EPA-approved pesticides that medical scientists have found to be hazardous, several of which are banned in other nations. Below, we recount some of the weaknesses in EPA's assessment process that lead to approval of hazardous products.⁴⁶

First, EPA requires testing only on the pesticide product's active ingredient (a.i.), even though it is well-known that so-called "inert ingredients"⁴⁷ in pesticide formulations can be toxic in their own right, or increase the a.i.'s toxicity. Similarly, EPA assesses risks from exposure to only one a.i. at a time, even though in the real world we are exposed to multiple pesticides that can in some cases have additive or synergistic effects. Importantly, EPA relies almost entirely on animal experiments conducted by financially interested pesticide companies, and virtually ignores more relevant human epidemiological studies carried out by independent medical scientists. In addition, EPA approves hazardous pesticides based on the assumption that farmers and pesticide applicators will comply perfectly with exposure reduction measures (e.g. rubber gloves, boots, goggles, long-sleeve shirt), despite clear evidence that such measures are unrealistic and often not followed. Of course, schoolchildren and others exposed to drift have no way of implementing such protective measures.

As deficient as EPA regulation is generally, it provides still less protection in the case of pesticide drift. Though EPA has long required pesticide labels to include admonitions to applicators to avoid spray drift, as described above it is an extremely frequent occurrence. Despite rules that ostensibly prohibit application in windy conditions, the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials (AAPCO) "has experience that supports that there are numerous pesticide applications made when it is too windy."⁴⁸ Neither does EPA take drift exposure into account when it registers or re-registers individual pesticides. Finally, EPA's very

⁴¹ Goldman, op. cit. p. 2

⁴² AAP, op. cit., p.3

⁴³ Alarcon, op. cit., p. 2

⁴⁴ Owens and Feldman, op. cit., p.1

⁴⁵ Hurley, J.A. et al (2014). "Regulating pesticide use in United States Schools." *American Entomologist*, 60(2): 105-114.

⁴⁶ Jacobs M & S. Clapp. (2008). "Agriculture and Cancer: A Need For Action," October 2008.

http://www.sustainableproduction.org/downloads/AgricultureandCancer_001.pdf

⁴⁷ In this context, "inert" means non-toxic to the target pest, and says nothing about the ingredient's toxicity to people or the environment.

⁴⁸ AAPCO (2002). Letter from Donnie Dippel, President of AAPCO, to Jay Ellenberger of EPA, March 25, 2002.

definition of drift is deficient, in that it leaves out vapor drift and pesticide-laden dust, considering only the form of drift that occurs during application.⁴⁹

One clear example of EPA's deficient regulation is chlorpyrifos, the organophosphate (OP) insecticide used heavily in Hawai'i, and implicated in many of the serious health threats described above. EPA knows that chlorpyrifos is toxic, which explains why it began a phase-out of residential uses of the insecticide in the year 2000 (but not agricultural uses), specifically to protect children.⁵⁰ Yet EPA has left rural kids unprotected, even though ambient air levels of chlorpyrifos have been found to exceed health standards in agricultural areas, as discussed above. This sets up an unfortunate double standard. Urban and suburban kids are protected from the health harms of chlorpyrifos, but rural kids are not. In Hawai'i, GE crop and pesticide field tests often occur so close to populated areas that people in both rural areas and towns are at risk of drift exposure to chlorpyrifos and other toxic pesticides.

In a failed attempt to better protect human health and the environment from drift, EPA proposed improved pesticide labeling in 2001,⁵¹ but this proposal was never finalized and is not in effect. In an important sign of the times, public interest and farmworker groups formally challenged EPA for its inaction, and petitioned the Agency to establish regulations to protect children from pesticide drift. This petition, entitled "Pesticides in the Air – Kids at Risk," provides further information documenting the harms from this neglected health threat.⁵² The American Academy of Pediatrics has released an official policy statement based on its seminal literature review on this topic that makes specific recommendations to mitigate health threats from pesticides.^{53,54} Among the local policy approaches listed are the establishment of no-spray buffer zones around schools, as well as posting warning signs of pesticide use and restricting specific types of pesticides in schools. Medical scientists from federal and state governments, writing in the prestigious *Journal of the American Medical Association*, also support "adoption of pesticide spray buffer zones around schools."⁵⁵

As of 2004, at least seven states had established no-spray buffer zones around schools, hospitals, nursing homes, public parks and playgrounds.⁵⁶ More recent information shows that

⁴⁹ EPA's definition: "Spray or dust drift is the physical movement of pesticide droplets or particles through the air at the time of pesticide application or soon thereafter from the target site to any non-, or off-target site. Spray drift shall not include movement of pesticides to non- or off-target sites caused by erosion, migration, volatility, or windblown soil particles that occurs after application or application of fumigants unless specifically addressed on the product label with respect to drift control requirements." See http://www.epa.gov/PR_Notices/prdraft-spraydrift801.htm, last visited 7/14/13.

⁵⁰ Goldman, op. cit. p. 2

⁵¹ EPA, op. cit., p.3

⁵² Goldman, op. cit. p. 2

⁵³ Roberts, J. R. & C. J. Karr. (2012). "Pesticide Exposure in Children". Council on Environmental Health. *Pediatrics*, 130(6): e1757-e1763. Available at: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/6/e1757.full.html>

⁵⁴ AAP, op. cit., p.3

⁵⁵ Alarcon, op. cit., p. 2

⁵⁶ Owens and Feldman op. cit., p.1

nine states⁵⁷ and fourteen counties in California⁵⁸ have established similar no-spray zones. Since 2004, the number of states with notification requirements for pesticide applications near schools has increased from eight to eleven.^{59,60} These policy actions evince growing awareness of the serious health threats posed by pesticide drift.

The direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on public health regarding the long-term intensive commercial agriculture and associated use of pesticides have not been properly or independently evaluated. Existing federal oversight of pesticide exposure does not take into account chronic exposure to local pesticide use. Moreover, information pertaining to the intensive use of pesticides in large-scale commercial agriculture within the State is not readily available to the public. Thus, the public is unable to evaluate the full extent of negative impacts accruing to the residents and environment of Hawai'i. **The people of Hawai'i have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture are unacceptable, and take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of such use.**

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony, and I am happy to provide further analysis or respond to any follow-up questions from the Committee.

Respectfully,



Ashley Lukens, PhD
Hawai'i Program Director
Center for Food Safety

⁵⁷ Hurley et al., op. cit., p.4

⁵⁸ CPR, op. cit., p. 1

⁵⁹ Owens and Feldman op. cit., p.1

⁶⁰ Hurley et al., op. cit., p.4

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



Hawaii Chapter

AAP - Hawaii Chapter

5414 Kirkwood Place
Honolulu, HI 96821

Hawaii Chapter Board

President

R. Michael Hamilton, MD, MS, FAAP
Department of Pediatrics,
Hawaii Permanente Medical Group
2828 Paa Street
Mapunapuna Clinic, 2nd Floor
Honolulu, HI 96819
Phone : 808/432-5604
Fax : 808/432-5601
Email: Michael.R.Hamilton@kp.org

Vice President

Mae S. I. Kyono, MD, FAAP
1319 Punahou Street, 7th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96826
Phone: 808/780-5286
Fax: 808/983-6109
Email: mkyono@hawaii.edu

Secretary

Josephine Quensell, MD, FAAP
1319 Punahou Street, Suite 1050
Honolulu, HI 96826
Phone: 808/942-8144
Fax: 808/955-3827
Email: quensell@hawaii.edu

Treasurer

Milette Oliveros, MD, FAAP
1319 Punahou Street
Honolulu, HI 96826
Email:
Milette.Oliveros@kapiolani.org

Chapter Executive Director

Kathryn Sthay
5414 Kirkwood Place
Honolulu, HI 96821
Phone: 808/377-5738
Fax: 808/377-3683
E-mail: ksthay@aap.net

Immediate Past President

Kenneth T. Nakamura, MD, FAAP
1319 Punahou Street, Room 743
Honolulu, HI 96826
Phone: 808/983-8020
Fax: 808/983-6343
E-mail: kennethn@kapiolani.org

Chapter Web site

www.hawaii.aap.org

AAP Headquarters

141 Northwest Point Blvd
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-1098
Phone: 847/434-4000
Fax: 847/434-8000
E-mail: kidsdocs@aap.org
www.aap.org

Sylvia R. Pager, MD, representing the American Academy of Pediatrics, Hawaii Chapter, presented the following testimony the morning of February 5th to the Hawaii House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection.

Dr. Pager passed away on Sunday, February 8th following a severe stroke that occurred just after she testified at the state Legislature on Thursday.

To honor Dr. Pager's long-standing service and advocacy on behalf of Hawaii's pregnant women, breast-feeding mothers, and young children, the American Academy of Pediatrics, Hawaii Chapter will submit her testimony for HB1514 to committee hearings on every bill related to disclosure, notification, and buffer zones of toxic, restricted use pesticides and to our concern about pesticide exposure that science demonstrates negatively impacts the health and well-being of Hawaii's keiki.

Mahalo for the opportunity to honor Dr. Pager in this way, ensuring the voice of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Hawaii Chapter continues to be heard throughout this legislative session.

Aloha,

R. Michael Hamilton, MD, MS, FAAP

Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection
Representative Chris Lee, Chair
Representative Nicole E. Lowen, Vice Chair

Thursday, February 5, 2015
8:30am, Conference Room 325

Sylvia R. Pager, MD, MS, FAAP, FABM, IBCLC
Pediatrics Breastfeeding Medicine
Assoc. Clin. Prof., Dept. of Pediatrics
JABSOM, University of Hawaii
AAP Hawaii Chapter Breastfeeding Coordinator

TESTIMONY IN STRONG SUPPORT OF HB1514 – RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Aloha Kakou, Members of the Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection,

My name is Dr. Sylvia Pager and as a practicing pediatrician for over 38 years, I am writing to urge your strong support of HB1514 - Relating to Environmental Protection. This bill requires that the state to protect keiki and kupuna health by requiring disclosure, notification, and buffer zones of toxic restricted use pesticides around schools and nursing homes.

This bill protects our communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift by requiring that restricted-use pesticide users disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift. **Such regulations are in line with the regulations of 31 other states that understand it is vital for states to protect children and sensitive populations from the toxic impacts of pesticide use by regulating pesticide use on or around schools.**

It is critical that the state take action to reduce childhood pesticide exposure because toxic exposure to pesticides during fetal,¹ neonatal,² and infant life can disrupt critical developmental processes.³ Early life pesticide

¹ Rull RP, Gunier R, Von Behren J, Hertz A, Crouse V, Buffler PA, and Reynolds P. 2009. Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticide Applications and Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. *Environmental Research*, 109(7): 891-899.

² Chevrier C, Limon G, Monfort C, Rouget F, Garlantezec R, Petit C, Durand G, and Cordier A. 2011. Urinary Biomarkers of Prenatal Atrazine Exposure and Adverse Birth Outcomes in the PELAGIE Birth Cohort. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 119(7): 1034-1041.

³ Shelton, JF et al. 2014. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. *Environmental Health Perspective*, 122(10): 1103-1110.

exposure has been linked to long-term health effects including cancer,⁴ decreased cognitive function,^{5,6,7} behavior problems,^{8,9} birth defects and other adverse birth outcomes,^{10,11} and asthma.¹²

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recently published a major report entitled “**Pesticide Exposure in Children**” that comprehensively reviewed 195 medical studies on the subject (see Roberts and Karr 2012). Among other impacts, their chief concerns were as follows:

- 1) **Childhood cancers**, especially leukemia and brain tumors;
- 2) **Neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits**, such as reduced IQ and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder;
- 3) **Adverse birth outcomes**, including preterm birth, low birth weight, and congenital anomalies; and
- 4) **Asthma**.

We briefly discuss each of these impacts below, with reference to the AAP’s comprehensive review.

Childhood cancers:

Five of six recent case-control studies found a statistically significant relationship between pesticide exposure and leukemia (see Roberts and Karr 2012, p. e1773-e1774). Two of the studies had the most detailed exposure assessment conducted to date, and found increasing risk with rising exposure, a strong indication that the observed associations are real. Maternal exposure to pesticides between the periods of preconception through pregnancy was the

⁴ Infante-Rivard C, Labuda D, Krajinovic M, Sinnett D. 1999. Risk of childhood leukemia associated with exposure to pesticides and with gene polymorphisms. *Epidemiology* 10(5): 481-487.

⁵ Rauh V, Arunajadai S, Horton M, et al. 2011. Seven-year neurodevelopmental scores and prenatal exposure to chlorpyrifos, a common agricultural pesticide. *Environ Health Perspect.* 119(8): 1196–1201.

⁶ Bouchard MF, Chevrier J, Harley KG, et al. 2011. Prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides and IQ in 7-year-old children. *Environ Health Perspect.* 119(8): 1189–1195.

⁷ Engel SM, Wetmur J, Chen J, et al. 2011. Prenatal exposure to organophosphates, paraoxonase 1, and cognitive development in childhood. *Environ Health Perspect.* 119(8): 1182–1188.

⁸ Roberts EM, English PB, Grether JK, Windham GC, Somberg L, and Wolf C. 2007. Maternal Residence near Agricultural Pesticide Applications and Autism Spectrum Disorder among Children in the California Central Valley. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 115(10): 1482-1489.

⁹ Bouchard MF, Bellinger DC, Wright RO, Weisskopf MG. 2010. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and urinary metabolites of organophosphate pesticides. *Pediatrics.* 125(6). Available at: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/125/6/e1270.

¹⁰ Garry VF, Harkins ME, Erickson LL, Long-Simpson LK et al. 2002. Birth Defects, Season of Conception, and Sex of Children Born to Pesticide Applicators Living in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, USA. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 110 (Suppl. 3): 441-449.

¹¹ Garry VF, Harkins ME, Erickson LL, Long-Simpson LK et al. 2002. Birth Defects, Season of Conception, and Sex of Children Born to Pesticide Applicators Living in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, USA. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 110 (Suppl. 3): 441-449.

¹² Salam MT, Li YF, Langholz B, Gilliland FD; Children’s Health Study. 2004. Early-life environmental risk factors for asthma: findings from the Children’s Health Study. *Environ Health Perspect.* 112(6): 760–765.

primary risk factor. Maternal use of either herbicides or insecticides was associated with nearly double the risk of childhood leukemia (Infante-Rivard et al. 1999). A meta-analysis provided additional support, also showing double the risk of leukemia in mothers exposed to pesticides while pregnant or while their children were young (Wigle et al. 2009). Monge et al. (2007) also found increased risk of leukemia in children borne to parents exposed occupationally to pesticides in Costa Rica.

Nine of the ten studies examining pesticides and brain cancer that have been conducted since 1998 demonstrated an **increased risk estimate of brain tumors with maternal and/or paternal exposure to pesticides**, though not all achieved statistical significance. One study, which involved 321 cases demonstrated that **maternal exposure to insecticides before or during pregnancy was associated with a 90% greater risk of astrocytoma** (a type of brain cancer) in the child, as well as a trend to higher risk in exposed fathers (van Wijngaarden et al. 2003).

Neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits:

Exposure to many pesticides causes acute neurological symptoms, such as headaches and dizziness. However, a spate of recent studies is building an irrefutable case that long-term, low-level exposure to organophosphate insecticides (OPs) in early life (particularly *in utero*) has profoundly negative impacts on children's neurological development.

The National Institutes of Health and the EPA are sponsoring three large-scale studies into this subject, two in urban settings and one in a rural community (see Roberts and Karr 2012, e1775-e1776). Women were enrolled during pregnancy, and their exposure to OPs carefully measured. Their children were tested for neurological development in the following years. The studies demonstrate that at two to four years of age, higher prenatal OP exposure was associated with "significantly poorer mental development," "pervasive developmental disorder," and in one group "increased scores for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder" (Eskenazi et al. 2007, Rauh et al. 2006). At seven years of age, kids more highly exposed to OPs in the womb had lower IQ scores in all three groups (Rauh et al. 2011, Bouchard et al. 2011, Engel et al 2011). Bouchard et al (2010) similarly found increased rates of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in eight to 15-years olds whose urine had higher levels of OP breakdown products, a sign of greater exposure.

These findings are even more concerning when one considers the intensive use of chlorpyrifos in Hawaii's seed corn operations, coupled with its propensity to drift. **Chlorpyrifos has been linked to lung cancer, colorectal cancer, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.** An examination of California's Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program shows that chlorpyrifos was among the most frequently cited culprits in drift-related pesticide illnesses over the past two decades (CA PISP 1992-2011). The US Geological Survey has found "toxic rainfall"

containing excessive levels of chlorpyrifos (for aquatic life) in California (USGS 2003).

Records released by DuPont-Pioneer show the company sprays OPs on Kaua'i frequently, once every four days (91 days/year). The OP insecticide chlorpyrifos is also one of the most heavily used RUPs on Kaua'i, and **according to the Kauai Good Neighbor Program, in the last 13 months 1,975lbs of chlorpyrifos has been used on Kauai**. Air sampling at Waimea school has consistently detected chlorpyrifos. Thus, based on these lines of evidence, there is sure reason to expect that chlorpyrifos drift is adversely affecting the health of residents.

Adverse birth outcomes

The American Academy of Pediatrics is also concerned about the possible role of pesticides in triggering adverse birth outcomes (see Roberts and Karr 2012, e1776-e1778). Two studies in Minnesota have revealed a **higher rate of birth defects in children fathered by male pesticide applicators in areas of the state where chlorophenoxy herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D) and fungicides are most heavily applied**. These studies also found a seasonal effect, with **children conceived in the spring, when herbicide use is heaviest, exhibiting the highest birth defect rates** (Garry et al. 1996, Garry et al. 2002). Six additional studies described by Roberts and Karr (2012) found higher risk ratios for birth defects in mothers exposed to pesticides, with three of them showing statistically significant effects. A study of expectant mothers carried out in New York demonstrated an association between exposure to chlorpyrifos and reduced birth weight and length (Perera et al. 2003). Wolff et al. (2007) also found reduced birth weight in infants born to mothers exposed to OPs during pregnancy, but only in those children with a mutation that reduces their ability to detoxify OPs. Another study found that *in utero* exposure to OPs was associated with reduced gestation time (Eskenazi et al. 2004). Prenatal atrazine exposure has been associated with suppression of fetal growth (Chevrier et al 2011) and **exposure to chlorophenoxy herbicides and certain other classes of herbicide, such as triazines (e.g. atrazine), with increased risk of spontaneous abortion** (Arbuckle et al. 1999, 2001).

Asthma

The AAP also considers asthma to be a major adverse health outcome of pesticide exposure (see Roberts and Karr 2012, e1779). Asthma is the most common, chronic noninfectious disease of childhood, and is estimated to affect 300 million people worldwide, causing a quarter of a million deaths each year (Strina et al. 2014). Asthma is characterized by intermittent breathing difficulty, including chest tightness, wheezing, cough and shortness of breath. There have been few studies of pesticides and asthma in children, but those conducted raise serious concerns. For instance, **exposure to either herbicides or insecticides in the first year of life was strongly linked to a diagnosis of asthma before the age of five** in a study carried out in southern California – an over four-fold higher risk from herbicides and more than two-fold greater risk from insecticide

exposure (Salam et al 2004). Studies of adults provide similar evidence. **Farmers are at high risk of asthma and other respiratory diseases** (Hoppin 2002), and exposure to organophosphate and carbamate insecticides has been linked to asthma in Canadian farmers (Senthilselvan et al. 1992). Two studies in the U.S. have associated exposure to a number of pesticides with wheezing, one of the major symptoms of asthma. Hoppin et al (2002) found a higher incidence of wheezing in farmers exposed to the herbicides atrazine, alachlor and paraquat, as well as the OP insecticides chlorpyrifos, parathion and malathion. **All of these pesticides are used heavily and frequently in Hawai'i.** These findings take on added weight when one considers the testimony of Kaua'i physicians that Westside residents are very frequently afflicted with symptoms of respiratory distress.

Children may be exposed to and harmed by pesticides even when they are exposed only at second hand. For example, farmworkers exposed to pesticides may accumulate residues on their skin and clothing, and thereby inadvertently expose their families (Thompson et al., 2003). Similarly, rural homes have much higher levels of pesticide residues in dust than non-rural residences (Simcox et al, 1995, 1999; Rull et al., 2009). These take-home pathways can contribute to children's exposure to pesticides in agricultural communities (Lu et al, 2000).

Health Harms Specifically Linked to Pesticide Drift

The medical studies discussed above address the harms of pesticides from a variety of exposure pathways: food, water, dermal contact, inhalation and/or drift. Below, we discuss studies that specifically address health outcomes where drift is the presumed exposure pathway.

