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**TESTIMONY OF SCOTT E. ENRIGHT
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE**

BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES ON EDUCATION AND WAYS & MEANS

**FEBRUARY 21, 2017
2:45 P.M.
CONFERENCE ROOM 211**

**SENATE BILL NO. 3095 SD1
RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

Chairperson Kidani, Chairperson Dela Cruz and Members of the Committees:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill 3095 SD1. The purpose of this bill is to establish a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around ten selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. The bill requires the Department of Agriculture to develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study. The Department of Agriculture offers comments on this bill.

While this bill seeks to address the risk of agricultural pesticide drift to Hawaii's schools, it does not address the concern associated with pesticide drift from households and gardens in the adjoining neighborhoods. The Department would like to note that pesticide odor complaints and concerns reported by schools have been attributed to residential use.

Performing drift monitoring studies requires ample resources. Additionally, preparation and planting of a vegetative buffer zone will require funding. The Department asks for the appropriate funding to carry out this measure should this bill continue to move forward.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.





UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

Legislative Testimony

Testimony Presented Before the
Senate Committee on Education

And

Senate Committee on Ways and Means
Wednesday, February 21, 2018 at 2:45 p.m.

By

Nicholas Comerford

Dean, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources

And

Michael Bruno, Vice Chancellor
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

SB 3095 SD1 – RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Chairs Kidani and Dela Cruz, Vice Chairs Kahele and Keith-Agaran, and members of the Senate Committee on Education and Committee on Ways and Means:

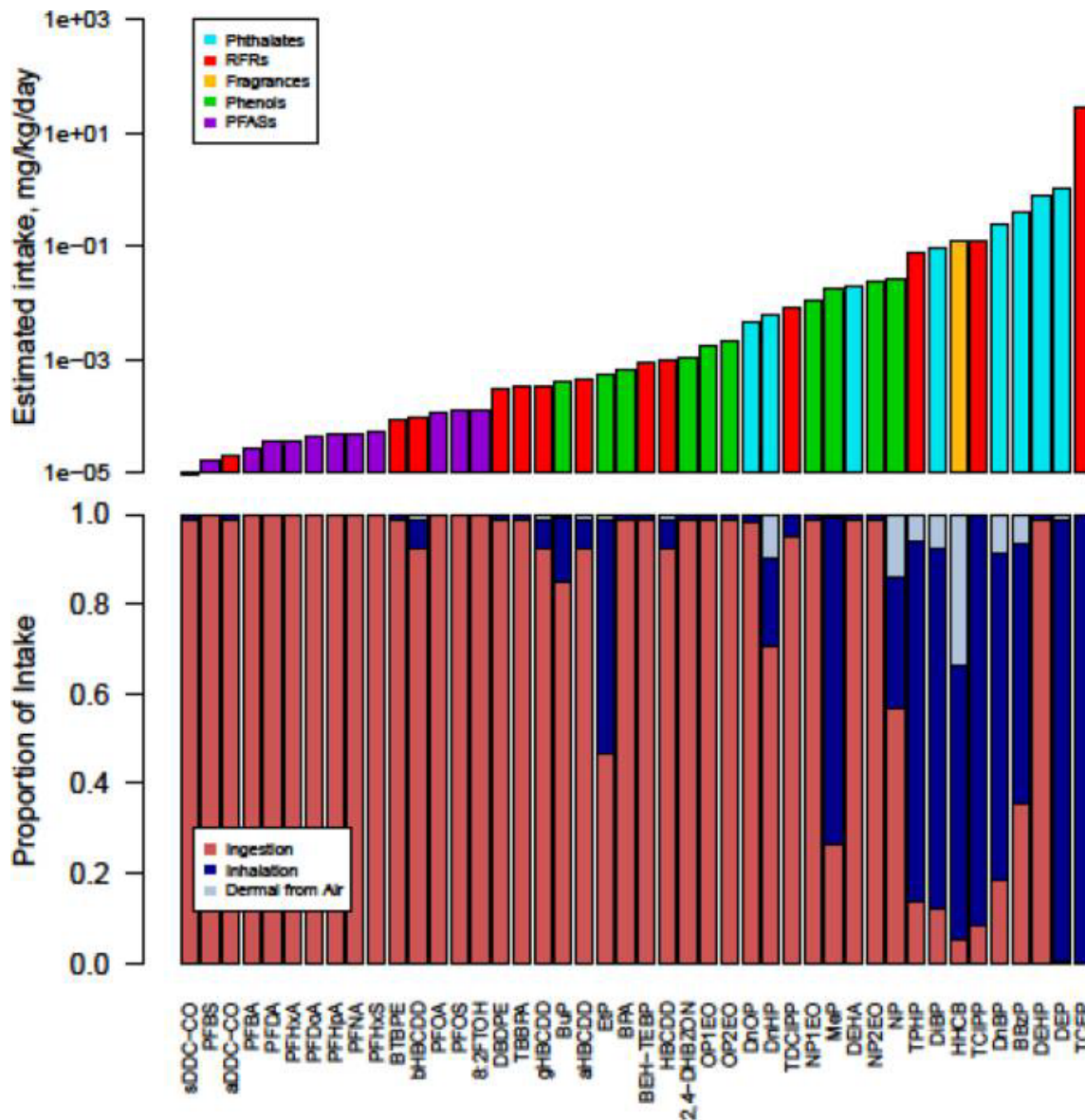
Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony in opposition to SB 3095 SD1 as written. Our opposition is not to having better regulation of pesticides applied during commercial agricultural production. More stringent permitting and regulations to their use is necessary. Nor is it in opposition to the intent of this bill to study the effect of buffer strips, which is necessary information. It is in response to the incompleteness of the bill.

This legislation is in response to issues raised by concerned citizens. Yet, the area of concern – the use of hazardous chemicals – is currently not addressing the major hazard that our children face. Concerned citizens feel that the agricultural use of pesticides is affecting the health of children. It is agreed that this is a potential concern to be studied. Yet, the question then becomes – why does this bill not address the pesticides/harmful chemicals used inside the home. We refer the committee to a 2016 meta-analysis on the type and amount of hazardous chemicals on indoor dust (See reference below). A figure from that paper is copied below. The upper graph shows the estimated intake in mg/kg/day. Taking just the top 5 chemicals found on dust in the household, one can see that this source should logically be the primary concern for the health of children in schools or homes. Potential exposure to harmful chemicals far exceeds the exposure that one might expect from an agricultural pesticide application made by a certified professional. The top five chemicals alone have been shown to be implicated in health affects related to reproduction, the endocrine system, developmental issues, immune responses, respiratory effects, digestive system problems and are known carcinogens. By not addressing pesticides and harmful chemical use inside the home or school as part of this bill, the legislation ignores the major source of hazardous chemicals to which children are exposed and may confound

the results of the study by not knowing the true risk to which our children are exposed by commercial application of pesticide in agricultural production.

This bill will produce useful data on the applicability of buffer strips, if the funding is sufficient. However, we feel it will not address the major problem facing children's exposure to hazardous chemicals. The bill would be much more useful if it (1) included a similar number of control schools that are not by commercial agriculture operations in order to better understand the levels of the target chemical found, and (2) included sampling for hazardous chemicals associated with dust in and around schools in order to best understand the threat children are under and the role that commercial application of pesticides play in that threat.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony in opposition to SB 3095 SD1 as written.



Susanna D. Mitro, Robin E. Dodson, Veena Singla, Gary Adamkiewicz, Angelo F. Elmi, Monica K. Tilly, and Ami R. Zota. Consumer Product Chemicals in Indoor Dust: A Quantitative Metaanalysis of U.S. Studies. DOI: 10.1021/acs.est.6b02023. Environ. Sci. Technol. 2016, 50, 10661–10672.



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MĀLAMA I KA HONUA. *Cherish the Earth.*

SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Wednesday, February 21, 2018 2:45PM Room 211

In SUPPORT of SB 3095 SD1 Relating to environmental protection

Aloha Chairs Kidani and Dela Cruz, Vice Chairs Kahele and Keith-Agaran and members of the Committees,

On behalf of our 20,000 members and supporters, the Sierra Club of Hawai'i, a member of the Common Good Coalition, **SUPPORTS SB 3095 SD1**, which establishes a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around ten selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area and requires the department of agriculture to develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study.

We support this measure and offer the following two amendments:

- The measure *should include the original provisions made in SB 3095 for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification.*
- The measure *should expand the pilot program to include all schools within a quarter mile of agricultural operations that meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.*

Since 1968, the Sierra Club of Hawai'i has been working to protect the unique natural and cultural resources of our islands to ensure a clean and safe environment for generations to come. We support efforts that not only keep Hawai'i's fragile island ecosystems healthy and resilient, but also take care of the health and vibrancy of our communities. We, along with the legislature and residents of Hawai'i, find that a significant amount of pesticides continue to be released into Hawai'i's fragile environment, especially affecting those residing within or nearby spray zones. This poses significant health risks to residents, particularly developing children¹, as well as

¹ [Kids on the Frontline: How pesticides are undermining the health of rural children \(2016\)](#)

farmers and ag land workers, and creates run-off that pollutes nearby waterways and nearshore environments. Scientists have definitively linked pesticides, such as chlorpyrifos, to developmental delays in children, as well as other toxic exposures to pesticides during fetal, neonatal, and infant life, that will disrupt critical development processes. Life-long pesticide exposure for those living in exposed areas have been linked to long-term health effects, including cancer and other serious diseases, decreased cognitive function, and behavioral problems.

We believe this is common sense legislation to establish pesticide disclosure, require public notification, and continue to move forward in the regulation of restricted pesticide use. For those living in urban Honolulu, or other urban cities, exposure to pesticides are limited when compared with other rural based Hawai'i residents battling exposure 2 out of every 3 days. Hawai'i's urban cities do not experience the challenges faced by rural Kaua'i primary and secondary schools, who suffer the active spraying from nearby agrochemical companies on ag lands. The pesticide drift crosses on to school properties, without warning, and negatively impacts young children, teachers, and other staff members. The lack of warning does not give ample time for students and teachers to go indoors, close windows, or ensure any kind of safe protection. The least we can do in this situation is require the agrochemical companies to provide warning and notification of when pesticides will be sprayed, types of pesticides to be exposed, and for public warning signs to be posted in the affected zones.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) classifies pesticides as restricted-use pesticides if they are determined to cause "unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" when used "without additional regulatory restrictions." The legislature and public also find that information pertaining to the use of pesticides, including intensive use, within the State is not readily available to the public. This lack of transparency to the public is a huge issue and needs to be confronted this legislative season. **We cannot wait for agrochemical companies to volunteer annual reporting, we must require mitigation and regulate their adverse effects on surrounding communities.**

Further, this bill would establish a pilot program for the growing of native plants around five schools at risk of unintended pesticide exposure from nearby agricultural operations. *Students need a healthy learning environment to thrive, and SB 3095 SD1 will motivate the State to take stronger action to ensure Hawai'i schools are safe, healthy places for children and faculty to learn, work and play.* Vegetative buffer zones not only act as wind-break, but they will provide habitats for critical native species and

crops, support soil remediation, and create an outdoor learning space to engage the broader community in agriculture and environmental stewardship.

We **strongly support** this bill and implore the Committee to consider the proposed amendments.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to provide testimony on such a critical issue.



Senate Committee on Education and Committee on Ways and Means

Hawai'i Center for Food Safety strongly supports: SB3095, SD1

Aloha e Chair Kidani, Vice Chair Kahele, Chair Dela Cruz, Vice Chair Keith-Agaran, and members of both committees,

My name is Keani Rawlins-Fernandez and I am with 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 850,000 farmer and consumer members across the country, including over 11,000 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 write in support of SB3095 SD1 and applaud the efforts of the previous committees to expand the pilot program for vegetative buffer zones from 5 schools to 10 schools. However, we do not support the amendments that removed language that mandated reporting guidelines and required a mandatory disclosure and public notification. We ask your committees to protect our keiki by restoring the following language in this bill:

- 1) Making the reporting guidelines of the Kauai agricultural good neighbor program mandatory for large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations across the State;
- 2) Establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor applications of pesticides in, as well as in proximity to, schools, healthcare facilities, childcare and eldercare facilities, and other sensitive areas; and

The "Kaua'i Good Neighbor Program" was established to allow companies on Kaua'i to voluntarily disclose pesticide use. As of 2017, the program has been expanded statewide. This program, although a good stepping stone, is an unreliable compromise to mandatory

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disclosure. The data is not verified by any party which leads to uncertainty at the validity of reporting.

However, what the program data does show is that, between December 2013 to August 2015, a total application of 4,018.51 gallons and 2,389.86 pounds of concentrated Restricted Use Pesticides only on Kaua'i, by the five participating companies (Syngenta, Pioneer (Dupont), Dow AgroSciences, BASF and Kaua'i Coffee)¹. And in the year 2017, a total application of 2,226.75 gallons and 6,271.86 pounds of concentrated Restricted Use Pesticides statewide by the same participants. These pesticides are thought to be applied on the various acreages leased or owned by the companies participating in the program; however, information regarding the locations of where these pesticides are applied is not reported by this program.

