

DAVID Y. IGE
Governor

SHAN S. TSUTSUI
Lt. Governor



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

SCOTT E. ENRIGHT
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Deputy to the Chairperson

LATE

TESTIMONY OF SCOTT E. ENRIGHT
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

FEBRUARY 8, 2017
8:30 A.M.
CONFERENCE ROOM 312

HOUSE BILL NO. 842
RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACTS OF PESTICIDES

Chairperson Creagan and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on House Bill No. 842 that proposes to establish buffer zones around schools and restricts pesticide use by any entity or person that uses or purchases in excess of a certain threshold of restricted use pesticides (RUP) annually.

The Department opposes this bill for the following reasons:

While the protection of children, the elderly and other sensitive residents is of concern to the Department of Agriculture, we would like to point out that the "Pesticide Label is the Law" and that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) develops risk assessments to evaluate products specifically as it relates to their impact on human health and environmental concerns.

The Department believes that the intent of HB 842 to create buffer zones around schools is adequately addressed by the pesticide label as a result of testing by scientists at the EPA. These scientific risk assessments are to evaluate the potential for harm to humans, wildlife, plants, fish, and includes potential impacts to threatened and endangered species and non-target organisms.

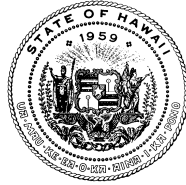
Products are also reviewed for short-term toxicity (acute) to long-term effects (chronic) to infants and the elderly, risks to farm workers, bystanders, potential off-target drift, and volatilization prior to EPA issuing a registration number. Most pesticide products contain the statement "Avoid Drift" meaning it is the responsibility of the applicator to ensure that an application will not move off-target and cause unreasonable adverse effects.



A recent change to the federal Worker Protection Standard effective January 2, 2018 has instituted an Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ) requirement that mandates applicators to cease spray operations within a 25 - 100-foot buffer zone of the spray application when any individual approaches. The distance is dependent on the droplet size and other parameters. The AEZ moves with the spray equipment. Furthermore, many pesticide products will indicate if there is a prescribed buffer zone.

Ultimately the Hawaii Department of Agriculture is aligned with the decisions and policies of the EPA on this measure. They have the expertise and the experience to regulate pesticide products and, as a result of those processes, are able to evaluate the potential health and environmental impact and assess the risk/benefit consequences when approving the uses of pesticides for use in crop/home/garden and landscape.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801-3378
doh.testimony@doh.hawaii.gov

**Testimony COMMENTING on HB 842
Relating to the Health Impact of Pesticides**

REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD P. CREAGAN , CHAIR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Hearing Date: February 8, 2017
Time: 8:30 a.m.

Room Number: 312

- 1 **Fiscal Implications:** Unknown but significant
- 2 **Department Testimony:** H.B. 842 seeks to amend H.R.S. Chapter 321. The Hawaii
- 3 Department of Health (DOH) supports the concept but notes that regulating use and application
- 4 of pesticides is not a DOH function, and does not belong within the DOH statutes.
- 5 H.B. 842 asks the DOH to establish buffer zones around schools for any entity or person that
- 6 uses pesticides under certain circumstances. DOH believes that the health of our keiki and other
- 7 sensitive communities should be protected from exposure to hazardous chemicals, and believes
- 8 that buffer zone determinations should be data-driven and pesticide specific. However, DOH
- 9 does not regulate use and application of pesticides, or possess the necessary pest management
- 10 expertise to make regulatory decisions affecting crop protection.
- 11 DOH in the past has conducted stream sampling for the state for hundreds of currently used
- 12 pesticides, coordinated a cancer cluster evaluation for Kauai with the University of Hawaii,
- 13 evaluated birth defect cases for Kauai, and is currently assisting the Environmental Protection
- 14 Agency (EPA) with a training for physicians on recognition and management of pesticide
- 15 exposures. Currently, DOH is partnering with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (DOA) and
- 16 the United States Geological Survey to conduct a 2-year surface water pesticide study to
- 17 investigate off target movement of pesticides into streams in Hawaii.
- 18 DOH regulates pesticide residues in food crops, surface water, groundwater, and drinking water.
- 19 Pesticide disposal is covered by DOH solid and hazardous waste rules. In our State Response
- 20 Program, DOH investigates pesticide residues in soils and groundwater to protect local
- 21 communities from historic impacts due to historic pesticide mixing sites. DOH also assists other
- 22 agencies and community members who have health and environmental concerns related to
- 23 pesticides and other chemical exposures. Both DOH and DOA participate in the incident

1 command system protocol for emergency response situations involving pesticides. In non-
2 emergency situations where a pesticide related release is suspected, DOA takes the lead and
3 requests assistance from DOH and other agencies, as necessary.

4 In addition, DOH does not have existing positions to implement pesticide buffer zones.
5 Establishing these functions at DOH would be duplicative, require establishment of a new
6 program within the Department and could cause confusion for pesticide applicators. Pesticide
7 notice and disclosure and buffer zones are most efficiently implemented by DOA Pesticides
8 Branch which regulates the use, sale, and distribution of pesticides in the State of Hawaii, and
9 has expert staff providing oversight, applicator education, and enforcement of proper pesticide
10 use practices.

11 DOH supports the Kauai Agricultural Good Neighbor Program, a voluntary pesticide-use
12 disclosure program on Kauai that provides monthly reports of restricted pesticide use, a 100-foot
13 buffer zone between pesticide application and sensitive communities, and pre-application
14 notification to neighboring property owners upon request. Because pesticides occur and move
15 very differently from each other in the environment, DOH believes that buffer zone
16 determinations should be data-driven and pesticide specific. For example, based on the science
17 presented in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's most recent human health risk
18 assessment in 2016 for chlorpyrifos, DOH supports a ban or implementation of additional
19 restrictions, including protective buffer zones to protect pregnant women and their children from
20 exposure to this pesticide. Additionally, the method of application affects the degree of off-
21 target movement.

22 DOH does have extensive expertise in collecting, analyzing, and interpreting environmental data
23 to detect off-target movement of pesticides, as well as other contaminants. The results are then
24 used to determine whether regulatory values are being exceeded and where corrective actions are
25 needed to reduce these unintended effects. We are prepared to provide scientific and technical
26 expertise to the DOA to identify data gaps needed to determine whether off-target movement of
27 pesticides requires additional state regulatory protections to protect the health and wellbeing of
28 our keiki and other sensitive communities.

29 Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this important measure.

30 **Offered Amendments:** none



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
P.O. BOX 2360
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

Date: 02/08/2017
Time: 08:30 AM
Location: 312
Committee: House Agriculture

Department: Education

Person Testifying: Kathryn S. Matayoshi, Superintendent of Education

Title of Bill: HB 0842 RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES.

Purpose of Bill: Establishes buffer zones around schools that restrict pesticide use by any entity or person.

Department's Position:

The Department of Education (DOE) supports the establishment of pesticide buffer zones for schools.

Common practice for schools is the implementation of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that takes a comprehensive approach to reduce the impact of pests and pesticides at school facilities. IPM incorporates prevention, monitoring and control activities to drastically reduce the use of pesticides, thereby minimizing the toxicity and exposure to students from harmful chemicals.

Pesticide buffer zones around schools would complement the DOE's IPM program, which seeks to minimize the exposure to students from pesticides.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 1:39 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: mendezj@hawaii.edu
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

HB842

Submitted on: 2/6/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Javier Mendez-Alvarez	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 9:36 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: nredfeather@kohalacenter.org
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

HB842

Submitted on: 2/6/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Nancy Redfeather	Hawaii Island School Garden Network	Support	No

Comments: Protecting our Keiki during school hours in every way possible is our kuleana as citizens and members of the Legislature. Please work with all of us to implement this.

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February 6, 2017

The Honorable Richard Creagan
Chair, House Committee on Agriculture
Hawaii House of Representatives
Hawaii State Capitol, Room 331
Honolulu, HI 96813

RE: HB 842; RELATING TO PESTICIDES (OPPOSE)

Dear Chairman Creagan:

On behalf of the Western Plant Health Association (WPHA), I am writing to express our **opposition** to HB 842, which would mandate buffers for all pesticide applications around schools. WPHA represents the interests of fertilizer and pesticide manufacturers, agricultural biotechnology providers, and agricultural retailers in Hawaii, California, and Arizona.

To assure pesticides can be used safely, all pesticides go through rigorous testing and evaluation designed to evaluate the safety of a pesticide for all settings in which it could legally be used, including use around sensitive populations and settings. To assure its safety, from both a human health and environmental standpoint, over 300 studies are required to be completed and submitted prior to a product being registered. Part of the assessment of products is the evaluation and establishment of buffers, including special assessment for use around sensitive population centers like schools.

There is little evidence to support the premise that safeguards from pesticide exposure are needed through additional buffers. Pesticide registrants who provide products used around sensitive population centers must provide United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) proof of their safety through multiple exposure scenario studies specific to these settings. These rigorous studies are designed by the USEPA to ensure safe use protocols are developed. USEPA specifically establishes use requirements in recognition of use in these settings. If USEPA's scientific analysis results in a determination that buffers or use restrictions are needed to protect surrounding communities or sensitive populations, then USEPA requires these measures as part of the product label. The stringent application protocols require farmers and applicators to provide these safeguards.

WPHA opposes the arbitrary setting of buffers that are not scientifically justified. This position is supported by US-EPA. In 2016, the USEPA issued a decision that arbitrary uniform buffers are inappropriate and should not be used. The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled in support of U.S. EPA's opinion.