A growing body of research supports the proposition that living near pesticide-sprayed fields increases the risks of a number of serious diseases, and exposure via pesticide drift is the only logical explanation. Many of these studies have been conducted in California, which has an extremely fine-grained pesticide reporting system that provides precise information on which pesticides are sprayed near any given community, when, and in what amounts. Epidemiological studies based on this information have made some troubling findings. For instance, Costello et al. (2009) have found that **exposure to paraquat and maneb within 500 meters of the home increased the risk of Parkinson's disease by 75%, with those under 60 years of age at higher risk.**

Autism

Roberts et al. (2007) conducted an analysis, which found that **expectant mothers residing within 500 meters of fields sprayed with organochlorine insecticides (e.g. dicofol and endosulfan) during early pregnancy had a six-fold higher risk of bearing children with autism spectrum disorder than**

mothers not living near such fields; this ASD risk declined with increasing distance from field sites and increased with rising application amounts.

Shelton et al. (2014) found a 60% increased risk of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in children of mothers who lived near fields sprayed with organophosphate insecticides at some point during their pregnancies, with much higher risk when exposure occurred in the second trimester of their pregnancies. Similarly increased risk – for both ASD and developmental delay – was found for children of mothers near fields treated with pyrethroid insecticides just prior to conception or during their third trimester. Proximity to carbamate-treated fields was also linked to higher risk of developmental delay.

Several of the insecticides at issue in this California study are used on Kaua'i and likely on other islands as well: one of the three organophosphates (chlorpyrifos); four of the five pyrethroid insecticides – permethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cypermethrin and esfenvalerate; and one of the two carbamates (methomyl).

With at least 26 schools in Hawaii located within one mile of large agricultural companies, this is of grave concern.

The medical evidence is staggering and highly unnerving. As a doctor, it is my obligation to tend to the health of my community. I take this responsibility with great seriousness. I respectfully urge the committee members to take their role as policymakers with the same level of seriousness, and pass this measure to protect our keiki.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony, I am happy to provide further analysis or respond to follow-up questions from the Committee.

Sincerely,

Sylvia R. Pager, MD

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



Hawaii Chapter

AAP - Hawaii Chapter

5414 Kirkwood Place
Honolulu, HI 96821

Hawaii Chapter Board

President

R. Michael Hamilton, MD, MS, FAAP
Department of Pediatrics,
Hawaii Permanente Medical Group
2828 Paa Street
Mapunapuna Clinic, 2nd Floor
Honolulu, HI 96819
Phone : 808/432-5604
Fax : 808/432-5601
Email: Michael.R.Hamilton@kp.org

Vice President

Mae S. I. Kyono, MD, FAAP
1319 Punahou Street, 7th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96826
Phone: 808/780-5286
Fax: 808/983-6109
Email: mkyono@hawaii.edu

Secretary

Josephine Quensell, MD, FAAP
1319 Punahou Street, Suite 1050
Honolulu, HI 96826
Phone: 808/942-8144
Fax: 808/955-3827
Email: quensell@hawaii.edu

Treasurer

Milette Oliveros, MD, FAAP
1319 Punahou Street
Honolulu, HI 96826
Email:
Milette.Oliveros@kapiolani.org

Chapter Executive Director

Kathryn Sthay
5414 Kirkwood Place
Honolulu, HI 96821
Phone: 808/377-5738
Fax: 808/377-3683
E-mail: ksthay@aap.net

Immediate Past President

Kenneth T. Nakamura, MD, FAAP
1319 Punahou Street, Room 743
Honolulu, HI 96826
Phone: 808/983-8020
Fax: 808/983-6343
E-mail: kennethn@kapiolani.org

Chapter Web site

www.hawaii.aap.org

AAP Headquarters

141 Northwest Point Blvd
Elk Grove Village, IL 60007-1098
Phone: 847/434-4000
Fax: 847/434-8000
E-mail: kidsdocs@aap.org
www.aap.org

Sylvia R. Pager, MD, representing the American Academy of Pediatrics, Hawaii Chapter, presented the following testimony the morning of February 5th to the Hawaii House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection.

Dr. Pager passed away on Sunday, February 8th following a severe stroke that occurred just after she testified at the state Legislature on Thursday.

To honor Dr. Pager's long-standing service and advocacy on behalf of Hawaii's pregnant women, breast-feeding mothers, and young children, the American Academy of Pediatrics, Hawaii Chapter will submit her testimony for HB1514 to committee hearings on every bill related to disclosure, notification, and buffer zones of toxic, restricted use pesticides and to our concern about pesticide exposure that science demonstrates negatively impacts the health and well-being of Hawaii's keiki.

Mahalo for the opportunity to honor Dr. Pager in this way, ensuring the voice of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Hawaii Chapter continues to be heard throughout this legislative session.

Aloha,

R. Michael Hamilton, MD, MS, FAAP

Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection
Representative Chris Lee, Chair
Representative Nicole E. Lowen, Vice Chair

Thursday, February 5, 2015
8:30am, Conference Room 325

Sylvia R. Pager, MD, MS, FAAP, FABM, IBCLC
Pediatrics Breastfeeding Medicine
Assoc. Clin. Prof., Dept. of Pediatrics
JABSOM, University of Hawaii
AAP Hawaii Chapter Breastfeeding Coordinator

TESTIMONY IN STRONG SUPPORT OF HB1514 – RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Aloha Kakou, Members of the Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection,

My name is Dr. Sylvia Pager and as a practicing pediatrician for over 38 years, I am writing to urge your strong support of HB1514 - Relating to Environmental Protection. This bill requires that the state to protect keiki and kupuna health by requiring disclosure, notification, and buffer zones of toxic restricted use pesticides around schools and nursing homes.

This bill protects our communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift by requiring that restricted-use pesticide users disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift. **Such regulations are in line with the regulations of 31 other states that understand it is vital for states to protect children and sensitive populations from the toxic impacts of pesticide use by regulating pesticide use on or around schools.**

It is critical that the state take action to reduce childhood pesticide exposure because toxic exposure to pesticides during fetal,¹ neonatal,² and infant life can disrupt critical developmental processes.³ Early life pesticide

¹ Rull RP, Gunier R, Von Behren J, Hertz A, Crouse V, Buffler PA, and Reynolds P. 2009. Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticide Applications and Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia. *Environmental Research*, 109(7): 891-899.

² Chevrier C, Limon G, Monfort C, Rouget F, Garlantezec R, Petit C, Durand G, and Cordier A. 2011. Urinary Biomarkers of Prenatal Atrazine Exposure and Adverse Birth Outcomes in the PELAGIE Birth Cohort. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 119(7): 1034-1041.

³ Shelton, JF et al. 2014. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. *Environmental Health Perspective*, 122(10): 1103-1110.

exposure has been linked to long-term health effects including cancer,⁴ decreased cognitive function,^{5,6,7} behavior problems,^{8,9} birth defects and other adverse birth outcomes,^{10,11} and asthma.¹²

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recently published a major report entitled “**Pesticide Exposure in Children**” that comprehensively reviewed 195 medical studies on the subject (see Roberts and Karr 2012). Among other impacts, their chief concerns were as follows:

- 1) **Childhood cancers**, especially leukemia and brain tumors;
- 2) **Neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits**, such as reduced IQ and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder;
- 3) **Adverse birth outcomes**, including preterm birth, low birth weight, and congenital anomalies; and
- 4) **Asthma**.

We briefly discuss each of these impacts below, with reference to the AAP’s comprehensive review.

Childhood cancers:

Five of six recent case-control studies found a statistically significant relationship between pesticide exposure and leukemia (see Roberts and Karr 2012, p. e1773-e1774). Two of the studies had the most detailed exposure assessment conducted to date, and found increasing risk with rising exposure, a strong indication that the observed associations are real. Maternal exposure to pesticides between the periods of preconception through pregnancy was the

⁴ Infante-Rivard C, Labuda D, Krajinovic M, Sinnenet D. 1999. Risk of childhood leukemia associated with exposure to pesticides and with gene polymorphisms. *Epidemiology* 10(5): 481-487.

⁵ Rauh V, Arunajadai S, Horton M, et al. 2011. Seven-year neurodevelopmental scores and prenatal exposure to chlorpyrifos, a common agricultural pesticide. *Environ Health Perspect.* 119(8): 1196–1201.

⁶ Bouchard MF, Chevrier J, Harley KG, et al. 2011. Prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides and IQ in 7-year-old children. *Environ Health Perspect.* 119(8): 1189–1195.

⁷ Engel SM, Wetmur J, Chen J, et al. 2011. Prenatal exposure to organophosphates, paraoxonase 1, and cognitive development in childhood. *Environ Health Perspect.* 119(8): 1182–1188.

⁸ Roberts EM, English PB, Grether JK, Windham GC, Somberg L, and Wolf C. 2007. Maternal Residence near Agricultural Pesticide Applications and Autism Spectrum Disorder among Children in the California Central Valley. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 115(10): 1482-1489.

⁹ Bouchard MF, Bellinger DC, Wright RO, Weisskopf MG. 2010. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and urinary metabolites of organophosphate pesticides. *Pediatrics.* 125(6). Available at: www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/125/6/e1270.

¹⁰ Garry VF, Harkins ME, Erickson LL, Long-Simpson LK et al. 2002. Birth Defects, Season of Conception, and Sex of Children Born to Pesticide Applicators Living in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, USA. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 110 (Suppl. 3): 441-449.

¹¹ Garry VF, Harkins ME, Erickson LL, Long-Simpson LK et al. 2002. Birth Defects, Season of Conception, and Sex of Children Born to Pesticide Applicators Living in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, USA. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 110 (Suppl. 3): 441-449.

¹² Salam MT, Li YF, Langholz B, Gilliland FD; Children’s Health Study. 2004. Early-life environmental risk factors for asthma: findings from the Children’s Health Study. *Environ Health Perspect.* 112(6): 760–765.

primary risk factor. Maternal use of either herbicides or insecticides was associated with nearly double the risk of childhood leukemia (Infante-Rivard et al. 1999). A meta-analysis provided additional support, also showing double the risk of leukemia in mothers exposed to pesticides while pregnant or while their children were young (Wigle et al. 2009). Monge et al. (2007) also found increased risk of leukemia in children borne to parents exposed occupationally to pesticides in Costa Rica.

Nine of the ten studies examining pesticides and brain cancer that have been conducted since 1998 demonstrated an **increased risk estimate of brain tumors with maternal and/or paternal exposure to pesticides**, though not all achieved statistical significance. One study, which involved 321 cases demonstrated that **maternal exposure to insecticides before or during pregnancy was associated with a 90% greater risk of astrocytoma** (a type of brain cancer) in the child, as well as a trend to higher risk in exposed fathers (van Wijngaarden et al. 2003).

Neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits:

Exposure to many pesticides causes acute neurological symptoms, such as headaches and dizziness. However, a spate of recent studies is building an irrefutable case that long-term, low-level exposure to organophosphate insecticides (OPs) in early life (particularly *in utero*) has profoundly negative impacts on children's neurological development.

The National Institutes of Health and the EPA are sponsoring three large-scale studies into this subject, two in urban settings and one in a rural community (see Roberts and Karr 2012, e1775-e1776). Women were enrolled during pregnancy, and their exposure to OPs carefully measured. Their children were tested for neurological development in the following years. The studies demonstrate that at two to four years of age, higher prenatal OP exposure was associated with "significantly poorer mental development," "pervasive developmental disorder," and in one group "increased scores for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder" (Eskenazi et al. 2007, Rauh et al. 2006). At seven years of age, kids more highly exposed to OPs in the womb had lower IQ scores in all three groups (Rauh et al. 2011, Bouchard et al. 2011, Engel et al 2011). Bouchard et al (2010) similarly found increased rates of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in eight to 15-years olds whose urine had higher levels of OP breakdown products, a sign of greater exposure.

These findings are even more concerning when one considers the intensive use of chlorpyrifos in Hawaii's seed corn operations, coupled with its propensity to drift. **Chlorpyrifos has been linked to lung cancer, colorectal cancer, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.** An examination of California's Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program shows that chlorpyrifos was among the most frequently cited culprits in drift-related pesticide illnesses over the past two decades (CA PISP 1992-2011). The US Geological Survey has found "toxic rainfall"

containing excessive levels of chlorpyrifos (for aquatic life) in California (USGS 2003).

Records released by DuPont-Pioneer show the company sprays OPs on Kaua'i frequently, once every four days (91 days/year). The OP insecticide chlorpyrifos is also one of the most heavily used RUPs on Kaua'i, and **according to the Kauai Good Neighbor Program, in the last 13 months 1,975lbs of chlorpyrifos has been used on Kauai**. Air sampling at Waimea school has consistently detected chlorpyrifos. Thus, based on these lines of evidence, there is sure reason to expect that chlorpyrifos drift is adversely affecting the health of residents.

Adverse birth outcomes

The American Academy of Pediatrics is also concerned about the possible role of pesticides in triggering adverse birth outcomes (see Roberts and Karr 2012, e1776-e1778). Two studies in Minnesota have revealed a **higher rate of birth defects in children fathered by male pesticide applicators in areas of the state where chlorophenoxy herbicides (e.g. 2,4-D) and fungicides are most heavily applied**. These studies also found a seasonal effect, with **children conceived in the spring, when herbicide use is heaviest, exhibiting the highest birth defect rates** (Garry et al. 1996, Garry et al. 2002). Six additional studies described by Roberts and Karr (2012) found higher risk ratios for birth defects in mothers exposed to pesticides, with three of them showing statistically significant effects. A study of expectant mothers carried out in New York demonstrated an association between exposure to chlorpyrifos and reduced birth weight and length (Perera et al. 2003). Wolff et al. (2007) also found reduced birth weight in infants born to mothers exposed to OPs during pregnancy, but only in those children with a mutation that reduces their ability to detoxify OPs. Another study found that *in utero* exposure to OPs was associated with reduced gestation time (Eskenazi et al. 2004). Prenatal atrazine exposure has been associated with suppression of fetal growth (Chevrier et al 2011) and **exposure to chlorophenoxy herbicides and certain other classes of herbicide, such as triazines (e.g. atrazine), with increased risk of spontaneous abortion** (Arbuckle et al. 1999, 2001).

Asthma

The AAP also considers asthma to be a major adverse health outcome of pesticide exposure (see Roberts and Karr 2012, e1779). Asthma is the most common, chronic noninfectious disease of childhood, and is estimated to affect 300 million people worldwide, causing a quarter of a million deaths each year (Strina et al. 2014). Asthma is characterized by intermittent breathing difficulty, including chest tightness, wheezing, cough and shortness of breath. There have been few studies of pesticides and asthma in children, but those conducted raise serious concerns. For instance, **exposure to either herbicides or insecticides in the first year of life was strongly linked to a diagnosis of asthma before the age of five** in a study carried out in southern California – an over four-fold higher risk from herbicides and more than two-fold greater risk from insecticide

exposure (Salam et al 2004). Studies of adults provide similar evidence. **Farmers are at high risk of asthma and other respiratory diseases** (Hoppin 2002), and exposure to organophosphate and carbamate insecticides has been linked to asthma in Canadian farmers (Senthilselvan et al. 1992). Two studies in the U.S. have associated exposure to a number of pesticides with wheezing, one of the major symptoms of asthma. Hoppin et al (2002) found a higher incidence of wheezing in farmers exposed to the herbicides atrazine, alachlor and paraquat, as well as the OP insecticides chlorpyrifos, parathion and malathion. **All of these pesticides are used heavily and frequently in Hawai'i.** These findings take on added weight when one considers the testimony of Kaua'i physicians that Westside residents are very frequently afflicted with symptoms of respiratory distress.

Children may be exposed to and harmed by pesticides even when they are exposed only at second hand. For example, farmworkers exposed to pesticides may accumulate residues on their skin and clothing, and thereby inadvertently expose their families (Thompson et al., 2003). Similarly, rural homes have much higher levels of pesticide residues in dust than non-rural residences (Simcox et al, 1995, 1999; Rull et al., 2009). These take-home pathways can contribute to children's exposure to pesticides in agricultural communities (Lu et al, 2000).

Health Harms Specifically Linked to Pesticide Drift

The medical studies discussed above address the harms of pesticides from a variety of exposure pathways: food, water, dermal contact, inhalation and/or drift. Below, we discuss studies that specifically address health outcomes where drift is the presumed exposure pathway.

A growing body of research supports the proposition that living near pesticide-sprayed fields increases the risks of a number of serious diseases, and exposure via pesticide drift is the only logical explanation. Many of these studies have been conducted in California, which has an extremely fine-grained pesticide reporting system that provides precise information on which pesticides are sprayed near any given community, when, and in what amounts. Epidemiological studies based on this information have made some troubling findings. For instance, Costello et al. (2009) have found that **exposure to paraquat and maneb within 500 meters of the home increased the risk of Parkinson's disease by 75%, with those under 60 years of age at higher risk.**

Autism

Roberts et al. (2007) conducted an analysis, which found that **expectant mothers residing within 500 meters of fields sprayed with organochlorine insecticides (e.g. dicofol and endosulfan) during early pregnancy had a six-fold higher risk of bearing children with autism spectrum disorder than**

mothers not living near such fields; this ASD risk declined with increasing distance from field sites and increased with rising application amounts.

Shelton et al. (2014) found a 60% increased risk of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in children of mothers who lived near fields sprayed with organophosphate insecticides at some point during their pregnancies, with much higher risk when exposure occurred in the second trimester of their pregnancies. Similarly increased risk – for both ASD and developmental delay – was found for children of mothers near fields treated with pyrethroid insecticides just prior to conception or during their third trimester. Proximity to carbamate-treated fields was also linked to higher risk of developmental delay.

Several of the insecticides at issue in this California study are used on Kaua'i and likely on other islands as well: one of the three organophosphates (chlorpyrifos); four of the five pyrethroid insecticides – permethrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, cypermethrin and esfenvalerate; and one of the two carbamates (methomyl).

With at least 26 schools in Hawaii located within one mile of large agricultural companies, this is of grave concern.

The medical evidence is staggering and highly unnerving. As a doctor, it is my obligation to tend to the health of my community. I take this responsibility with great seriousness. I respectfully urge the committee members to take their role as policymakers with the same level of seriousness, and pass this measure to protect our keiki.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony, I am happy to provide further analysis or respond to follow-up questions from the Committee.

Sincerely,

Sylvia R. Pager, MD

From: [john cooper](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:55:51 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

john cooper
pobx 523
naalehu, HI

From: [Thomas Davey](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:00:36 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Thomas Davey
4915 Hauaala Rd
Kapaa, HI

From: [Lynn Robinson-Onderko](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:58:43 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lynn Robinson-Onderko
91-1199 Waiemi Street
Ewa Beach, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: shannonkona@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:54:26 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

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

Comments: Strongly support. Mahalo Nui Loa to the introducers, please spread your sanity throughout those halls.

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

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

From: [Leslie Jones](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:41:17 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Leslie Jones
226 Mehani Circle
Kihei, HI

From: [Gail DORNSTREICH](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:39:22 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Gail DORNSTREICH
99 Laukahi
KIHEI, HI

From: [Susan Sims](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:36:02 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Susan Sims
1040 Hemolele Pl
Honolulu, HI

From: [Ouida Trahan](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:23:41 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ouida Trahan
27-228 Belt Road
Papaikou, HI

From: [Irene Dominique](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:08:21 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Irene Dominique
449 Skyline Lakes Drive
Ringwood, NJ

From: [NOELLA TAKAI](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:07:35 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

NOELLA TAKAI
1541 DOMINIS STREET, 1707
HONOLULU, HI

From: [Jon Bock](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:54:35 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jon Bock
434-A Clay RD
Rochester, NY

From: [Karen Chun](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:41:16 AM

Please vote yes on SB 793 .

Big Ag claims that we have adequate protections and disclosures because of EPA rules which Dept of Ag is charged with enforcing.

THIS IS NOT TRUE.

I will relate my story to show HOW it is not adequate.

Back in Nov of 2013, HC&S oversprayed our A&B created subdivision of Ku'au Bayview. My neighbors and I were smelling and tasting the chemicals.

My house was chosen to test and these chemicals were found INSIDE my home:

Ametryn
Pendimethalin
Diuron
Hexazinone
Dicamba
2,4-D

However - I did not find this out until the swab tests came back and only because the Ag inspector who did the test was a friend of my father in law's (the family is in the nursery business) and he sent me a copy of the results.

But I did not get the results until after I began experiencing health effects - the worst of which was uncontrollable blood pressure. My physician did not have adequate information to treat me.

It has been 16 months and despite my calls to Dept of Ag, my emails and two written letters, they have not responded with the status or disposition of this complaint.

So to say we have adequate laws is just not true.