SB3095 would protect our communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift by requiring that restricted-use pesticide users disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift. **Such regulations are in line with the regulations of 31 other states who understand that it is vital for states to protect children and sensitive populations from the toxic impacts of pesticide use by regulating pesticide use on or around schools.**^{2,3,4}

Children can be exposed to pesticides applied on school grounds, pesticides that drift onto school grounds from neighboring agricultural lands, or from pesticide residues.^{5,6} **It is critical that the state take action to reduce childhood pesticide exposure because toxic exposure to pesticides during fetal,⁷ neonatal,⁸ and infant life can disrupt critical developmental**

¹ Kaua'i Agricultural Good Neighbor Program. (2015). <https://data.hawaii.gov/Health/Kaua-i-Agricultural-Good-Neighbor-Program-RUP-Use-/9pud-c8q5>

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

³ CPR 2010. Pesticide Protection Zones: Keeping Kids Safe at School. Californians for Pesticide Reform, Pesticide Watch, Center for Environmental Health, March 2010.

⁴ Hurley JA et al. 2014. Regulating pesticide use in United States Schools. *American Entomologist* 60(2): 105-114.

⁵ Alarcon WA et al. 2005. Acute illnesses associated with pesticide exposure at schools. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 294(4): 455-465.

⁶ 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.

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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*

processes.⁹ Early life pesticide exposure has been linked to long-term health effects including cancer,¹⁰ decreased cognitive function,^{11,12,13} behavior problems,^{14,15} birth defects and other adverse birth outcomes,^{16,17} and asthma.¹⁸

Specifically, according to a 2012 report by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) entitled “Pesticide Exposure in Children,” children exposed to chronic, low-level exposure to restricted use pesticides are at a risk of neurodevelopmental disabilities like autism and ADHD^{19,20,21,22},

Health Perspectives, 119(7): 1034-1041.

⁹ Shelton, JF et al. 2014. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. *Environmental Health Perspective*, 122(10): 1103-1110.

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

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

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

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

²² Bouchard MF, Chevrier J, Harley KG, Kogut K, Vedar M, Calderon N, Trujillo C, Johnson C, Bradman A, Barr DB,

leukemia^{23,24,25}, and asthma^{26,27,28}.

Nine of the ten studies examining pesticides and brain cancer that have been conducted since 1998 demonstrated an **increased risk estimate of brain tumors with maternal and/or paternal exposure to pesticides**, though not all achieved statistical significance. One study, which involved 321 cases, demonstrated that **maternal exposure to insecticides before or during pregnancy was associated with a 90% greater risk of astrocytoma** (a type of brain cancer) in the child, as well as a trend to higher risk in exposed fathers²⁹.

The direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on public health regarding the long-term intensive commercial agriculture and associated use of pesticides have not been properly or independently evaluated. Existing federal oversight of pesticide exposure do not take into account chronic exposure to local pesticide use. Information pertaining to the intensive use of pesticides in large-scale commercial agriculture within the state is not readily available to the public. Thus, the public is unable to evaluate the full extent of negative impacts accruing to the residents and environment of Hawai'i.

The people of Hawai'i have the right to decide that the risks associated with the use of toxic pesticides in commercial agriculture are unacceptable, and take action to reduce and prevent the potential negative impacts of such use.

Eskenazi B (2011) Prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides and IQ in 7-year-old children. *Environmental Health Perspective* 119(8): 1189–1195.

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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>.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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>.

²⁹ van Wijngaarden E, Stewart PA, Olshan AF, Savitz DA, Bunin GR (2003) Parental occupational exposure to pesticides and childhood brain cancer. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 157 (11): 989–997.

Furthermore, SB3095 would protect our keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing a pilot program of native and regenerative vegetative buffer zones around five schools across the State. Vegetative buffer zones not only act as a wind-break, but they will provide habitats for critical native species and crops, support soil remediation, and create an outdoor learning space to engage the broader community in agriculture and environmental stewardship.

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 day³⁰. The Kaua'i 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 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^{31,32}, **and it is critical that the state take action to reduce childhood pesticide exposure because toxic exposure to pesticides during fetal,³³ neonatal,³⁴ and infant life can disrupt critical developmental processes³⁵**. Early life pesticide exposure has been linked to long-term health

³⁰ 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>.

³¹ Alarcon WA et al. 2005. Acute illnesses associated with pesticide exposure at schools. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 294(4): 455-465.

³² 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.

³³ 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.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ Shelton, JF et al. 2014. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. *Environmental Health Perspective*, 122(10): 1103-1110.

effects including cancer³⁶, decreased cognitive function^{37,38,39}, behavior problems^{40,41}, birth defects and other adverse birth outcomes⁴², and asthma⁴³. Specifically, according to a 2012 report by the American Academy of Pediatrics entitled “Pesticide Exposure in Children,” children exposed to chronic, low-level exposure to restricted used pesticides are at a risk of neurodevelopmental disabilities like autism and ADHD^{44,45,46,47}, leukemia^{48,49,50}, and

³⁶ 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.

³⁷ 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.

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³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² 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.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ 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.

⁴⁵ 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.

⁴⁶ 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.

⁴⁷ 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.

⁴⁸ 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.

⁴⁹ 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>.

⁵⁰ 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*

asthma^{51,52,53}.

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 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-facto⁵⁴.

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 combinations⁵⁵**. The AAP

Environmental Health 33(4): 293-303.

⁵¹ 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.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ 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>.

⁵⁴ 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

⁵⁵ 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->

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 treatment⁵⁶. **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," this pilot program, which will be implemented around five schools, actually seeks 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.

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 in strong support of SB3095. I am happy to provide further analysis or respond to any follow-up questions from the Committees.

Respectfully,

Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, J.D.
Hawai'i Center for Food Safety

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⁵⁶ 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



February 21, 2018

The Honorable Senator Michelle N. Kidani
Chair, Committee on Education

The Honorable Senator Donovan M. Dela Cruz
Chair, Senate Committee on Ways and Means

RE: SB 3095, SD1; RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Dear Chair Persons Kidani and Dela Cruz:

On behalf of the Western Plant Health Association (WPHA), I am submitting this testimony to register our concern regarding SB 3095, SD1, which would establish school vegetative buffer pilot projects and air monitoring projects. WPHA represents the interests of crop protection and fertilizer manufacturers, agricultural biotechnology providers, and agricultural retailers in Hawaii, California, and Arizona.

To date, WPHA is unaware of any demonstrated need for a vegetative buffer program. There have been no drift incidences on schools that we are aware of in the last decade so we are concerned that this is an unnecessary cost. We are also concerned about the requirement for “native” vegetative plants that would be deemed acceptable for a buffer. This requirement may disrupt organic production being allowed in current buffers, or require the removal of certain trees or shrubs already in place to provide wind breaks. However, WPHA appreciates the concerns of the legislature in this area, so currently we take no position on the pilot project until we can assess the program in more detail.

We thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,

Renee Pinel
President/CEO



Board of Directors

TESTIMONY OF BENNETTE MISALUCHA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

President

Alan Takemoto

In Opposition to SB 3095 SD1 Relating to Environmental Protection

Vice-President

Joshua Uyehara

02-21-18 2:45PM in conference room 211

Secretary

Dawn Bicoy

Aloha Chairs Kidani and Dela Cruz and Committee Members:

The Hawaii Crop Improvement Association (HCIA) is a Hawaii-based non-profit organization that promotes modern agriculture to help farms 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.

Treasurer

Laurie Yoshida

HCIA respectfully testifies **in opposition** to the measure.

Directors-at-Large

Adolf Helm

Mark Stoutemyer

Dan Clegg

Gene Harrington

Currently, HCIA members participate in buffer zone programs on a voluntary basis. The program allows participants the flexibility for the use of their land. Because it is voluntary and not mandated, land owners and/or lessees are able to use their lands in the most productive manner. We believe that the voluntary program should continue with oversight by the Department of Agriculture.

President Emeritus

Kirby Kester

Executive Director

Bennette Misalucha

Rather than create new or arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business, we support measures that will increase funding to the Hawaii Department of Agriculture so that they can effectively implement programs for pesticide management and education.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Bennette Misalucha,
Executive Director, Hawaii Crop Improvement Association.



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

**TESTIMONY FOR SENATE BILL 3095, SENATE DRAFT 1, RELATING TO
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**Senate Committee on Education
Hon. Michelle N. Kidani, Chair
Hon. Kaiali'i Kahele, Vice Chair**

**Senate Committee on Ways and Means
Hon. Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Chair
Hon. Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair**

**Wednesday, February 21, 2018, 2:45 PM
State Capitol, Conference Room 211**

Honorable Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz, and committee members:

I am Kris Coffield, representing IMUAlliance, a nonpartisan political advocacy organization that currently boasts over 400 members. On behalf of our members, we offer this testimony in strong support of, with proposed amendments for Senate Bill 3095, SD 1, relating to environmental protection.

In the debate over regulating local agriculture, there is one thing that everyone should agree to condemn: causing harm to other people. Unfortunately, Hawaii's pesticide code allows chemical abuse to go unchecked. Today, the State Department of Agriculture must warn pesticide abusers before investigating potential legal violations. A farm that fails to take caution when using harmful chemicals, then, may suffer no consequences for its actions, since the warning gives owners time to hide evidence of their crimes. Even when caught, chemical criminals face minimal penalties. State law currently grades pesticide abuse as a merely a misdemeanor offense, meaning farm operators who apply dangerous doses of chemicals face a maximum one-year prison sentence.

In the islands, pesticide abuse 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 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 pesticides placed in their hands, they were also 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 pass legislation establishing buffer zones around schools from which the application of pesticides is restricted.

That said, **we encourage your committee to reinsert language into this bill requiring disclosure and notification of pesticides used in sensitive areas and by large-scale applicators, so that our communities, and especially those who care for our keiki, may take proper precaution to protect themselves and their children from chemical threats.** We urge local lawmakers to also pass legislation, in the near future, eliminating warning notice requirements from the state's pesticide code, allowing investigators to 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, crimes that should not be excused simply because industrial chemicals are the culprit. Finally, elected officials should ensure that the DOA has the clear capability to refer pesticide violations to law 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 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



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

February 21, 2018

HEARING BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
SENATE COMMITTEE WAYS AND MEANS

TESTIMONY ON SB 3095, SD 1
RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Room 211
2:45 PM

Aloha Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz, Vice Chair Kahele, Chair Keith-Agaran, and Members of the Committees:

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 SB 3095, SD 1**, which would require buffer zones on certain farms on each island.

We agree that a robust pesticide regulatory program is necessary to protect our farmers, our community, and our environment. Especially since farmers and their families in Hawaii often live near their fields, they **must** follow all the strict federal and State pesticide laws and regulations and be cautious in their use of pesticides.

HFB believes that the most appropriate way to address the purpose of this bill is to first identify the problem and then develop an appropriate solution. The bill states that "The purpose of this Act is to protect the State's children from the unintended impacts of large-scale agricultural restricted use pesticide use by requiring the department of agriculture to...".

If we truly want to protect children from exposure to pesticides, we should start with a program that identifies risk to students. This bill only targets Hawaii farmers' use, which has not been identified as a source of health problems in the community. The bill expressly excludes threats from misuse and accidents in the home, potential exposures from schools and other institutions' use of pesticide products within their own facilities, and all uses of structural pesticides, including those for killing termites within our own homes.

Furthermore, a ten-school project is hardly a “pilot” program and we are unclear about how the results from this pilot would be evaluated. We would be pleased to work with this legislature to identify and address real pesticide concerns.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.

MONSANTO HAWAII
94-520 Kunia Road
Kunia, Hawaii 96759

February 21, 2018

Senate Committee on Education
And
Senate Committee on Ways & Means

Testimony on SB 3095, SD 1
Relating to Environmental Protection

Co-chairs Kidani and Dela Cruz and committee members:

My name is Dan Clegg and I am the Monsanto Hawaii Business Operations Lead.

Monsanto farms are located on Maui, Molokai, and Oahu and we have about 600 full time employees and 200 seasonal workers at our peak. We have been part of the Hawaii's seed production lineage for over 50 years.

Thank you for allowing us to testify in opposition to SB 3095, SD 1.

Safety is the number one priority on our farms. When we use pesticides, our employees follow all applicable worker protection standards and consider if the environmental conditions are appropriate for application. Many Monsanto employees and their families live near the Monsanto farms and we are committed to safety for our neighbors, surrounding communities and the environment.

Monsanto and other farmers in Hawaii need to be able to control pests in their crops. Insects, weeds, and diseases can have a devastating effect on crop yield and quality, and farmers need to have a variety of tools available to help control them.

Monsanto uses an Integrated Pest Management approach to control pests on our farms. When we do use pesticides, they are used according to the pesticide label. The pesticide label is the end product of an extensive risk evaluation by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The risk evaluation involves the review of over 100 studies on human health and the environment that are required to be completed before a pesticide is registered for use. These studies consider the acute and chronic risks for a pesticide, including for sensitive populations such as children and the elderly. Studies to evaluate drift potential of a product are also included in the risk evaluation, and if mitigations are needed they are printed on the product's label. The studies done for the risk evaluation are codified under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The State Department of Agriculture also has

oversight of the pesticides used in Hawaii. Vegetative Buffer Zones as described in SB3095 are not a prescribed practice on a pesticide product's label to reduce drift potential.

Monsanto makes available a statewide stewardship report which includes an accounting of the RUP's used on the farms. In 2017 Monsanto used less than 0.5% of the reported RUP product sales in Hawaii. SB 3095, SD 1, stipulations that apply only to those entities involved in commercial agriculture are not reflective of the other commercial entities that use RUP's nor the total area that these products are used in. Further, SB 3095 defines a 'candidate pilot farm can only be among the top five agricultural users of restricted pesticides on each of the islands....' which seems to artificially limit what entities may be subject to the pilot program.