Current safeguards are effective. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA) conducted an analysis of school related pesticide complaints for the prior ten years. Through this analysis, it was determined that allegations of pesticide exposure through agricultural applications were causing widespread harm are inaccurate. The report clearly demonstrated that all but one complaint (that involved a turf operation) were from home use products. According to HDOA, there have been **no drift incidents in Hawaii** impacting schools from any farms including larger agricultural operations.

The proposed buffer program would do nothing to protect schools from what appears to be the real threat, misapplication of products from home owners. While the bill does not identify the quantity of purchased product to trigger the use of a buffer, we must assume that over the counter purchases by home owners will not be included. And yet, HDOA's incident reports clearly demonstrate that is where the greatest risk lies. If the goal is true protection, then shouldn't home owners be required to discontinue the use of products at their homes to establish use buffers around schools? If the goal is to protect sensitive population groups, then shouldn't all sectors of Hawaii's population participate?

Mandating additional buffers will have substantial costs to farmers. Requiring farmers to take land out of production will reduce income to farmers already operating under very narrow margins. HB 842 prohibits the application of any pesticide around schools. The inclusion of all pesticides, not just "restricted use pesticides" will result in even greater cost increases and more productive land taken out of production for all farmers. With Hawaii's temperate climate that encourages pest growth, farmers could face dramatic crop losses. And if the goal is to protect sensitive populations, won't all farmers have to participate? There is no legal or scientifically justified argument that would support partial protections by only some farms around schools.

HB 842 is also problematic due to the lack of transparency. The bill fails to identify the parameters for establishing buffers, or clear process on how buffers will be established. More troubling is the fact that the minimum buffers for farmers is not established in the bill and there are no clear guidelines, parameters or metrics for how these buffer zones will be set. The lack of quantifiable information from which to estimate the ultimate cost of this program makes it impossible to accurately assess the real costs to agriculture.

WPHA opposes the erosion or repeal of pesticide preemption. HB 842 would provide counties the authority to establish their own disclosure, notification, and use of pesticide programs. Without a unified state policy, farms will face increased costs and pest pressures from uneven standards implemented by counties in the regulation of pesticide products. We believe the following are important components of preemption which must be fully considered:

- Safe, effective and scientifically sound pesticide regulation.
- A system of pesticide regulation which is consistent, coordinated, and comports with both Federal and state technical expertise which is essential to public health and safety. Local regulation of pesticides does not materially assist in achieving these goals.
- The local regulation of the use of these products is costly, unnecessary, and interferes with the application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM).
- Local pesticide bans/restrictions hinder the control of pests that have a detrimental effect on healthy turf, trees and ornamentals which is important to Hawaii's economy.
- The proposed local pesticide bans will require the use of additional resources for investigation of violations and enforcement, creating an unnecessary drain on community funds.
- State preemption is particularly important in states where new invasive pests can be introduced through avenues like tourism, and can spread quickly.
- The individual setting of pest control laws and regulations will result in counties having to increase the use of pesticides as well as incurring additional costs to protect their county from increased pest pressures.

The establishment of safeguards like pesticide preemption is an important tool for states to ensure all their citizens equal protection against invasive plant or animal species, disease carrying pests, and the local drain of resources due the activities of other municipalities. Protection against these risks must be coordinated through a state entity that has the scientific capability to address these issues effectively.

WPHA supports the agronomically and environmentally safe use of plant health products like pesticides including the scientifically sound establishment in the use of buffers to protect human health. Unfortunately, HB 842 does not recognize the already established use of buffers or credible data that would demonstrate the need for additional buffers. HB 842 also fails to identify the parameters of proposed buffers or who would be required to participate in additional buffers leaving all farmers at risk of greater costs and less productive acreage. In addition, HB 842 would put farmers at greater cost and pest pressure risks by eroding the safeguards of state preemption by authorizing counties to establish their own regulations not based on scientifically established criteria. For these reasons, WPHA **opposes** HB 842 and asks for a **no vote**. Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,



Renee Pinel
President/CEO

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:49 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: hanaleikona@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Roman Dycus	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach.

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President Emeritus

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Executive Director

Bennette Misalucha

OUR MISSION

HCIA is a Hawaii-based non-profit organization that promotes modern agriculture to help farmers and communities succeed. Through education, collaboration and advocacy, we work to ensure a safe and sustainable food supply, support responsible farming practices and build a healthy economy.

TESTIMONY FROM BENNETTE MISALUCHA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In Opposition to HB 842

Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides

Establishes buffer zones around schools that restrict pesticide use by any entity or person

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

Conference Room 312

Chair Creagan and members of the committee:

The Hawaii Crop Improvement Association (HCIA) is a Hawaii-based non-profit organization that promotes modern agriculture to help farmers and communities succeed. Through education, collaboration, and advocacy, we work to ensure a safe and sustainable food supply, support responsible farming practices, and build a healthy economy.

HCIA stands in **opposition to HB 842**, which establishes buffer zones around schools that restrict pesticide use by any entity or person.

A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of large agricultural companies.¹ A majority of the incidences are attributed to homeowner applicators.

HB 842 states:

“Beginning on July 1, 2018, any entity or person that uses or purchases in excess of pounds or gallons of restricted use pesticides annually shall restrict the outdoor application of all pesticides, including restricted use, general use, or experimental use pesticides, to no closer than feet from the property line of any school.”

As no school evacuations since March of 2006 have been due to activities of large agricultural entities, we believe that restricting the use of pesticides via “purchases in excess of pounds or gallons” would be irresponsible. Additionally, HCIA believes that EPA guidelines should govern any buffer zones, as they have the expertise, a formal process of evaluation, and the authority to make these types of important decisions.

HCIA and its member companies take the issue of pesticide seriously. We care about the safety of our communities and employees, and our member companies train their employees on safe pesticide use.

¹ Memorandum to Scott E. Enright, Chairperson, Board of Agriculture from Ken H. Kakesako, Legislative Coordinator regarding Information Requested by School Evacuations Due to Pesticide Drift (March 3, 2015)



Regarding the proposed repeal of state preemption, HCIA believes that without a consistent statewide policy, farmers will be subject to additional pest pressures and increased costs for crop protection due to unequal county regulations. Additionally, this measure will hinder the State's ability to control invasive species.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, we support concepts that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education. We believe that a strong state pesticide regulatory program is essential to assuring the public that pesticide products are used properly.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in opposition of HB 842.

Respectfully submitted,

Bennette Misalucha
Executive Director

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, February 6, 2017 9:33 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: redahi@hawaii.rr.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

HB842

Submitted on: 2/6/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
B.A. McClintock	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Pesticide, including herbicide usage has been an access issue since their inception. For those of us disabled with MCS it can also be life threatening. There needs to be tighter regulations on these toxic chemicals, and, the sooner the better. Please protect us all.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:31 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: makahababy@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sara Perry	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I would add that any pesticides sprayed, whether within ___ feet or not of schools, must be identified, in all it's chemical makeup, publicly and in writing. Perhaps post those ingredients on a website that is advertised and made available to the public for viewing. This way, in case someone IS harmed by the spraying, despite precautions, those chemicals can be easily identified and treatment prescribed.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:06 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: alan@prloffice.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Alan Gottlieb	Ponoholo Ranch Limited	Oppose	No

Comments:

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**HB 842
RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES**

**PAUL T. OSHIRO
MANAGER – GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
ALEXANDER & BALDWIN, INC.**

FEBRUARY 8, 2017

Chair Creagan and Members of the House Committee on Agriculture:

I am Paul Oshiro, testifying on behalf of Alexander & Baldwin, Inc. (A&B) on HB 842, 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. Pesticide labels presently prohibit pesticide applicators from allowing any pesticide drift that can cause health or environmental harm. This essentially means that all pesticide users must take precautions to be certain that the pesticides that are being applied do not drift over to neighboring properties. Any violations of this pesticide drift prohibition are violations 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 any entity or person that purchases or utilizes more than an unspecified amount of restricted use pesticides. Pesticide buffer zones are established for these entities and persons that restrict the outdoor application of all pesticides within an unspecified distance from schools. A provision is also included to stipulate that nothing in this bill 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.

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. By mandating the imposition of pesticide buffer zones, this bill may effectively preclude the use of lands for agricultural production. In addition, these pesticide buffer zone restrictions, which will only be applicable to entities

and persons that purchase or utilize in excess of an unspecified amount of restricted use pesticides, may essentially allow other entities or persons who use the same restricted use pesticides in lesser aggregate amounts or use the same general use pesticides to be exempt from the provisions in this bill. A system of differential property rights may be established between entities and persons impacted by this bill and other entities and persons excluded from this buffer zone restriction who utilize the same pesticides.

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 must 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 the general public and our environment.

We believe that extensive pesticide regulations are presently in place, with the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Hawaii regulating the safety, proper use, and labeling of pesticides. The imposition of additional regulations and requirements without science based justification, may create an unneeded burden on farmers and other agricultural operations.