BTW, I am now developing Parkinson's symptoms - something in which some of these herbicides may be implicated

Karen Chun
Paia

Karen Chun
87 Lae St
Paia, HI

From: [Berrie Straatman](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:41:07 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Berrie Straatman
469 Ena Rd.
Honolulu, HI

From: [sam smith](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:37:14 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

sam smith
828 sexton rd
sebastopol, CA

From: [Harry Yoshida](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:31:13 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Harry Yoshida
763 Paani St Apt 3
Honolulu, HI

From: [Maria Walker](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:30:16 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Maria Walker
PO Box 33
Kapaa, HI

From: [Jean Bross](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:14:26 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jean Bross
92-1250 Makakilo Dr
Kapolei, HI

Aloha Senators,

My name is Brad Edwards, and I am a Licensed Clinical Social Worker who lives on Maui. I am writing to encourage you to support SB793. I truly believe that the public deserves to know what is being sprayed in their neighborhoods and that there needs to be substantial buffer zones around schools and neighborhoods. Please support this important bill.

Mahalo,
Brad Edwards
(808) 250-7929

From: [Susan Windle](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:56:06 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Susan Windle
92-1163 Pueonani st
Kapolei, HI

From: [Nastassia Hill](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:47:44 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Nastassia Hill
P. O. Box 383572
Waikoloa, HI

From: [John Gelert](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:25:20 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

John Gelert
42 Halelani Pl
Kihei, HI

From: [Mary Marvin Porter](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:18:52 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Mary Marvin Porter
15-1622 10 street
Keaau,, HI

From: [Cookie Shimizu](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:14:23 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Cookie Shimizu
P.O. Box 10745
Honolulu, HI

From: [Aileen Nitta](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:12:57 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Aileen Nitta
1451 Claudia Drive
Sacramento, CA

From: [Beverly Montel](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 6:50:32 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Beverly Montel
6455 Makana Road
Kapaa', HI

From: [Shannon Bates](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 6:31:35 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Shannon Bates
A
Ashland, OR

From: [Lorna Cummings Poe](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:47:09 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lorna Cummings Poe
P.O. BOX 8
Hanapepe, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: HTHTestimony
Cc: nredfeather@kohalacenter.org
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:30:43 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

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

Comments: The EPA has long known that they need to update their tables of allowable levels of pesticides for children as they are not just little adults, however they have not done so yet. We know that pesticides harm children's long term health and the ability to learn. ADD, ADHD, and Autism have been linked directly to certain pesticides. There is conclusive evidence that clorpyrifos is linked to Autism and it is commonly sprayed nation wide. I lost my first child at birth to air borne inhalation of a pesticide probably while walking on the roads of Honaunau pregnant. Since I never sprayed herbicides or pesticides myself, it was determined that I inhaled a poison that harmed the placenta. Innocent citizens and especially children can absolutely be harmed by the experimental nature of the agricultural industries in Hawaii. There are unforeseen consequences that will occur that call for the use of the precautionary principle, and protective public policies on the use of poisons around public places and communities. Mahalo to Senator Green for holding the Briefing on Pesticides and Children's Health and Ability to Learn. It was very informative.

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

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

From: [Linda Emerson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:29:51 AM

MI am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Linda Emerson
7687 SW Leslie St
Portland, OR

From: [Arianne Bär](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:27:43 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Arianne Bär
Hinterdorf 28
Wolfhalden, ot

From: [Denise Skerchek](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:27:39 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Denise Skerchek
54 Burroughs Hall
Johns Island, SC

From: [zarko pecanac](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:10:22 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

zarko pecanac
2528 SW 21st Street
Miami, HI

From: [lynn albrecht](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:55:20 AM

I am a frequent visitor to the islands of Hawaii. I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

lynn albrecht
24785 Chatfield Drive
Belle Plaine, MN

From: [Paula Alcoseba](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:42:35 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Paula Alcoseba
kaohu
Wailuku, HI

From: [Char OBrien](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:00:09 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Char OBrien
PO Box 886
Haiku, HI

From: [Belkis Rutchland](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:58:40 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Belkis Rutchland
741 Salishan Ct
Ashland, OR

From: [William Mohlman](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:24:45 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

William Mohlman
586 Pili Loko St.
Paia, HI

From: [Dana Allen](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:16:23 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Dana Allen
150 South Lanikai Place
Haiku, HI

From: [Krystal Todman](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:08:53 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Krystal Todman
Est. annas Retreat
St Thomas, VI

From: [Rachel Berger](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:41:25 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Rachel Berger
2465 state route 130
latrobe, PA

From: [Steve Weiss](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:32:12 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Steve Weiss
1122 W Palm Ave
Burbank, CA

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: rsuvorov@hawaii.edu
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:12:17 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ruslan Suvorov	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.

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

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: orchid6128@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 11:33:01 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
deb mader	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha, My family supports 793 asking for disclosure of pesticide use and buffer zones. I am victim of over-spray of Monsanto on their Maui Mokulele field, where only a dozen feet or so separates their gmo experimental crops from public land. I was on a public sidewalk in front of this area on November 19, 2014 when I smelled a strong sweet perfume smell. It happened three times within 90 minutes. I became disoriented, feeling foggy. I suffered a headache and sore throat, irritated eyes, followed by a terrible dry cough which lasted 10 days. My voice was hoarse and speaking difficult for days after the incident. It took me two minutes once inside my car to figure out how to back up. I do not take prescription medicine and had not ingested anything that day that could have created this physical and neurological response. I asked the security guards at the gate if workers were currently spraying and they laughed at me and said "does it LOOK like we are spraying anything?" I was not able to find out what was being sprayed or how much. I reported all of this to Lester Chin at Dept of Ag, who was supposed to investigate. There were several other people who suffered similar things at the same place and time. I have yet to hear back from Mr. Chin regarding his findings. I am lucky that my (then) 6 month old was in the car with Grandma at the time this happened. Normally she goes everywhere I go, but the angels (ancestors) were looking over us that day as she did not breathe in the chemicals that I did. We desperately need to know what these companies are spraying. Particularly since they are conducting open-air GMO experiments where they are testing seeds for CHEMICAL RESISTANCE. An example that has me concerned is the new combo of 2,4D (components of agent orange) and glyphosate. The EPA has not approved this combined use (made by another company as "enlist duo") in the state of Hawaii, yet Monsanto has permits on file with the USDA to conduct field trials on soybeans testing for resistance to 2,4d and glyphosate. Meaning they are using the same components of "enlist duo" right here on Maui, probably in the same field that borders a public area. This is a where you can read the permit <http://www.isb.vt.edu/getReIDetail.aspx?bp=14-238-102rm> This is only ONE instance, ONE permit allowing open air testing of GMO seeds for CHEMICAL resistance...There are 178 records on file for 2014 for the state of Hawaii alone! I know that this bill does not single out one company, but I am hoping that the multi-national GMO corporations who have fields near schools and public sidewalks and homes will be included in those that will need to have buffer zones and

disclosure. We've seen what's happened to the school children in Waimea. KIDS ARE GETTING SICK! And yet, the poisoning is allowed to perpetuate. Living on Maui, I can assure you the problem of chemical exposure is not limited to the Garden Isle. It is happening here as well. Mahalo for listening to PEOPLE and placing our duty to uphold the public trust doctrine above corporate profits. The children (and those yet to be born) thank you for supporting this bill. Malama 'Aina! Respectfully
Yours, Deb Mader Creagh

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

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

From: [Marjorie Erway](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 11:03:56 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Marjorie Erway
PO Box 2807
Kailua Kona, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: ariannafeinberg@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 11:01:43 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Arianna Feinberg	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I strongly support SB793 because it will limit commercial pesticide spraying in sensitive areas. Chemical pesticide and herbicide use should be prohibited from areas in close proximity to schools and hospitals. Please protect school children and sick people from toxic chemical drift. Thank you for your continued public service and hopefully your support of this important bill.

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

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

From: [John Ragan](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 10:57:47 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

John Ragan
PO Box 883
Kailua, HI

From: [Leslie Ragan](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 10:56:21 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Leslie Ragan
PO Box 883
Kailua, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: jenaries23@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 10:44:08 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

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

Comments: This is an obvious protection of the rights of citizens over the rights of corporation knowingly poisoning the most vulnerable among us. I support this bill.

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

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

From: [Rosemary Griffith](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 10:33:07 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Rosemary Griffith
4989 Kalaniana'ole Highway
Honolulu, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: orchid6128@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 10:27:14 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
deb mader	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha, My Ohana supports sb793 and we ask for your support on this bill as well. We live near gmo fields where they are testing seeds for chemical resistance, thus spraying restricted use pesticides almost daily. It would be very helpful to know when/what they are spraying so that we can protect ourselves. The wind carries drift to our community and the rain carries their run-off down to the ocean. The pesticides are not contained. Mahalo nui loa for listening to my testimony and for bringing forth this very important bill. Aloha Deb Mader Kihei

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

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

From: [Celine Janiszewski](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 10:17:09 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Celine Janiszewski
183 Mahina Street
Kihei, HI

From: [autumn rose](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 10:09:11 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

autumn rose
95-1523 ainamakua dr #93
mililani, HI

From: [Lucia You](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 10:05:50 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lucia You
767 N. Kalaheo Ave
Kailua, HI

From: [Rick Morse](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 9:58:09 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Rick Morse
2717 S. King St.
Honolulu, HI

From: [Lisa Kerman](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 9:35:48 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lisa Kerman
P.O. Box 1011
Kilauea, HI

From: [Burt Furuta](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 9:32:46 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Burt Furuta
242A Koalele Street
Honolulu, HI

From: [natalie aczon](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 9:32:03 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

natalie aczon
469 Ena Road, #3001
Honolulu, Hawaii, HI

From: [Morningstar Peake](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 9:29:04 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Morningstar Peake
111 Ponana st
Kihei, HI

From: [Paula Cohen](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 9:26:17 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Paula Cohen
3854 Ahouni Pl.
Princeville, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: bburd3@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 9:20:17 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brian Burdt	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.

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

From: [Eric Voorhies](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 9:19:09 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Eric Voorhies
6212 Olohena
Kapaa, HI

From: [Kris Delacruz](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 9:13:47 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kris Delacruz
Poke rd
Waimea, HI

From: [Irene Soloway](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:59:39 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Irene Soloway
68-1845 Pili Kai Pl.
waikoloa, HI

From: [R. M. Owens](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:56:16 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

R. M. Owens
PO Box 784
Hadley, MI

From: [Louise Simrell](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:51:04 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Louise Simrell
PO Box 888
Waialua, HI

From: [Dina Edmisson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:49:54 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Dina Edmisson
1401 Ainakea Rd.
Lahaina, HI

From: [Patricia Rubio](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:47:16 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Patricia Rubio
Loaas
Waipahu, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: faypacheco@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:46:36 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Fay I Pacheco	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I urge you to vote Yes to protect our children and Kupuna.

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

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

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: likowallace@ymail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:45:09 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Faye L Wallace	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please vote Yes on SB793 to protect the health of our children and elderly.

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

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

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: babsonb001@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:38:54 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Bob Babson	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please protect the citizens of Hawaii from these pesticide sprays by establishing buffer zones. Mahalo!

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

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

From: [Faye Wallace](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:38:36 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Faye Wallace
P.O. Box 935
Kaunakakai, HI

From: [James Cole](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:33:41 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

James Cole
111 Second Street
Auxvasse, MO

From: [SUSANNA MINACHEILI](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:31:25 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

SUSANNA MINACHEILI
karakassi 80
thessaloniki greece 54453, ot

From: [Bob Babson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:30:04 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Bob Babson
3371 Kaha Drive
Kihei, HI

From: [Thomas Tizard](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:23:52 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Thomas Tizard
564 Uluhala St.
Kailua, HI

From: [Pat and Glenn Nitta](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:20:42 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Pat and Glenn Nitta
9442 Keolewa
Waimea, HI

From: [Robert Netger](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:15:51 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Robert Netger
P.O. BOX 17
Naalehu, HI

From: [Jennifer Barretto](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:09:28 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jennifer Barretto
5161 Kahana St.
Kapaa, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: djplanke@mac.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:04:15 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Patrick Furlotti	BluSea Foundation/Global Mana (non-profit)	Support	Yes

Comments: As a resident of Hawai'i who is especially concerned with the protection and preservation of the natural environment, I would like to give testimony on discoveries made and insights gained from actual research efforts on characterizing water-borne pollutants that were carried out by our non-profit organization, the BluSea Foundation.

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

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

From: [Mark Gordon](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 8:02:22 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Mark Gordon
po box 384911
Waikiloa, HI

From: [James Long](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:58:03 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

James Long
Box 521
Naalehu, HI

From: [Cheryl Sterling](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:51:57 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Cheryl Sterling
2020 Main St. #505
Wailuku, HI

From: [Lesley Patton](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:50:37 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lesley Patton
Box 1065
Kapaau, HI

From: [Jesse Willet](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:39:27 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jesse Willet
52 popes point Rd
Carver, MA

From: [lisa kirbin](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:37:41 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

lisa kirbin
kaumana
hilo, HI

From: [martin.ravitzky](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:36:22 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

martin.ravitzky
200 Hina ave E2
Kahului, HI

From: [susan strom](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:35:33 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

susan strom
kukui st.
kapaa, HI

From: [philip winkels](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:35:30 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

philip winkels
PO Box 2032
laytonville, CA

From: [Hartson Doak](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:35:16 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Hartson Doak
921264 Makakilo Ddr #84
Pearl City, HI

From: [Patti Valentine](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:34:33 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Patti Valentine
PO Box 194
Kapaa, HI

From: [Keomailani Von Gogh](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:33:03 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Keomailani Von Gogh
Mauna loa
Hilo, HI

From: [Marilyn McAteer](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:24:36 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Marilyn McAteer
3994 Mahinahina Street
Lahaina, HI

From: [Ken Kleid](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:18:25 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ken Kleid
1135 Makawao Ave 149
Makawao, HI

From: [Shelley Mack Mack](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:12:04 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Shelley Mack Mack
379 Maka Hou Lp.
Wailuku, HI

From: [judy rosenstern](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:09:41 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

judy rosenstern
kumupele rd
Honokaa, HI

From: [Greg Pontius](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:09:04 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Greg Pontius
p o box 253
Kapaau, HI

From: [Caroline Barrow](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 7:04:08 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Caroline Barrow
2024 E. Jarvis St
Shorewood, WI

From: [Carla Decrona](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 6:59:45 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Carla Decrona
PO Box 214
Hawi, HI

From: [Amy Leroy](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 6:48:15 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Amy Leroy
1747 Santa Rosa Ave
Santa Rosa, CA

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: stacy@stacyvosberg.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 6:32:46 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
stacy vosberg	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.

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

From: [Deborah West](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 6:18:19 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Deborah West
21A N Arlington St.
Manville, NJ

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: tasia@maoorganicfarms.org
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 6:17:08 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
tasia yamamura	Individual	Support	No

Comments: This is a public health/safety issue. I support transparency, pesticide use disclosure, and buffer zones. This seems like a no-brainer.

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

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

From: [Karen Baxter](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 6:13:07 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Karen Baxter
288 Ikalani Place
Pukalani, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: 2kalkout@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 6:12:18 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kenneth A Likotu	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.

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

From: [Malia Damon](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 6:12:14 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Malia Damon
59-529 Hoalike Rd.
haleiwa, HI

From: [James Hedgecock](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 6:11:10 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

James Hedgecock
15-1942 19th Ave
Kea'au, HI

From: [Kenneth Likout](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 6:10:54 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kenneth Likout
1401 w kuiaha rd
Ha'iku, HI

From: [Susan Oliver](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:56:44 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Susan Oliver
PO box 377401
Ocean View, HI

From: [Derek Bickerton](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:55:49 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Derek Bickerton
68-244 Ceozier Loop
Waialua, HI

From: [Theresa Beaugrand](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:32:42 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Theresa Beaugrand
9483 S. Huron River Dr. Apt. A
Ypsilanti, MI

From: [Katie Settlemier](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:32:29 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Katie Settlemier
PO Box 1231
Mountain View, HI

From: [Claudia Herfurt](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:30:39 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Claudia Herfurt
PO Box 1261
Hanalei, HI

From: [Melinda McBride](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:30:32 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Melinda McBride
20554 Parthenia St
WINNETKA, CA

From: [Maury Sullivan](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:24:12 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Maury Sullivan
66-477 Paalaa Road Apt 302 Haleiwa hi 96712
haleiwa, HI

From: [Susan Arquette](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:18:21 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Susan Arquette
P.O BOX 582
Waimea, HI

From: [Sherrie Moore](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:14:56 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sherrie Moore
RR 3 Box 1302
Pahoa, HI

From: [Katie Romanchuk](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:10:31 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Katie Romanchuk
1401 W Kuiaha Rd
Haiku, HI

From: [Daniel Plankenhorn](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:04:31 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Daniel Plankenhorn
131 Hawthorne Street
Palo Alto, CA

From: [Jennifer Young](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 5:02:47 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jennifer Young
1948 Saint Louis Drive
Honolulu, HI

From: [Judith Flanders](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:57:49 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Judith Flanders
3003 Kalakaua Ave.
Honolulu, HI

From: [Brett Peters](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:56:00 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Brett Peters
2224 Hawk St
Simi Valley, CA

From: [jeffrey knowles](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:53:29 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

jeffrey knowles
826637 kihapai pl
kealakekua, HI

From: [janice_palma-glennie](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:51:44 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

janice palma-glennie
pobox 4849
kailua-kona, HI

From: [Cassandra Fortin Claes](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:46:41 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Cassandra Fortin Claes
st-jacques ouest
ste-therese, QC

From: [David Cosgrove](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:43:56 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

David Cosgrove
PO Box 1434 Honokaa HI 96727
Honokaa, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: stephandjim@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:37:32 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Stephanie Austin	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please support this important safeguard of our children's health.

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

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

From: [Donna Perkins](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:35:19 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Donna Perkins
3 Country Club Dr
manchester, NH

From: [George Hudes](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:34:32 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

George Hudes
3763 Round Top Drive
Honolulu, HI

From: [Melinda Buck](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:30:36 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Melinda Buck
92-7049 elele street
Kapolei, HI

From: [Lynn Van Deren](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:30:25 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lynn Van Deren
3138 Waialae Ave.
Honolulu, HI

From: [Debra Tuman](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:29:09 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Debra Tuman
21 Ulster Street
West Milford, NJ

From: [Denise Hennig](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:27:12 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Denise Hennig
P.O. Box 630098
Lanai City, HI

From: [Annalese Malone](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:26:48 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Annalese Malone
3040 hwy 290 west
dripping springs, TX

From: [mateja frank](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:26:21 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

mateja frank
s p
ljubljana, ot

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: lorihiga@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:25:57 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lori Nakamura-Higa	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha Chair, Vice Chair and committee members, Please support SB793. Mahalo,

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

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

From: [Jonathan Boyne](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:23:35 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jonathan Boyne
Kakela Dr.
Honolulu, HI

From: [Jeanne Hannigan](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:22:42 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jeanne Hannigan
Kuulei St.
Hilo, HI

From: [Ernest and Marielis Jepson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:22:20 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ernest and Marielis Jepson
PO Box 724
Kihei, HI

From: [Thomas Randle](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:21:15 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Thomas Randle
455 Wainaku St.
Hilo, HI

From: [Sierra Knight](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:18:40 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sierra Knight
PO box 171
Wailuku, HI

From: [Toby Yuen](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:16:02 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Toby Yuen
81 Okana street
Kualapuu, HI

From: [Leslie Ackerman](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:15:21 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Leslie Ackerman
1410 Milia
Kalaheo, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: rangien2010@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:14:37 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Puanani Rogers	Ho`okipa Network - Kauai	Support	No

Comments: I testify in strong support of this measure - SB793

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

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

From: [Puanani Rogers](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:11:50 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Puanani Rogers
4702 Mailihuna Road
Kapaa, HI

From: [Holli Shiro](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:05:11 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Holli Shiro
94-1043 Pulelo St.
Waipahu, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: mark@marksheehan.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:03:05 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

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

Comments: Less than one hundredth of 1% of pesticides reach insects. the rest goes into the environment--the soil, air, ground water and ocean and eventually into our own bodies. Where do you think it goes?! It is time to put strict limits on these toxins!