For all these reasons, we respectfully oppose SB 3095, SD 1.



49 South Hotel Street, Room 314 | Honolulu, HI 96813
www.lwv-hawaii.com | 808.531.7448 | voters@lwv-hawaii.com

COMMITTEES ON EDUCATION AND WAYS AND MEANS

Senators Michelle Kidani and Donovan Dela Cruz, Chairs
Senators Kaiali'i Kahele and Gilbert Keith-Agaran, Vice Chairs

Wednesday, February 21, 2018, 2:45 p.m., Conference Room 211

SB3095 SD1– Relating to Environmental Protection

TESTIMONY

Nancy Davlantes, Legislative Committee Member, League of Women Voters of Hawaii

Chairs Kidani and Dela Cruz, Vice-Chairs Kahele and Keith-Agaran, committee members:

The League of Women Voters of Hawaii supports SB3095 SD1 that would establish a pilot program that would create a vegetative buffer zone around ten selected schools on each of the islands near a commercial agricultural production area. It would also require the Department of Agriculture to develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study and makes an appropriation for these objectives.

This bill acknowledges the conclusions of the study, "Pesticide Use by Large Agribusinesses on Kauai," published by the independent Joint Fact Finding Study Group (JFFSG) and issued in May 2016, that confirmed that the State lacks sufficient data on pesticide use and human and environmental exposure.

For too long, Hawaii residents have been in a Catch-22 situation, caught between a serious lack of data and a state agency so far unwilling to act to collect it. The state Department of Agriculture has been faced with an industry that has fought for years to avoid disclosure, arguing that it's looking out for consumers through responsible practices, that adding new regulation would result in greater costs being passed on to consumers, and that the specifics of its pesticide application is proprietary information. Additionally, the agency has pleaded a lack of money and other resources and a fear of being sued for violating disclosure of such proprietary information. The SD1 version of the bill seems to have addressed many of the concerns of those who have been opposed.

The League has long had a position on the environment to preserve the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the ecosystem, with maximum protection of public health and the environment.

It's long past time that the recommendations for the JFFSG's group be put into practice.

This bill is an initial step to address the risks of pesticides around sensitive areas. We need to begin somewhere, and this bill is sorely needed.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 7:36:40 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Joan Kutzer	Testifying for Hawaii Nurses Association, OPEIU local 50	Support	No

Comments:

Dear Members of the Senate Committee on Education and the Senate Committee on Ways and Means;

My name is Joan Kutzer, I am a Registered Nurse with Hawaii Nurses Association. I am asking that you amend SB 3095 to include Mandatory Disclosure and pre-notification and that you include all schools located within 1/4 mile of agricultural operations that meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

Than you very much for your consideration on this extremely important matter..

Joan Kutzer RN Hawaii Nurses Association

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 7:20:58 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mike Moran	Testifying for Kihei Community Association (KCA)	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Chairs Dela Cruz and Kidani and member senators. Mike Moran for the Kihei Community Association in support of SB 3095,SD1 WITH MODIFICATIONS

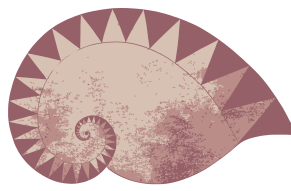
Our South Maui Community has serious concerns about the sprayed pesticides drifting. In Kihei residents are voicing concern for the welfare of our local families with kids being exposed to the pesticide sprayed drift.

We testified in person in support on Feb 12, but learned while the bill passed onto you, it originally asked very little; a pilot project for only five schools statewide, and just a single school on our island, but in spite of that, we observe it was drastically weakened when modified.

What we stated & believe now is the most important segment is to require a warning of harmful pesticide spraying in an area! Now this has been removed. Forewarned is forearmed. Having time to take appropriate action beforehand can help mitigate exposure in numerous ways; bringing children inside, closing windows, vents and doors, or even removing them from the area for a time.

Please restore this segment. We are all responsible for the welfare of our youth. We respectfully ask you as our elected representatives to please take this first very small step and pass this restored bill forward. Mahalo.

Mike Moran President, Kihei Community Association Maui



Pono Hawai'i Initiative

Josh Frost - President • Kau'i Pratt-Aquino - Secretary • Patrick Shea - Treasurer
Kristin Hamada • Nelson Ho • Summer Starr

Wednesday, February 21, 2018

Relating to Senate Bill 3095

Relating to Environmental Protection

Hearing: Wednesday, February 21, 2018 2:45PM, Conference Room 211

Testifying in Strong Support with amendments

Aloha, Chairs Kidani and Dela Cruz, Vice-Chairs Kahele and Keith-Agaran, and Members of the Senate Committees on Education, and Ways and Means.

The Pono Hawai'i Initiative (PHI) **strongly supports the strengthening and passage of SB 3095 SD1 Relating to Environmental Protection with suggested amendments.** SB3095 is supposed to protect the children and people of Hawai'i from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. The information will give individuals and families the freedom to protect themselves and their children from the risks of these harmful toxins in the air, water, and soil.

There is ample evidence that restricted use pesticides lead to a number of adverse outcomes (cited below). Under most circumstances, when people are aware of harmful substances that they wish to avoid, they can steer clear of them. However, every day across the State of Hawai'i, these substances are being sprayed in the air, carried on the wind and in dust, and running off into the water and we are unable to avoid them because we don't know when exactly they are being applied or how frequently.

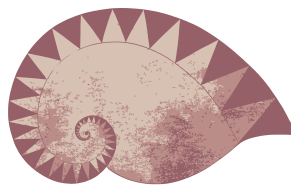
Not only are voting citizens and unsuspecting visitors unable to protect themselves, but pregnant women, parents and teachers are unable to make informed decisions to protect children because they lack this basic information. Many schools are located near to agricultural operations spraying these chemicals and prolonged exposure, even at low levels, may aggregate over time further compounding effects. Buffer zones combined with simple actions, such as keeping children in for recess or closing windows during pesticide applications, could greatly reduce the risks from pesticide exposure. These actions do not cost anything to implement but their savings are invaluable.

We highly recommend that you include provisions from the original draft of SB3095.

- 1) Full disclosure of all pesticide use for the largest users of Restricted Use Pesticides
- 2) Pre-application notification by the very largest users who do so next to public areas, so schools, pregnant women and the public knows when, where, and what pesticides are being used.
- 3) Buffer zones around all schools within a ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

In the prior hearing just before recommending the passage of SB3095 with amendments, Chair Gabbard stated 'Year after year we get testimony from thousands of Hawai'i residents, especially those on neighbor islands, who are really concerned about the pesticide use in their communities and are begging us to take action'. When will residents be able to stop begging for the right to information and boundaries that keep them and their children safe? We sincerely hope that this is the year that elected officials listen to the will of their constituents and pass SB3095 SD1 with the above amendments.

Should you be interested in further reading regarding the detrimental effects of pesticides or what other communities have done to limit exposure, I have provided a summary below.



Pono Hawai'i Initiative

Josh Frost - President • Kau'i Pratt-Aquino - Secretary • Patrick Shea - Treasurer
Kristin Hamada • Nelson Ho • Summer Starr

Pesticide Risks To Hawai'i's Keiki & Other State Efforts To Mitigate

Multiple disease processes are attributed to and found in greater concentrations in children and adults that live near the application of agricultural pesticides, including but not limited to greater rates of birth defect, miscarriages, brain cancer, Autism, and Parkinson's. [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]

Hawai'i is unique in many ways in regards to its climate and geography and as such we benefit from year round growing seasons. While this is a boon for farmers and agrichemical corporations, when agrichemicals are applied, we are at an extreme disadvantage compared to the rest of the country because we stand to suffer from even greater exposure to and accumulation of Restricted Use Pesticides.

In an 11-year study of over 50 hydrological systems these pesticides were found in most stream water samples and over 50% of the ground water samples. Seasonal patterns were found where concentration levels were higher during or towards the end of the spring growing season. The study also found that 90% of pesticide exposure is to mixtures versus individual pesticides. [7]

The keiki of Hawai'i are at even further risk as 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. [8]

The negative relationship between pesticide spraying close to playgrounds and children's health is corroborated by several recent epidemiological studies conducted in California and published in peer reviewed literature. These studies found strong associations with adverse health effects (e.g., autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects) and proximity (up to 0.9 mile) to California agricultural fields or known pesticide exposures within ¼ mile. [9] [10] [11] [12] [13][14][15]

In California growers are required to provide annual notification to public K-12 schools and licensed day-care facilities, as well as county agricultural commissioners, of the pesticides expected to be used within ¼ mile of these schools and facilities in the upcoming year. This allows school officials and communities to plan the academic calendar and community activities accordingly, to minimize exposure. This does not place an undue burden on the agricultural businesses and fosters better relationships between those businesses and the community.

Please move this bill forward with the amendments and give the people greater ability to protect their health and the health of their children.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify,

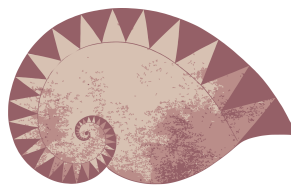
Lana Olson

Executive Assistant

Pono Hawai'i Initiative, an organization member of the Common Good Coalition

[1]<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241584/>

[2]<http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.86.9.1289>



Pono Hawai'i Initiative

Josh Frost - President • Kau'i Pratt-Aquino - Secretary • Patrick Shea - Treasurer
Kristin Hamada • Nelson Ho • Summer Starr

[3]<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2022638/>

[4]<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2001/03/pesticides-raise-miscarriage-risk>

[5]<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10817132>

[6]<https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/ahs-fact-sheet>

[7] <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2667895/>

[8] American Academy of Pediatrics, Pesticide Exposure in Children, December 2012, vol. 130, issue 6.

[9] Shelton J et al. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2014 122(10) 1103-1109. <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1307044/>

[10]. Shelton J and I Hertz-Picciotto. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Agricultural Pesticide Exposures: Shelton and Hertz-Picciotto Respond. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2015. 123(4): A79–A80. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4384207/>

[11] Eskenazi B et al. Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure and Neurodevelopment in Young Mexican-American Children. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2007. 115(5): 792–798. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1867968/>

[12] Marks AR et al. Organophosphate pesticide exposure and attention in young Mexican-American children: the CHAMACOS Study. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2010. 118:1768–1774. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21126939>

[13] Gonzalez-ALzaga B. A systematic review of neurodevelopmental effects of prenatal and postnatal organophosphate pesticide exposure. *Toxicol Lett.* 2014. 230(2):104-21 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24291036>

[14] Roberts EM, et al. Maternal residence near agricultural pesticide applications and autism spectrum disorders among children in the California Central Valley. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2007. 115(10):1482-9. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17938740>

[15] Deziel NC et al. A Review of Nonoccupational Pathways for Pesticide Exposure in Women Living in Agricultural Areas. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2015. 123 (6) 515-524 <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1408273/>



**Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways & Means**

Board of Directors:

Monday, February 21, 2018, 2:45 p.m., Conference Room 211

Gary L. Hooser
President

Hawai'i Alliance for Progressive Action supports: SB3095 SD1 with amendments

Andrea N. Brower
Ikaika M. Hussey
Co-Vice Presidents

Aloha Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the Committees,

Hawai'i Alliance for Progressive Action (HAPA) strongly supports of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Kim Coco Iwamoto
Treasurer

- Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification from the original draft of SB3095.
- Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

Bart E. Dame
Secretary

HAPA is a statewide environmental, social and economic justice organization, which emerged out of the community-led movement on Kaua'i to enact greater regulations around pesticide use and disclosure. Our fair and sustainable food systems work focuses on protecting Hawai'i's environment and the health of its residents from the potentially harmful pesticide impacts. We engage over 10,000 local residents annually through our work.

Paul Achitoff

Malia K. Chun

Laura Harrelson

Katie McMillan

Walter Ritte Jr.

Karen Shishido

Leslie Malu Shizue Miki

Kekaulike Prosper Tomich

Cade Watanabe

SB3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around all schools within ¼ mile of commercial agricultural production areas that meet the threshold for disclosure.

The thousands of Kauai residents who took to the streets in 2014 were expressing deep concern over the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our families. The health of our children during school hours is of particular concern. 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 (AAP) 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. [1]

The Hawai'i Alliance for Progressive Action (HAPA) is a public non-profit organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. HAPA's mission is to catalyze community empowerment and systemic change towards valuing 'aina (environment) and people ahead of corporate profit.



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 [2], decreased cognitive function [3], behavior problems [4], birth defects and other adverse birth outcomes [5], and asthma. [6]

According to the State-funded Joint Fact Finding Group (JFFG) report, the incidence of occurrence of the following conditions or health indicators are higher on Kauai's west side -- where the island's most frequent and intense pesticide sprayings occur -- than in any other Kauai communities: Developmental Delay (3 to 8 year olds), ADHD, Easter Seals Enrollment (age 0 to 3), Infant Mortality, Mothers Pre-Existing Health Conditions, Cancer Mortality, Stroke Mortality, Admissions for Bacterial Pneumonia, COPD or Asthma (elderly), Dialysis Patients (per 1,000) and other disabilities. [7] On Kauai's west side, pesticide spraying can take place in fields directly adjacent to schools and playgrounds.

The negative relationship between pesticide spraying close to playgrounds and children's health is corroborated by several recent epidemiological studies conducted in California and published in peer reviewed literature. These studies found strong associations with adverse health effects (e.g., autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects) and proximity (up to 0.9 mile) to California agricultural fields or known pesticide exposures within ¼ mile. [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14]

Many of the pesticides showing adverse health impacts in California children, such as chlorpyrifos, dicofol, endosulfan, pyrethroids, carbamates, are used extensively in Hawaii agricultural operations at amounts per acre, similar to those applied in California.