Based on the foregoing, we respectfully request that this bill be held in Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 2:55 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: fernrosenstiel@yahoo.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Fern Rosenstiel	'Ohana o Kaua'i	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 2:54 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: fernrosenstiel@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Fern Rosenstiel	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please support all efforts to provide pesticide free buffer zones around schools to protect our children from toxic pesticides known to impact learning and cognitive development. Please buffer our schools.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 2:29 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: autumn.ness@mauicounty.us
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
autumn ness	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha, I am in strong support of buffer zones around schools. I am a parent who is trying to decide where to send my now 4 year old to school in the Fall. My first choice is Paia school, as it is the only Hawaiian immersion school on my side of Maui. Paia School is surrounded by what used to be cane fields, and I know from state records that HC&S used thousand of pounds of atrazine per year on their fields, in high winds, with only a chain link fence separating the fields from the school. The science on pesticides and their effects on physical, academic and emotional development is clear. Our young children should not be exposed to them, especially in their place of learning. Now that HC&S is closed, we are left wondering what will be grown in those fields, and many parents at Paia School wonder what will be sprayed on whatever is growing there. Again, the science on how pesticide exposure effects young children is clear. My current options are: 1. send my daughter to a school where she will have the opportunity to learn Hawaiian and be involved in a school program that is well known for parental involvement and student engagement, but live in a state of worry that there will be another pesticide heavy crop growing upwind from her every day OR 2. send her to a school that isn't my first choice for academics or school environment but that isn't surrounded by pesticide heavy crops. As a parent today, we have so many things to worry about when it comes to our kids. My daughter's emotional and academic success, and her sense of community is of utmost important to me. On top of all of that, parents shouldn't have to worry about what poisons are being sprayed next to their children's schools. Mahalo for putting the health of our keiki, which will be the foundation of our society in the future, before all else.

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46-063 Emepela Pl. #U101 Kaneohe, HI 96744 · (808) 679-7454 · Kris Coffield · Co-founder/Executive Director

**TESTIMONY FOR HOUSE BILL 842, RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF
PESTICIDES**

**House Committee on Agriculture
Hon. Richard P. Creagan, Chair
Hon. Lynn DeCoite, Vice Chair**

**Wednesday, February 8, 2017, 8:30 AM
State Capitol, Conference Room 312**

Honorable Chair Creagan and committee members:

I am Kris Coffield, representing IMU Alliance, a nonpartisan political advocacy organization that currently boasts over 350 members. On behalf of our members, we offer this testimony in strong support of House Bill 842, relating to the health impact of pesticides.

In the debate over regulating local agriculture, there is one thing that everyone should agree to condemn: causing harm to other people.

Unfortunately, Hawai'i's pesticide code allows chemical abuse to go unchecked. Today, the Department of Agriculture must warn pesticide abusers before investigating potential legal violations. A farm that fails to take caution when using harmful chemicals, therefore, may suffer no consequences for its actions, since the warning will give owners ample time to hide any evidence of their crimes. Even when caught, chemical criminals face minimal penalties. State law currently grades pesticide abuse as a misdemeanor offense, meaning farm operators who apply dangerous doses of restricted use pesticides are met with a maximum one-year prison sentence.

In the islands, pesticide misuse poses major health risks. According to an investigation conducted by the *Cascadia Times*, pesticide application by four large agrichemical companies on Kaua'i—Syngenta, BASF Plant Science, DuPont Pioneer, and Dow AgroSciences—is ten times the national average. In their report, *Cascadia* found that a number of restricted use pesticides were overused, including chlorpyrifos, atrazine, and paraquat. A study published in the medical journal *The Lancet Neurology*, in March of 2014, found that the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos led to developmental disabilities in children. Similarly, atrazine and paraquat are banned in the European Union. Atrazine is known to contaminate groundwater supplies, while paraquat has been linked to the onset of Parkinson's disease. Yet, both herbicides remain widely popular in the

United States, where the Environmental Protection Agency has prematurely declared with “reasonable certainty” that neither carry a significant risk of harm.

Pesticide abuse is not limited to the outer islands. On O'ahu, IMUAlliance has provided services to cancer-stricken sprayers of restricted use pesticides, some of whom have are also victims of labor trafficking. Not only were our clients provided with little to no information about the health risks of the pesticides placed in their hands, they were not given equipment to protect themselves from harm.

To protect against pesticide drift impacting sensitive educational areas and making children ill—as happened in 2007 at Kahuku High and Intermediate, in which a dozen students fell ill when a nearby sod farmer ignored windy weather while applying pesticides, and in 2008 in Waimea on Kaua'i, where dozens of students got sick after farmers applied pesticide on a nearby seed corn plot—**it is incumbent upon lawmakers to advance a comprehensive buffer zone policy that restricts the application of pesticides around schools.** We urge local lawmakers to also pass legislation eliminating all warning notice requirements from the state's pesticide code. That way, investigators will be able to fully probe allegations of noncompliance without tipping off their targets.

Policymakers should simultaneously raise penalties for restricted use pesticide violations that result in bodily harm or death. Carelessness should not excuse assault or homicide, even if industrial chemicals are the culprit. Finally, elected officials should make sure that the Department of Agriculture has the clear capability to refer potential violations to law enforcement for prosecution. Laws are only as good as their enforcement. It's time we started prosecuting those who sacrifice people's health to personal profit.

It is imperative that political leaders stand up for safety during this year's legislative session, given recent court rulings curtailing county jurisdiction over pesticide use, genetically modified organisms, and land management. If you wait, our children will breathe in the fallout for generations to come.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify in support of this bill.

Sincerely,
Kris Coffield
Executive Director
IMUAlliance

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 12:21 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: spawaikiki@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
dennis boyd miller	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Dear Representatives, I'm Dennis Miller, a Waikiki resident. I'm writing to ask you to think about it: do you want large scale pesticide use sprayed right next to schools? I hope the answer is no. Please vote yes on this bill. Please expand the buffer, until the DoH can determine a safe distance based on scientific testing. Do the manufacturers of pesticides send their children to schools next to agricultural areas? I doubt it. Pesticide should not be used near any residence, business, road, river, creek, or open air with wind that disperses unknown poisons in an untested manner to unknown destinations. Thank you, Dennis Miller

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

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 3:04 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: foodsovereignty@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mitsuko Hayakawa	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha Members of the Agriculture Committee, It is already an established fact that pesticides cause neurological and developmental damage to children. I appreciate your support in trying to prevent acute as well as low grade chronic exposure to pesticides. In addition to requiring oversight over large use pesticides, I would appreciate that a clear set of safety standards are implemented for general use pesticides on school campuses by school staff. All too often my children have been exposed to roach and ant sprays in the classrooms while they are still in class. This is unacceptable. Thank you for your support for HB842. Mitsuko Hayakawa Pearl City Resident

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 3:30 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: alan.takemoto@monsanto.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Alan Takemoto	Individual	Oppose	Yes

Comments:

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AGRtestimony

From: KEN OGAWA <KEN.OGAWA@CPSAGU.COM>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 1:11 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

Regarding HB 842 – Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides

I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach. Pesticides are actually used in schools to control insects and pests. If the goal is to protect children from pesticide exposure, this bill doesn't accomplish that since the school itself can still use pesticides freely within its building and grounds. Please vote no on HB 842.

Mahalo

KEN OGAWA

AGRtestimony

From: Joseph Silva <joey.silva@cpsagu.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 1:00 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
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Mahalo

Joseph Silva

AGRtestimony

From: Robin Shimabuku <shimabukur@ctahr.hawaii.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 12:57 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

Robin Shimabuku

AGRtestimony

From: Johnathan Kauwenaole <rockpointjohnny@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 12:47 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Mahalo

Johnathan Kauwenaole

AGRtestimony

From: Larry Keaton <lkeaton@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 12:47 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Mahalo

Larry Keaton

AGRtestimony

From: Kristen Ma <kristenleema@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 12:39 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
Regarding HB 842 "Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides"

I oppose HB 842.

As a Hawai'i resident and registered voter, as a scientist, and as the mother of a second grader attending a Hawai'i school, I ask that you consider the following points behind my opposition to HB 842:

- A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Pests are not only insects but also plants, fungi, rodents, germs, etc. This means that the use of Lysol, citronella mosquito repellent, iron-based snail bait, rat baits made of vitamin D, insect control products made of soap or neem oil, and even vinegar weed control (Vinagreen, EPA Registration No. 85208-1), would be affected by this bill.
- Many pests pose risks to students' health and safety, such as disease-carrying mosquitoes, mold that causes breathing problems, rats that can transmit leptospirosis, thorny plants that cause injury, and snails that carry the rat lungworm parasite. Other pests, such as termites and mice, can damage school infrastructure including wood and wiring. While non-pesticide control measures, such as barriers and screens to keep pests out of buildings, are appropriate and necessary, it is also necessary in some circumstances to use pesticides to control the spread of pests, both outside and within the boundaries of school grounds, protecting students and their schools from the harmful effects of the pests themselves.
- This law would single out those users who purchased more than a certain (currently undefined) quantity of a specific category of pest control products in a year's time, while exempting other users who purchased a lower quantity. This makes no sense. If one person, who has not purchased more than a threshold quantity of RUP in a year, can apply Vinagreen to control weeds on a property bordering a school, why should another person, who has separately purchased an RUP over the annual threshold amount, be prevented from applying the same amount of the same product (Vinagreen in this example) in the same area? There is no justification for making this distinction.
- Enacting the same buffer zone for every product also makes no sense. There is not only one pesticide product. Different products vary tremendously in their properties and in their instructions for use. Both federal (EPA) and state (HDOA) authorities participate in the process of evaluating, licensing and labeling of pesticide products. This process already includes establishing buffer zones for specific uses of particular products, as determined by federal and state officials during the current review and registration (and periodic re-review and re-registration) process.
- This legislation singles out purchasers of RUPs, implying that despite the educational and testing requirements for licensure to purchase these products, that their RUP purchase history somehow places these users in a higher risk category with regard to use of non-RUP products. The record shows the opposite. Homeowner use of non-RUP products was identified as the cause of the majority of school evacuations in the state of Hawaii from 2006-2014, as

reported by the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture, in an official memorandum dated March 3, 2015. Malathion, a particularly odorous ingredient of many non-RUP pesticide products, was identified as the cause of 11 separate school evacuations.