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

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

From: [D'Anna Asher](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:01:07 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

D'Anna Asher
400 Hualani St.
hilo, HI

From: [Linda McKimson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 4:00:58 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Linda McKimson
2934 Mark W. Stat. Rd.
Windsor, CA

From: [Rebekah Roberts](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:59:57 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Rebekah Roberts
2934 Mark W. Stat. Rd.
Windsor, CA

From: [mike deycaza](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:58:22 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

mike deycaza
425 ena rd. 408a
honolulu, HI

From: [Pomai Stone](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:58:06 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Pomai Stone
142a Palapu St
Kailua, HI

From: [Luan Le](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:56:21 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Luan Le
3411 Shea Ct.
Arlington, TX

From: [Corine Chang](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:36:23 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Corine Chang
11-2207 Ohialani Road
Pahoa, HI

From: [jeff annie](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:35:31 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

jeff annie
Mamalahoa Hwy
Hilo, HI

From: [Ray Pace](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:29:40 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ray Pace
1561 pensacola
honolulu, HI

From: [Cindy Lance](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:48:45 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Cindy Lance
2711 Anuenue St.
Honolulu, HI

From: [Richard Conrad](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:48:24 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Richard Conrad
84-1330 Mauna'olu St
Waianae, HI

From: [Mercedes Minoux](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:41:46 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Mercedes Minoux
796 E. Kuaiaha Rd.
Haiku, HI

From: [susan Westmoreland](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:40:14 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

susan Westmoreland
3875 Albert Road
Princeville, HI

From: [Mapu Peters](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:21:38 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Mapu Peters
400 Hualani St
Hilo, HI

From: [Richard Weil](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793: Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:37:47 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Richard Weil
68-121 Au Street
Waialua, HI

From: [Cassandra Vigil-Alip](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:13:56 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Cassandra Vigil-Alip
73-1130 Maheua Cir
Kailua-Kona, HI

From: [Evern Williams](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:31:17 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Evern Williams
3220 Esther Street
Honolulu, HI

From: [Pamela Williams](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:12:30 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Pamela Williams
PO Box 1695
Waianae, HI

From: [Andrew Pendleton](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:28:33 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Andrew Pendleton
4120 Liholiho Road
Princeville, HI

From: [Kawehi Kaikaina](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:07:47 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kawehi Kaikaina
421 Kupuohi Pl.
Hilo, HI

From: [Anne English](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:21:36 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Anne English
PO BOX 389
Lawai, HI

From: [jennifer powell](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:07:28 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

jennifer powell
110 sand lake ave
bagley, MN

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: wao-hsl@WeAreOne.cc
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:06:18 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Joseph Kohn MD	Individual	Support	No

Comments: www.WeAreOne.cc

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

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

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: HARRISMDW001@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:00:55 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
William Harris, M.D.	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.

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

From: [Summer Bradbury](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:44:46 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Summer Bradbury
10600 Hana Hwy
Haiku, HI

From: [samantha berberich](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:40:59 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

samantha berberich
2863 Von Hamm Pl.
honolulu, HI

From: [Elizabeth levings](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:37:09 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Elizabeth levings
po box 791290
paia, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: henry.lifeoftheland@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:18:20 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/9/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Henry Curtis	Life of the Land	Support	Yes

Comments:

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

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

From: [Ann Becker Gommers](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:32:29 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ann Becker Gommers
68-615 Farrington Hwy. 17B
Waialua, HI

From: [Noreen Dougherty](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:06:11 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Noreen Dougherty
PO Box 685
Kapaa, HI

From: [Sue Perley](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Monday, February 09, 2015 3:05:52 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sue Perley
76 Mauu Pl
Haiku, HI

From: [Anne Klimke](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:53:27 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Anne Klimke
77-141 Kalaniuka st
Holualoa, HI

From: [Kathryn Reynolds](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:37:36 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kathryn Reynolds
P.O. Box 1425
Kailua Kona, HI

From: [John Naylor](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:22:29 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

John Naylor
P.O. Box 1749
makawao, HI

From: [Michele Nihipali](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:14:02 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Michele Nihipali
54-074 Kamehameha Hwy. # A
Hauula, HI

From: [Jeri DiPietro](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:11:57 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jeri DiPietro
PO Box 338
Koloa, HI

From: [Gary Johnson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:10:35 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Gary Johnson
355 Aoloa St.
Kailua, HI

From: [Mary Ann Saindon](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:06:26 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Mary Ann Saindon
15-1477 12th Ave.
Keaau, HI

From: [John Gallagher](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 4:04:25 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

John Gallagher
91-893 Nohoihoewa Pl
Ewa Beach, HI

From: [Bentley Kalaway](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:56:50 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Bentley Kalaway
300 Kamaole Rd
Kula, HI

From: [carol kuroda](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:45:06 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

carol kuroda
3618 sierra drive
honolulu, HI 96816, HI

From: [Raymond Catania](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:32:03 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Raymond Catania
4215 Kole Place
Lihue, HI

From: [Patricia Blair](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:28:00 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Patricia Blair
25 Aulike St
Kailua, HI

From: [Kenneth Sakai](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:19:03 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kenneth Sakai
9823 Menehune Place
Waimea, HI

From: [Sevyn Galambos](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:13:58 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sevyn Galambos
76-886 Hualalai Rd
Kailua kona, HI



HAWAII PEST CONTROL ASSOCIATION

Century Square – 1188 Bishop St., Ste. 1003*Honolulu, HI 96813-3304

Telephone (808) 533-6404 • Fax (808) 533-2739

February 12, 2015

Testimony To: Senate Committee on Health
Senator Josh Green, Chair

Senate Committee on Agriculture
Senator Russell E. Ruderman, Chair

Senate Committee on Energy and Environment
Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair

Presented By: Tim Lyons, CAE
Executive Director

Subject: S.B. 793 - Relating to the Health Impact of Pesticides.

Chair Green, Chair Ruderman, Chair Gabbard, and Members of the Joint Committees:

I am Tim Lyons, Executive Director of the Hawaii Pest Control Association and we only have a minor request regarding these bills. That is, there appears to be some exclusionary language under 321A definitions, "outdoor application" however the rest of the bill continues to use such language as "any entity" shall be subject to the section, buffer zones and other language that could inadvertently draw us back in. We would respectfully request a separate subsection that would provide for clear exclusionary language from the entire section.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

From: [Ruth Lewis](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:05:03 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ruth Lewis
4875 Kikala RD
Kalaheo, Hi, HI

From: [Thomas Pasquale](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:02:19 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Thomas Pasquale
PO Box 743
Naalehu, HI

From: [Sidnie Zari](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 3:01:38 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sidnie Zari
75-1236 Keopu Mauka Drive
Holualoa, HI

From: [Lynn Austin](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:58:52 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lynn Austin
60 Lae St
Paia, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: elle.cochran@mauicounty.us
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 2:40:31 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Elle Cochran	Maui County Council Member	Support	No

Comments: I support SB 793

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

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

From: [Deanna Barth](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:16:35 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Deanna Barth
1145 woodland drive
Howard Lake, MN

From: [Mara Pyzel](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:20:46 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Mara Pyzel
58-132A Wehiwa Place
Haleiwa, HI

From: [Amy Would](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:31:06 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Amy Would
325 55th St N.e.
Rochester, MN

From: [Jill Cypert](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:32:38 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jill Cypert
PO Box 266
Kapaa, HI

From: [Richard Mindar](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:34:25 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Richard Mindar
1645 Ala Wai Blvd
Honolulu, HI

From: [Lewis Thompson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:34:48 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Lewis Thompson
75-5501 Mamalahoa Hwy #E
Holualoa, HI

From: [Sharron Cushman](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:45:37 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sharron Cushman
HC 2 Box 6467
Keaau, HI

From: [Sophia Bicoy](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:48:42 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sophia Bicoy
3142 Bear Springs Dr.
San Antonio, TX

From: [Carol Remington](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:51:22 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Carol Remington
86 Puueo St
Hilo, HI

From: [Dennis Klimke](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 5:55:25 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Dennis Klimke
77-141 KALANI UKA ST
HOLUALOA, HI

From: [Deborah Erickson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 6:03:07 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Deborah Erickson
7655 koolau rd
Kilauea, HI

From: [William cote](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:26:04 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

William cote
pob 81462
haiku, HI

From: [Joel McDonald](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:25:21 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Joel McDonald
4-1191 Kuhio Hwy. #294
Kapaa, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: aipohaku@hotmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:21:11 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Vince Kana`i Dodge	`Ai Pohaku	Support	No

Comments: Aloha Senators, We fully support the health and well-being of our keiki and people from toxic chemicals. SB 793 aims to protect public and environmental health by establishing no spray buffer zones around sensitive areas, including schools, child care centers, adult nursing homes, hospitals as well as shorelines and watersheds. SB 793 will also establish notification and disclosure requirements, which will add much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in our state. This is just pure common sense and a very necessary protection from the toxic environment we presently live in. PLz support SB793. aloha nui, Vince Kana`i Dodge

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

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

From: [Jay Bost](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:20:01 PM

As a parent and worker on UH ag stations, I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM). Regardless of the varying safety levels claimed for many pesticides WE SHOULD FOLLOW A PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE when it comes to chemicals and children. The effects of agricultural chemicals are known to be greater and of immense potential effect in developing bodies. SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jay Bost
41-037 Hihimanu St, Apt C
Waimanalo, HI

From: [Julian Miller](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:19:31 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Julian Miller
3780 Edward Rd. Ali'i Kai 3101, PO Box 223781
Princeville, HI

From: [Jan Barosh](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:19:07 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jan Barosh
70 Akilolo Street, Honolulu, HI 96821
Honolulu, HI

From: [Timory McDonald](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:18:20 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Timory McDonald
4-1191 Kuhio Hwy #294
Kapaa, HI

From: [Michael Vaughn](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:17:51 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Michael Vaughn
150 Puukoolii Road #46
Lahaina, HI

From: [Ryan Ramjet](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:07:18 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

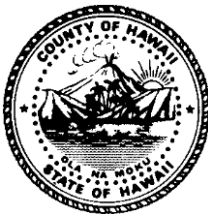
The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ryan Ramjet
35 Walaka St
Kihei, HI

Karen Eoff
Council Member
District 8, N. Kona
Chair, Finance Committee



Phone: (808) 323-4280
Fax: (808) 329-4786
Email: keoff@hawaiicounty.gov

HAWAI'I COUNTY COUNCIL

County of Hawai'i
West Hawai'i Civic Center, Bldg. A
74-5044 Ane Keohokalole Hwy.
Kailua-Kona, Hawai'i 96740

February 10, 2015

Senate Committee on Health
Senator Josh Green, Chair
Senator Glenn Wakai, Vice Chair

HTHtestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov
sengreen@capitol.hawaii.gov
senwakai@capitol.hawaii.gov

Senate Committee on Agriculture
Senator Russell E. Ruderman, Chair
Senator Gil Riviere, Vice Chair

AGLtestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov
senruderman@capitol.hawaii.gov
senriviere@capitol.hawaii.gov

Senate Committee on Energy & Environment
Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair
Senator Josh Green, Vice Chair

ENEstestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov
sengabbard@capitol.hawaii.gov
sengreen@capitol.hawaii.gov

Re: Testimony In Support of SB793, Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides
Hearing: February 12, 2015 at 3:00 p.m.; HTH/AGL/ENE Committees

Dear Committees:

On behalf of myself and the constituents of Council District 8, North Kona, I would like to support the above referenced bill, and I am submitting brief testimony as follows:

We live on an island and what we do directly affects our neighbors and our ecosystems.

This bill provides mandatory notice, reporting and use requirements when pesticides are applied outdoors near sensitive areas. This protection of sensitive public resources from the use of pesticides being used by commercial agricultural operations, decreases the risk of unwanted exposure. I agree that this is a positive move toward ensuring the health and safety of our residents.

I strongly urge the enactment of SB793.

Sincerely,

KAREN EOFF, Council Member
District 8, North Kona

From: [Dave Luborsky](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:03:04 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Dave Luborsky
P.O. Box 838
Kula, HI 96790, HI

From: [Virginia Bennett](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:02:29 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Virginia Bennett
1201 Wilder Ave. #1704
Honolulu, HI

From: [Laura Kahulamu](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:01:57 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Laura Kahulamu
78-227 Kahaluu Rd.
kailua kona, HI

From: [JoAnn Freed](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:01:40 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

JoAnn Freed
73-1166 Mahilani Dr.
Kailua-Kona, HI

From: [Barbara Borgnino](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 1:01:36 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Barbara Borgnino
3065 Gulston St
Honolulu, HI

From: [Jonathan Boyne](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:59:28 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jonathan Boyne
Kakela Dr.
Honolulu, HI

From: [KatRama Brooks](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:56:32 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

KatRama Brooks
6057 Lokomaikai Pl
Kapaa, HI

From: [Jeanne Butler](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:52:54 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jeanne Butler
P.O.Box 805
Kihei, HI

From: [Leslie Colter](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:48:54 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Leslie Colter
12-234 Oliana Drive
Pahoa, HI

From: [Kathleen Notestone](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:44:19 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kathleen Notestone
59 Alapio Place
Makawao, HI

From: [Sandra Bunnell](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:41:21 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sandra Bunnell
1723 Noe st
Honolulu, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: kealohafox@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:39:09 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Leanne Fox	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides. SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift. Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas. Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift. The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use. I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793. Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

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

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

From: [Karly Burch](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:37:59 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Karly Burch
Alalani
Makawao, HI

From: [maria isotov](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:37:03 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

maria isotov
65 Lihiwai Place
haiku, HI

From: [Mitsuko Hayakawa](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:06:42 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Mitsuko Hayakawa
821 Hoomalu St.
Pearl City, HI

From: [Maureen Langberg](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:03:32 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Maureen Langberg
81-6365lilikalani
Kealahou, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: k.hokuokalani@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 12:00:00 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
K. Hoku Cabebe	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Protect our keiki! We have a right to know! My doctor has a right to know what and when they spray next to our keiki at Kawaikini!!

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

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

From: [Reuben Chong](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:42:44 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Reuben Chong
1505 Kewalo Street, Apt. 206a
Honolulu, HI

From: [Susan Garment](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:41:40 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Susan Garment
2775 Ohana Aina Place
Kalaheo, HI



Planned Parenthood of Hawaii

To: Hawaii State Senate Committees on Health, Agriculture and Energy & Environment
Hearing Date/Time: Thursday, February 12, 2015, 3:00 p.m.
Place: Hawaii State Capitol, Rm. 414
Re: Testimony of Planned Parenthood of Hawaii in support of S.B. 793

Dear Chairs Green, Ruderman and Gabbard and members of the Committees,

Planned Parenthood of Hawaii writes in support of S.B. 793, which seeks to establish mandatory notice, reporting and use requirements when pesticides are applied outdoors near sensitive areas.

Planned Parenthood of Hawaii is dedicated to providing Hawaii's people with high quality, affordable and confidential sexual and reproductive health care, education, and advocacy. To that end, we support increased pesticide regulation because it will help to ensure that pesticides are used in a safe manner and at safe levels and help to mitigate the impact of pesticides on reproductive health.

As pesticide use is widespread across Hawaii, we must be vigilant in preventing harmful exposures before they occur. Please note that women of reproductive age and both male and female farmworkers and those who work with pesticides are particularly vulnerable to excessive exposure. According to a recent study from the University of California, San Francisco, pesticide exposure can harm the reproductive health and function of adult females during all developmental stages and has been associated with male sterility, spontaneous abortion, diminished fetal growth and survival and childhood and adult cancers.¹ Increasing pesticide regulation will serve to reduce the risks associated with pesticide exposure and promote the overall public health of our communities.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support.

Sincerely,

Laurie Field
Director of Public Affairs & Government Relations

¹ See, e.g., University of California, San Francisco Program on Reproductive Health and the Environment, *Pesticides Matter, A Primer for Reproductive Health Physicians* (Dec., 2011), available at http://prhe.ucsf.edu/prhe/pdfs/pesticidesmatter_whitepaper.pdf.

HONOLULU
1350 S. King Street, Suite 310
Honolulu, HI 96814
808-589-1149

KAUAI
Education & Outreach
808-482-2756

KONA
Education & Outreach
808-442-4243

MAUI
Kahului Office Center
140 Ho'ohana Street, Suite 303
Kahului, HI 96732
808-871-1176

From: [Elif Beall](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:30:47 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Elif Beall
5-461 Kuhio Hwy
Kilauea, HI

From: [SAMANTHA Sherline](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:30:12 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

SAMANTHA Sherline
P.O.Box 521
Naalehu, HI

From: [Stanley Garment](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:29:51 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Stanley Garment
2775 Ohana Aina Place
Kalaheo, HI

From: [Mari Ono](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:19:46 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Mari Ono
2430 Campus Road
Honolulu, HI

From: [Dorothy Binder](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:09:52 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Dorothy Binder
17383 Haleakala Hwy
Kula, HI

From: [Manu Manu](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:57:56 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Manu Manu
mouton blanc, 47
1001, NY

From: [Jean Adair-Leland](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:52:03 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jean Adair-Leland
1487 Hiikala Pl. Unit 13
Honolulu, HI

From: [Kelly Wassell](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:16:52 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kelly Wassell
4937 La st
Kapaa, HI

From: [Tina Wildberger](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:10:29 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Tina Wildberger
300 Ohukai Rd B-228
Kihei, HI

From: [Barb Travis](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 9:29:15 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Barb Travis
91-999 La'aulu St.
Ewa Beach, HI

From: [Terry Travis](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 9:28:50 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Terry Travis
91-999 La'aulu St.
Ewa Beach, HI

From: [Eurielle Blair](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 9:28:47 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Eurielle Blair
5283 Dole Street
Honolulu, HI

From: [Maria Lineker](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 9:27:50 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Maria Lineker
PO box 551711
Kapaau, HI

From: [Bella Doty](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 9:26:55 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Bella Doty
180 Door of Faith rd.
Haiku, HI

From: [Stephanie Haddad](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 9:06:41 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Stephanie Haddad
Pob 1211
Haiku, HI

From: [jade chabg](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 8:55:20 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

jade chabg
1624-C Liholiho St.
Honolulu, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: sewsew@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 8:50:06 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Michelle Sylvester	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: Why are the local food producers in our state being penalized? Why is there no concern from lawmakers about the chemicals used by DLNR and other environmental groups to control invasive species in our watershed areas? Tens of thousands of gallons of chemicals are sprayed each year in our watershed protection areas. Why do the environmental groups think that this is ok?

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

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

From: [Bobbi Lempert](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 8:34:12 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Bobbi Lempert
PO Box 791881
Paia, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: ian.l.york@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 8:19:05 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ian York	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I strongly support this measure to better inform residents of the type and quantities of pesticides used near them. This information is crucial in providing data for epidemiological studies to determine possible health risks and best practices for pesticide use.

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

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

From: [Teddi Eggo](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 8:17:57 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Teddi Eggo
2733 Ala Kinoiki Road Koloa, HI 96756
Koloa, HI

Personal Testimony Presented before the
Senate Committees on Health, Agriculture and Energy and Environment
February 12, 2015 at 3:00 pm
by
Douglas L. Vincent, Ph.D., P.A.S.

SB 793 – RELATING TO HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Personal Testimony Opposed to SB 793

Chairs Green, Ruderman, and Gabbard, Vice Chairs Wakai, Riviere, Green and members of the committees

My name is Douglas L. Vincent and I am a Professor and Animal Scientist in the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources in the Department of Human Nutrition, Food and Animal Sciences. I am also a former Department Chair. I am pleased to provide personal testimony on SB 793. This testimony does not represent the position of the University of Hawaii or the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources.

I am opposed to this bill for a number of reasons and believe that this bill would single out Hawaii farmers and put serious constraints on our farmers on their use of restricted use pesticides. The use of these pesticides are already controlled and heavily regulated in their use and placing additional restrictions, regulations and penalties will make it difficult for our farmers to make a profit. If penalties and restrictions, yet unspecified in this bill, on the use of these pesticides are applied only to farmers, then why aren't they applied to other users of pesticides such as resorts, golf courses, and even homeowners? I recognize the need to protect our keiki and kupuna from hazards but many of the recent school closures due to odors or perceived risks from pesticides have not come from farmers but come from indiscriminate homeowners using these products improperly at their residences. Not agriculture. Why punish agriculture and farmers, already under significant and appropriate regulation of these products, when **others have been the culprits**? Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in opposition to SB 793.

From: [Jay Duquette](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 8:05:36 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jay Duquette
578 kamalo valley rd
Kaunakakai, HI

From: [Abcde shepherd](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 8:05:36 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Abcde shepherd
192-B Mo'omomi ave.
hoolehua, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: rkester1@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 8:05:29 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Renee Kester	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: This bill will have far reaching effects for all farmers in Hawaii. Small farmers will not be able to shoulder the burden of buffer zones and will end up ultimately not farming. When we need to be enabling people to farm locally this bill will do the exact opposite. Let's base legislation on actual facts and findings and look carefully at what regulations and practices are currently in place before we create burdensome, unnecessary and emotionally based laws. Help our farmers, do not put them out of business!

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

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

From: [harvest edmonds](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 8:05:19 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

harvest edmonds
po box 679
kilauea, HI

From: [Makana Kahalelio](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 7:54:09 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Makana Kahalelio
51-114 Kamehameha Hwy
KAAAWA, HI

From: [William Braham](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 6:27:35 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

William Braham
PO Box 1807
Pahoa, HI

From: [jo_amsterdam](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 6:23:25 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

jo amsterdam
3704 elau road
kalaheo, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: mauibrad@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 6:22:59 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brad Parsons	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.