Because of these hazards, California growers are required to provide annual notification to public K-12 schools and licensed day-care facilities, as well as county agricultural commissioners, of the pesticides expected to be used within ¼ mile of these schools and facilities in the upcoming year.

In California, advanced notification provides schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification permits school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and, if enacted in Hawaii, would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

Voluntary pesticide programs do not work well, because there is no incentive to comply and no penalties. This produces inconsistent, and therefore unreliable, results. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive mandatory pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawaii should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawaii agriculture are similar to those used in Hawaii.



Because voluntary pesticide reporting will always be unreliable, only through mandatory disclosure can scientists create a baseline and track impacts of pesticide use, assured that accurate data has been collected. Generating this sort of "solid science" best fulfills one of the main purposes of the JFFG report, which is to "advance public understanding of agricultural pesticides."

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

SB3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the JFFG report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony, and we are happy to provide further analysis or respond to any follow-up questions from the Committees.

Best Regards,

Anne Frederick, Executive Director
Hawaii Alliance for Progressive Action

[1] American Academy of Pediatrics, Pesticide Exposure in Children, December 2012, vol. 130, issue 6.

[2] 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.

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.



[6] 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 Perspectives*, 112(6): 760–765.

[7] <https://jffkauai.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/jff-kauai-final-report1.pdf>

[8] Shelton J et al. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2014 122(10) 1103-1109. <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1307044/>

[9]. Shelton J and I Hertz-Picciotto. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Agricultural Pesticide Exposures: Shelton and Hertz-Picciotto Respond. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2015. 123(4): A79–A80. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4384207/>

[10] Eskenazi B et al. Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure and Neurodevelopment in Young Mexican-American Children. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2007. 115(5): 792–798. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1867968/>

[11] Marks AR et al. Organophosphate pesticide exposure and attention in young Mexican-American children: the CHAMACOS Study. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2010. 18:1768–1774. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21126939>

[12] Gonzalez-ALzaga B. A systematic review of neurodevelopmental effects of prenatal and postnatal organophosphate pesticide exposure. *Toxicol Lett*. 2014. 230(2):104-21 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24291036>

[13] Roberts EM, et al. Maternal residence near agricultural pesticide applications and autism spectrum disorders among children in the California Central Valley. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2007. 115(10):1482-9. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17938740>

[14] Deziel NC et al. A Review of Nonoccupational Pathways for Pesticide Exposure in Women Living in Agricultural Areas. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2015. 123 (6) 515-524 <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1408273/>



HAWAII

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

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February 19 , 2018

TO: Honorable Chairs Kidani & Dela Cruz and Members of the EDU & WAM
Committees

RE: SB3095 SD1Relating to Environmental Protection

Comments for hearing on Feb. 21

Americans for Democratic Action is an organization founded in the 1950s by leading supporters of the New Deal and led by Patsy Mink in the 1970s. We are devoted to the promotion of progressive public policies.

We support the intent of SB 3095 SD1 as it would establish disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. It also establishes a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around five selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. There is no doubt about the danger of pesticides. So we wonder why the pilot project? Why not protect all schools and hospitals? We like the original mandatory disclosure and notification and hope SD2 will restore this.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

John Bickel
President

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/20/2018 1:40:37 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dale Sandlin	Testifying for Hawaii Cattlemens Council	Oppose	Yes

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 3:57:32 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Warren Watanabe	Testifying for Maui County Farm Bureau	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 10:58:57 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
DONNIE BECKER	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments:

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THE SENATE

STATE

OF

HAWAII

TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE,

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3095

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RELATING

TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

BE

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ENACTED

BY

THE LEGISLATURE

OF

THE STATE

OF

HAWAII:

SECTION

1.

The legislature

finds
that
the number
of large-
scale,
outdoor commercial agricultural operations in Hawaii
has
been increasing. Unlike
the majority
of Hawaii's
farmers,
these
operations regularly apply high volumes
of restricted
use
pesticides into
the environment. The
United
States
Environmental Protection Agency classifies pesticides as
restricted use pesticides
if they
are determined to

cause

if unreasonable

adverse effects

on the environment

when used

without

additional regulatory

restrictions.

The legislature

also

finds

that

information

pertaining to the intensive use

of

pesticides in

large-scale

commercial agriculture within

the

State

is not readily available

to the public.

Dawn Morais Webster Ph.D. Independent communications consultant and issue advocate

Testimony to EDU/WAM in STRONG SUPPORT OF SB3095 WITH AMENDMENTS TO RESTORE PESTICIDE DISCLOSURE AND NOTIFICATION AND BUFFER ZONES FOR ALL 27 SCHOOLS

Dear Chairs Kidani and Dela Cruz, Committee members,

Protecting the community from pesticide drift should trump concern for corporations

The bill, SB 3095, is described as “relating to environmental protection.” It should be described as “relating to the health of children and the community.” It proposes disclosure and notification requirements for large scale outdoor spraying of Restricted Use Pesticides (R.U.P.), and buffer zones around schools to protect people--especially children-- from pesticide drift. The recent decision-making session on this bill had an Orwellian quality to it. One example was the Hawaii Farm Bureau invoking EPA’s authority—yes, the EPA that is under the leadership of Scott Pruitt. While we owe much to the EPA for their hard work over the years to protect the environment, its current head has been systematically undermining the agency’s oversight role and rolling *back* protections. Yet the Hawaii Farm Bureau takes refuge in saying that the “EPA and the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (DOA) have the expertise and resources to ensure that pesticides are used safely.” Alexander and Baldwin also confidently referenced oversight by the EPA and DOA.

The DOA head expressed “strong reservations” about requiring corporations to give 24 hours notice of any outdoor pesticide applications. The Hawaii Crop Improvement Association -- representing the seed industry---cited the fear of lawsuits, and warned: “Why would anyone want to farm?” That was enough for some legislators. They moved SB3095 along—but only AFTER removing disclosure and notification provisions. The voices of dozens from the Neighbor Islands who pleaded for the opportunity to protect themselves from pesticide drift did not matter. It was a sad day for corporate social responsibility-- and an even sadder day for legislative leadership.

As someone who has had a career in a large corporation, I understand the capacity of businesses to do good—and to do harm. Having run a small business with all the challenges of meeting overhead, I understand the need to tend the bottom line. But those at the hearing who argued *against* the most basic protections for the community did not do anything to inspire trust in corporations or their willingness to value people and planet as much as profits.

Thankfully there were some inspiring exceptions. Kelly King, founder of Pacific Biofuels, spoke of farming without Restricted Use Pesticides. Her business, established in 1995, is thriving without endangering the community. What Pacific Biofuels does, corporations many times bigger say they cannot –or will not--do.

The proposed disclosure and notification requirements are not radical. Thirty one states are protecting children and vulnerable populations from the toxic effects of pesticides by regulating how they are used near schools.

Those who protest the disclosure and notification requirements while saying they are waiting for direction from the EPA should read the agency's own document on pesticides and their impact on children. It points to the greater susceptibility of children to both acute and chronic pesticide exposure. Other scientific bodies have raised the alarm, as has the American Academy of Pediatrics and the National Academy of Sciences. Numerous studies point to adverse birth outcomes when pregnant women are exposed to pesticides, as well as cancer in children, developmental disorders and diminished mental capacity.

If these sources were not persuasive enough, the words of a Molokai mother, lawyer and food safety activist, Keani Rawlins-Fernandez should have carried the day. She said,

“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.” Actions such as requiring disclosure, notification, and the creation of buffer zones.

Clearly, some legislators disagreed. But there is still time for you to protect the people you were elected to serve. As long suffering Kaua‘i resident Klayton Kubo asked in desperation: When will you DO something? When indeed? Please make SB3095 whole again by restoring the protections the community needs and extending buffer zones to all 27 schools. Thank you.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 9:37:08 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tina Wildberger	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Chair Kidani,

Aloha Chair Dela Cruz,

I urge you to put the important provisions of disclosure and notification of restricted use pesticides back into this bill. Our communities need this support and protection from our elected officials. South Maui's community has improved so much since it is no longer inundated by cane smoke. Teachers at South Maui's schools report dramatic decrease in respiratory issues with students. Please help us protect our keiki. We mustn't replace one bad Ag practice with another. Please allow parents to make smart decisions about exposure to chemical poisons. They need both disclosure and notification in order to do this.

Mahalo.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 12:43:20 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Babatunji Heath	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

IN SUPPORT OF SB 3095

I, Babatunji Heath, support SB 3095, because buffer zones are a common sense solution to the problem of pesticide drift from large agricultural operations in our communities. No expense is too great for our children's health and education. A long term solution would be safer and healthier farming practices but we cannot wait.

Mahalo

Babatunji Heath - concerned citizen

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 11:33:39 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rexann Dubiel	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Your job is to protect.

Do your job.

Please, it's what you swore to do!

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 1:13:33 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Benton Kealii Pang, Ph.D.	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I am in strong support of SB3095, which establishes disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas to protect public health. SB3095 bill protects the health of our communities by requiring that restricted-use pesticide users disclose the pesticides they are spraying and notify communities who could be potentially impacted by pesticide drift. The Center for Food Safety reports that the proposed regulations are in line with the regulations of 31 other states that understand it is vital for states to protect children and sensitive populations from the toxic impacts of pesticide use by regulating pesticide use on or around schools. Please pass SB3095 and protect our schools from pesticide drift.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 1:29:46 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sherry Pollack	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please restore the provisions for mandatory disclosure and notification back as they were originally included, then pass this important bill. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 5:12:34 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Springer Kaye	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I appreciate efforts to compromise and see this bill move forward in some form, particularly with buffer zones intact. I urge this committee to restore the disclosure component for users of 10 lbs (active ingredient) or 10 gal. (Active ingredient) of restricted use pesticide or an amount greater than or equal to the Reportable Quantity. Regarding the monitoring study, I urge this committee to include all ten schools with buffer zones, to ensure that reasonable statistical conclusions can be drawn that both proponents and opponents of buffer zones can accept. Thank for your consideration.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 5:19:24 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Molly Mamaril	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 6:05:23 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dawn Poiani	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Dear Senators,

As a mother I feel it is important to protect the health of our children.

Please support SB3095 SD1.

thank you,

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 6:57:30 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Eileen Kechloian	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

With my background in chemistry I find it imperative that at a minimum a buffer zone be established near schools, hospitals, homes, aquifers and waterways. The amount of chronic illnesses that will be caused by pesticide drift should be studied. In the mean time at a minimum there should be buffer zones. Why are we so slow to protect our children? They are our leaders and caregivers of tomorrow.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 9:22:38 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
elizabeth hansen	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Dear Senators - Our Keiki need YOUR help. Real help!

We need you to restore disclosure of the pesticide as in the original bill and to pass meaningful pesticide regulation that actually will PROTECT our children.

Thank you.

Elizabeth Hansen

PO box 215 Hakalau HI 96710

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 9:25:55 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rodger Hansen	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Dear Senators - Our Keiki need YOUR help. Real help!

We need you to restore disclosure of the pesticide as in the original bill and to pass meaningful pesticide regulation that actually will PROTECT our children.

Thank you.

Rodger Hansen

PO box 215 Hakalau HI 96710

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 10:22:43 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
natasha sky	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Dear Comitee Members,

Earlier this week, Senator Roz Baker sided with the pesticide industry and gutted SB 3095,"DELETING" mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification from the bill.

I STRONGLY urge you to "RESTORE SB 3095" to INCLUDE "mandatory disclosure" and notification. Please do whats right for the people, for our keiki- not for the pesticide corporations.

Thankyou. Natasha Sky

I Vote

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 9:47:05 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Scott Crawford	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I support restoring disclosure and meaningful pesticide regulation.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 10:47:37 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
A Kathleen Lee	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Honorable committee members of the Education and Ways and Means committees,

This is one of the most important bills coming up before you this legislative session. PLEASE RESTORE SB 3095" to INCLUDE "mandatory disclosure" and notification at your next meeting to mandate INSTALLATION OF TEST BUFFER ZONES AROUND SCHOOLS....

TO SEPARATE THE "DEADLY POISONS" USED BY THE BIO-CHEMICAL COMPANIES HERE IN HAWAII FROM OUR PRECIOUS KEIKI!

This is an urgent request from someone who has a lot of college chemistry and has studied this issue at length,

April Lee

Hawi, HI

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/17/2018 10:48:59 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
marjorie erway	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/18/2018 1:44:50 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
sylvia litchfield	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please restore SB 3095 to include mandatory disclosure and notification!

(Senator Roz Baker sided with the pesticide industry and gutted SB 3095, deleting mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification from the bill.)

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 8:39:25 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Wally Andrade	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

As a small farmer on the Big Island I support SB3095. Senator Baker's amendments are not acceptable.

Aloha,

Wally Andrade

Schools Our
Keiki Deserve

808-351-0980
808-627-0193

1488 Glen Ave.
Wahiawā

Re: SB3095 SD1 Strong Support with Amendments

**Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the
committees,**

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

1. Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)
2. Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

SB3095 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Sincerely,

Dr. Amy Perruso

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 1:17:48 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Charles Ice	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

We all understand that agriculture cannot always wait around for the weather to cooperate. Sometimes the spraying just has to get done. Sometimes there is a short time between the decision and the implementation. But pesticide sprayers know pretty closely how often they need to spray, and these facts need to be available to people in our communities. Moreover, precisely because the schedule cannot be exactly known, prudence dictates that precautions must be taken in every case – buffer zones must be observed. When you're talking about poisons and cancer-causing chemicals, this is not a matter for playing fast and loose. It is not even a subject for debate. This is especially true for researchers looking to anticipate normal practices, to trace impacts. Any reasonable person would demand to be protected from harm.