HB 842, if passed, would put students' health at risk, by placing arbitrary and inconsistent restrictions on timely control of pest infestations. I respectfully request that you oppose HB 842.

Kristen Ma

AGRtestimony

From: Colette Augustiro <mkkcoco@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 12:22 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
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Mahalo

Colette Augustiro

AGRtestimony

From: Ed Ishida <edandshelly@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 12:15 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

Regarding HB 842 "Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides"

Please vote NO on HB 842. Sponsors and activists push the false narrative to keep schools safe, yet these claim of hazards have shown repeatedly by HDOA that none were due to activities by large commercial ag companies. This bill and other unnecessary regulations and enforcement are a waste of available money and time by the agencies and ag community. The monies and time should be directed to areas of need by agriculture.

Hawaiian ag has and is pro-safe in pesticide use with self-training and monitoring. Ag production community have children in the same schools and community as the general public! Do you think they would jeopardize their own children?

Please vote NO on HB 842

Ed Ishida

AGRtestimony

From: Travis Skelton <travisjskelton@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:00 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Mahalo

Travis Skelton

AGRtestimony

From: Carl Adolpho <madolpho@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 12:00 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

Carl Adolpho

AGRtestimony

From: Jordan Kukino <jordo_33@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:54 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Mahalo

Jordan Kukino

AGRtestimony

From: Gilly Jackson <Gilly.jackson@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:50 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Mahalo

Gilly Jackson

AGRtestimony

From: John Cross <john@olsontrust.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:47 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

John Cross

AGRtestimony

From: Jordyn Robinson <08jobrad@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:37 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

Jordyn Robinson

AGRtestimony

From: Laila Jayyousi <Kalua1@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:36 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

Laila Jayyousi

AGRtestimony

From: Jan TenBruggencate <tenbrug@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:36 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
Regarding HB 842 "Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides"

Pesticides, properly used, are important to protecting our healthy environment as well as helping keep our food supply abundant. Establishing random buffer zones without any reference to scientific assessments of risk is a bad idea. This bill has the potential to put children at risk. Please vote no on HB 842.

Mahalo

Jan TenBruggencate

AGRtestimony

From: Mark Bartel <bartel19m@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:31 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

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Mahalo

Mark Bartel

AGRtestimony

From: Audwin Calairo <audwin.a.calairo@monsanto.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:31 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

Audwin Calairo

AGRtestimony

From: Chad Mondoy <chad.mondoy@monsanto.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:31 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

Chad Mondoy

AGRtestimony

From: chad moran <ikaikamoran@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:28 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

chad moran

AGRtestimony

From: Randy Cabral <kaiwiki.1970@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:23 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

Randy Cabral

AGRtestimony

From: Michael Girod <girodmichael@msn.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:19 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

Michael Girod

AGRtestimony

From: Ayja Welch <ayja.welch@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:18 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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Mahalo

Ayja Welch

AGRtestimony

From: Dennis Kleid <denniskleid@att.net>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:16 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: There is nothing more disruptive than a six-inch centipede running through the classroom.

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

Regarding HB 842 – Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides

There is nothing more disruptive than a six-inch centipede running through the classroom. We live in the tropics! There are bugs here. Keeping insects under control in our schools is very important. We want our professional pest control folks, who are quite able to safely apply RUP and other over the counter insecticides where and when needed, to do their part. It is important that the neighboring farmers are able to do their best, even if they are working for companies not associated with the nearby school.

I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach. Pesticides are actually used in schools to control insects and pests. If the goal is to protect children from pesticide exposure, this bill doesn't accomplish that since the school itself can still use pesticides freely within its building and grounds. Please vote no on HB 842.

Mahalo

Dennis Kleid

AGRtestimony

From: Lisa Foster <lfoster507@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:13 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

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February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

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I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach. Pesticides are actually used in schools to control insects and pests. If the goal is to protect children from pesticide exposure, this bill doesn't accomplish that since the school itself can still use pesticides freely within its building and grounds. Please vote no on HB 842.

Mahalo

Lisa Foster

AGRtestimony

From: Laurie Yoshida <laurieyoshida@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:07 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
Regarding HB 842 – Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides

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Mahalo

Laurie Yoshida

AGRtestimony

From: Joan Lasua <joanlasua@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:07 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

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Mahalo

Joan Lasua

AGRtestimony

From: Charles R Berger <Bkfinc@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:47 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
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Mahalo

Charles R Berger

AGRtestimony

From: Mark Ruiz <mark.ruiz@syngenta.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:51 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
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Mahalo

Mark Ruiz

AGRtestimony

From: Raymond Foster <rfoster252@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:51 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

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Mahalo

Raymond Foster

AGRtestimony

From: David Makaiwi <david.k.makaiwi.iii@monsanto.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:44 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
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Mahalo

David Makaiwi

AGRtestimony

From: Jim Jacobs <jamesjeffreyjacobs@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:35 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
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Mahalo

Jim Jacobs

AGRtestimony

From: Dusty Alderks <dusty.alderks@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:34 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
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I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach. Pesticides are actually used in schools to control insects and pests. If the goal is to protect children from pesticide exposure, this bill doesn't accomplish that since the school itself can still use pesticides freely within its building and grounds. Homeowners who apply pesticides are a bigger concern to me and this bill would exclude them. Please vote no on HB 842.

Mahalo

Dusty Alderks

AGRtestimony

From: Blaze Juario <bjsincredibleone@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:31 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

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Mahalo

Blaze Juario

AGRtestimony

From: Ryan Melvin <ry-guy@hawaiiintel.net>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:29 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

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Mahalo

Ryan Melvin

AGRtestimony

From: Laurie Ho <laurieho1@hawaiiintel.net>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:27 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: laurieho1@hawaiiintel.net

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

Regarding HB 842 – Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides

I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach. Pesticides are actually used in schools to control insects and pests. If the goal is to protect children from pesticide exposure, this bill doesn't accomplish that since the school itself can still use pesticides freely within its buildings and grounds. I strongly oppose HB 842. I support the GOOD NEIGHBOR program!

Mahalo

Laurie Ho

AGRtestimony

From: Denise Moriguchi <dk.mori@hawaiiantel.net>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:26 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
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Mahalo

Denise Moriguchi

AGRtestimony

From: Derrick Thielk <okekai67@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:10 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

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Mahalo

Derrick Thielk

AGRtestimony

From: Beth Tokioka <Bethann@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:05 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

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Mahalo

Beth Tokioka

AGRtestimony

From: Renee Kester <rkester1@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:03 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

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Mahalo

Renee Kester

AGRtestimony

From: Allan Parachini <aparachini@parachinigroup.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:03 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.

Regarding HB 842 "Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides"

I oppose HB 842, which would establish so-called pesticide buffer zones around schools. This bill is simply another stealth attempt to shift pesticide regulation away from the state to the counties, which completely lack the resources and expertise to undertake this function. Two U.S. District Court judges and the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals have found that Hawaii intended for pesticide regulation to be a state function. There is more than ample reason for that. If this authority is delegated to the counties, a hopeless hodgepodge of probably conflicting, and certainly contradictory, regulations will ensue.

Under this bill, such county regulations could be driven entirely by political whim, lacking ANY kind of scientific basis or public policy justification. The Maui County Council, for example, could ban a pesticide because its members don't like the color of the label. This bill WOULD PERMIT THAT since it would be "more restrictive" than existing state regulations. I defy anyone to show me how this bill does not open the way for this kind of chaos.

A second objection is that this bill's provision relating to buffer zones around schools, as introduced, leaves the distance from the school property line BLANK. This invites the worst sort of mischief. Hawaii needs more and more diverse agriculture, not legislation that would take land out of production for no proven valid scientific reason. This bill calls for buffer zones, but the Kauai County JFFG found that more work needs to be done to determine if buffer zones would actually accomplish anything and what they should be. This bill jumps ahead of that critical process.

You must vote against this bill.

Mahalo

Allan Parachini

AGRtestimony

From: Silvia Barber <gianetti.barber@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:54 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

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Mahalo

Silvia Barber

AGRtestimony

From: Lindsay Hashimoto <lindsay.hashimoto@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:53 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
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Mahalo

Lindsay Hashimoto

AGRtestimony

From: Mark Takemoto <mark.takemoto@pioneer.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:51 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Mahalo

Mark Takemoto

AGRtestimony

From: Mark Stoutemyer <mstoutemyer@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:49 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

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Mahalo

Mark Stoutemyer

AGRtestimony

From: Joshua Hunziker <jhummy@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:43 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

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Mahalo

Joshua Hunziker

AGRtestimony

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 3:15 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: holomuaorganics@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tiana Laranio	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Please support this bill to protect our Keiki from highly toxic pesticides with pesticide buffer zones

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

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 6:04 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: mavisoliveira@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mavis Oliveira-Medeiros	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Aloha, There should be no questions asked when it comes to using pesticides in or around a a school. School aged children are innocent and trust that us adults will protect them from harm. Please don't spray!! I support this bill to protect our children.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 5:51 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: mauimagic5711@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ann Evans	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 5:49 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: ashzz@mac.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ashley Wilcox	Individual	Support	No

Comments: We need to do the right thing for our children.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 6:06 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: nataliejeanf@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
natalie Forster	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 5:26 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: laurn_rego@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
laurn rego	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 5:24 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: tulsigreenlee@icloud.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tulsi Greenlee	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 5:22 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: Breezybees808@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Briana Hurley	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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Dr. Cindy Goldstein, Ph.D
Aiea, Hawaii

LATE

HB 842 Relating to Pesticides and School Buffer zones
House AGR Committee
Wednesday 02-08-17 8:30AM in House conference room 312

Chair Richard Creagan and Vice Chair Lynn DeCoite,

Position: Oppose

HB 842 looks at ways to address concerns that have been raised about the exposure of children to pesticides while on school grounds. This is certainly important, but based on what has occurred in the past with impacts of pesticides on schools, HB 842 does not propose a useful or meaningful approach.