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

From: [Frederick Von Essen](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 5:32:49 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Frederick Von Essen
234 Kupaa st
Paia, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: yamaguchd009@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 5:29:33 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

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

Comments: I don't support measures that selectively discriminates against small groups. Do not pass SB793.

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

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

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: davidsher@juno.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 5:27:54 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sherry Pollack	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I am in strong support of SB 793 which requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. Notification and disclosure requirements will create essential transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. Hawaii needs to join with the 31 other states in this country that already have this protection. That we don't already have this protection is unconscionable. We have the right to protect our communities. It is the duty of government to protect the people, not businesses, and take action. Vote yes on this bill! Mahalo!

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

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

From: [David Thompson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 4:25:03 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

David Thompson
2386 S. Cliffview St.
Flagstaff, AZ

From: [claudia.rice](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 4:01:58 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

claudia rice
27 Kauila Street
Honolulu, HI

From: [Mona Weigand](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 3:23:58 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Mona Weigand
380 N. Brunswick
Wichita, KS

From: [Patricia Phillips](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 1:49:15 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Patricia Phillips
487 Wolcott Ave
Kent, OH



Hawaii Crop Improvement Association

Growing the Future of Worldwide Agriculture in Hawaii

SENATE COMMITTEES ON HEALTH, AGRICULTURE, and ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Testimony on Senate Bills 793, 1037, 797
RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES
February 12, 2015, Room 414, 3:00 PM

Aloha Chairs Green, Ruderman, and Gabbard, and Vice Chairs Wakai and Riviere, and Members of the Committee,

I am Bennette Misalucha, Executive Director of the Hawaii Crop Improvement Association (HCIA) and HCIA respectfully opposes Senate Bills 793, 1037, and 797.

Although the term pesticide has become a dirty word, pesticides are used throughout the world and in Hawaii to control pests and disease carriers, such as mosquitoes, ticks, and rodents. They are used in our drinking water to prevent disease and in our watersheds to control invasive species. Pesticides are also used in agriculture to control weeds, insect infestation, and diseases that can completely destroy a crop. Even organic agriculture uses pesticides.

Our member companies are very aware of their responsibility to use pesticides properly and they take this duty very seriously. The many employees of HCIA members are likely people you know as friends, relatives, and neighbors who contribute to communities throughout the Islands where we farm. We have been a part of these communities and local economies for over 50 years.

Our farms use trained employees who are experienced in pesticide application and apply pesticides only when necessary. The safety of our employees and the community is of utmost importance to us and we follow the strict federal and State pesticide laws and regulations carefully. We are regularly inspected by the State Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch whose duty is to enforce these laws.

We disagree with the idea that there are wide-spread problems associated with pesticide applications in the state, and the need for these extensive and unprecedented measures. The proposed legislation assigns arbitrary restrictions and conditions that go far beyond science-based regulations. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency evaluates and registers pesticides to ensure that they will not harm people, non-target species, or the environment. After thorough risk assessments, EPA determines if a pesticide can be sold and used. It dictates where a pesticide can be used, the amount, frequency, and timing of its use; and how it will be stored or discarded. EPA determines the conditions under which the pesticide can be used based upon ongoing research of any possible health or environmental effect.

It is clear that these bills have been developed by non-farmers who do not understand existing pesticide regulations and enforcement nor farmers' need to control insects, weeds, and disease. The bills are designed to unfairly target one segment of Hawaii's pesticide users - our member company farmers who grow genetically modified crops. The well-funded national organizations that are promoting this type of legislation here and across the country hope to set a precedent in Hawaii and make this farming as difficult as possible. Their claims that similar laws have been adopted across the country, in "33 states", are simply not true. A closer look at the laws they refer to reveals that they are concerned with requirements for schools' own procedures to use Integrated Pest Management; not pesticide use on farms. In fact, very few states have laws that contain ANY of the provisions in these bills.

These measures undermine EPA's role and will harm Hawaii farmers without providing increased safety. Before any additional State pesticide restrictions are imposed, they should be determined to be justifiable and necessary. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture currently has the authority and expertise to promulgate additional pesticide regulations to protect the public if it determines that further regulations are warranted.

We respectfully request that these bills be held. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, we support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session, such as SB 734, that would give the HDOA and the University of Hawaii increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including educating growers and others to ensure proper pesticide use, assistance in implementation of pesticide drift reduction strategies, and appropriate enforcement capability. We believe that a strong state pesticide regulatory program is essential to assuring the public that pesticide products are used

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony in opposition to these measures.

HCIA 2014-2016 Board of Directors

President

Kirby Kester

Vice President

Alan Takemoto

Secretary

Dawn Bicoy

Treasurer

Keith Horton

Directors At Large

Blaise Boyle

Cindy Goldstein

Adolph Helm

Steve Lupkes

Grant Manning

Shay Sunderland

Mark Stoutemyer

Immediate Past President

Mark Phillipson

Executive Director

Bennette Misalucha

P.O. Box 126

Aiea, HI 96701

Tel: (808) 594-3611

director@hciaonline.com

admin@hciaonline.com

www.hciaonline.com

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: makani.christensen@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:29:08 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
makani	Hunting, Farming and Fishing Association	Oppose	No

Comments: I oppose SB793 because the following: 1) The proposed buffer zone is 3/4 of a mile and has the potential of destroying small farmers. 2) If development with day care or school moves into area farmer will no longer be able to farm. 3) If a farmer cannot raise crops, then he will not farm. 4) This takes us away from sustainability. This seems like an emotional law and has the potential to devastate small farmers. There wasn't much thought that went into this law, and the unseen circumstances are massive. We drift further away from sustainability when laws are not properly brought forward. We need facts!

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

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

From: [Gordana Leonard](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:19:35 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Gordana Leonard
P.O. Box 3165
Kailua Kona, HI

From: [caroline pate](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:00:42 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

caroline pate
221 Pau Hana
Makawao, HI

From: [Om Sairam](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:44:59 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Om Sairam
457 Hemlock Avenue
Hope Bc, HI

From: [Fabienne Christe](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:31:32 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Fabienne Christe
139 royal dr
Kapaa, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: mikeandjoette@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:14:09 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
joette burke	Individual	Support	No

Comments: This is a public health concern! The poisons are flowing and the people want it stopped. If they must flow, we at least deserve adequate notice so we have the choice to flee or attempt to protect ourselves. We deserve to know. More testing, more transparency, less poison.

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

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

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: bfunai@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 11:02:46 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brian F. Funai	Individual	Oppose	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.

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

From: [Shannon Papalimu](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:53:14 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Shannon Papalimu
98 Pilipaa St
Hilo, HI

From: [Waioni Dickison](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:47:31 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Waioni Dickison
870 Kumulani Dr.
Kihei, HI

From: [Donna Gray](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:40:14 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Donna Gray
2330 Hoohu Rd. #19, Koloa, HI 96756
Belvedere Tiburon, HI

From: [sheila Smalley](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:33:33 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

sheila Smalley
112 East Main St
Mount Joy, PA

From: [Astrid Watanabe](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:31:32 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Astrid Watanabe
2618 Pololei Pl
Haiku, HI

From: [Shabd khalsa](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:10:42 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Shabd khalsa
Hana hwy
Haiku, HI

From: [Angela Whitlatch](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 10:03:40 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Angela Whitlatch
1661 Pe'e Rd.
Koloa, HI

From: [Dave Kisor](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:54:58 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Dave Kisor
14-3444 Tutu Ln.
Pahoa, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: manaodesignbigisland@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:54:21 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Nate Hayward	Hawaii Farmers Union United	Support	No

Comments: Aloha, my name is Nate Hayward and I am the vice president of the Kohala chapter of the Hawaii Farmers Union United. My wife and I live on a small farm with our two daughters here on the big island. I am writing today to urge your support for SB 793 and the idea of creating buffer zones between our loved ones and harmful pesticides and herbicides. When I take my kids to the park in Kapa'au or Waimea and they want to run around, we always stay well clear of all the fence lines and their dead, parched vegetation knowing repeated bouts of herbicide made it that way. When I visit the school in Hawi I see the same dead grass around every entrance and exit, every fenceline and all around the playground. Our children should be able to play at their own schools and parks without constant exposure to these chemicals. Young children's bodies are more affected by toxic exposure than adults, and yet we send our children to these places where they receive regular doses of toxic's just to play with their friends or get an education. Then they walk home along Akoni Pule Highway with its six foot wide strip of herbicide defoliated soil by their side the whole time. It doesn't have to be this way. We need to turn a corner with our thinking about chemical use in Hawaii and that needs to start with our schools, parks, senior centers, and move toward our roadsides and the farm fields where an increasing amount of our food comes from. Please support this bill to protect our keiki, our kupuna, and our 'aina. Mahalo

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

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

From: [Nalani Sato](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:52:33 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Nalani Sato
2363 Anini Pl.
Pearl City, HI

From: [Julie Carter](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:43:33 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Julie Carter
PO Box 1045
Kamuela, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: wekeis333@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:24:09 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tony Sylvester	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: Whoa! Way too much going on in this measure and it is tying the hands that feed us!

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

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

From: [Marilyn Powers](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:22:03 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Marilyn Powers
11 Mahaolu St, B102
Kahului, HI

From: [Camille Chong](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 9:12:23 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Camille Chong
1617 Young Street, Apt. A101
Honolulu, HI

From: [Paul Littleton](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:51:38 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Paul Littleton
45 Aliilani Place
Kihei, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: warrenmcfb@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:39:01 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Warren Watanabe	Maui County Farm Bureau	Oppose	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.

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

From: [christine beltran](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:25:48 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

christine beltran
275 oe st
kihei, HI

From: [Brian McOuat](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:25:26 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Brian McOuat
Koloa Maoli Road
Kurtistown, HI

From: [Debbie hollomon](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:22:41 PM

This is the very least we should be doing! These chemicals have no business being sprayed so heavily on our islands, much less right next to our keiki!

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Debbie hollomon
kalena
lahaina, HI

From: [Jane Sperr](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:22:04 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jane Sperr
P.O.Box 331014
Kahului, HI

From: [josette Jackson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:13:51 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

josette Jackson
24 Howard st
hopelawn, NJ

From: [Eve Powers](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:09:54 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Eve Powers
5200 Paanau Rd. #K202
Koloa, HI

From: [Ranae Ganske](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:06:25 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ranae Ganske
PO Box 2832
Wailuku, HI

From: [Sandra Lane](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 8:03:20 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sandra Lane
15-1489 7th Av
Keaau, HI

From: [calah nakasone](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:59:49 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

calah nakasone
6837 olohena rd
kapaa, HI

From: [Kaulana Poe](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:55:35 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kaulana Poe
p.o box 8
hanapepe, HI

From: [Ra'ana Yasmin](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:50:19 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ra'ana Yasmin
850 Kawaiaha'o St 4th Flr
Honolulu, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: ckosora@aol.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:48:28 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
catherine kosora	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.

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

From: [Linda Menzies](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:45:14 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Linda Menzies
1939 Piiholo
Makawao, HI

From: [Dina Mezheritsky](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:36:14 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Dina Mezheritsky
119A Kulalani Circle
Kula, HI

From: [Christopher Correa](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:32:27 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Christopher Correa
263 n blake Ed
norfolk, VA

From: [Kathy Shimata](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:30:17 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Kathy Shimata
3453 Pawaina St
Honolulu, HI

From: [Jean Hodges](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:15:23 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jean Hodges
1071 W. Sunset Dr.
Roscommon, MI

From: [Todd Blume](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:05:28 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Todd Blume
Kaeleku St.
Honolulu, HI

From: [Victoria Yocum](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 7:04:58 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Victoria Yocum
16-2177 Ainaloa Drive
Pahoa, HI

From: [Carol Sappington](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 6:57:18 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Carol Sappington
92-710 Paakai St.
Kapolei, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: gordines@kuaiflowers.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 6:40:38 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
John R. Gordines	Individual	Oppose	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.

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

From: [tia_pearson](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 6:33:02 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

tia_pearson
po box 861697
wahjiawa, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: maumagic5711@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 6:17:55 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/10/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ann Evans	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.

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

From: [Elizabeth O'Connor](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 6:12:36 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Elizabeth O'Connor
430 Keoniana St #608
Honolulu, HI

From: [Jodi Mahan](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Tuesday, February 10, 2015 6:09:47 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jodi Mahan
PO Box 344
Honaunau, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: svickery@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 10:17:25 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Susan Vickery	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.

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

From: [Moana Wietecha](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 9:59:01 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Moana Wietecha
2644 kahekili hwy
Wailuku, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: makotolane@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 9:50:37 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
makoto lane	Individual	Support	No

Comments: The chemicals being tested in Hawaii are highly toxic endocrine disruptors. The residents and vacationers need to be informed and protected from the chemical industry. We need to know what, when and where these chemicals are being sprayed.

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

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

From: [Christine Veazey](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 9:34:42 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Christine Veazey
Copp
Kula, HI

From: [Teresa Tico](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 10:21:17 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Teresa Tico
7370 Alealea
Hanalei, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: gottlieb@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 11:38:53 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Alan Gottlieb	Hawaii Cattlemen's Council	Oppose	No

Comments: Farmers and Ranchers strongly believe in the health and safety of their families, employees and the community. Farmers & Ranchers are the true environmentalists, stewarding over 25% of the State's land mass. We don't talk about helping the environment... we do it every day. Pesticide use is already regulated by the EPA and the Hawaii Dept of Agriculture, based on years of testing. Labeling requirements are based on good science, not on arbitrary buffers and activist sentiment. There seems to be an attack these days on the 1% of our population, the farmers and ranchers, who grow the food for everyone else. No one wants to use or over-use pesticides, but do use them when it is necessary. The little fire ant invading Hawaii is a great example. Do we want to fight it with available resources, or let those lovely critters take over our islands, biting everything in their path, raining down out of trees on our residents and visitor industry? Please oppose this anti-farming bill.

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

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

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: fitzformai@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 11:27:04 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
John Fitzpatrick	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha Kakou, Because Federal Judge Kurren ruled that it is the state's kuleana to protect it's people from restricted use pesticides associated with GMO agricultural and chemical spraying and not the counties job, SB 793 needs to be passed immediately! It is a good step in the right direction! Counties across the state are fighting to protect their land, water, children, and kupuna; now it's time for you to fight for us! Pass this bill! Mahalo, Fitz

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

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

From: [Carol Culver](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 11:17:39 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Carol Culver
3-3400 Kuhio Hwy #C109
Lihue, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: alanc@maui.net
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 11:16:24 AM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Alan Crammatte	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Protect the people from toxic pesticides before it is too late.

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

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

From: [nikki moss](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 11:14:55 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

nikki moss
alla papa
pukalani, HI

From: [jahnava baldassarre](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 10:49:07 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

jahnava baldassarre
12-4295 kapiolani st.
pahoa, HI



February 11, 2015

Testimony from Jeff Case, Senior Director Government Affairs, CropLife America

In opposition to SB 793, SB 797, SB 800, SB 801, SB 1037

Thursday, Feb. 12, 3 p.m. – Senate Committees on Health, Ag, Water/Land and Education

Aloha Chairs and Committee Members:

CropLife America represents the manufactures and registrants of pesticide products that are used for agriculture production. We recognize the need for these valuable crop protection products to be used in a manner that is protective to schools, children and sensitive environmental areas. But we are opposed to the series of bills - SB 793, SB 797, SB 800, SB 801 and SB 1037.

These bills will not provide any additional public or environmental safety than already exists in the use requirements, many precautions and setbacks identified on the product use labels which are enforceable by state and federal law. We dispute the idea that there are wide-spread problems with pesticide applications in the state, and the need for these extensive and unprecedented measures.

These bills have been develop and promoted by national anti-pesticide /agriculture organizations like Center for Food Safety and EarthJustice. The goal of these national well- funded groups is to make growing genetically modified crops in Hawaii as difficult as possible and has less to do with concerns about their use of pesticides.

These groups have misled the public and lawmakers by suggesting that 33 states which have already passed similar laws. Very few states have laws that contain ANY of the provisions that are in these bills. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) requirements in schools and on school property has nothing to do with the application of pesticides on agriculture lands.

Appropriately – schools have the responsibility of keeping students healthy and safe by ensuring pesticides are used appropriately. The recent incidents at schools in Waipahu, Ewa Beach and Hawaii Kai did NOT involve farmers, but were the result of improper use by neighbors.

We support SB 734 because we believe that a strong state pesticide regulatory program is essential to assuring the public that these valuable pesticide products are used properly. SB 734 strengthens the Hawaii Department of Agriculture's capacity to regulate pesticides in the state. If lawmakers are sincere about addressing public safety, support the pesticide branch of the Dept. of Ag.

Thank for your consideration.

From: [cubie maddox](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 10:38:11 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

cubie maddox
16-2165 Silversword Dr.
Pahoa, HI

From: [Michael Gosney](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 11:44:46 AM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Michael Gosney
424 kaupakalua rd
haiku, HI



We Grow 93% of Hawaii Island Agriculture Crops

~ 625,000 acres of land in production ~ \$194 Million in Revenue ~

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, AGRICULTURE, ENERGY & ENVIROMENT

FEBRUARY 12, 2015 at 3:00PM in Capitol Room 414

TESTIMONY ON SB 793, SB 797, SB 800, SB 801, SB 1037

Founding Association Members

Hawaii Papaya Industry
Association (HPIA)

Hawaii Cattlemen's Council

Big Island Banana Growers

Hamakua, Hilo & Kohala Farm
Bureau Counties

Hawaii Floriculture & Nursery
Association

Aloha Chair(s) and Committee Members,

My Name is Lorie Farrell, I am the Project Director for Hawaii Farmers and Ranchers United, Mahalo for allowing us to testify on this matter.

Farmers are land stewards and we understand firsthand the need for crop protection methods and pesticides; we live in our communities and our children attend local schools; We are members of our communities. Farmers and agriculture is not the enemy, we feed and sustain Hawaii.

**ACTIVISTS GROUPS HAVE TARGETED FARMERS WITH ANTI-PESTICIDE
LEGISLATION
NO FACTS = NO FARMERS = NO FOOD**

WE OPPOSE SB 793, SB 797, SB 800, SB 801, SB 1037

- All pesticide and product use labels already address public and environmental safety through mandated requirements, precautions and setback, all of which are already enforceable by state and federal law. Pesticides undergo years of study and tests based on scientific research to reduce risk and ensure health and safety for everyone and the environment. The average time frame to obtain a pesticide label is 12 years and a cost of \$150 to 250 million dollars; this is due to the strict guidelines required by the EPA.



[Obtain more information on the Process here.](#)

-- We Feed Hawaii --

- These bills have been developed and promoted by national anti-pesticide /agriculture organizations like Center for Food Safety and PANNA. The intent of these national well- funded groups is to make make growing genetically modified crops in Hawaii as difficult as possible, and has less to do with concerns about their use of pesticides. The unintended consequences of which is Hawaii's farmers and ranchers are being squeezed of their hope and were forced to defend ourselves on multiple levels.
- These groups have misled the public and lawmaker sby saying similar laws have been adopted across the country, in "33 states". This is false! Very few states have laws that contain ANY of the provisions that are in these bills. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) requirements in schools and on school property has nothing to do with the application of pesticides on agricultural lands.
- Appropriately – schools have the responsibility of ensuring the health of students by ensuring pesticides are used appropriately. The recent incidents at schools in Waipahu, Ewa Beach and Hawaii Kai did NOT involve farmers, but were the result of improper use by neighbors.
- We support SB 734 because we believe that a strong state pesticide regulatory program is essential to assuring the public that these valuable pesticide products are used properly. SB 734 strengthens the Hawaii Department of Agriculture's capacity to regulate pesticides in the state. If lawmakers are sincere about addressing public safety, support the pesticide branch of the Dept. of Ag.

Good public policy must and should be based on facts. To accurately assess the merits of any bill and value to public health and safety, the facts must be taken into consideration. This can be an excellent opportunity to not only understand the actual risks posed by the use of pesticides, but to also educate the public on those risks. We respectfully oppose these measures.

Thank you...