So do it. Thank you.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 8:21:14 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Theodora Akau Gaspar	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 10:34:00 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Richard Reed	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Regardless of the level of certainty that these pesticides are unacceptable risks to our children, the cautionary principle demands a buffer around schools. Please stop talking and act!

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 11:48:54 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
John Fitzpatrick	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz, and the honorable members of the education and ways & means committees;

My name is John Fitzpatrick and I am a teacher at Kihei Charter High School. I am writing in strong support of SB3095 which provides buffer zones around at least 5 schools that are in close proximity of industrial agriculture research sites that use large amounts of pesticides.

Unfortunately Senator Baker took mandatory disclosure out of the bill when it was heard in CPH. I urge your committee to add mandatory disclosure and buffer zones back to bill SB3095. She also added 10 schools instead of 5 which I fully support. I actually encourage you to make it any school within a 1/4 mile of large scale industrial agriculture facilities.

I also support provisions that test for pesticide overspray. However it is inconsequential if we do not know what pesticides are being sprayed in the first place. If we don't know what is sprayed then we don't know which chemicals to test for.

Thank you all for your hard work and for taking action to protect our keiki from the pesticides that these large scale industrial agriculture apply nearly every day of the year.

Mahalo,

John Fitzpatrick

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 12:22:00 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

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

Comments:

As a victim Of Organophosphate/ pesticide poisoning,
suffering with to endocrine system failure,
nerve damage and constant pain, I Strongly
support this bill.

Please Protect our Keiki / Not the corporations!

'It will not be well with your soul!'

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 12:30:18 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
John Gelert	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Buffer zones for schools are important. We cannot subject children to the dangers of pesticides which can cause developmental disabilities.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 1:23:16 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Thayne Taylor	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Mandatory disclosure and notification were stripped from the original bill?!! Despite overwhelming testimony from resident's of Maui and Kaua`i who flew over for the hearing and hundreds of written testimony, these important provisions were stripped from the bill. Our communities should have the basic right to know what they are exposed to and when they will be exposed, so they can make informed decisions. It's important to note, that only to the largest users of restricted use pesticides are required to disclose. Why was that?? Use of restricted use pesticides, no matter how big the company should be disclosed and the public should be notified in advance of their use. Please make sure mandatory disclosure and notification be reinstated in this bill.
Mahalo

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 3:37:10 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Merle Hayward	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Restore provisions for mandatory disclosure and prenotification, and expand the bill to include all schools within 1/4 mile of agriculture operations.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 4:02:40 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

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

Comments:

I am sick to death of legislators who refuse to protect our keiki and our families living or going to school near locations of massive amounts of pesticide 'cocktails' are sprayed!

Re-instate the original bill, ammend the bill to add buffer zones for ALL schools.

Stop dragging your feet - protect us, #^\$#^%&%!!!

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 4:53:14 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Autumn Ness	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Committee,

I am testifying in strong support of SB3095, with encouragement to the committee to add notification and disclosure requirements back into the bill.

The first version of the bill included notification and disclosure requirements that would apply to the State of Hawai'i's largest users of Restricted Use Pesticides.

I understand concerns that notification and disclosure requirements would affect small farmers, but careful review of Department of Agriculture sales records of Restricted Use Pesticides proves that small farmers will not be affected. After reviewing DOA sales records I can confirm that the biggest 10% of farms in the State of Hawaii use over 99% of all agricultural Restricted Use Pesticides in the State each year.

These farms, by definition, are NOT small farms. These are our largest, industrial scale farms. Because they use 99% of the agricultural RUP's in the state, they carry an extra responsibility to their neighbors. The remaining 90% of the farms in the State of Hawaii, use less than 1% of all agricultural RUP's, and a large majority of those use NO RUP's at all.

The Farm Bureau and The Crop Improvement Association will repeatedly argue that RUP's are necessary to grow food, and that any attempts to oversee RUP use will affect all farmers. One must remember, though, that they are speaking on behalf of their membership, who is in large part, part of the 10% of farms that use 99% of the agricultural RUPs in the state. They are largely NOT representing the 90% who farm with very little or no use of RUPs.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Autumn Ness

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 5:03:11 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
MaryAnn Omerod	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I Strongly Support SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

1. Include §149A-B Mandatory disclosure and notification of outdoor pesticide use on affected grounds and §149A-C Mandatory disclosure and notification of commercial agricultural pesticide use from original from the original draft of SB3095.

2. Expand the program plan to include all schools within a 1/4 mile of agriculture operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 5:53:18 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rene Umberger	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 7:28:14 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tom Burton	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 7:57:25 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Scott Garris	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Strong support, please include all schools near ag and disclose what is used.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 8:52:50 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Peggy McArdle	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 10:00:24 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

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

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 10:13:15 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
laura Ramirez	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Of course I support mandatory disclosure and prenotification as stated in the original draft. I also strongly support expanding the pilot program to include all schools within 1/4 mile of poisonous spray zones because those children and teachers deserve to be protected!

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 10:10:08 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Marion McHenry	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I would testify in person, but I live on Kauai.

I strongly support this bill. Please pass this bill with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and prenotification from the original draft of SB3095. Expand the program to include all schools within 1/4 mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

The original bill was strongly supported by multiple medical professionals and the Hawaii state teachers. There were hundreds of testimony in support of this bill and only 4 in opposition. It is time to listen to the community that is dedicated to the health and well being of our keiki, not those who are interested in testing and selling more and more dangerous chemicals.

We need disclosure in order to study the effects of pesticide drift at our schools and there needs to be a separate entity to oversee the studies and testing for residues at schools.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 10:15:18 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mailyn Gabold	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I support thos bill , i live with my family in the west side close to the elementary school and i did suffer bad headaches and nose bleeds when the spraying or the agrochemicals making their poisons , hope this bill go thru for the good of health of the community, thank you.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 11:11:08 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Evern Williams	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I support SB 3095 wholeheartedly. This is absolutely the right thing to do. Please protect our keiki and our next generation by passing this legislation.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/20/2018 7:17:22 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Nathan Yuen	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Senate Committee on Ways and Means
Chair Donovan M. Dela Cruz and Vice Chair Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran

Senate Committee on Education
Chair Michelle N. Kidani and Vice-Chair Kaiali'i Kahele

Dear Members of the Senate Committees on Ways and Means and Education:

I support the original draft of SB3095 which attempted to require large scale agricultural users of pesticides to disclose the pesticides they are spraying. Unfortunately the disclosure language was removed from the current draft of the bill.

Large scale users of argochemicals need to be good members of the community by disclosing the chemicals they are sparying and give adequate warning to people living close by when pesticides will be sprayed. Younf children and the elderly are especially vilnerable to these toxic chemicals.

The people of Hawaii overwhelmingly support pesticide disclosure but the agrochemical industry places profits over the health of people. This cannot be allowed to go on. The people are watching.

I urge you to restore the original language that requires large users of pesticides to disclose what they are spraying and when they will be spraying so young children and elderly can remain indoors and escape the spraying of toxic chemicals. Thank you for this opportunity to testify on this important matter.

Sincerely,

Nathan Yuen

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/20/2018 11:39:59 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

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

Comments:

The Environmental Caucus of The Democratic Party of Hawai'i **strongly supports the strengthening and passage of SB 3095 SD1 Relating to Environmental Protection with suggested amendments**

We respectfully recommend that you include provisions from the original draft of SB3095.

- 1) Full disclosure of all pesticide use for the largest users of Restricted Use Pesticides
- 2) Pre-application notification by the very largest users who do so next to public areas, so schools, pregnant women and the public knows when, where, and what pesticides are being used.
- 3) Buffer zones around all schools within a ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

Multiple disease processes are attributed to and found in greater concentrations in children and adults that live near the application of agricultural pesticides, including but not limited to greater rates of birth defect, miscarriages, brain cancer, Autism, and Parkinson's.

Please move this bill forward so people can make informed decisions to protect themselves and their keiki.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify,

Susan Collins

Community Member, ECDPH

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/20/2018 10:59:45 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dave Kisor	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

The health of Hawaiian keiki is at stake here, as their systems are still in the developmental stage. I wouldn't want to be exposed to this stuff and I certainly wouldn't want my cat to be exposed to it. We're told it's safe by the pesticide manufacturers, but when those spraying it have to be in full biochemical warfare dress, that should tell you otherwise. I support this bill, but prior to 2019 there should be wind direction and velocity monitoring with an alarm system to give those on the other side of what I consider an inadequate buffer zone enough time to secure their windows. If I were one of keiki in the danger zone, I'd be holding a sign thanking the pesticide industry that would read "Mahalo for trying to kill us!"

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/20/2018 9:31:29 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
marcy cayton	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/20/2018 11:21:12 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melodie Aduja	Testifying for OCC Legislative Priorities Committee, Democratic Party of Hawai'i	Support	No

Comments:

**PRESENTATION OF THE
OAHU COUNTY COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES
DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HAWAI'I
TO THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
AND
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
THE SENATE
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2018
Wednesday, February 21, 2018**

2:45 p.m.

Hawaii State Capitol, Conference Room 211

RE: Testimony in Support of SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

To the Honorable Michelle N. Kidani, Chair; the Honorable Kaiali'i Kahele, Vice-Chair, and Members of the Committee on Education:

To the Honorable Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Chair; the Honorable Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Vice-Chair, and Members of the Committee on Ways and Means:

Good afternoon, my name is Melodie Aduja. I serve as Chair of the Oahu County Committee ("OCC") Legislative Priorities Committee of the Democratic Party of Hawaii. Thank you for the opportunity to provide written testimony on Senate Bill No.3095 SD1 relating to agriculture; Large-scale Agricultural Operations; Pilot Program; Vegetative Buffer Zone; and an Appropriation.

The OCC Legislative Priorities Committee is in favor of Senate Bill No.3095 SD1 and supports its passage.

Senate Bill No.3095 SD1 is in alignment with the Platform of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i ("DPH"), 2016, as it (1) establishes a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around ten selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area; (2) requires the department of agriculture to develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study. and (3) provides an appropriation.

The DPH Platform states that "[t]he Democratic Party of Hawai'i believes that the preservation and restoration of our natural environment is essential. We support a sustainable society that utilizes the earth in such a way that future generations will benefit from the practices of our generation. We support the restoration, preservation, and protection of our native ecosystems on each island. We believe in integrated approaches, practices, and support public policies that create and maintain a sustainable way of life in Hawai'i. (Platform of the DPH, P. 8, Lines 407-411 (2016)).

We support the protection of our 'aina against destruction by corporate, government, or military usage and expect full restoration and reparation of environmental damage. To handle current and future demands for water, we must assess the current condition of our aquifers and take appropriate actions to secure our freshwater resources. (Platform of the DPH, P. 8, Lines 422-425 (2016)).

We believe in the vigorous enforcement of our environmental laws and increased public-private stewardships and citizen involvement in protecting our resources. (Platform of the DPH, P. 8, Lines 432-433 (2016)).

The OCC Legislative Priorities Committee, in accord with the Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i, also recommends that the following provisions be included in Senate Bill No.3095 SD1:

- 1) Full disclosure of all pesticide use for the largest users of Restricted Use Pesticides;
- 2) Pre-application notification by the very largest users next to public areas, so schools, pregnant women, and the public know when, where, and what pesticides are being used; and
- 3) Buffer zones around all schools within a ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

Multiple disease processes are attributed to and found in greater concentrations in children and adults that live near the application of agricultural pesticides, including but not limited to greater rates of birth defect, miscarriages, brain cancer, Autism, and Parkinson's Disease.

In California, growers are required to provide annual notification to Public K-12 schools and licensed day-care facilities, as well as county agricultural commissioners, of the pesticides expected to be used within ¼ mile of these schools and facilities in the upcoming year. This allows school officials and communities to plan the academic calendar and community activities accordingly, to minimize exposure.

In an 11-year study of over 50 hydrological systems, these pesticides were found in most stream water samples and over 50% of the groundwater samples. Seasonal patterns were found where concentration levels were higher during or towards the end of the spring growing season. The study also found that 90% of pesticide exposure is to mixtures versus individual pesticides.

The keiki of Hawai'i are at even further risk as there are at least 27 schools in Hawai'i within a mile of commercial agricultural operations that apply large volumes of restricted-use pesticides and we have more growing seasons than other states. The American Academy of Pediatrics and several recent peer-reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found a strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Given that Senate Bill No.3095 SD1 (1) establishes a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around ten selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area; (2) requires the department of agriculture to develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study. and (3) provides an appropriation, it is the position of the OCC Legislative Priorities Committee to support this measure.

Thank you very much for your kind consideration.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Melodie Aduja

Melodie Aduja, Chair, OCC Legislative Priorities Committee

Email: legislativepriorities@gmail.com, Tel.: (808) 258-8889

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/20/2018 12:43:40 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Robert Freitas Jr.	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I support this bill!!!

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/20/2018 12:30:35 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

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

Comments:

Thank you honorable legislatures for having this hearing and taking steps to protect our children and our communities from pesticide drift.