Pesticide buffer zones already exist and are clearly stated on the labels of individual pesticide products when warranted. The US EPA reviews science based data and determines if buffer zones are needed for a pesticide.

Past incidents of pesticide drift or exposure reported in Hawaii on school grounds between 2006 and 2015 were investigated and shown to be due to neighboring homeowners' use of pesticides or the way pesticides have been handled on school grounds. Farms are often accused and then found not to be the source of the pesticide drift. Only one incident was an agricultural operation which was on a small turf grass farm. The solution being proposed, to have large agricultural operations report use of pesticides and setting up buffer zone studies next to large agriculture operations is a highly visible way to address concerns that are raised. The approach proposed in HB 842 is not an effective approach given what has occurred and the findings of the investigations conducted.

Increasing funding for Hawaii Department of Agriculture, such as what is proposed in HB 889, would be a better path forward. Education of homeowners in their use of pesticides, education of school personnel in their handling, storage, and application of pesticides would be more effective.

Hawaii residents would be better served if policy is based on approaches that address situations that have occurred that have had an impact on schools, not on a desire to target the use of pesticides by large agriculture operations. Large scale agriculture operations are the focus and the target of this legislation. If safer use of pesticides is the goal, pesticide education of all users of pesticides is a recommended approach.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in opposition to HB842.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 4:53 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: lynn@samesmallboat.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lynn B. Wilson, PhD	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 4:47 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: jessicamitchell51@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jessica Mitchell	Individual	Support	No

Comments: This seems like a common sense bill. Please pass

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 4:44 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: gifts9954@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Susan Vickery	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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Re: Support for HB 842

Pesticide Action Network North America is a national & international organization with over 2,000 members in Hawai'i. On behalf of our members, we are here to express strong support of HB 842. We believe that a policy on pesticide use near schools and daycare centers is urgent, as the overwhelming weight of scientific evidence indicates children are most vulnerable to pesticide threats, and Hawai'i gives hundreds if not thousands of children no choice but to attend schools near hazardous drift-prone pesticide use.

Children have been and continue to be harmed at school by exposure to pesticides from nearby field drifts. Acute illnesses resulting from pesticide drift still occur at schools. In 2006, a drift incident caused more than 60 children to fall ill at Waimea Canyon Middle School after a pesticide application on a Syngenta-owned field directly adjacent to the school. Society has a moral obligation to prevent these incidents, which cannot consistently be attributed to applicator error alone.

We are also very concerned about long-term pesticide exposure at school, which constitutes a health threat that can lead to cancer, neurological, and respiratory damage, among other medical conditions. Public and scientific research is raising more concerns about the combined effects of pesticide "cocktails," or exposure to mixtures. In the last six years, Bayer, Dow, Monsanto, and Syngenta have submitted 140 patents containing multiple active ingredients, 96 of which "had at least one ... application that claimed or demonstrated synergy between the active ingredients in the product, a total of 69 percent."¹ Combination effects are the norm not the exception, yet have not been considered in the pesticide regulatory system.

Childhood cancer threat

Children who live in areas of high agricultural activity in the US from birth to age 15 experience a significantly increased risk of childhood cancers.² A 2007 meta-analysis of studies linking pesticide exposure concluded:

A number of epidemiological studies consistently reported increased risks between pesticide exposures and childhood leukemia, brain cancer, neuroblastoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Wilms' tumor, and Ewing's sarcoma. An extensive review of these studies was published in 1998 (Zahm & Ward, 1998 Zahm, S. H. and Ward, M. H. 1998. Pesticides and childhood cancer. *Environ. Health. Perspect*, 106(suppl. 3): 893–908.). Fifteen case-control studies, 4 cohort studies, and 2 ecological studies have been

¹ Donley, N. "Toxic Concoctions: How the EPA ignores the dangers of pesticide cocktails." Center for Biological Diversity, July 2016: 3-4.

² Carozza L et al. "Risk of Childhood Cancers Associated with Residence in Agriculturally Intensive Areas in the US." *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Jan 2008; 116(4): 559-565.

published since this review, and 15 of these 21 studies reported statistically significant increased risks between either childhood pesticide exposure or parental occupational exposure and childhood cancer. Therefore, one can confidently state that there is at least some association between pesticide exposure and childhood cancer.³

Research continues to confirm the pesticide-cancer link with a 2016 Spanish population-based case-control study finding: “[O]ur result points to the same conclusion as many previous studies and suggests that living in the proximity of cultivated land could be associated with many types of cancer in children.”⁴

In view of the warnings from this large body of childhood cancer research, it is all the more concerning that restricted use and other pesticides are used within feet of school boundaries across the islands.

Harm to children’s brains

The most recent study of the UC Berkeley research team, CHAMACOS, indicates that combined organophosphate (OP) applications near pregnant women have a negative effect on the IQ of their children, where some individual OPs may not. Every 522 pounds of OPs applied within a 1 kilometer (0.62 mile) radius of a pregnant Salinas Valley woman’s home correlated with a 2 point drop in her children’s IQ compared to a control group.⁵ That is a frightening prospect for pregnant students and staff in Hawai’i schools. Recent evidence also suggests that social adversity exacerbates the adverse effects of prenatal OP exposure on IQ.⁶

The science connecting pesticide exposure to neurological impairment is not limited to prenatal studies. Out of the womb, children with higher levels of OP pesticide breakdown products in their urine are more likely to have ADHD.^{7 8}

Last year, a study of pre- and postnatal pesticide exposure and neurodevelopmental impairment, concluded that “postnatal and, to a lesser extent, prenatal exposure to pesticides, are negatively associated with children’s neuropsychological development, regardless of the way of measuring exposure.” In the same study, greater urinary levels of OP breakdown products were associated with

³ Infante-Rivard C and Weichenthal S. “Pesticides and Childhood Cancer: An Update of Zahm and Ward’s 1998 Review.” *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health*, Part B Vol. 10 , Iss. 1-2,2007.

⁴ Gómez Barroso et al. “Agricultural crop exposure and risk of childhood cancer: new findings from a case-control study in Spain.” *Int J Health Geogr* (2016) 15:18.

⁵ Gunier RB et al. “Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticide Use and IQ in 7-Year-Old Children.” *Environ Health Perspect* June 2016

⁶ Stein LJ et al. “Early childhood adversity potentiates the adverse association between prenatal organophosphate pesticide exposure and child IQ: the CHAMACOS cohort.” Accepted manuscript in *Neurotoxicology* (2016). doi: 10.1016/j.neuro.2016.07.010.

⁷ Bouchard M et al. “ADHD and urinary metabolites of organophosphate pesticides.” *Pediatrics* 2010 125(6): 1270-1277.

⁸ Kuehn B. “Increased Risk of ADHD Associated with Early Exposure to Pesticides, PCBs.” *JAMA* July 2010, 304(1):27-28.

poorer performance on IQ and verbal comprehension tests. Increased agricultural acreage around the child's residence postnatally was used as a proxy for cumulative exposure to pesticides-- and was found to be associated with decreased IQ, processing speed, and verbal comprehension scores.⁹

Epidemiological studies have mainly linked prenatal pesticide exposure to effects on children's neurodevelopment, but we also know that school-age children's brains are still developing.

Harm to children's lungs

Exposure of children to OP pesticides can also exacerbate asthma symptoms. A UC Berkeley CHAMACOS Study found that higher levels of OP metabolites in urine were associated with respiratory symptoms and coughing at 5 and 7 years of age.¹⁰

A 1-mile buffer could substantially reduce health risks to children and staff at schools

Obviously, current pesticide regulations do not protect our keiki from the harmful effects of pesticides.

We believe that hazardous drift-prone pesticides are too dangerous to continue use, especially fumigants and organophosphates. If we do not yet have the political will to regulate for a healthy and sustainable Hawai'i, we believe that pushing pesticide applications far away from schools is a step the state must take to reduce pesticide health threats. The scientific evidence indicates that a protective buffer zone around schools should be at least one mile to significantly lessen pesticide harm to schoolchildren.

With a one-mile buffer zone around schools, we estimate that 85% of drift incidents affecting schoolchildren could be prevented. The first comprehensive report of drift-related pesticide poisoning in the United States found that 15% of the people impacted in pesticide drift incidents were over 1 mile from the pesticide application, so 85% of those affected would have been protected by a 1-mile buffer zone (Table 8).¹¹

Hazardous pesticides drift far from intended targets, so a long distance buffer zone would be more health protective. Some studies involving organophosphates suggest that a one mile buffer could help diminish the potential for long-term damage. The California Childhood Leukemia study found elevated

⁹ B. González-Alzaga et al. "Pre- and postnatal exposures to pesticides and neurodevelopmental effects in children living in agricultural communities from South-Eastern Spain." *Environment International* 85 (2015) 229-237

¹⁰ Raanan R et al. "Early life Exposure to OP pesticides and pediatric respiratory symptoms in the CHAMACOS Cohort." *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 123:2 179-182. 2015.