From: [Heather Salmon](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:00:41 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Heather Salmon
23 Door of Faith Road
Huelo, HI

From: [Wade Holmes](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:15:54 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Wade Holmes
26 Luanaiki Place
Kihei, HI

From: [shantee brown](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:17:05 PM

These pesticide buffers relate to me because I intend to come back home to Hawai'i after school to raise my family. I do not want the risks of pesticide exposure in the future for my friends and family. I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawai'i's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawai'i's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

shantee brown
315 10th ave
seattle, WA

From: [Samantha Bardwil](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:20:19 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Samantha Bardwil
Kealakapu Road
Kula, HI

From: [Elise Travis](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:20:51 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Elise Travis
214 heleuma pl.
Kihei, HI

From: [Miles Mulcahy](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:21:53 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Miles Mulcahy
83-5634 Middler kee
Captain Cook, HI

From: [Ervin Bush](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:31:17 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ervin Bush
3178 Nahenahe Place
Kihei, HI

From: [Sally Waitt](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:32:15 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sally Waitt
PO Box 492757 16-1446 39th
Keaau, HI

From: [Doorae Shin](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:33:22 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Doorae Shin
Lono pl
Honolulu, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: vsc@hawaiiantel.net
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:42:35 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Victoria Cannon	Individual	Support	No

Comments: We need more protections from pesticide spraying

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

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

From: [Chelsea Heller](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:48:39 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Chelsea Heller
po box 467
haiku, HI

From: [denise woods](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:49:48 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

denise woods
4-831 Kuhio Hwy Ste 438
Kapaa, HI

From: [Vicki Vierra](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:51:56 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

For your information, the shareholders of Monsanto just voted 53% to reform its practices and safeguard the health of millions of children exposed to its toxic products - and Roundup in particular.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Vicki Vierra
HC1 Box 5077
Keaau, HI

From: [Robert Petricci](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 12:51:59 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Robert Petricci
po box 2011
Pahoa, HI

From: [Jessica avila franco](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 1:12:25 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jessica avila franco
66-909 Lupenui Pl
Waialua, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: jonikamiya@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 1:14:03 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Joni Kamiya	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: Aloha Chair and Committee Members, At the hearing for this bill, you will likely hear many emotional and compelling reasons to pass this bill as is. You will hear multiple health complaints and illnesses which these people have attributed to living near a farm. Granted, they have no substantiated medical evidence that directly pinpoints that pesticides are the root of all of these symptoms. It's hard not to believe these people and feel for them. I grew up on a farm for the majority of my life. Our home bordered the fields. Around the farm were lots of weeds and vegetation too. I had bloody noses, allergies, and asthma. There were no GMOs back in the 80's and yet I still got sick. There was dust and pesticides I'm sure but I can't instantly point my finger at pesticides being the root cause of this. While still living in that home, my youngest sister was exposed to farm elements and was healthy and still is to this day. Our whole family remains health despite these elements. Why? Farmers know how to use their crop protection products appropriately and would not waste it because it costs money. Farmers already have tight margins to make a living from it. I know because my grandfather was a farmer as well as my dad and now my brother. So you may ask why there are so many people asking you for this law? Easy. Take a look at the backer of this bill, the Washington, DC based Center for Food Safety. Visit their website and social media pages and glance over it. You'll find an array of people in gas masks, hazmat suits and pictures of children. This group takes advantage of people's disconnect from agriculture. They know that most of these people lack the basic understanding of science like some chemistry and biology. They don't know anything about a farm except from what they read on Google. Armed with a deep seated fear and confirmation bias from the CFS, they are demanding this law. It is fair to target and essentially crimimize farmers? If this law seeks to protect people, should all users of pesticides be included also? Isn't that the fair thing to do in this case. I don't speak from the view of big ag despite the sound of my testimony. What most people don't know is that farming is farming and whether it's acres of biotech farms or a small one like my dad's, all of the concepts I have mentioned applies. The target of these activists are the big companies, however it will ultimately hurt the small folks the worst. Lawmaking needs to be made with facts and evidence. The evidence points out that homeowners are the worst offenders and the data also supports this. Are you sure that you'll be protecting the keiki when homeowners misuse pesticides and the state and county spray only a few feet from

schools? Just lawmaking is needed here. Using speculation to base your laws is a very dangerous precedent to set and is no different than a modern day witch hunt!

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

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

From: [Ramit Islam](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 1:23:51 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Ramit Islam
55 South Kukui St. #1102
Honolulu, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: afrancokaupo@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 1:34:41 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Alex Franco	Individual	Oppose	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.

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

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: karly.williams@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 1:46:01 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
karly williams	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments: aloha and mahalo for considering my testimony. My name is karly, I work with babes against biotech, but I am testifying as a citizen of Hawaii and resident of sunset beach, north shore. These chemicals that are being sprayed, as far as I'm aware of (obviously because there is no disclosure as to exactly what is being sprayed and how much), include 2-4D, components of agent orange, dicamba, atrazine, glysophate, etc - which are all known and banned around the world as they are being linked to and DAILY being scientifically proven to cause endocrine disorders, birth deformities, digestive disorders etc and are now being proven to be passed to our bodies through food, water, and wind/water drift and then passed on to babies. It is our right as American citizens to know exactly what the heck is being sprayed, how much of it, and where. It is our right to hold our local governments accountable to be aware of this information and make decisions regarding the safety of the land and people accordingly. It is also our right to live freely from the pesticide drift (by wind and water) that is sprayed near our schools homes and local organic farms. Please pass bill sb793 and make the pono decision to serve and protect the people from these chemical companies. Mahalo!

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

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

MONSANTO CO.
94-520 KUNIA ROAD
KUNIA, HAWAII 96759

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH/
SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE/
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

FEBRUARY 12, 2015

TESTIMONY ON
SB 793/SB 1037/SB 797
RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Chair Green, Ruderman, Gabbard and committee members:

My name is Alan Takemoto, Community Affairs Manager for Monsanto Hawaii.

Thank you for allowing us to comment on SB 793, SB 1037 and SB 797. Pesticides when used properly are vital and beneficial tools for all aspects of our environment and the economy. Homeowners, farmers, businesses, government agencies and other environmental organizations use pesticides to protect the environment by controlling invasive species, control weeds, insects, plant diseases, and to prevent or control the spread of diseases in our every day lives. Monsanto and its employees and their families are very attentive to the health and well being of the communities where we work and live. Our employees and their families also attend the nearby schools, childcare facilities, hospitals, and community centers from which everyone benefits.

Safety for all is Monsanto's number one priority. All of Monsanto's employees who work with pesticides receive extensive training. We strive daily to ensure a safe working environment for our employees and guests. We are very aware of our surroundings and take every measure to ensure our neighbors are not impacted by our operations. Monsanto is also committed to being a responsible steward of the land. We utilize soil and water conservation practices in all of our farm operations. We diligently comply with federal and state laws that govern responsible pesticide use and in many cases have taken additional stewardship measures. Many farmers, including Monsanto, use an integrated pest management program that use all aspects of pest and disease control that don't necessarily require the use of pesticides, but also incorporates other techniques and natural occurrences.

Good public policy must and should be based on facts. We encourage the committee to examine the basic facts on pesticide use in Hawaii. The Hawaii State Department of Agriculture has the data on who uses pesticides, where they are being used and how they are being applied. To accurately assess the merits of any bill and value to public health and safety, these facts must be considered. This can be an excellent opportunity to not only understand the actual risks posed by the use of pesticides, but to also educate the public on those risks and the value pesticides bring to our communities. We respectfully oppose these measures. Thank you.

From: [Michele McKay](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 1:52:15 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Michele McKay
3015 Kalakaua Ave.
Honolulu, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: lho@hawaiiublicpolicy.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:01:20 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Adolph Helm	Dow Agrosciences	Oppose	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.

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

From: [Elizabeth Kempf](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:06:08 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Elizabeth Kempf
Paniolo Place
Makawao, HI

Terez Amato–Lindsey
140 Uwapo Rd. #14-102
Kihei, HI 96753

Wednesday, February 11, 2015

Re: SB793 Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides

Aloha kakou esteemed Chairs of the Health, Agriculture and Energy and Environment Committees and all committee members.

I am emailing in strong support of SB793, Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides. This morning, while listening to NPR's Morning Edition as I drove my son to school, a featured spot came over the radio from their series Living with Cancer. In today's episode, they examined what causes cancer. In the story, they discussed Epidemiologist Barbara Cohn's research into that very question. It is the first study of its kind examining pesticide and environmental exposure in human development from conception to cancer using over 50 years of collected data. This study is utilizing new ways and new tools to obtain groundbreaking and unprecedented information on the impact that combinations of chemicals is having on human health.

In an age when illness is at an all-time high, and chemical exposure is among the primary triggers that have been linked to the dramatic increase, it is imperative that we take all precautions necessary to protect our most vulnerable members of our community—our pregnant and lactating mothers, and our children and elders.

Measures such as this one, Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides, will establish a much needed framework for barriers and buffer zones in our sensitive areas around the state. Those areas are not only our schools, child care facilities, senior living centers, and hospitals, but should also include critical habitat for our endangered and at risk species found on the land and in the water, alike.

In recent years we have also seen a dramatic decline in our coral reef systems and in our pollinator populations. Those declines have been linked to agricultural practices and stem from unintentional wind drift and water runoff into our waterways. Maui's groundwater is already contaminated with chemicals used in agriculture. It is imperative that we take precautionary measures now to protect our children, our parents, our grandparents, and even ourselves from the damaging effects of toxic chemical exposure. I ask that you please vote in support of SB793 and actively protect the people and species of Hawai'i from further exposure to dangerous chemicals.

With appreciation, Terez Amato-Lindsey, HD10-1 (Kihei, Maui)

**SB 793
RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES**

**PAUL T. OSHIRO
MANAGER – GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, INC.**

FEBRUARY 12, 2015

Chair Green, Chair Ruderman, Chair Gabbard and Members of the Senate Committees on Health, Agriculture, and Energy & Environment:

I am Paul Oshiro, testifying on behalf of Alexander & Baldwin, Inc. (A&B) and its agricultural company Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company on SB 793, A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES. We respectfully oppose this bill.

Pesticide use in Hawaii is extensively regulated by both the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and the State Department of Agriculture under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Hawaii Pesticide Law (Chapter 149A, HRS). Depending upon the pesticide and its intended use, the EPA and the State impose mandatory conditions and requirements that are science based and designed to protect the pesticide applicator, the general public, and the environment. These requirements may include, but are not limited to, maximum application rates, using only specified application methods and equipment, application only under specified weather conditions, prohibition of any pesticide drift to neighboring properties that causes health or environmental harm, and, in the case of restricted use

pesticides, allowing use only by or under the direct supervision of certified pesticide applicators.

Pesticide labels contain specific instructions such as what the pesticide may be used on, how much of the pesticide may be used, how often the pesticide can be used, and worker protection requirements. Federal Law states that the pesticide label is the law, and that use of the pesticide that is not in conformance with the label is a violation of Federal Law and may result in fines and/or imprisonment.

This bill includes provisions to impose new regulations and restrictions on the use of all pesticides by commercial agricultural entities that purchase or utilize more than an unspecified amount of restricted use pesticides. Pesticide buffer zones are established for these entities that restrict the outdoor application of all pesticides within an unspecified distance from schools, hospitals, adult residential care homes, child care facilities, places of worship, shoreline/watersheds, and other areas. Mandatory disclosure and notification requirements are also required for all pesticides used by these entities. A provision is also included to stipulate that nothing in this bill shall be construed to prohibit the Counties from regulating pesticide disclosure, notification, and use in a manner that is equivalent to or more restrictive than this bill.

In the agricultural industry, pesticides are commonly utilized to protect crops from insect damage, disease, and weed infestation. Pesticides are an integral and essential component in many farming operations. The restriction and prohibition in the use of pesticides on agricultural crop lands will, in many instances, preclude the use of these lands for agricultural crop production.

By mandating the imposition of pesticide buffer zones, this bill may effectively prevent the continued use of lands presently in active agricultural production. The removal of lands presently in active agricultural production is likely to have a direct negative impact on the total crop output of the agricultural operation. A reduction in total crop output may pose significant challenges in the overall sustainability and viability of the agricultural operation.

The proposed pesticide buffer zones, which are applicable to commercial agricultural entities that purchase or utilize in excess of an unspecified amount of restricted use pesticides, may essentially allow non-agricultural entities and other persons who use the same restricted use or general use pesticides to be exempt from the provisions in this bill. Entities or persons applying significant quantities of restricted or general use pesticides per acre in the vicinity of sensitive areas may be excluded from the restrictive provisions in this bill if they do not purchase or use restricted use pesticides above the unspecified aggregate threshold in this bill. Conversely, entities and persons who apply the same pesticides would be subject to the bill's restrictions if their aggregate restricted use pesticide use is in excess of the unspecified aggregate threshold.

In the future, should a sensitive area facility be situated on lands adjacent to an affected commercial agricultural entity, new buffer zones may be established for the affected commercial agricultural entity. We note that readily identifying future sensitive area facilities may pose challenges for the agricultural operation. The uncertainty of future buffer zones being established as a result of actions on neighboring lands is likely to be problematic for even short-term farm planning.

The mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification requirements imposed by this bill may also create unintended negative consequences. By imposing these mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification requirements without accompanying public education on Federal and State pesticide oversight and regulation, this may result in an increase in the number of inquiries, complaints, and non-science based comments and concerns. In addition, despite every effort to follow proposed pesticide application schedules, these schedules may unexpectedly change due to various operational and weather related factors. Schedule changes implemented after the pesticide application notice is issued may create confusion and prompt additional inquiries and concerns. We understand that at present, the posting of warning signs for pesticide application is determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency during their detailed pesticide evaluation and registration process based on the toxicity of the pesticide and other factors. The information required to be posted on warning signs as specified in this bill may require that large signs be posted at various locations. Multiple signs may also need to be prepared to include required information on the various ingredients included in pesticides applied to the agricultural crops.

This bill also includes a provision stipulating that nothing shall be construed to prohibit or preempt the Counties from regulating pesticide disclosure, notification, and use in a manner that is equivalent to or more restrictive than this bill. We respectfully oppose this provision as it is likely to result in pesticide oversight and regulations that differ throughout the State of Hawaii. With pesticide use heavily regulated at both the Federal and State levels of government, we believe that the imposition of any additional pesticide regulations should be science based and thoroughly researched and vetted

prior to implementation. We believe that the Federal and State entities presently overseeing pesticide regulation in Hawaii have the technical knowledge and expertise to implement additional pesticide regulations, when warranted and necessary, to protect and safeguard employees, the general public, and our environment.

Agriculture is a fragile and very challenging business that affords benefits to the broader community and the economy. Providing jobs for residents, revenue for support businesses, and the ambiance of open agricultural fields are some of the benefits derived from a healthy and prosperous agricultural industry. By imposing additional challenges on agricultural entities, this bill may negatively impact the long term viability and sustainability of Hawaii's agricultural industry.

Based on the foregoing, we respectfully request that this bill be held in Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

From: [Brittany Bowers](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:19:37 PM

I am writing in support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM)

I personally have suffered from the pesticide spray and residue in the dirt. While living in North Kihei I would frequently suffer days with low energy and nausea. I didn't realize until about a month that myself and my parents would get sick (when there wasn't a burn) after we would smell the unusual odor of pesticides. (Which was typically followed by a burn days later.) I also was constantly wiping down red cane dirt from all over my home. Whether it be cane smoke or pesticides/herbicides, whatever is in the air tends to blow/flow to North Kihei with the typical Maui wind patterns.

I was the most disturbed when I had a persistent cough which sounded identical to the whooping cough (though I never had it officially diagnosed.) When I eventually went to Kaiser Permanente for a check up the doctor was trying to convince me

To receive a tuberculosis vaccine because of the large whooping cough outbreak in Maui. She explained that the whooping cough is a form of tuberculosis caused by a bacteria in the dirt. I'm not sure if this could be caused by pesticides, but according to studies around the world (not funded by big agro companies) large amounts of herbicides/pesticides are considered toxic to the soil and all life forms! Monsanto created agent orange (Round Up's grandpa) and now is trusted to spray chemicals all over our island! This is insane..

Did we learn anything from the school kids and teachers who passed out in Kauai after a heavy spray? Why were there hundreds of dead bees while I was out paddling in Wailea? Bug poison is still poison.... Especially when there is enough being sprayed to take out an elephant.

Please help give the keiki and island a chance for a thriving future here on Maui by voting Yes on SB 793. It is a definite step in the right direction. We can lead the way as the innovators by standing up to agriculture company giants in order to protect our livelihoods.

Thank you for your time and service as politicians. You hold our future in your hands.

Brittany Bowers
483 south kihei road
Kihei, HI



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

February 12, 2015

HEARING BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEES ON
HEALTH,
AGRICULTURE,
and
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Testimony on Senate Bills 793, 1037, 797
RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Room 414
3:00 PM

Aloha Chairs Green, Ruderman, and Gabbard, and Vice Chairs Wakai and Riviere, and Members of the Committees:

I am Christopher Manfredi, President of the Hawaii Farm Bureau (HFB). Organized since 1948, the HFB is comprised of 1,932 farm family members statewide, and serves as Hawaii's voice of agriculture to protect, advocate and advance the social, economic and educational interests of our diverse agricultural community.

The Hawaii Farm Bureau strongly opposes Senate Bills 793, 1037, and 797.

HFB holds the strong belief that health and safety must come first in every enterprise. Hawaii's farmers and ranchers are also protective parents with children and grandchildren, and they are proud and active members of the communities in which they farm.

These bills are an outright and unnecessary attack on conventional farming practices that will do nothing to increase public safety. Instead, they will result in some local farmers being forced to give up farming altogether. Your support of these bills will end any hope that Hawaii has of becoming food and energy self-sufficient. The bills set up a new, unfunded, and arbitrary State pesticide use regime to replace decades of U.S. EPA and Hawaii Department of Agriculture expertise, throwing out the continuous, intensive scientific evaluation-based laws and regulations that protect the public while allowing farmers to produce food and other necessary and desirous crops and products, including fuel, fiber and flowers.

Each pesticide sold and used in Hawaii undergoes intense scientific scrutiny prior to being allowed on the market. Its potential impact to health and the environment is studied and regulated, taking into account the most sensitive population, including infants and expecting mothers. Both the federal and State government dictate how each pesticide is used and what notification, worker protection, buffers, and recordkeeping are required.

As you already know, earning a living by farming is extremely difficult in Hawaii. The cost of land, water, labor, inputs, fuel, electricity, transportation, farm and packaging supplies and equipment are often many times greater than anywhere else. Add to these costs the constant battle to protect the crop from ever-increasing numbers and types of insects, weeds and disease. Layered upon these challenges are ever-increasing regulations brought about by, for example, crushing federal food safety regulations and activist activity. It's a wonder anyone would consider a career in agriculture. Yet, we soldier on- the 1% of farmers and ranchers growing the crops for the other 99%, so that they may pursue careers of their choosing. This is how our society has evolved.

These bills will take farm land out of production, further increase costs, and make it even more difficult to farm in Hawaii. We respectfully request that this committee consider the impact to growers in Hawaii of **far exceeding existing U.S. EPA and State restrictions**. Before deciding whether new, arbitrary and damaging restrictions are needed, it is important to evaluate whether any real risks to the public exist that need to be addressed.

Why target farmers?

Agriculture is a minority user of restricted use pesticides. Structural pesticide applicators (those who spray to kill termites, ants, cockroaches, bedbugs, etc.) use huge quantities of highly toxic RUPs, some in gaseous form. Why is that industry exempted from this legislation? Why are the drinking water and wastewater treatment plants, which use highly toxic chlorine gas to disinfect our water, also exempt? Common sense would dictate that these users should also be included.

We can all readily understand and support the need to use pesticides to protect our homes and businesses from termites, to keep our drinking water safe, and prevent disease outbreaks such as West Nile virus or malaria. We don't object to the use of pesticides to prevent frightening infestations of the Little Fire Ant or destruction of our precious watersheds by Miconia, yet agricultural producers are unfairly made a priority of this legislation.

Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) trigger

It is a fact of life in Hawaii that insects and diseases thrive in our climate. There's is no winter-kill season in Hawaii. Insects, weeds and diseases are imported by ships and aircraft at alarming rates; far more rapidly than nature's ability to react. The proposed new requirements are unreasonably triggered by a farmer's use of an RUP. Contrary to the perception that RUPs subject the public to greater risk, the use of an RUP may actually decrease the likelihood of exposure since it requires the user to be educated and licensed to ensure proper and safe applications. Furthermore, a farmer's use of particular types of pesticides is not a static process. In any given year, a farmer may need to use an RUP if a general use pesticide is not effective in controlling a particular pest or disease infestation. Or, he may use no RUPs but a significant amount of general use pesticides, like those that homeowners, landscapers, and golf courses use, if they are effective and available. It makes no sense to impose differing requirements upon users of the same pesticides, based upon their RUP purchases.

Ironically, these bills unfairly target farmers while State and local government agencies who apply significant quantities of pesticides along roadsides, at public buildings and grounds, including schools and parks, and other areas accessible to the general public, would not be subject to the requirements of the proposed legislation if they happen not to purchase RUP's above the as yet unspecified quantity. But farmers who apply the very same pesticides on private agricultural land would be subject to overwhelming costs and burdensome new regulations simply because a small fraction of their pesticide use happens to be RUPs.

Posting of signs

After a detailed evaluation and registration process that, among other things, assesses the toxicity of each pesticide, U.S. EPA determines whether posting of signs is necessary and includes those requirements on the legally enforceable pesticide label. To impose additional requirements that experts at U.S. EPA have determined to be unnecessary, would create an unwarranted burden upon farmers. Where required by U.S. EPA, for the particular pesticide, farmers already post signs to protect their field workers, and any trespassers.