For years now members of my community have been fighting hard for the right to know what pesticides are being sprayed out in the open by large users. The right to know is incredibly important, not just out of principle but also for scientific and data collection purposes. Without complete mandated disclosure we are unable to properly conduct independent environmental and health assessments and move past this issue.

I strongly urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/20/2018 7:25:36 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chairs Kidani and Dela Cruz,

I am writing you in Support of SB3095 SD1: Establishing a vegetative Buffer Zones around schools.

It is essential to protect our children from pesticide drift. I am also requesting that the bill be amended to include mandatory disclosure & pre-notification, and to include ALL schools located within 1/4 mile of agricultural operations which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

Mahalo for your concern in this very important matter,

Mary Marvin Porter, Island Eyes Video, Kea'au Hawai'i, 808-982-9100

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 3:08:10 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
cheryl	Individual	Comments	No

Comments:

Please make sure that this bill has all the strength and power that it possibly can to protect our keiki and the community. For tooooo long, pesticides have been sprayed by our schools and places where children often go. Why? because "it's what we always did". THAT can no longer be an answer. Please do not let the chemical companies with all their \$\$\$ influence you over what is right for our island children and communities

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/18/2018 5:17:55 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
alex beers	Individual	Comments	No

Comments:

To whom it may concern,

Please restore SB3095 TO include , "mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification ", back in SB3095. My understanding is Roz Baker cut this out of the bill! That's the most important item in the bill! This is simply a move to undercut the will of the people of Hawaii and back corporations like Mansanto. We need people in the Hawaii legislature that will fight for the people of Hawaii not for corporations that only care about profits.

Aloha,

Alex Beers

20 Kaikai st.

Wailuku, HI 96793

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/18/2018 8:06:27 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

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

Comments:

Aloha Members of the Education and Ways and Means Committees,

I support buffer zones around schools, but this bill is far from it's original intention. Please restore SB3095 to its original form to require mandatory disclosure of pesticides. Without disclosure of information, we will all remain ignorant. Residents who may be exposed to drift have the right to know.

Mahalo,

Mitsuko Hayakawa

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 11:11:48 AM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Norris Thomlinson	Individual	Comments	No

Comments:

Aloha,

I'm very disappointed that mandatory disclosure and pre-notification of pesticide application were stripped from this bill, as those are fundamental to residents deciding how to mitigate the risks to themselves from others' release of poisons. Please ensure these critical elements are restored to SB3095.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 5:14:56 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
E. Ray Burton	Individual	Comments	No

Comments:

I used to live in Kalaheo above the coffee fields. Our HOA used to get pre-notification of pesticide spraying. The company stopped doing that. Yes, we moved. My wife has a compromised immune system. I have heard the stories about the children in schools in West Kauai. My grand parents were farmers so I know the value of crop protection but we now know more about the impact of these chemicals. We have seen the effects they have had on school children in Waimea. It seems only reasonable to pre-warn about spraying. Mandatory notification and product disclosure to all schools is reasonable and should be required. Any cost to the company is negligible. You would want no less for your children or grand children. Don't bow to agribusiness. Stand up for the citizens and especially for the children, our ohana, of this great State.

Mahalo for your work and your consideration of this testimony.

E. Ray Burton

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/19/2018 9:06:47 PM

Testimony for EDU on 2/21/2018 2:45:00 PM

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

Comments:

This bill was gutted when mandatory pesticide disclosure and notifications were deleted from the bill. Please restore mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095, and pass this bill through committee. This State is long overdue for meaningful pesticide regulation.

EDU Testimony

From: kawaiwarren@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Van Warren
<kawaiwarren@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:38 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Van Warren
7733 Iwipolena Rd Kekaha, HI 96752

EDU Testimony

From: akilroy88@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Amanda Kilroy <akilroy88@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:30 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Amanda Kilroy
PO Box 559 Kapaa, HI 96746-0559

EDU Testimony

From: alana.ross@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Alana Ross
<alana.ross@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 12:40 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am a very concerned citizen and have no idea why you won't protect me and my family? Do you want to kill Hawaii and all of its people? Siding with and supporting chemical companies over the citizens is deplorable! Please do the right thing and support this bill so we can all live healthy lives. Including you and your loved ones here on the islands.

I urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Alana Ross
PO Box 964 Hana, HI 96713-0964

EDU Testimony

From: amyperruso@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Amy Perruso
<amyperruso@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 2:47 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Amy Perruso
1488 Glen Ave Wahiawa, HI 96786-2406

EDU Testimony

From: annhorwath@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Ann Horath
<annhorwath@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 12:55 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Ann Horath
91 -1036 Kahiuka St Ewa Beach, HI 96706-3729

EDU Testimony

From: annemarieandara@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of .AnneMarie Call
<annemarieandara@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:41 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
.AnneMarie Call
3470 Woodside Ln San Jose, CA 95121-1248

EDU Testimony

From: 2hawnsoul4kupuna2mapu@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of April Peterson
<2hawnsoul4kupuna2mapu@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:19 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
April Peterson
400 Hualani St Hilo, HI 96720-4378

EDU Testimony

From: arnoldkotler@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Arnie Kotler
<arnoldkotler@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:38 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Arnie Kotler
649 A Kumulani Dr Kihei, HI 96753-9209

EDU Testimony

From: creativeemergence@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Ashley Theresa Stewart
<creativeemergence@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 1:12 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Ashley Theresa Stewart
1326 Kawika St Wailuku, HI 96793-9354

EDU Testimony

From: Andrea Brower <andrea@malamakauai.org>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 6:51 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Support for SB3095 but NEEDS Amendments

Aloha Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095. However, to be meaningful this bill must include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification of restricted use pesticides by the largest users. This was contained in the original bill.

Mahalo
Andrea Brower, PhD

EDU Testimony

From: druw.hagi10@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of andrew isoda <druw.hagi10@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 1:34 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
andrew isoda
PO Box 14444 Lahaina, HI 96767

EDU Testimony

From: Ann Strong <kaloli.pt@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 3:06 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Mahalo for your consideration.

Ann Strong
Keaau, Big Island

EDU Testimony

From: Anne Thurston <athurston@irmt.org>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 2:33 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211
Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

- Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)
- Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school as I think that anyone with any concern for our environment or our children's health will be. SB 3095 SD1, with the proposed amendments, will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Disclosure for large-scale users must be mandatory. At present, there is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Our children are every bit as much vulnerable.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and

would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group report. I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Anne Thurston
3639 Keoniana Road
Princeville 96722

EDU Testimony

From: begoniabarry@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Barbara Barry
<begoniabarry@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:04 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

Please stop protecting the Chemical Corporations and start doing your job protecting our keiki.

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,

Barbara Barry

1320 W Kuiaha Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5522

EDU Testimony

From: bmat255255@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Barbara Mattson <bmat255255@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 11:29 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Barbara Mattson
588 Kaiola St Kihei, HI 96753-7555

EDU Testimony

From: barbaratravis@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Barb Travis
<barbaratravis@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:13 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Barb Travis
91 -999 Laaulu St Ewa Beach, HI 96706-3863

EDU Testimony

From: becca@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Becca Chopra
<becca@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:53 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Becca Chopra
12 -7062 Moaniala St Pahoia, HI 96778-7858

EDU Testimony

From: obrien.brian@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Brian O'Brien
<obrien.brian@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 12:30 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Brian O'Brien
4 -1552 Kuhio Hwy Kapaa, HI 96746-1830

EDU Testimony

From: Brian Heithaus <bheithaus@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:29 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Brian Heithaus
Manoa, Honolulu

EDU Testimony

From: Bucephalas <comet0330@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 2:04 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211 Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees, I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095) Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure. I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. Why is this measure important? 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities. The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields. SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling

the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today. Best Regards, (Name) (Residence) or (Organization)

EDU Testimony

From: Carl Martin <carlonmaui@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:13 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Carl Martin
Paia, Hi.

EDU Testimony

From: carlenegreenlee@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Carlene Greenlee
<carlenegreenlee@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 7:48 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Carlene Greenlee
14 -593 Kehau Road Pahoehoe, HI 96778

EDU Testimony

From: wolfec004@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Carlynn Wolfe <wolfec004@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:02 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. People have a right to know what chemicals are being used in their neighborhoods. It is frightening to think that pesticide drift can affect our school children. Their health is our future.
Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Carlynn Wolfe
1020 Green St Honolulu, HI 96822-3619

EDU Testimony

From: ka.ana.ana@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Carmen Ka'ana'ana
<ka.ana.ana@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:50 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Carmen Ka'ana'ana
1630 Makiki St Honolulu, HI 96822-4485

EDU Testimony

From: Caroline Delano <carolinesdelano@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 7:53 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211 Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees, I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095) Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure. I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. Why is this measure important? 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities. The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields. SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today. Best Regards,

Caroline

Caroline Delano
RR 2 Box 4792
Pahoa, HI 96778
808-965-6226

EDU Testimony

From: c.tuttle0@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Charles Tuttle <c.tuttle0@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:11 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Charles Tuttle
121 Banyan Dr Apt 510 Hilo, HI 96720-4603

EDU Testimony

From: imrusalon@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Chris Cayton
<imrusalon@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 1:18 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Chris Cayton
PO Box 567 Haiku, HI 96708-0567

EDU Testimony

From: chrisp@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Chris Peterson
<chrisp@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 1:56 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Chris Peterson
2359 Saint Louis Dr Honolulu, HI 96816-2028

EDU Testimony

From: christineweingand@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Christine Weingand
<christineweingand@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 12:41 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Christine Weingand
5164 Paanau Rd Koloa, HI 96756-7512

EDU Testimony

From: womanofthesea2003@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of cynthia massa
<womanofthesea2003@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 3:45 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
cynthia massa
529 Wainaku St Apt C Hilo, HI 96720-2130

EDU Testimony

From: Dale Evans <evans@hawaii.edu>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:51 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I AGREE with the statements below provided by the Hawaii Alliance for Progressive Action. FURTHERMORE, I have considerable experience with aspects of pesticide safety. As a UH-CTAHR researcher, I held certification by HDOA to apply restricted-use pesticides, Later, as CTAHR's Extension editor, I worked closely with faculty members to develop documents for use in Pesticide Applicator Training programs. These experiences impressed on me the absolute importance of proper procedures in recognition of the dangers pesticides pose to the environment and to people who apply or are otherwise affected by contact with them. I believe that it is EXTREMELY IMPORTANT to strengthen our state laws and regulations relating to pesticide applications and to conduct all appropriate research on impacts of pesticides on people and the environment. THANK YOU.

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Dale O. Evans
Waimanalo

EDU Testimony

From: Danielle Spitz <dspitzrealtor@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 10:26 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meets the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will **protect Hawai'i's keiki** from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. *Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.*

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today. Mahalo for reading my testimony.

With aloha,
Danielle A Spitz
Kamuela, HI

EDU Testimony

From: darlene.rodriques@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Darlene Rodrigues
<darlene.rodriques@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:38 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Darlene Rodrigues
94 -338 Ulukoa St Mililani, HI 96789-2508

EDU Testimony

From: bringhomelight@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Dave Luborsky
<bringhomelight@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 2:38 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

Back in the 50s there was a gardener in New York who sued after blanket sprays of DDT against mosquitos. The records of the court proceedings became the book Silent Spring. Modern use of chemicals threatens all forms of life through endocrine disruption, among other forms of damage. The endocrine system is a system of hormones that govern the body's function. Back on the 90s the book Our Stolen Future outlined some of the dangers associated with that. Today I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. There is no question that the application of synthetic pesticides and herbicides can be incredibly harmful especially to unborn and young children. The disruption of the endocrine system depends on amount of toxic substance and timing of biological processes, and can be hard to recreate. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Dave Luborsky
4170 Hana Hwy Haiku, HI 96708-5402

EDU Testimony

From: David M. Roach <droach@calpoly.edu>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:44 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

If you fail to provide reporting and notification, in addition to other restrictions, you as guilty of influence peddling as the US Senate is in protecting other public safeguards, most notably assault weapons and the NRA. Please put public health and safety first.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
David Roach
Kauai

EDU Testimony

From: David M. Roach <droach@calpoly.edu>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:44 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

If you fail to provide reporting and notification, in addition to other restrictions, you as guilty of influence peddling as the US Senate is in protecting other public safeguards, most notably assault weapons and the NRA. Please put public health and safety first.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
David Roach
Kauai

EDU Testimony

From: transformation@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Deborah Sevy
<transformation@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 8:53 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Deborah Sevy
77 -6477 Sea View Cir Kailua Kona, HI 96740-9787

EDU Testimony

From: radamshere2003@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Debra Adams
<radamshere2003@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 8:41 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Debra Adams
1243 Heulu St Apt 104 Honolulu, HI 96822-3045

EDU Testimony

From: info@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Debra Nix <info@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:41 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Debra Nix
PO Box 808 Kihei, HI 96753-0808

EDU Testimony

From: tcb609@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Debra Vitola <tcb609@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:33 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Debra Vitola
72 -4008 Mamalahoa Hwy Kailua Kona, HI 96740-9187

EDU Testimony

From: Desiree Hoover <keepblue@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 6:22 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Urgent Support for SB3095 SD1 with very needed Amendments

Dear Senate Committee,

I can not fly out to this hearing so I am writing to testify in urgent support of SB3095 SD1 with the very needed amendments:

Mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. Expand the pilot program to include ALL schools with at LEAST ¼ mile of the spraying, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

When schools know ahead of time they can close windows and all keep children inside during recess hours (that is how I would my child treated).