¹¹ Lee S-J et al. "Acute Pesticide Illness Associated with Off-Target Pesticide Drift from Agricultural Applications: 11 States, 1998-2006." *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 119(8) 1162-1169. 2011. <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/119/8/ehp.1002843.pdf>

pesticide concentrations in home carpets ¾-mile from the application sites.¹² Another UC Berkeley CHAMACOS study has documented chlorpyrifos contamination in homes up to 1.8 miles from treated fields.¹³ The UC Davis MIND Institute study documented significantly increased rates of autism in children of mothers who lived up to one mile from field applications.¹⁴ These three studies suggest that a one mile separation from pesticide use could decrease the chances of some of the worst long-term diseases, including leukemia and autism.

¹² Gunier RB et. al. "Determinants of agricultural pesticide concentrations in carpet dust." *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 119:970-976, 2011.

¹³ Harnly ME et. al. "Pesticides in dust from homes in an agricultural area." *Environmental Science and Technology*, 43:8767-8774. 2009.

¹⁴ Shelton JF et al. "Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study." *Environmental Health Perspectives*, June 23, 2014.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 6:18 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: laurenelaide721@yahoo.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lauren Ampolos	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 6:18 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: gkvierra@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
George Vierra	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Our children need a safe learning environment and that includes safety from pesticides

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 6:11 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: shannonkona@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

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

Comments: STRONGLY SUPPORT!

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AGRtestimony

From: Blake Rabe <blake.rabe@monsanto.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 4:48 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
Regarding HB 842 – Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides



I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach. Pesticides are actually used in schools to control insects and pests. If the goal is to protect children from pesticide exposure, this bill doesn't accomplish that since the school itself can still use pesticides freely within its building and grounds. Please vote no on HB 842.

Mahalo

Blake Rabe

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 6:24 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: tampaltin@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tamara Paltin	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha, My children attend public schools and this is an issue that really concerns me. I have seen on the news how schools around the state have been affected by pesticide drift and I am scared that this could happen to my children. Young minds are more susceptible than adults to these types of poisons and children and parents should feel safe sending their kids to school. Please do the right thing for our children this bill is needed for all of their protection

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AGRtestimony

From: Makani Christensen <makani.christensen@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 4:38 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
Regarding HB 842 – Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides



I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach. Pesticides are actually used in schools to control insects and pests. If the goal is to protect children from pesticide exposure, this bill doesn't accomplish that since the school itself can still use pesticides freely within its building and grounds. Please vote no on HB 842.

Mahalo

Makani Christensen

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 6:34 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: ofstone@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jeri Di Pietro	GMO Free Kaua'i	Support	No

Comments: Aloha Chair and Committee, Please support HB842 and establish an appropriate and safe buffer zone. The people and keiki of Kaua'i have been waiting too long. The keiki can't wait. It is an injustice to expose the public to acute and chronic low level exposure of restricted use pesticides. There are many places that have outlawed these situations and we should follow suit here on our unique and fragile island chain ecosystem. Mahalo, Jeri Di Pietro

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House Committee on Agriculture

Hawai'i Center for Food Safety strongly supports: HB842.

Dear Chair Creagan, Vice Chair Decoite and Members of the Committee,

My name is Dr. Ashley Lukens and I am the Director of the Hawai'i 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 800,000 farmer and consumer members across the country, including nearing 10,000 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 writing in strong support of HB842, which aims to protect our keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing no-spray buffer zones around schools across the State.

There are at least 27 schools in Hawai'i located within a mile of fields where agrichemical companies like Monsanto and Dow Chemical spray restricted-use pesticides. Based on data released in the Waimea Canyon Class Action litigation, and our aggregation of the Kaua'i 'Good Neighbor Program', we know that these companies spray complex formations of restricted and general use pesticides, year round, multiple times a week, up to sixteen times a day¹. The Kauai GNP data reports that between December 2013 and August 2015, a total application of 4,018.51 gallons and 2,389.86 pounds of concentrated Restricted Use Pesticides were sprayed on Kaua'i by the five participating companies (Syngenta, Pioneer (Dupont), Dow AgroSciences, BASF and Kaua'i Coffee). Although the locations where these pesticides were applied are not reported by this program, we know that the frequency and quantity of use is sufficient to raise

¹ Jervis G, Smith K (2013) Presentation by plaintiffs' attorneys in lawsuit by Waimea, Kaua'i residents against Pioneer, DuPont. July 13, 2013. <http://vimeo.com/70580803>.

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concerns about pesticide exposure.

Children can be exposed to pesticides applied on school grounds, pesticides that drift onto school grounds from neighboring agricultural lands, or from pesticide residues^{2,3}, **and it is critical that the state take action to reduce childhood pesticide exposure because toxic exposure to pesticides during fetal,⁴ neonatal,⁵ and infant life can disrupt critical developmental processes⁶**. Early life pesticide exposure has been linked to long-term health effects including cancer⁷, decreased cognitive function^{8,9,10}, behavior problems^{11,12}, birth defects and other adverse birth outcomes¹³, and asthma¹⁴. Specifically, according to a 2012 report by the American Academy of Pediatrics entitled “Pesticide Exposure in Children,”

² Alarcon WA et al. 2005. Acute illnesses associated with pesticide exposure at schools. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 294(4): 455-465.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Shelton, JF et al. 2014. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. *Environmental Health Perspective*, 122(10): 1103-1110.

⁷ Infante-Rivard C, Labuda D, Krajcinovic M, Sinnott D. 1999. Risk of childhood leukemia associated with exposure to pesticides and with gene polymorphisms. *Epidemiology* 10(5): 481-487.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

children exposed to chronic, low-level exposure to restricted used pesticides are at a risk of neurodevelopmental disabilities like autism and ADHD^{15,16,17,18}, leukemia^{19,20,21}, and asthma^{22,23,24}.

It is important here to note, that the medical literature, although demonstrating serious long-term impacts of acute exposure, actually emphasizes the risks posed by chronic low level exposure. I reiterate this because, in the process of discussing increasing our regulation of pesticides near schools, the industry and the Department of Agriculture have repeatedly emphasized that home users and not industrial users are responsible for drift incidents across our state. Certainly we are concerned about inappropriate home use of pesticides and would like the Department to have more man power to oversee and monitor all pesticide use. To this end we have supported the increase in staffing to the Department's Pesticide Branch. The level of pesticide exposure that we are concerned about, however, cannot be detected or reported, therefore it shows the gaps in our current regulatory regime. After analyzing the impacts of

¹⁵ Rauh VA, Garfinkel R, Perera FP, Andrews HF, Hoepner L, Barr DB, Whitehead R, Tang D, Whyatt R (2006) Impact of prenatal chlorpyrifos exposure on neurodevelopment in the first 3 years of life among inner-city children. *Pediatric* 118(6): e1845-e1859. www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/118/6/e1845.

¹⁶ Roberts EM, English PB, Grether JK, Windham GC, Somberg L, 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.

¹⁷ Eskenazi B, Marks AR, Bradman A, Harley K, Barr DB, Johnson C, Morga N, Jewell NP(2007) Organophosphate pesticide exposure and neurodevelopment in young Mexican-American children. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 115(5): 792–798.

¹⁸ Bouchard MF, Chevrier J, Harley KG, Kogut K, Vedar M, Calderon N, Trujillo C, Johnson C, Bradman A, Barr DB, Eskenazi B (2011) Prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides and IQ in 7-year-old children. *Environmental Health Perspective* 119(8): 1189–1195.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Roberts JR, Karr CJ (2012) Pesticide Exposure in Children. Council on Environmental Health. *Pediatrics* 130(6): e1757-e1763. <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/6/e1757.full.html>.

²¹ Monge P, Wesseling C, Guardado J, Lundberg I, Ahlbom A, Cantor KP, Weiderpass E, Partanen T (2007) Parental occupational exposure to pesticides and the risk of childhood leukemia in Costa Rica. *Scandinavian Journal Work Environmental Health* 33(4): 293-303.

²² Hoppin JA, Umbach DM, London SJ, Alavanja MCR, Sandler DP (2002) Chemical predictors of wheeze among farmer pesticide applicators in the Agricultural Health Study. *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* 165: 683-689.

²³ 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. *Environmental Health Perspective* 112(6): 760–765.

²⁴ Strina A, Barreto ML, Cooper PH, Rodrigues LC (2014) Risk factors for non-atopic asthma/wheeze in children and adolescents: a systematic review. *Emerging Themes in Epidemiology* 11(5). <http://www.ete-online.com/content/11/1/5>.

pesticide exposure on children’s health, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommended that states and counties implement buffer zones to mitigate these serious risks. As we learned last year when Dr. Ryan Shriver, a pediatric Neurologist at Shriners Hospital, testified in support of Buffer Zones, this is, in fact, the logic of pediatrics: to prevent exposure to risk, not to treat post-facto²⁵.

Indeed, the establishment of no-spray and vegetative buffer zones around sensitive areas like schools is not a radical regulatory concept. Rather, following on the pressure of organizations like the American Academy of Pediatrics, an increasing number of states and counties are adopting this policy.