Sensitive areas

The definition of "sensitive areas" is so broad that it will be impossible for a farmer to determine whether these areas are near his farm. How is a farmer to know if a child care facility, family child care home, group child care center, group child care home, hospice home, extended care adult residential care home, expanded adult residential care home, or "place of worship" (defined so broadly as to include a single devotee practicing his chosen religion in his own home) is near his farm? Is there a map or registry of such places?

The term "any watershed" is also included in the definition, and since every area within the entire state is part of a watershed, every acre of every farm would be considered a "sensitive area" under this proposal. This alone would ban pesticide use by farmers everywhere in the state for farmers subject to the law.

County authority to arbitrarily restrict farmers' use of necessary pesticides

The State Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch, the agency with expertise in this area, already has broad authorization to restrict pesticide use and strictly enforce State and Federal laws and its own rules to protect the public. The prospect that each individual county with neither the technical expertise nor the administrative resources, would now be authorized to concoct its own set of restrictions, potentially based on fears and misperceptions, will push farmers, even the few highly successful ones, to find other, more reliable occupations. Those that remain will find themselves in competition with farmers from other islands, the mainland, and foreign countries, where arbitrary pesticide laws don't make farming untenable.

We respectfully request that you allow Hawaii's farmers the opportunity to keep farming by considering an alternative measure introduced this session, SB 734, that would increase funding and expand the capacity of DOA to better address any pesticide concerns and ensure public safety, while allowing agriculture to remain viable in Hawaii.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify *in opposition* to these bills.

From: [cheryl greenwood](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:25:11 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

cheryl greenwood
73-4411 kakahiaka st #1305
Kailua Kona, HI

From: [angie troxel](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:30:03 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

angie troxel
337 Kealakapu Road
Kula, HI

From: [Mary Miller](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:35:46 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Mary Miller
15-2074 23 rd Ave
Keeau, HI

Testimony from Dr. Joe Ritter Maui:

I SUPPORT SB793 for pesticide disclosure and buffer zones around our schools and sensitive areas.

If you read nothing else read this paragraph: Toxaphene from cotton in the south went all the way to the great lakes and arctic animals. Sprayed on cotton and aerosolized it poisoned people thousands of miles away. This is well documented.

I began my scientific career by coauthoring several peer reviewed publications in the field of Teratology - birth defects research. Teratology from the greek word Teras meaning MONSTER is the study of abnormalities of physiological development. I previously held an appointment at the College of Agriculture, Forestry, and Natural Resource Management in Hilo. I have also worked in genetics and flew a genetics payload on Pace Shuttle mission STS-91. I am an interdisciplinary scientist and Ph.D. Physicist.

On the research fields of Maui Molokai Oahu and Kauai we see the widespread applications of cocktail herbicides and pesticides with as many as 80 components, where claims of safety from research studies are often based on tests of ONLY a single ingredient, not the combination cocktail applied to crops and through run off and drift applied to us. EPA LD50 for single components is therefore meaningless. These combinations are untested. The EPA will confirm this.

30 years ago I developed a novel AI computer program for mining data from decades of birth defects research studies. So at the age of 19 I was the keynote speaker at a Meeting of the Mid Atlantic Reproduction and Teratology Society. I know something about birth defects and toxic chemicals. Our teams peer reviewed, published research addressed these chemical combinations. We used Wistar rats as a test model for human reproductive systems.

We found a significantly increased damaging effect from administering multiple chemicals at the same time. Often a single chemical administered would cause no or low harm statistically but if multiple chemicals were given together we might see upwards of 50 to 100 % malformed young. Toxicity can be multiplied by 1000! Yes 1000!

This was tremendously helpful in our understanding the biochemical pathways of birth defects, but absolutely disastrous for the animal subjects. Years of science clearly shows that Chemicals administered together have a multiplicatively bad effect on embryos. This Dangerous Potentiative 1000 fold effect of herbicide and pesticide “chemical cocktails” is what terrifies me.

You heard these chemical practices are safe? I reject that. It is undeniable that combined doses can have significantly increased negative health effects that tests using single components simply cannot reveal. Even single components are dangerous: On Maui Nerve agents are being used by Monsanto. The chemical in question is called Methyl Parathion, which is an ACHE, an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor. The chemical action and poison mechanism of the nerve agent is

identical in mechanism to the chemical warfare agents Sarin gas and VX gas, outlawed even in the event of war. Production and stockpiling of Sarin was outlawed by the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1993, and it is classified as a Schedule 1 substance, yet its cousin M-Parathion is sprayed on fields I drive by every day!

I attach here a photo showing this is being sprayed on Monsanto fields on Maui.

If you think this is ok vote for no disclosure and no buffer zones. Otherwise please vote YES.

This is not farming, and it is most certainly not ok.

Pesticides drift long distances: Toxaphene from cotton in the south went all the way to the great lakes and arctic animals. Sprayed on cotton and aerosolized it poisoned people thousands of miles away. This is well documented.

The following is from a Monsanto field on Maui:

Date	Time	Applicator/Certification #	Crop	Farm/Field #	Brand Name & Formulation	RE
7-10-14	10:00 AM	Dante Alejo-D32602 J Cuaresma-D32601 David Ishii-D32618 Norbert Ujile-D32643 N. Wheeler-D32620 W.Murashige D32598	Corn wheat	2346 2446	Permethrin	
7-10-14	10:30 AM	Dante Alejo-D32602 J Cuaresma-D32601 David Ishii-D32618 Norbert Ujile-D32643 N. Wheeler-D32620 W.Murashige D32598	Corn wheat	1804 2104 1843 2143 1902 1942	Dipel Pyrimite Permethrin	
07-15-14	9:30 AM 10:00	Dante Alejo-D32602 J Cuaresma-D32601 David Ishii-D32618 Norbert Ujile-D32643 N. Wheeler-D32620 W.Murashige D32598	Corn wheat	This is Methyl Parathion	PERNAP-M	2 5
		Dante Alejo-D32602 J Cuaresma-	Corn wheat			

Aerosols are particles suspended in the air. This can include vapor droplets. Aerosols from the African Sahara travel to the United States and affect climate. Aerosols from Kilauea travel from Hawaii Island to Kauai and further causing asthmatic attacks. When damaging aerosols are known to travel thousands of miles it is unfathomable that aerosols from fields are being sprayed next to schools in Hawaii.

We must disclose the poisons. There are many documented cases of children of Hawaii going to the hospital in ambulances. If you care about the health of the people or the rights of people, then you must vote for buffers and disclosure. If you don't then don't vote for it.

Our state constitution says, “The State shall conserve and protect agricultural lands, promote diversified agriculture, increase agricultural self-sufficiency and assure the availability of agriculturally suitable lands.”

I remind you of the constitution of the State of Hawaii article XI-Conservation, control and development of resources: “Section 1. For the benefit of present and future generations, the State and its political subdivisions shall conserve and protect Hawaii's natural beauty and all natural resources, including land, water, air, minerals and energy sources, and shall promote the development and utilization of these resources in a manner consistent with their conservation and in furtherance of the self-sufficiency of the State. All public natural resources are held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people.”

Our constitution demands that you protect our natural resources. Our constitution does not say poison people and children. Please uphold the public trust doctrine.

Dr. Joe Ritter-Kihei Hawaii 96753 House District 11 Senate District 6

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: lydibernal@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:51:47 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lydi Morgan Bernal	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please pass this bill to protect children, who are especially vulnerable to the harmful effects of pesticides. Scientific studies have shown links between pesticide exposure and cancer, birth defects, ADHD, autism, obesity, diabetes, and more. And this is currently happening right here in our communities. Let's pass this bill for our keiki!!! Mahalo nui loa

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

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



Cindy Goldstein, Ph. D
Industry Relations Manager
DuPont Pioneer
Waialua Parent Seed, Kekaha Parent Seed
Kunia Research Center, Waimea Research
PO Box 520
Waialua, HI 96791

SB 793, SB 797 & SB 1037 Relating to Pesticides
Senate Committee on Health, Committee on Agriculture
Committee on Energy and Environment

Thursday February 12, 2015
Room 414 at 3:00 p.m.

Position: Opposed

Chair Green and Vice Chair Wakai; Chair Ruderman and Vice Chair Riviere; Chair Gabbard, and Members of the Committees,

DuPont Pioneer is a seed company with farming operations in four locations in Hawaii. DuPont Pioneer employs approximately 300 people in a wide range of types of jobs on Oahu and Kaua'i. Our farm management practices include the application of science and technology, and innovative farming techniques that include the responsible use of pesticides. Farmers understand the importance of good stewardship practices, with judicious use of pesticides and management practices that reduce pests.

We are opposed to pesticide bills SB 793, SB 797 & SB 1037, which impact many of Hawaii's most productive farms. The larger agricultural users of pest control products are amongst the most highly trained and skilled users, following labels and regulations specific for each product.

These bills ignore the substantial amount of data that is evaluated and the rigorous approval process that is conducted before a new pesticide can be registered and sold. The US Environmental Protection Agency has federal regulatory oversight of pesticide registration, pesticide product labels, and assessments of health and safety. Studies must be submitted to EPA and existing scientific publications are reviewed before any new pesticide product is allowed to be used. Existing pesticides must be re-evaluated periodically by EPA to ensure they continue to meet the appropriate safety standards. The scientific evaluation process for products is conducted under a variety of different conditions. Many pesticides approved for use in organic farming go through this same rigorous EPA approval process for safe use.

These bills would call for a number of restrictions that will negatively impact farming operations across the State of Hawaii. Specifically, the proposed buffer zones could significantly reduce farmable acres. In addition the proposed buffer zones are based on arbitrary assignments of buffer zone conditions and distances, and not on recommendations based on data or sound science. This is bad policy and precedent.

Each EPA regulated pesticide product has a specific set of conditions for application, with labels for some products already requiring additional steps in handling procedures. Before some products can be registered and sold, the directions must provide information on required buffer zones. Buffer zones already have been established through science based evaluation, leading EPA to require specific buffer zones for some products, with varying distance based on the type of use.

SB 1037 narrowly targets a small group of pesticide users, subjecting these farm operations to frequent and onerous reporting rules. Reporting provisions under these proposed Senate bills require written notification for each application and posting at numerous locations, making it extremely difficult to be able to carry out provisions of the pesticide bills.

These pesticide bills would negatively impact integrated pest management practices on our farms that allow us to respond quickly and only as needed. Integrated pest management practices rely on scouting for pests to monitor populations, tracking tolerable pest levels on crops, use of biocontrol and other organic pest control methods, and targeted response only when needed. We handle pesticides in a manner that is safe and consistent with state and federal requirements.

DuPont Pioneer supports all types of agriculture and we encourage policies that enable farmers to thrive. These three pesticide bills collectively divide the farming community and narrowly target a small group of well-trained pesticide users. Expansion of mandatory buffer zones could result in unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii that are often 2 to 5 acres. The potential for extension of these policies to other farms and businesses over time would negatively affect other entities that use organic and conventional EPA registered products to control weeds, insects, and diseases.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony for bills SB 793, SB 797 & SB 1037.

From: [Tanja Miller](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 2:58:54 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Tanja Miller
2751 Aina Lani
Makawao, HI

PATRICK S. GEGEN

4015 Waha Road ~ Kalaheo, Kauai, Hawaii 96741 ~ Telephone (808)635-2081 ~ psgegen@hotmail.com

Testimony in **SUPPORT of SB793 & SB797.**
Relating to the Health Impacts of Pesticides
Before the Senate' Committees on Health, Agriculture, and Energy and Environment
February 12, 2015 at 3:00 PM, Conference Room 414

The Honorable Senators Green, Ruderman, Gabbard and Committee Members,

I am in SUPPORT of SB793 & SB797 as I feel it will offer more protections for the health of the people and environment of Hawai'i than we currently have.

FACT: Pesticides are meant to kill living organisms. Many of the organisms pesticides kill share biological and cellular similarities to humans

FACT: Pesticides can have multigenerational impact when humans are exposed to them.

From the EPA "Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings" 2013 – 6th edition

FACT: According to the EPA, evidence of diseases related to low-level chronic exposure to pesticides are accumulating and becoming better understood. From the EPA "Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings" 2013 – 6th edition

FACT: EPA & OSHA look at the combination of 2 variables when determining the potential harm to individuals: (the dosage of the chemical exposure) X (the length of time exposed to the chemical)

FACT: The effects of low level chronic exposure can be as damaging if not more harmful than a single large acute poisoning by pesticides.

PESTICIDES DRIFT

Two (2) recent studies on Kauai confirm that pesticides are ending up in places they should not be. Schools and waterways that lead to the ocean.

(1) The University of Hawaii 2013 air sampling study "Air sampling and analysis for pesticide residues and odorous chemicals in and around Waimea, Kaua'i" examined ambient air at Waimea Canyon Middle School (WCMS) and other Kaua'i schools. Five pesticides were detected at WCMS In passive air samplers in both indoor and outdoor sites, as well as high volume air samplers. The pesticides detected by the air samplers were chlorpyrifos, metolachlor, bifenthrin, benzene hexachloride and dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT). Some of these are "legacy" pesticides like DDT but some are currently being used on Kaua'i like chlorpyrifos.

I have no reason to doubt that the people using these chemicals in the test fields around the school were applying them according to the label and with best practices in mind, yet, drift occurred and was found in low-level doses.

NOTE: No one is sure which fields these chemicals came from nor the distance from the school because we have had no usable disclosure data.

(2) The Hawaii 2013 – 2014 Statewide Pesticide Sampling Project was a one-time study done across the state which identified numerous concerns about a range of pesticide uses but

also had some significant limitations as to analysis. Some of the results confirm that pesticides are ending up in places that they should not.

- 8 water samples taken on Kauai, 2 with glyphosate testing
- Atrazine and metachlor, two restricted use herbicides, were detected at levels that exceeded aquatic life guidelines at 1 location on Kaua'i.
- Five (5) restricted use pesticides were detected at one (1) or more sites with upstream seed corn production.
- Locations where glyphosate testing was done were all positive.
- Study limitations:
 - Local pesticide applications not known,
 - One time sample results cannot assess the real risk,
 - Multiple upstream users – without good disclosure information it is hard to pinpoint the source

I am sure that it was not the intent of the applicator in any of these situations to have the pesticides contaminating our waterways and ultimately the ocean. But drift and measurable contamination is occurring under the current application procedures, although it was not deemed to be at a level of concern for humans, “just” aquatic life. Improvements to pesticide application and additional human protections need to be put in place.

BUFFER ZONES NEED TO BE SIGNIFICANT TO MINIMIZE CONCENTRATED DRIFT

Drift occurs when pesticides are being applied and also as chemicals volatilize in the heat. These chemicals and their residuals are carried by the wind to areas they were not applied to. On Kauai we have been repeatedly told that spraying cannot be done when winds are over 10 mph.

How long will it take for the wind to carry pesticide drift specific distances? Notice the significant difference between current “Good Neighbor” policy and EPA exposure concern distance.

Wind Speed

	10 miles per hour	7 miles per hour	5 miles per hour
Distance / second	14.6 feet/sec	10.3 feet/sec	7.3 feet/sec
Time to travel 100 feet (Good Neighbor Policy)	6.8 seconds	9.7 seconds	13.7 seconds
Time to travel 500 feet	34 seconds	51.5 seconds	68.5 seconds
Time to Travel 1000 feet	68 seconds	97 seconds	137 seconds
Time to travel 1320 feet (1/4 mile) (EPA Concern Level)	90 seconds	128 seconds	181 seconds
Time to Travel 2640 feet (1/2/mile)	180 seconds (3 minutes)	256 seconds	361 seconds

The EPA Manual titled: Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings (6th Edition, Published in 2013) has a Detailed Occupational and Environmental Exposure History Questionnaire to be used by Medical Care Providers. One of the key questions in the Environmental Exposure History section is:

“Do you live within a ¼ mile of an agricultural area?”

The EPA has identified that within a ¼ mile of an agricultural area people are at-risk for receiving adverse exposures to pesticides.

Currently agricultural workers are at risk due to substandard protections

From the EPA:

Pesticides; Agricultural Worker Protection Standard Revisions

a.k.a. AG WPS Revisions (Worker Protection Standards)

Docket No.: [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0184-0119](#) (What's this?)

Abstract: On March 19, 2014, the EPA proposed to revise the federal regulations issued under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) that direct agricultural worker protection (40 CFR 170). ([Hide](#))

The proposed changes are in response to extensive stakeholder review of the regulation and its implementation since 1992, and reflect current research on how to mitigate occupational pesticide exposure to agricultural workers and pesticide handlers.

February 20, 2014

Washington, D.C. — In North Carolina and Florida, three babies born in 2005 brought to light in the most painful way what pesticide exposure does to farmworkers and their children. All three babies were born with severe birth defects after their mothers had worked together on tomato farms for the produce company Ag-Mart in both states. **State investigators found hundreds of instances of pesticide safety problems, but were unable to prove pesticide violations in the case, because of loopholes in the Worker Protection Standard—the very pesticide rules they were trying to enforce.**

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency proposed strengthening the WPS to address many pesticide safety concerns—including those raised in the high-profile birth defects case.

Agricultural workers are not being adequately protected by current standards.

Effects of Low-Level Chronic Exposure

“The effects of chronic, low-level exposures to pesticides on the nervous system are less well understood, but considerable evidence of neurodevelopmental toxicity arising from chronic, low-level exposure in gestational or early postnatal life is accumulating.” From *EPA Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisoning*, page 214.

From the same EPA Publication regarding Chronic Effects in School-Age Children:
“A rapidly increasing body of research associates pesticide exposure with behavioral disorders including Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and autism spectrum disorder (ASD), which manifests in preschool and school-age children.” Page 216.

DISCLOSURE IS NEEDED

The Statewide Water Sampling Project is an excellent example of why information clearly identifying where pesticides are being applied, dates and times they are being applied, and the concentration / amount being applied is needed. The current “Good Neighbor Program” on Kauai is not really providing very useful information, especially for medical professionals.

Medical professionals need immediate information when a patient presents with an unexplainable condition based on their history and current behaviors. Medical professionals also need to be able to look for potential patterns based on pesticide application near a patient’s home and unexplainable symptoms especially given the emerging research around low-level chronic pesticide exposure– if for no other reason at least to be able to rule pesticide poisoning out.

The fact that pesticide drift moves quickly in the air it is necessary to give pre-notification of pesticide application. The pesticides being sprayed could travel to a school ¼ mile away from the fields within 1 and ½ minutes – too short of a time to take any precautionary actions like closing your windows.

For the people whose homes are only 100’s of feet from these agricultural testing fields their exposures could be almost daily between application drift, pesticide laden windborne dust from the fields and pesticide volatilization from the fields on calmer warmer days.

Hawaii is lagging in protecting citizens from pesticide exposure and in reporting criteria. A California law passed in 1971 requires health providers to report any disease or condition that they know, or have reason to believe resulted from pesticide exposure. If a suspected exposure or pesticide related illness is not reported the health care provider can be fined by the state.

Questions I have:

What studies have been done that show what the effects of combining these pesticides have on humans? Do the chemicals, when mixed either in the tank or in the field, have any additional adverse reactions above those each one individually (like mixing bleach and ammonia)?

What long-term studies have been done that prove low-level long term exposure (like those that students at Waimea Canyon Middle School received) really will not impact them, their off-spring or unfortunately their grandchildren? Atrazine studies have shown some very scary and disturbing outcomes at low levels in frogs – are we sure the same isn't happening to humans?

Do you want to live ¼ mile downwind from and agricultural test field spraying Restricted Use Pesticides up to 4 growing seasons each year? Do you want your children living within a ¼ mile of your grandchildren?

I strongly urge you to **SUPPORT SB793 & SB 797** for the protection of our island residents and the environment we rely on for life.

Respectfully Submitted,
Pat Gegen

Notes regarding sources of information:

EPA Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings – 6th Edition 2013
Electronic version at [http:// www2.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety](http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety)

To read the University of Hawaii 2013 air sampling study google <Kauai stinkweed study> and click on pdf final report.

To read the Hawaii Water Study google <HEER Hawaii Pesticides> or go to <http://health.hawaii.gov/sdwb/files/2014/09/03.Kauai-Water-Quality-Conference-Pesticide-Presentation.pdf>

EPA Worker Protection Standards Revision Information:
<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opei/RuleGate.nsf/byRIN/2070-AJ22#1>

OSHA Permissible exposure limits for chemicals: <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/pel/>



February 12, 2015

TO: Sen. Josh Green, Chair
Sen. Glenn Wakai, Vice Chair
Members of the Senate Committee on Health

Sen. Mike Gabbard, Chair
Sen. Josh Green, Vice Chair
Members of the Senate Committee on Energy and Environment

Sen. Michelle N. Kidani, Chair
Sen. Breene Harimoto, Vice Chair
Members of the Senate Committee on Education

FROM: Deborah Zysman, Executive Director

RE: **Support for SB 793**: RELATING TO HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES
Support for SB 1037: RELATING TO HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES
Support for SB 797: RELATING TO HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Good Beginnings Alliance (GBA) **supports SB 793, SB 1037 and SB 797**, which establishes disclosure requirements for outdoor applications of pesticides in proximity to schools, childcare facilities, and certain commercial agricultural entities. And which establishes reasonable pesticide buffer zones for sensitive areas. While SB 1037 requires mandatory disclosure but does not designate a buffer zone, we urge that any policy passed out this session have both mandatory disclosure and designated buffer zone requirements.