This SB3095 SD1 help fulfill the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report. Again I urgently ask this committee to pass this bill and other related bill today.

Mahalo,

Desiree Hoover

A very concerned and frustrated resident of the giving Isle of Kauai

EDU Testimony

From: dianekoerner@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Diane Koerner
<dianekoerner@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:21 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Diane Koerner
14 -5027 Kapoho Beach Rd Pahoehoe, HI 96778

EDU Testimony

From: David Dinner <gentlewaver@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 5:05 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

All of the following is a form letter and I support it. However, with all due respect, my feelings go beyond this letter to wonder at why this is even an issue. It is overwhelmingly supported by the people, it is opposed only by special interests and only an uninformed Senator or one who is dependent upon those special interests would consider voting against this bill. Those Senators will be in the spotlight in the upcoming election. We depend upon your protection. Please give it to us.

Mahalo for your kind consideration.

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Aloha
David Dinner
3007 Katherine Rd
Kilauea, HI
96754

Sent from my iPad with Aloha

EDU Testimony

From: manaulu@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of don cooke
<manaulu@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 6:44 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
don cooke
47 -146 Pulama Rd Apt A Kaneohe, HI 96744-5088

EDU Testimony

From: haysamsongs@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Don Haynie
<haysamsongs@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 3:39 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Don Haynie
47 -4562 Honokaa Waipio Rd Honokaa, HI 96727-7100

EDU Testimony

From: der1way@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Donald Erway
<der1way@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 12:04 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Donald Erway
77 -6455 Princess Keelikolani Dr Kailua Kona, HI 96740-2419

EDU Testimony

From: donnainthewoods@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of donna wood
<donnainthewoods@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:02 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
donna wood
41 HANA Hwy Haiku, HI 96708

EDU Testimony

From: douglas wilmore <wilmore002@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:15 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Douglas Wilmore, M.D.
4341 Kapuna Road
Kilauea, HI 96754

EDU Testimony

From: loveatmyworld@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of elaine logan
<loveatmyworld@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 3:05 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
elaine logan
PO Box 898 Kilauea, HI 96754-0898

EDU Testimony

From: Elif Cuceloglu Beall <elif.beall@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:02 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211 Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095):

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure. I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. Why is this measure important? 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This $\frac{1}{4}$ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields. SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within

the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Elif Beall
Kilauea, Kauai

EDU Testimony

From: lizhansen222@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Elizabeth Hansen <lizhansen222@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:24 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

Our keiki require YOUR help. Real help....i am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth Hansen
31 -370 OLD MAMALAHOA Hwy Hakalau, HI 96710

EDU Testimony

From: hawaiiellie@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Ellen Ebata
<hawaiiellie@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:51 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

It was overwhelmingly distressing and disturbing to learn that just when some action was FINALLY - after years and years and years of public outcry and solid science-based evidence - being taken toward regulation, Senator Roz Baker has once again sided with the pesticide industry and gutted SB3095 deleting mandatory disclosure and notification. Both factors are way overdue for all living in Hawaii - especially our keiki - and the environment. Without mandatory disclosure, we have no choice but to live, work and commute daily in areas under threat of toxic pesticide drift. And we do not have access to information that would allow us to protect ourselves from this enormous threat.

Children in utero and early childhood who are exposed to low levels of restricted use pesticides are at risk of neurodevelopmental disabilities like autism and ADHD, as well as leukemia and asthma.

Hawaii is one of 19 states that does not have legislation regulating the application of pesticides around schools.

We demand protection from our elected officials. Restore mandatory disclosure and notification back into the bill. Lawmakers have played to the demands of Big Ag and their big money for too long, at the expense of the aina and our health and well being.

Act now! What is called for is courage and wisdom. Legislators can no longer afford to ignore this plea to protect the environment and our children. If you don't, who will?

Sincerely,
Ellen Ebata
PO Box 1226 Koloa, HI 96756-1226

EDU Testimony

From: erikaireland@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Erika Ireland
<erikaireland@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:15 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Erika Ireland
PO Box 2718 Honolulu, HI 96803-2718

EDU Testimony

From: erika.lechugadisalvo@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Erika Lechuga DISalvo <erika.lechugadisalvo@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 10:01 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Erika Lechuga DISalvo
1355 Haiku Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5608

EDU Testimony

From: green_thumb@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Erin Harner
<green_thumb@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 2:21 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Erin Harner
71 -1662 Puu Napoo Dr Kailua Kona, HI 96740-8309

EDU Testimony

From: sacreearth70@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Eve Powers <sacreearth70@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:33 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Eve Powers
5200 Paanau Rd Koloa, HI 96756-9430

EDU Testimony

From: Jessina Fernandez <jessinal@hawaii.edu>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:45 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211 Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees, I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095) Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure. I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. Why is this measure important? 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities. The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields. SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today. Best Regards, (Name) (Residence) or (Organization)

EDU Testimony

From: Larry Ford <labford@hawaiiintel.net>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 5:16 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees:

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside

during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and

6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time.

This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Aloha,
Lawrence Ford
81-950 Makahiki Ln
Captain Cook, HI 96704

EDU Testimony

From: Richele Frailey <rfrailey6@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:34 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Richele Frailey
Anahola, Kauai

Sent from my iPhone

EDU Testimony

From: G Hooser <garylhooser@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 4:18 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Cc: Gary Hooser
Subject: EDU/WAM Testimony on SB3095SD1 Wednesday Feb. 21 at 2:45pm
Attachments: SB3095 EDUWAM.docx

Feb. 19th, 2018
To: Senate Committee EDU/WAM
From: Gary Hooser

Hearing Scheduled Wednesday Feb. 21 at 2:45pm Room 211

SB3095SD1 Testimony in support with amendments

Suggested Amendments:

1. Restore a strong disclosure requirement based on a thresh-hold (currently "blank" in other drafts) that ensures the very largest users of Restricted Use Pesticides disclose all pesticide use.
A) Disclosure shall include monthly, quarterly and annual reporting of what pesticides were used, when those pesticides were used and an approximate geographical location where they were use. The details of this provision may be provided via the rule making or other administrative process however the legislature must mandate the DOA to complete within 12 months.
B) Disclosure shall include post application see above A) and RUP pre-application notification that includes provisions (signage, email, etc) to notify schools and other sensitive areas of pending pesticide application. This will allow pregnant women and the frail and otherwise vulnerable populations to avoid the area and/or take precautions. The details of this provision may be provided via the rule making or other administrative process however the legislature must mandate the DOA to complete within 12 months.
- 2) Minimum buffer-zones of a "blank distance" shall be put into place around **all schools during school hours** at risk for exposure to agriculture pesticide drift (this is estimated at 27 schools) pending permanent buffer zone standards being developed by the DOA, via the rule making or other administrative process. However the legislature must mandate the DOA to complete this within 12 months.

Note:

1. The existing SB3095SD1 requires only 10 schools to be protected. This begs the question as to "which schools to protect" and why not protect all schools that might be subject to agriculture drift (estimated to be 27 schools). To minimize impact on the industry, this provision could mimic California and apply only during school hours when the campus is being utilized.
2. The existing SB3095SD1 calls for "drift study and testing" at 3 schools. It is important to note that without disclosure, the "what to study and test" is open since the agency will not be 100% certain as to what chemicals are being used. In addition, it is certain that if the nearby agricultural operations are aware of which schools are being tested/studied, they will alter their routines accordingly in order to ensure a negative outcome.

My testimony and the suggested amendments are based on four inarguable facts.

- 1) The science and research is unequivocal: Pesticides in general and Restricted Use Pesticides in particular cause harm to the people and the environment, especially in areas where they are heavily used.
- 2) In Hawai'i, because of the existence of 3 growing seasons and the presence of large agrochemical and other industrial agricultural operations, there are areas where communities are exposed daily to the impacts of heavy pesticide use.
- 3) In order for individuals and for government agencies and organizations to make informed decisions that protect health and the environment, the disclosure of what types of pesticides are used, how much are used and when and where they are used is necessary. **NO ONE KNOWS THIS INFORMATION NOW EXCEPT THE CORPORATIONS USING THESE CHEMICALS. THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE KNOWS SOME OF THE INFO BUT THE VAST MAJORITY IS KEPT HIDDEN BY THE CORPORATIONS.**

The recent contamination of the water wells in Mililani and Waipio are a good example. It is highly likely that the DOA does not know exactly who has been using the pesticide Bromacil, nor do they know when it was used, where it was used nor how much was used.

- 4) Pregnant women, and children are especially vulnerable to the negative health impacts that result from long term chronic exposure to heavy pesticide use.

American Pregnancy Association: "If you discover you are pregnant and you live near an agricultural area where pesticides are being used, it is advised you remove yourself to avoid exposure to these chemicals." <http://americanpregnancy.org/pregnancy-health/pesticides/>

How can a pregnant woman know to "remove herself or avoid exposure" if there is no requirement for disclosure?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency: "Exposure to a variety of pesticides have been linked to increased risk of birth defects." <http://bit.ly/2AdzXNK>

National Institute of Health: “A significant association was found between the season of elevated agrochemicals and birth defects.” <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2667895/>

American Academy of Pediatrics: “Chronic toxicity end points identified in epidemiologic studies include adverse birth outcomes including preterm birth, low birth weight, and congenital anomalies, pediatric cancers, neuro- behavioral and cognitive deficits, and asthma.” <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/early/2012/11/21/peds.2012-2757.full.pdf>

Families living near farming areas experience greatly increased rates of health disorders. This is the conclusion from the following report summarizing more than 25 peer reviewed scientific studies on this topic over the past 30 years. Illnesses found to occur at higher rates for people living close to agriculture include birth defects, brain cancer, autism, infertility, miscarriage, Parkinson’s Disease, immune system damage, leukemia, developmental brain damage in children, higher rates of child cancers, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, autoimmune disorders, arthritis, lupus and diabetes. <https://www.chem-tox.com/agriculture/index.htm> (cites numerous studies and research)

American Cancer Institute agricultural workers health study. “. . .the rates for certain diseases, including some types of cancer, appear to be higher among agricultural workers, which may be related to exposures that are common in their work environments. For example, farming communities have higher rates of leukemia, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and soft tissue sarcoma, as well as cancers of the skin, lip, stomach, brain, and prostate.” <https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/ahs-fact-sheet>

California implements STATEWIDE PESTICIDE BUFFER ZONES AROUND SCHOOLS!“Because of health safety concerns, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) recently adopted rules that prohibit the application of pesticides on crops within a quarter-mile of K- through-12 schools or day care sites during working hours. The statewide regulations, which are similar to but more restrictive than Santa Barbara County’s already existing pesticide conditions, will go into effect on Jan. 1, 2018.” <http://www.santamariasun.com/news/16799/growing-boundaries-state-further-restricts-pesticide-use-near-schools/>

Chlorpyrifos-“Brain and Behavioral Effects of Prenatal Exposure to a Widely Used Pesticide” Virginia A. Rauh, ScD. COLUMBIA CENTER FOR CHILDREN’S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY https://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/supported/translational/peph/webinars/neurodevelopment/brain_and_behavioral_effects_of_prenatal_exposure_to_a_widely_used_pesticide_508.pdf

Chlorpyrifos contaminates fisheries and whales: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2018/jan/21/trump-administration-lawsuit-pesticide-orca-salmon>

A good overview of pesticide impacts: http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/comguide/effects_excerpt.pdf

Multiple sources confirm a strong association between pesticide exposure and birth defects: <https://garyhooser.wordpress.com/2017/11/29/pesticides-birth-defects-who-do-you-believe/>

The May 25, 2016 State/County Joint Fact Finding Group concluded: “there is simply not enough information to definitively conclude if its [pesticides] use by the seed companies plays any adverse role in the health of Kauai’s residents or environment.” The report recommends increased testing, studies, buffer zones and other common-sense measures. Testing and proper studies cannot be conducted without disclosure as to what is being used. <https://jffkauai.files.wordpress.com/2015/10/jff-kauai-final-report1.pdf>

In Hawaii, those who apply Restricted Use Pesticides in fields near communities, parks, schools and roadways, are not required to disclose which pesticides they are applying, the location, date, or time in which they are applied, thus making it impossible for any individual to make a truly informed decision.

Gary Hooser
Hawaii Alliance for Progressive Action <http://www.hapahi.org>

Gary Hooser
<http://www.garyhooser.com> (web/blog)

EDU Testimony

From: keokigali461@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of George Gali <keokigali461@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 11:20 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
George Gali
64 -8694 PUKA St Naalehu, HI 96772

EDU Testimony

From: skipwunder@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Gerold Wunderlich
<skipwunder@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 9:21 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Gerold Wunderlich
68 -708 Crozier Dr Waialua, HI 96791-9306

EDU Testimony

From: Rebecca Gorsline <shinyhappyislandgrl@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:21 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211
Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees, I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095) Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure. I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. Why is this measure important? 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities. The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields. SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today. Best Regards, (Rebecca Gorsline) (Kapaa)

EDU Testimony

From: Greg Horn <greghorn27@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:05 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Greg Horn

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

EDU Testimony

From: greggbkravitz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Gregg Kravitz
<greggbkravitz@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 9:13 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Gregg Kravitz
4009 Kaikio Ewa Pl Princeville, HI 96722-5419

EDU Testimony

From: gpuppione@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of GREGORY PUPPIONE
<gpuppione@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:26 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
GREGORY PUPPIONE
563 Kamoku St # A5 Honolulu, HI 96826-5245

EDU Testimony

From: gleisenring@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Gretchen Losano
<gleisenring@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 10:43 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. The right to know and be able to protect our keiki from harmful pesticides was an integral part of this bill. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Gretchen Losano
Honokohau Valley Rd Lahaina, HI 96761

EDU Testimony

From: griet de schaepmeester <grietds@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 2:37 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Griet de schaepmeester
Kapa'a

EDU Testimony

From: haydn.huntley@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Haydn Huntley
<haydn.huntley@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:44 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Haydn Huntley
582 Hoene St Makawao, HI 96768-8065

EDU Testimony

From: Laura Hagan <lrhagan@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 4:43 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Laura Hagan from Paia, Maui

EDU Testimony

From: Harvest Edmonds <harvest@propertieskauai.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:15 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

*Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means*

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Put back into the Bill provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure. There are at least 27 schools in Hawai'i within a mile of commercial agricultural operations that apply large volumes of restricted-use pesticides.