We also take issue with the Department of Agriculture’s understanding that ‘the label is the law’ and should be sufficient to protect our local communities and pesticide users. **Pesticide labels do not disclose the inert and often also toxic ingredients and combinations²⁶**. The AAP explains that this poses problems for physicians to be able to treat patients who have potentially been exposed to pesticides, as they would need to call the manufacturer to gain information about toxicity of all chemicals, which often causes a delay in diagnosis and treatment²⁷. **Not only does the label lack complete transparency, but it does not contain chronic toxicity information, only acute exposure.**

I will also note that despite the industry’s claims that this bill “hurts farmers,” to target only high-volume users of restricted use pesticides. Like other environmental and industrial regulations, it focuses on the most toxic chemicals when used in the highest volumes because these are the primary sources of community concern. Creating bi-furcated regulations of this kind is increasingly important because while the threats posed by industrial agriculture are real and require increased regulation, a one-sized-fits-all approach can hurt smaller farmers. For example, in the area of food safety, the federal Food Safety Modernization Act has several regulations that pertain only to larger producers. Similarly, in the area of industrial animal production (CAFOs or Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations), certain permits and regulations for treating animal waste and water discharge are only triggered for the large producers that handle a certain number of animals.

²⁵ Council on Environmental Health. (2012). Pesticide Exposure in Children: A Policy Statement. American Academy of Pediatrics. www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2012-2757

²⁶ US Government Publishing Office. (February 4, 2016). Electronic Code Of Federal Regulations: Labeling Requirements for Pesticides and Devices. See 40 CFR 156.10(g). http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9626a4e9b043f6368b1430d953b09a7c&mc=true&node=se40.24.156_110&rgn=div8

²⁷ Roberts, J.R., Karr, C.J., and Council On Environmental Health. (December 2012). Pesticide Exposure in Children: Technical Report. PEDIATRICS. Vol. 130. www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2012-2758

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. Currently, there are no laws in Hawai'i regulating pesticide use in or around schools. This bill will not only protect our learning children from pesticide drift, but it will educate them on the negative effects of pesticide use, agrichemical companies, and cultivating healthy, native environments.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ashley Lukens', written over a light-colored rectangular background.

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



HAWAI'I
CENTER FOR
FOOD SAFETY

LATE

House Committee on Agriculture

Hawai'i Center for Food Safety strongly supports: HB842.

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¹ Jervis G, Smith K (2013) Presentation by plaintiffs' attorneys in lawsuit by Waimea, Kaua'i residents against Pioneer, DuPont. July 13, 2013. <http://vimeo.com/70580803>.

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST OFFICE

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Portland, OR 97205
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HAWAI'I OFFICE

1132 Bishop Street, Suite 2107
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
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office@centerforfoodsafety.org

centerforfoodsafety.org

concerns about pesticide exposure.

Children can be exposed to pesticides applied on school grounds, pesticides that drift onto school grounds from neighboring agricultural lands, or from pesticide residues^{2,3}, **and it is critical that the state take action to reduce childhood pesticide exposure because toxic exposure to pesticides during fetal,⁴ neonatal,⁵ and infant life can disrupt critical developmental processes⁶**. Early life pesticide exposure has been linked to long-term health effects including cancer⁷, decreased cognitive function^{8,9,10}, behavior problems^{11,12}, birth defects and other adverse birth outcomes¹³, and asthma¹⁴. Specifically, according to a 2012 report by the American Academy of Pediatrics entitled “Pesticide Exposure in Children,”

² Alarcon WA et al. 2005. Acute illnesses associated with pesticide exposure at schools. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 294(4): 455-465.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Shelton, JF et al. 2014. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. *Environmental Health Perspective*, 122(10): 1103-1110.

⁷ Infante-Rivard C, Labuda D, Krajcinovic M, Sinnott D. 1999. Risk of childhood leukemia associated with exposure to pesticides and with gene polymorphisms. *Epidemiology* 10(5): 481-487.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

children exposed to chronic, low-level exposure to restricted used pesticides are at a risk of neurodevelopmental disabilities like autism and ADHD^{15,16,17,18}, leukemia^{19,20,21}, and asthma^{22,23,24}.

It is important here to note, that the medical literature, although demonstrating serious long-term impacts of acute exposure, actually emphasizes the risks posed by chronic low level exposure. I reiterate this because, in the process of discussing increasing our regulation of pesticides near schools, the industry and the Department of Agriculture have repeatedly emphasized that home users and not industrial users are responsible for drift incidents across our state. Certainly we are concerned about inappropriate home use of pesticides and would like the Department to have more man power to oversee and monitor all pesticide use. To this end we have supported the increase in staffing to the Department's Pesticide Branch. The level of pesticide exposure that we are concerned about, however, cannot be detected or reported, therefore it shows the gaps in our current regulatory regime. After analyzing the impacts of

¹⁵ Rauh VA, Garfinkel R, Perera FP, Andrews HF, Hoepner L, Barr DB, Whitehead R, Tang D, Whyatt R (2006) Impact of prenatal chlorpyrifos exposure on neurodevelopment in the first 3 years of life among inner-city children. *Pediatric* 118(6): e1845-e1859. www.pediatrics.org/cgi/content/full/118/6/e1845.

¹⁶ Roberts EM, English PB, Grether JK, Windham GC, Somberg L, 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.

¹⁷ Eskenazi B, Marks AR, Bradman A, Harley K, Barr DB, Johnson C, Morga N, Jewell NP(2007) Organophosphate pesticide exposure and neurodevelopment in young Mexican-American children. *Environmental Health Perspectives* 115(5): 792–798.

¹⁸ Bouchard MF, Chevrier J, Harley KG, Kogut K, Vedar M, Calderon N, Trujillo C, Johnson C, Bradman A, Barr DB, Eskenazi B (2011) Prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides and IQ in 7-year-old children. *Environmental Health Perspective* 119(8): 1189–1195.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Roberts JR, Karr CJ (2012) Pesticide Exposure in Children. Council on Environmental Health. *Pediatrics* 130(6): e1757-e1763. <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/130/6/e1757.full.html>.

²¹ Monge P, Wesseling C, Guardado J, Lundberg I, Ahlbom A, Cantor KP, Weiderpass E, Partanen T (2007) Parental occupational exposure to pesticides and the risk of childhood leukemia in Costa Rica. *Scandinavian Journal Work Environmental Health* 33(4): 293-303.

²² Hoppin JA, Umbach DM, London SJ, Alavanja MCR, Sandler DP (2002) Chemical predictors of wheeze among farmer pesticide applicators in the Agricultural Health Study. *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* 165: 683-689.

²³ 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. *Environmental Health Perspective* 112(6): 760–765.

²⁴ Strina A, Barreto ML, Cooper PH, Rodrigues LC (2014) Risk factors for non-atopic asthma/wheeze in children and adolescents: a systematic review. *Emerging Themes in Epidemiology* 11(5). <http://www.ete-online.com/content/11/1/5>.

pesticide exposure on children’s health, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommended that states and counties implement buffer zones to mitigate these serious risks. As we learned last year when Dr. Ryan Shriver, a pediatric Neurologist at Shriners Hospital, testified in support of Buffer Zones, this is, in fact, the logic of pediatrics: to prevent exposure to risk, not to treat post-facto²⁵.

Indeed, the establishment of no-spray and vegetative buffer zones around sensitive areas like schools is not a radical regulatory concept. Rather, following on the pressure of organizations like the American Academy of Pediatrics, an increasing number of states and counties are adopting this policy.

We also take issue with the Department of Agriculture’s understanding that ‘the label is the law’ and should be sufficient to protect our local communities and pesticide users. **Pesticide labels do not disclose the inert and often also toxic ingredients and combinations²⁶**. The AAP explains that this poses problems for physicians to be able to treat patients who have potentially been exposed to pesticides, as they would need to call the manufacturer to gain information about toxicity of all chemicals, which often causes a delay in diagnosis and treatment²⁷. **Not only does the label lack complete transparency, but it does not contain chronic toxicity information, only acute exposure.**

I will also note that despite the industry’s claims that this bill “hurts farmers,” to target only high-volume users of restricted use pesticides. Like other environmental and industrial regulations, it focuses on the most toxic chemicals when used in the highest volumes because these are the primary sources of community concern. Creating bi-furcated regulations of this kind is increasingly important because while the threats posed by industrial agriculture are real and require increased regulation, a one-sized-fits-all approach can hurt smaller farmers. For example, in the area of food safety, the federal Food Safety Modernization Act has several regulations that pertain only to larger producers. Similarly, in the area of industrial animal production (CAFOs or Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations), certain permits and regulations for treating animal waste and water discharge are only triggered for the large producers that handle a certain number of animals.

²⁵ Council on Environmental Health. (2012). Pesticide Exposure in Children: A Policy Statement. American Academy of Pediatrics. www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2012-2757

²⁶ US Government Publishing Office. (February 4, 2016). Electronic Code Of Federal Regulations: Labeling Requirements for Pesticides and Devices. See 40 CFR 156.10(g). http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=9626a4e9b043f6368b1430d953b09a7c&mc=true&node=se40.24.156_110&rgn=div8

²⁷ Roberts, J.R., Karr, C.J., and Council On Environmental Health. (December 2012). Pesticide Exposure in Children: Technical Report. PEDIATRICS. Vol. 130. www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2012-2758

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. Currently, there are no laws in Hawai'i regulating pesticide use in or around schools. This bill will not only protect our learning children from pesticide drift, but it will educate them on the negative effects of pesticide use, agrichemical companies, and cultivating healthy, native environments.

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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ashley Lukens', written over a light-colored rectangular background.