Good Beginnings Alliance is Hawaii's leading policy and advocacy non-profit organization on children's health, education and safety. We build a united voice to educate and advocate for Hawaii's children.

We are concerned that many children in Hawaii have no choice but to live, play and attend childcare, preschool and/or school in close proximity to areas where restricted use pesticides are used.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) issued a policy statement in 2012 titled "Pesticide Exposure in Children." The full policy statement can be found at:
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/6/e1757>



The main findings of the AAP are that:

- Children are uniquely vulnerable to the toxicity of pesticide exposure and have both acute and chronic health issues associated with exposure
- **Prenatal and early childhood exposure to pesticides is associated with pediatric cancers, decreased cognitive function and behavioral problems.**
- Government should consider measures to minimize children's exposure.

Given the high risks associated with prenatal and early childhood pesticide exposure, extreme caution should be taken to protect our children.

Disclosure requirements and buffer zones are reasonable measures to protect children's health and well-being.

For these reasons, we respectfully urge committee members to pass this legislation.

Senate Bill 793

Syngenta Hawaii strongly opposes this measure. When a bill is based on a false premise, the proposed legislation is necessarily flawed. Such is the case with the bill before this committee.

The presumption that commercial agricultural fields are a major threat, or any kind of threat, to children in schools or elsewhere, is not supported by any evidence or study. On the contrary, a cursory review of reports of pesticide exposure reveals incidents that affected children and the public were exclusively confined to non-agricultural use of pesticides by individuals who purchased them for their personal use on their property. The alleged sprays of 2006 and 2008 in Waimea, after full investigation revealed it was not the result of spraying by agricultural operations. Yet, many years later, this seems to be a basis to legitimize such legislation.

If the intent is to prevent these kinds of incidents and if these incidents are considered a significant threat to public health, then regulating the sale and use of over-the-counter pesticides to home owners and gardeners should be the focus of future regulation.

But the true purpose of this legislation has nothing to do with pesticides or public health as the title implies. The intent of this legislation is to demonize commercial agriculture by falsely claiming farmers are responsible for poisoning children, which has become the mantra of the anti-agriculture movement in our state, generously funded by large national anti-agriculture organization, such as the so-called Center for Food Safety and the Pesticide Action Network, which are using our small state as a testing ground for developing model legislation to be used elsewhere.

If one considers the manner of use and the type of pesticides employed today, it's plain to see why there is little risk to the public from modern commercial agriculture. Application of pesticides by farmers is already well regulated by the state and federal governments. Farm workers who handle pesticides are certified and trained to do so. They are at the greatest risk because they are closest to the products in question. If any group would be adversely affected it would be farm workers, yet the evidence of pesticide impacts on the health of farm workers shows this group to be healthy .

Because of their high cost and plain common sense, when pesticides are applied to farm fields, they are used in the smallest amounts and weakest concentrations needed to do the job. The pesticides today in the United States are the safest ever developed. They are tested over a period of many years for possible short- and long-term effects before they are allowed to be sold and used on farms.

But none of these facts matter to the organizations that are backing this legislation. They want to end commercial agriculture in Hawaii and throughout the country and they know that one of the best ways to do that is to take away the tools farmers depend on to grow an abundance of nutritious crops free of diseases and insect infestation.

I urge you to hold this measure which has great potential to harm commercial agriculture in Hawaii at the very time there is a desire on the part of the public to see a renaissance of agriculture in our state.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this legislation.

From: [Jazmin Hong](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 3:22:44 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Jazmin Hong
46-162 nona loop
Kaneohe, HI

	<p>Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs</p>
--	---

P. O. Box 1135
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96807

SB 793 RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

**JOINT SENATE COMMITTEES ON
HEALTH
AGRICULTURE
ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT**

Thurs; 2/12/15; 3:00pm; Room 414

Aloha Chairman Green of the Health Committee, Chairman Ruderman of the Agriculture Committee and Chairman Gabbard of the Energy and Environment Committee and also to the members of the joint committees to hear SB793.

The Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs(AHCC) supports this measure. The AHCC is comprised of sixty seven component clubs in all areas of Hawaii ad sixteen states on the continent. The first civic club was founded in 1918 by Prince Kuhio when he was a Delegate to the US Congress to support the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Act. That first club thrives today as the Hawaiian Civic Club of Honolulu and provides valuable leadership within the AHCC as we address issues that impact upon all areas of Native Hawaiian culture, language, health, history.

We hold an annual convention and our clubs submit resolutions to express their concerns and the resolutions can then become policies for further action. Issues expressed in SB793 were addressed in our 2013 convention on the Island of Kauai (see attached).

ASSOCIATION OF HAWAIIAN CIVIC CLUBS

A RESOLUTION

13 - 41

URGING THE STATE OF HAWAI'I AND IN ALL COUNTY COUNCILS TO COMPLETE AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND CULTURAL IMPACT STATEMENT IN ORDER TO DETERMINE AND EVALUATE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF THE PRODUCTION, PROPAGATION, OR DEVELOPMENT OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS WITHIN EACH COUNTY, AND THE USE OF ALL PESTICIDES (RESTRICTED USE, GENERAL USE, AND EXPERIMENTAL) ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRODUCTION, PROPAGATION, OR DEVELOPMENT OF GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS

WHEREAS, the Kanaka Maoli worldview is governed by the cultural principles of pono, mālama 'āina and kuleana. Within this world view, the Earth and her myriad lifeforms are kinolau, the earthly body forms of the Akua. Every life form possesses living energy that sustains each other creating a familial, interdependent, reciprocal, relationship between the Akua, the 'āina, and the kanaka in fine balance and harmony; and

WHEREAS, mālama 'āina is the operating cultural principle that maintains pono. The people and the land are of the same integrated ancestral lineage, the 'āina and all of her life forms, our ancestor, and the Hawaiian people, the younger; and

WHEREAS, insecticides (bug killers), herbicides (weed killers), and fungicides (fungus killers) are all pesticides. Insecticides are generally the most acutely (immediately) toxic. Many are designed to attack an insect's brain and nervous system, which can mean they have neurotoxic effects in humans as well. Herbicides are more widely used (RoundUp and atrazine are the two most used pesticides in the world) and present chronic exposure risks, such as cancer and reproductive harm. Fungicides are also used in large amounts; some are more benign, some are not (Source- <http://www.panna.org/issues/pesticides-101-primer>); and

WHEREAS, since genetic engineering (GE) testing began, over 3,000 permits have been granted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for field trials of GE crops in Hawai'i, more than any other state in the nation. In 2012 alone, there were 160 such permits issued on 740 sites. (Source: <http://www.isb.vt.edu/locations-by-years.aspx>) BASF, Dow, Pioneer DuPont, Monsanto, and Syngenta are using the Hawaiian islands as test sites for their genetically engineered crops and pesticides; and

WHEREAS, restricted use pesticide means a pesticide or pesticide use classified by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency for use by certified applicators or competent persons under their direct supervision and so designated on the label of

the pesticide or a pesticide or pesticide use classified by the Hawai'i Board of Agriculture for use by certified applicators or competent persons under their direct supervision; and

WHEREAS, from 2010-2012 approximately 18 tons per year of "Restricted Use" Pesticides have been used on Kaua'i lands. These figures are the highly concentrated, pre-dilution amounts that can generate sprayable pesticide by factors as high as 1:80 or more. (Sources: *Restricted Use Pesticides Sold on Kaua'i - 2010-2012*; See, for example, the dilution rate for the restricted use pesticide Lorsban Advanced); and

WHEREAS, a recent study has linked parental exposure to pesticides with an increased risk of brain cancer in children. The study found that parental exposures before the child's conception and during gestation increases the risk of child cancer. (Source: *Parental occupational exposure to pesticides as risk factor for brain tumors in children and young adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis*, Van Maele-Fabry, Hoet, Lison; Louvain Center for Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology, 2013); and

WHEREAS, Dr. Lee Evslin, a pediatrician and retired CEO of Wilcox Memorial Hospital and Kauai Medical Clinic, says that "Research shows pesticide links to delays in neurological development, endocrine abnormalities, behavioral issues and an increase in childhood cancers such as leukemia. Why wouldn't you have buffers around schools? Why wouldn't you have knowledge about what's being sprayed?"; and

WHEREAS, Felicia Villalobos, Hawaii State Teachers Association (HSTA) Kauai Chapter Vice-President says that, "Teachers believe that it is critical that students learn in schools that are free from the effects of proven biological hazards that cause harm to children and adults. This is a collective policy that has been abetted by both the National Educational Association (NEA) and the Hawaii State Teachers Association members."; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Carl Berg of Surfrider Foundation expresses concern that, "Atrazine, other pesticides and surfactants have been found in streams and nearshore waters even though best management practices were supposedly used. No more should contaminate our waters. We need full disclosure to study the impacts these chemicals are having on our soil, water and wildlife."; and

WHEREAS, Section 1, Article XI of the State Constitution states: "For the benefit of present and future generations, the State and its political subdivisions shall conserve and protect Hawai'i's natural beauty and all natural resources, including land, water, air, minerals, and energy sources, and shall promote the development and utilization of these resources in a manner consistent with their conservation and in furtherance of the self-sufficiency of the State. All public natural resources are held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people."; and

WHEREAS, Hawai'i Revised Statutes Section 46-1.5(13) states: "Each county shall have the power to enact ordinances deemed necessary to protect health, life, and property, and to preserve the order and security of the county and its inhabitants on any subject or matter not inconsistent

with, or tending to defeat, the intent of any state statute where the statute does not disclose an express or implied intent that the statute shall be exclusive or uniform throughout the State.”; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 343 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes mandates an environmental review process that encompasses existing state and county plans. The environmental impact statement is an informational document prepared in compliance with the rules adopted under section 343-6 and which discloses the environmental effects of a proposed action, effects of a proposed action on the economic welfare, social welfare, and cultural practices of the community and State, effects of the economic activities arising out of the proposed action, measures proposed to minimize adverse effects, and alternatives to the action and their environmental effects; and

WHEREAS, salt makers from the moku puni ‘o Kaua‘i, moku ‘o Kona, ahupua‘a ‘o Hanapēpē, the stewards of the cultural and traditional practice of pa‘akai production, are gravely concerned about the significant effects of the production, propagation, and development of genetically modified organisms, and the use of all pesticides associated with the production, propagation, and development of genetically modified organisms.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs at its 54TH Annual Convention at Kalapaki Beach, Kaua‘i, Hawai‘i this 16th day of November 2013, urging the State of Hawai‘i and all County Councils to complete an **Environmental Impact Statement and Cultural Impact Statement** in order to determine and evaluate significant effects of the production, propagation, or development of genetically modified organisms within each county, and the use of all pesticides (restricted use, general use, and experimental) associated with the production, propagation, or development of genetically modified organisms; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in addition to requirements of the provisions contained within Hawai‘i Revised Statutes Chapter 343 and the associated Hawai‘i Administrative Rules, there shall be included in the Environmental Impact Statement provisions for the testing of soil, dust, water, air, and human resident volunteers as may be appropriate, measuring the presence of any pesticide or other related chemicals in order to further identify any potential health and environmental concerns, and to establish a baseline for future testing and studies; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that there shall be a **temporary moratorium** on the experimental use and commercial production of genetically modified organism until such time as an Environmental Impact Statement and Cultural Impact Statement be conducted to determine the significant effects on the environment including cultural sites and practices of the community and State, including the traditional and customary rights of Native Hawaiians protected pursuant to Article XII, section 7, of the Hawai‘i State Constitution; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that **pesticide buffer zones** be established and that it shall be mandatory for all commercial agricultural entities that annually purchase or use in excess of five (5) pounds or fifteen (15) gallons of restricted use pesticides, any amount of any experimental pesticides, or both, during any calendar year to restrict the application of all pesticides (restricted

use, general use, and experimental) in the following areas: (1) No pesticide of any kind (restricted use, general use, or experimental) may be used within 500 feet of any school, hospital, residential area, or public roadway. (2) No pesticide of any kind (restricted use, general use, or experimental) may be used within 500 feet of any stream, river, or shoreline. (3) No pesticide of any kind (restricted use, general use, and experimental) may be used within 1000 feet of any culturally significant area, especially those registered on the Hawai'i and/or National Register of Historic Places such as the Hanapēpē Salt Ponds; and


BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it shall be mandatory for all commercial agricultural entities that annually purchase or use in excess of five (5) pounds or fifteen (15) gallons of restricted use pesticides, any amount of any experimental pesticides, or both, during any calendar year to disclose the use of all pesticides (restricted use, general use, and experimental) during that same calendar year. **Disclosure** requirements include but are not limited to: public posting of signs, disclosure information must be provided to any requesting property owner, lessee, cultural practitioner, or person otherwise occupying any property adjacent to the property where the pesticide was applied, or anticipated to be applied; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it shall be mandatory for all commercial agricultural entities that intentionally or knowingly possess any genetically modified organism to disclose the presence of said genetically modified organisms, or organisms and **disclosure** shall include a general description of each genetically modified organism, a general description of the geographical location including at minimum the Tax Map Key and ahupua'a where each genetically modified organism is being grown or developed, and dates that each genetically modified organism was initially introduced to the land in question; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a certified copy of this resolution be given to the Governor of Hawaii, State Senate President, State Speaker of the House, State Senate Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, State House Committee on Hawaiian Affairs, Office of Hawaiian Affairs Chair of the Board of Trustees, All County Mayors, and All County Council Chairpersons.



The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted on the 16th day of November 2013, at the 54th Annual Convention of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs at Kalapaki Beach, Kaua'i, Hawai'i


Annelle C. Amaral, Acting President

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: irisiwami@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 3:39:01 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Iris Iwami	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: Strongly oppose. Worker protection standards established by the EPA only applies to farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The first section 148A-B does not make sense. This bill is an anti-farming bill. Why are certain restricted use pesticides exempt?

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

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

From: [Sarah Date](#)
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Subject: In Support of SB 793; Hearing Date: 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 3:45:46 PM

I am writing in strong support of SB 793 (being heard by the Senate Committee on Health on 2/12/15 at 3:00 PM) which will significantly increase protections of Hawaii's people, especially keiki and kupuna populations, and natural resources from exposure to harmful pesticides.

SB 793 requires pesticide buffer zones to be established around sensitive areas, including schools, hospitals, adult nursing homes, places of worship as well as important watershed and shoreline areas. This measure also requires entities purchasing large quantities of restricted-use pesticide annually to disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift.

Notification and disclosure requirements will bring much needed transparency to pesticide regulation in the state and hold industry accountable for the health impacts of pesticides on Hawaii's public health and natural resources. These are common sense regulations that are in line with those of 31 other states who understand that it is vital to provide communities with information about the dangerous chemicals that are regularly applied in close proximity to schools, nursing homes and other sensitive areas.

Pesticide drift happens frequently, particularly in Hawaii due to the common windy and warm conditions of the islands. At least 26 schools in Hawaii are located within a mile of large agricultural companies that spray restricted-use pesticides. Many residents, including children, have suffered from sickness they attribute to pesticide drift.

The people of Hawaii have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture near our schools are unacceptable, and the duty to take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of that use.

I urge you to vote Yes on SB 793.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

Sarah Date
4781 Oma Rd.
Waimea, HI

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HTHTestimony](#)
Cc: kalikoamona@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB793 on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM*
Date: Wednesday, February 11, 2015 3:59:49 PM

SB793

Submitted on: 2/11/2015

Testimony for HTH/AGL/ENE on Feb 12, 2015 15:00PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kaliko Amona	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.

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



JOINT HEARING: COMMITTEE ON HEALTH/COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE/
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Board of Directors:

Thursday, February 12, 2015 at 3:00PM, Conference Room 414

Gary L. Hooser
President

Dear Committee Chairs, Vice Chairs and Esteemed Members of the Committees:

Paul Achitoff

As Acting Executive Director for the Hawai'i Alliance for Progressive Action (HAPA), I would like to submit the following **Comments re: SB793**.

Andrea N. Brower

HAPA is a statewide Hawai'i 501(c)(3) non-profit. Our mission is to "catalyze community empowerment and systemic change towards valuing 'aina (environment) and people ahead of corporate profit."

Aria Juliet Castillo

Malia K. Chun

Informational Comments relevant to SB793:

Bart E. Dame

1. **There is solid scientific evidence about the dangers of pesticides on children and the elderly.** See, [A Generation in Jeopardy: How pesticides are undermining our children's health & intelligence](#).

Laura Harrelson

The [Policy Statement by Amer. Academy of Pediatrics](#) points out the dangers of pesticides to children are increased risk of childhood cancers, neurobehavioral & cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

Ikaika M. Hussey

Bianca K. Isaki

Furthermore, counties in California using restricted use pesticides for agricultural purposes have about a 40% increase in Parkinson's Disease mortality when compared to counties reporting no restricted use pesticides.¹

Kim Coco Iwamoto

Lorilani Keohokālole-Torio

2. **"Restricted use pesticides" (RUPs)** are those pesticides that the EPA determined likely to cause "unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" if they are used "without additional regulatory restrictions.

Katie McMillan

On Kaua'i, over half (12 of the 22) of the RUPs used by agrichemical operations in recent years contain active ingredients that are known or probable carcinogens, reproductive or developmental toxicants, cholinesterase inhibitors, known groundwater contaminants or acutely toxic poisons. (Source: [Pesticide Action Network Database](#))

Joshua D. I. Mori

Walter Ritte Jr.

At least five (5) of the RUPs used on Kaua'i contain ingredients that are listed as known carcinogens under California Prop 65, the "Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act," and/or the U.S. EPA Toxics Release Inventory.

Karen Shishido

Cade Watanabe

¹ [Beyond Pesticides](#), citing 7 Ritz B, and Yu F. 2000. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 29(2): 323-329

Additionally, at least four (4) of the RUPs contain active ingredients on the California “Known Groundwater Contaminants” List: Calif. Admin. Code.

3. **RUP thresholds:** Most food farmers do not use large amounts of RUPs. My understanding from testimony by farmers re: Kaua’i’s Bill 2491 is that 5 gallons/ 15 lbs of RUPs is a very large amount of RUPs for any food farmer to use in a single year. Thus with a reasonable threshold (i.e. of 5lb/15 gallons) it is possible to protect schools, hospitals, homes and other sensitive areas from the largest users of RUPs (such as agrochemical/seed research operations), without burdening small, food producing farms. The Haw. Dept. of Ag. RUP sales records for Kaua’i is instructive on this point (available through [this link @ #5](#)).
4. **Re: Buffer Zone distances.** Pesticides have been known to drift for miles through wind and rain.² A study published in the *American Journal of Health* shows that living within 2600 feet of an agricultural area increased the risk of brain cancer two-fold, with astrocytoma increased by 6.7 fold.³

Some pesticide reform groups are adamant that buffer zones should be at least 1.5 miles. In California, both Tulare and Yolo counties have passed bans on pesticide application within 1/4 mile of a school before and/or while the school is in session. Hawaii is one of 17 states that does not have regulations addressing the impacts of pesticide use on or near schools.

In Hawai’i, with our strong trade winds, the 3/4 mile buffer zone in HB1514 (as amended) seem like minimum precautions.

5. **Mandatory notification and disclosure requirements** allow residents to avoid unknown exposure. “This is particularly important with children, because most of the symptoms of pesticide exposure, from respiratory distress to difficulty in concentration, are common in kids and may also have other causes, pesticide-related illnesses often go unrecognized and unreported.”⁴

Disclosure and notification also allow for public health and environmental impact studies, and for health care providers to have access to critical information in treating their patients.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

Elif Beall
Acting Executive Director
Hawai’i Alliance for Progressive Action

² [Beyond Pesticides](#), citing Atmospheric Deposition of PAH, PCB and Organochlorine Pesticides to Corpus Christi Bay. Texas A&M Geochemical and Environmental Research Group. Presented at the National Atmospheric Deposition Program Committee Meeting.

³ *Id.* citing Aschengrau, A., et al. 1996. “Cancer Risk and Residential Proximity to Cranberry Cultivation in Massachusetts.” *Am. J. of Public Health* 86(9):1289-96

⁴ *Id.* citing National Environmental Education and Training Foundation. 2002. National Strategies for Health Care Providers: Pesticides Initiative Implementation Plan. Washington DC