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

LATE

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 8, 2017 12:35 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: legechair@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

HB842

Submitted on: 2/8/2017
Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

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

Comments:

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Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 11:19 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: ELITEHAWAII@AOL.COM
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
DONNIE BECKER	Individual	Support	No

Comments: NO-BRAINER. Pesticides; Buffer Zones; Schools Description: Establishes buffer zones around schools that restrict pesticide use by any entity or person

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e-mail info@hfbf.org; www.hfbf.org

LATE

February 8, 2017

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

TESTIMONY ON
HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

Room 312
8:30 AM

Aloha Chair Creagan, Vice Chair DeCoite, and Members of the Committee:

I am Randy Cabral, President of the Hawaii Farm Bureau (HFB). Organized since 1948, the HFB is comprised of 1,900 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 OPPOSES HB 842, that would remove federal and State authority to regulate pesticides and give that authority to the individual counties despite their lack of expertise and resources. It would also mandate buffer zones around schools of an indeterminate size for certain undisclosed farmers.

HFB supports a robust **State** pesticide regulatory program that has the resources and expertise to carry out its duties to protect public safety through the regulation of pesticides.

We respectfully oppose this measure because it ignores the following:

Pesticides can be used safely

Each pesticide is rigorously tested and evaluated to ensure its safety for use, including use around sensitive populations and settings, such as around children and schools. Through a battery of tests and scientific scrutiny, the U.S. EPA determines under what strict conditions each pesticide may be used. The need for buffer zones or restrictions on use is part of that evaluation.

Arbitrary setting of buffers is not scientifically justified and will harm farmers

There is no reason to believe that Hawaii needs random buffer zones around farms to protect its children. In fact, the Hawaii Department of Agriculture analyzed nearly a decades' worth of school-related pesticide incidents. Although certain anti-GMO groups continue to falsely claim that farmers' pesticide applications caused illnesses at Hawaii's schools, the facts show otherwise. The DOA found that farms were **not** the source of

the problem; all but one complaint (that involved a turf operation) were from homeowners' use of pesticide products.

The randomly determined acreage of farmland taken away from local farmers will not further protect Hawaii's children. But it will harm farmers by taking their property out of production. Some may not be able to stay in business.

Similarly, arbitrary, unjustified, and differing county laws will do nothing to protect public health, but could jeopardize the viability of farms

Taking authority away from the U.S. EPA and State pesticide experts, and giving each county the authority to establish its own pesticide laws, despite the lack of expertise and resources to ensure that pesticides are regulated fairly and used safely, will create havoc for farmers and others. In addition, farmers in one county could be at a competitive disadvantage to farmers in another county with different pesticide laws. This is unfair and unwarranted.

HFB hopes that you will continue to support and adequately fund the State DOA's Pesticide Branch which has the expertise to ensure that pesticides are used safely and appropriately.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments and for your support of Hawaii's farmers and ranchers.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:45 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: greenleaf.maui@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
marta greenleaf	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I support this bill

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:30 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: erika.lechugadisalvo@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Erika Lechuga Disalvo	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:29 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: slwsurfing@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
sharon willeford	Individual	Support	No

Comments: i was poisoned (Organophosphate poisoning diagnosed) by a golf course with no buffer zone. in bed 3 years ~ still much pain! Please protect our keiki and Ohana ~ Mahalo

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:18 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: erika.lechugadisalvo@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Erika Lechuga Disalvo	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 10:09 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: hokuokekai50@msn.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mary Lacques	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:52 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: jen.mather@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

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

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:38 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: Aloha_fusayo@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Fusayo Lukisc	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:13 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: alohalalasun@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
leilea satori	Individual	Support	No

Comments: For the betterment of Hawaii's people and the future we need to restrict and ban all pesticide use anywhere and everywhere! Mahalo

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:06 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: bellodgiabellodgia@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Bellodgia Yamamoto	Individual	Comments Only	No

Comments: Please allow my testimony in support of measure HB842. Our children need legal buffer zones to protect them from being exposed to hazardous pesticides in and around their schools. HB842 serve as a common sense solution to an immoral problem that has gone on too long. There is overwhelming evidence that pesticides are extremely hazardous for human health and it is time that the state recognizes the magnitude of this public safety situation that continues to routinely impact our keiki. How many more children must become ill or worse die due to prolonged pesticide exposure before our state will do the right thing and create buffer zones to protect them? Please pass this measure our keiki are counting on us to stand up and do the right thing for them. Mahalo

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:04 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: Marisanoahu@aol.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Marisa	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 8:57 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: bertzz@me.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Robert Wilcox	Individual	Support	No

Comments: This is a basic & sensible step to reduce pesticide exposure to our keiki. If these big agricultural companies truly wish to be decent members of our communities, they will not object to this simple measure.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 8:47 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: helgaonmaui@yahoo.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Helga Fiederer	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 8:42 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: courtneybruch808@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017
Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Courtney Bruch	GMO Free Maui	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 8:38 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: freundtheresa@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Theresa Freund	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha, My name is Theresa Freund and I live in Nuuanu. I am writing to urge your strong support of HB842. This bill aims to protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing buffer zones around schools that restrict pesticide use. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. There are at least 27 schools in Hawai'i within a mile of commercial agricultural operations that apply large volumes of restricted-use pesticides. The American Academy of Pediatrics finds there to be a significantly increased health risk for children exposed to pesticides, and additional precautions must be taken to protect them from unintended exposure. It is critical that the state take action to reduce childhood pesticide exposure because toxic exposure to pesticides during fetal, neonatal, and infant life can disrupt critical developmental processes. Early life pesticide exposure has been linked to long-term health effects including cancer, decreased cognitive function, behavior problems, birth defects and other adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. Despite this danger, Hawai'i does not have legislation on the books regulating the application of pesticides around schools. The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that under Hawai'i law, counties and municipalities do not have the authority to regulate pesticide use. The authority to ensure local protection rests with the State. It is clear that it is the State's responsibility to step up and protect our keiki and our environment from toxic pesticide use. Our children suffer the most from the lack of sufficient precaution and regulation of pesticide use near schools. In addition to acting as a windbreak, vegetative buffer zones will provide habitats for critical native species and support soil, air, and water remediation. For these reasons, I urge you to support HB 1571 and protect our keiki. Thank you for your time.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 8:37 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: jennahia@yahoo.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*



HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

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

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 6:47 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: wekeis333@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/7/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tony Sylvester	The Society for Hawaii Heritage Animals	Oppose	No

Comments: Aloha, We oppose HB842 buffer zones. Protecting our schools from undo exposure is very important but this measure does nothing to address the use of pesticides on school property, surrounding state and county facilities, private property and fumigation for termites. This measure appears to single out agriculture and its motives are in question. Mahalo, Tony Sylvester

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

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 8, 2017 8:54 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: killpatrickrock@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM*

LATE

HB842

Submitted on: 2/8/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Doug Killpatrick	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 8, 2017 8:45 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: splashvideo@yahoo.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/8/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ananda Stone	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Protecting the keiki of Hawaii should be our number one concern.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Wednesday, February 8, 2017 8:23 AM
To: AGRtestimony
Cc: begoniabarry@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for HB842 on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM



HB842

Submitted on: 2/8/2017

Testimony for AGR on Feb 8, 2017 08:30AM in Conference Room 312

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Barbara Barry	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Aloha Chair and Committee members, Pesticides are poison and drift not only poisons people and the environment but is killing valuable insects like our native bees, honeybees and other pollinators. This happens by direct contact as well and destroying habitat and food sources for those insects. Everyone else in agricultural communities has buffer zones so why not Hawaii? This isn't rocket science to protect the citizens, visitors and the environment. It's common sense and your primary job. You are wasting time and money since we will not stop demanding these buffer zones. Get on with it Now please! Stop passing the buck and stop working for the chemical companies. Start doing your job protecting the people who elected you and the land that sustains you. The chemical corporations have plenty of resources to accommodate this law. The people and the environment do not! Mahalo, Ms. Barbara Barry

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AGRtestimony

From: Paul Poister <paul.poister@agrium.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 7:30 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
Regarding HB 842 – Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides



I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach. Pesticides are actually used in schools to control insects and pests. If the goal is to protect children from pesticide exposure, this bill doesn't accomplish that since the school itself can still use pesticides freely within its building and grounds. Please vote no on HB 842.

Mahalo

Paul Poister

AGRtestimony

From: Tianxing Hunter <xinghunt27@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 7:52 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
Regarding HB 842 – Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides



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Mahalo

Tianxing Hunter

AGRtestimony

From: Sarah Thompson <sarahentm@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 8:20 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
Regarding HB 842 – Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides



I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach. Pesticides are actually used in schools to control insects and pests. If the goal is to protect children from pesticide exposure, this bill doesn't accomplish that since the school itself can still use pesticides freely within its building and grounds. Please vote no on HB 842.

Mahalo

Sarah Thompson

AGRtestimony

From: Stephanie Iona <Stephanieniona@icloud.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 7, 2017 9:41 PM
To: AGRtestimony
Subject: HB 842: RELATING TO THE HEALTH IMPACT OF PESTICIDES

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
February 8, 2017, 8:30 a.m.
Regarding HB 842 – Relating to Health Impact of Pesticides



I oppose HB 842, which would establish buffer zones around schools. I'm in favor of keeping schools safe but don't believe this is the right approach. Pesticides are actually used in schools to control insects and pests. If the goal is to protect children from pesticide exposure, this bill doesn't accomplish that since the school itself can still use pesticides freely within its building and grounds. Please vote no on HB 842.

Mahalo

Stephanie Iona