I have been deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school for years and will continue to fight to protect our children !!! Will you put our children's health over Big Ag Corporations bottom line?

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

A hui hou,

Harvest Edmonds

Resident of Hawai'i for 45 years

Homeowner and Business owner on Kaua'i.

EDU Testimony

From: hradow@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Helen Radow
<hradow@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 5:17 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Helen Radow
68 -3718 Lua Hoana Pl Waikoloa, HI 96738-5212

EDU Testimony

From: helmut@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Helmut Klauer
<helmut@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 11:11 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Helmut Klauer
12 -4341 Lanai St Pahoia, HI 96778-7817

EDU Testimony

From: Isabelle Yao <isayao@me.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:05 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside

during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

EDU Testimony

From: myoustal@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of JACQUES BARGIEL
<myoustal@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 2:44 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Pesticides are already leaking into our aquifer as reported publicly by the Water Board of Supply. This will get worst overtime as more dangerous industrial chemical products leach into the ground from the pesticide-intensive GMO agriculture. Please regulate for the sake of our children.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
JACQUES BARGIEL
1054 Kainui Dr Kailua, HI 96734-2028

EDU Testimony

From: daegnut@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of James Long
<daegnut@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:20 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

Aloha, I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Mahalo the for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
James Long
PO Box 290 Naalehu, HI 96772-0290

EDU Testimony

From: jancook@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jan Cook
<jancook@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:48 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Jan Cook
111 Hekili St Kailua, HI 96734-2800

EDU Testimony

From: Jana Bogs, PhD <janabogs@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 9:20 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Dr. Jana Bogs
Kailua-Kona



Virus-free. www.avast.com

EDU Testimony

From: silv1916@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jasmine Silverstein <silv1916@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 12:21 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Jasmine Silverstein
188 Hale St Apt 1A Hilo, HI 96720-2070

EDU Testimony

From: jeffreyUDV@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jeffrey Bronfman
<jeffreyUDV@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 4:52 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Jeffrey Bronfman
630 E Kuiaha Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5438

EDU Testimony

From: jessicamitchell51@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jessica Mitchell
<jessicamitchell51@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 6:43 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Jessica Mitchell
91 -178 Kikiao St Kapolei, HI 96707-2602

EDU Testimony

From: ygetemail@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Joanna Pokipala
<ygetemail@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:44 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Mahalo nui for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Joanna Pokipala
265 Vineyard St Apt C201 Honolulu, HI 96813-2437

EDU Testimony

From: john.young835@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of John Young <john.young835@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:07 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
John Young
68 -1750 KAAPUNI St Waikoloa, HI 86738

EDU Testimony

From: Jonathan Boyne <boyne@hawaii.edu>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:22 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

EDU Testimony

From: boyne@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jonathan Boyne
<boyne@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 11:05 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Jonathan Boyne
2013 Kakela Dr Honolulu, HI 96822-2158

EDU Testimony

From: Joni King <jonisking21@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 9:44 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Joni S King
RS-78212
Office: (808)396-2000 x304
Cell: (808)387-9121

Email: joni.king@eastoahurealty.com
Email: jonisking21@gmail.com
Website: www.eastoahu.com

East Oahu Realty
Hawaii Kai Corporate Plaza
6600 Kalanianoʻle Hwy., Suite 114, Honolulu, HI 96815-1282

EDU Testimony

From: joseph@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Joseph Kohn MD
<joseph@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 11:32 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I demand you follow your constitutional oath and reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095, or you may be personally liable for the damages caused. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.
www.WeAreOne.cc

Sincerely,
Joseph Kohn MD
1268 W Hiahia Pl Wailuku, HI 96793-9762

EDU Testimony

From: Josiah Jurich <josiah.jurich@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 7:47 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Josiah D Jurich

(Kapaa, HI) or (Organization)

EDU Testimony

From: Judie Hoepner <judie@aloha.net>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:07 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside

during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

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6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time.

This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Judie Hoepfner
3-3400 Kuhio Hwy
Lihue 96766

EDU Testimony

From: jcwhite54@gmail.com
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 9:20 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Judith C. White, Psy.D.
Kapaa, HI

Sent from my iPad

EDU Testimony

From: BUFFANBLUE@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of JULIA FUJIOKA
<BUFFANBLUE@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 5:04 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
JULIA FUJIOKA
99 -826 Halawa Dr Aiea, HI 96701-3144

EDU Testimony

From: arboristlau@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Kalalau Rivera
<arboristlau@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 6:22 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to support initiatives like SB 3095. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into the bill. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting.

It's clear these heavy neurotoxins are being used in large amounts and people have the right to know and try to better protect themselves from exposure where possible.

Furthermore, disclosure of where these chemicals are being stored and what plans are in place to safeguard us in the event of a natural disaster is important for our government to be looking at. Many of these facilities where powerful pesticides are being stored are in low-lying flood and tidal wave-prone areas.

Drift studies need to be independent and extensive. Backing off our children's schools (and our communities) is just minimal respect, not a buffer zone. Giving children a few hundred feet is not enough to protect them from exposure to these pesticides that drift and cycle, but it is a start.

As far as I am concerned, these tests are being done on our islands without permission by our people. Think about your decisions and which side of history you will be on. Many of our communities are unwillingly participating in human and chemical experimentation, violating international codes against human experimentation without consent. We are the unknowing experiment of what the impact of this type of experimentation and pesticide testing will result in, and our home and surrounding waters are the buffer zone for the rest of the world.

Asking for a few hundred feet is like using a condom to keep you dry in a rainstorm. It's just not adequate.

We need mandatory disclosure and notification. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Please do more to protect our keiki, all of us here and those that come to visit Hawai'i.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Kalalau Rivera
KAAPUNI Rd Kapaa, HI 96746

EDU Testimony

From: Kalena McElroy <kalmcelroy@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:19 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Kalena McElroy
Hauula, Hawaii

EDU Testimony

From: rw@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Rob Weltman <rw@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 11:25 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Rob Weltman
188 Walua Pl Kihei, HI 96753-7148

EDU Testimony

From: smokeyrose57@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of karen johnson <smokeyrose57@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 6:05 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am very disappointed to hear that Senator Baker took the side of the pesticide industry vs the will of the people in what is a simple common sense solution for the health of our keiki -- is she worried at all about her children or grandchildren? The bill isn't banning pesticide use - just protecting the people's right to know about harmful chemicals in their environment.

Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill. If they are not put back in I hope the voters will take that into consideration in the next election.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
karen johnson
73 -1229 Mahilani Dr Kailua Kona, HI 96740-8413

EDU Testimony

From: kmac@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Karen Maclsaac
<kmac@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 5:48 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Karen Maclsaac
43 -633 Antone Deluz Rd Paauilo, HI 96776

EDU Testimony

From: mothra246@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Earl Kim <mothra246@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 6:42 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Earl Kim
775 Kinalau Pl Apt 908 Honolulu, HI 96813-2624

EDU Testimony

From: ksorr8@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Katherine Orr <ksorr8@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:57 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

In a functional democracy, this should be a no-brainer—please do the right thing! Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Katherine Orr
44 -119 Bayview Haven Pl Kaneohe, HI 96744-2502

EDU Testimony

From: kathilee@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Kathi Lee
<kathilee@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 11:30 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on all residents of Hawaii living near or working for the chemical companies.

At the democratic convention on Oahu in 2014 two resolutions were accepted by the convention at large regarding these chemical companies and the effects of their spraying.

One resolution was to collect Data on Cancer clusters with neighborhood specific details as to the location of such clusters. The second had the same guidelines and was to collect data for birth defects on the islands, again according to proximity to the chemical fields. That was four years ago. How are we doing with that? I've heard nothing and this information should be collected and made public. We need to collect our facts to counter the propaganda submitted by the self serving agrochemical companies in order to protect ourselves and our environment for future generations. We are allowing our islands to be poisoned.

Concerned citizen,

Kathi Lee
Kalaheo Kauai

Sincerely,
Kathi Lee
1655 Puu Rd # C Kalaheo, HI 96741-8706

EDU Testimony

From: kshimata@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Kathy Shimata
<kshimata@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 5:49 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Kathy Shimata
3453 Pawaina St Honolulu, HI 96822-1356

EDU Testimony

From: ktk@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Kelly King <ktk@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:52 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Kelly King
72 Kalola Pl Kihei, HI 96753-9066

EDU Testimony

From: Kenneth Hunt <ken@incfworld.org>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:10 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
(Name)
(Residence) or (Organization)

Ken Hunt
ken@incfworld.org

EDU Testimony

From: Kathryn Kent <anouzhka@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:33 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i

agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

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SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
(Name)
(Residence) or (Organization)

Kathryne Kent 808-938-9655
Solar Energy Design for PV
kksolar@lava.net

EDU Testimony

From: mtafzk@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of K G <mtafzk@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:21 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,

K G

1659 Hoohai St Pearl City, HI 96782-1640

EDU Testimony

From: Kiana Rowley <charlenekiana@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:56 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Charlene Kiana Rowley
Resident of Kula, Maui

EDU Testimony

From: kea.kaufman@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of La'akea Kaufman
<kea.kaufman@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 11:39 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
La'akea Kaufman
90 River Rd Wailuku, HI 96793-5703

EDU Testimony

From: laura@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Laura Margulies
<laura@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 4:54 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Laura Margulies
118 Hawaii Loa St Honolulu, HI 96821-2009

EDU Testimony

From: lauraramirez87@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Laura Ramirez <lauraramirez87@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:53 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Laura Ramirez
4510 Kawaihau Rd Kapaa, HI 96746-1922

EDU Testimony

From: nelsonfy@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Laura Lombardi
<nelsonfy@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:46 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Laura Lombardi
HC 2 Box 9506 Keaau, HI 96749-9315

EDU Testimony

From: Lauren Elaine <laurenelaine721@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:20 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in **strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:**

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095). **As a doctoral-level researcher and healthcare provider, I believe this is necessary in order to truly investigate the potential impact that these chemicals might have on the people and the environment. At this point, because we are wholly uninformed regarding the chemicals used, it is nearly impossible to conduct meaningful research. That said, based on what we do know, there is cause for grave concern.**

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why

California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Lauren Ampolos, PhD
Maui Resident

EDU Testimony

From: LeeGroom2000@yahoo.com
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 6:31 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Dear Senate Committee,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095) Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important? 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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.

Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are

there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Lee Grooms
Kauai Resident

EDU Testimony

From: Leia Melead <doctorleia@earthlink.net>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:17 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Donna M Melead
Kapaa, Hawaii 96746

EDU Testimony

From: lisamcdaniel@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Lisa McDaniel
<lisamcdaniel@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:45 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Lisa McDaniel
68 -315 Mahina' Ai St Waialua, HI 96791

EDU Testimony

From: Lori Weeks <lotweeks@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 3:35 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Lori K. Weeks
Registered Voter
North Kona, Hawaii
(Residence) or (Organization)

Sent from my iPad

EDU Testimony

From: Lorna Holmes <lholmes@hillsdale.edu>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:51 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1, but it should be passed with the following amendments:

Amendment 1: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (as per the first draft of SB3095). Mandatory disclosure is the heart of the bill—it must be put back in.

Amendment 2: Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school., as well as the environment at large. These are POISONS, and they do not just disappear.

Mahalo,

Dr. Lorna Holmes

Honolulu 96817

EDU Testimony

From: kealelani@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Lory Ono
<kealelani@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 9:44 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

There is no good reason to delete mandatory pesticide disclosure unless there is something to hide from the public. This is unacceptable. Please do the right thing and revise this bill to include pesticide disclosure and notification.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Lory Ono
44 -022 Nohokai Pl Kaneohe, HI 96744-2543

EDU Testimony

From: Maha Conyers <mahaconyers@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 2:40 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Rev. Maha Conyers
Kula, HI 96790

EDU Testimony

From: john maher <maher@sailmycia.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 7:28 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

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There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

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SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

(Name)john maher

(Residence) or (Organization) 6300 hana why. haiku Hi 96708

John

See our web site: <http://www.SailMycia.com/>

EDU Testimony

From: Margery Freeman <freemanmargery@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 2:18 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211
Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Margery Freeman
Kapaa, HI 96746

EDU Testimony

From: Marilyn Mick <marilynmick@pobox.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 2:42 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

EDU Testimony

From: margebonar@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Marjorie Bonar
<margebonar@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:04 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095.

We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Marjorie Bonar
400 Aulii Dr Makawao, HI 96768-8214

EDU Testimony

From: erwayd001@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Marjorie Erway <erwayd001@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:46 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

Mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools is needed. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State.

So, please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Mahalo nui loa for your consideration.

Sincerely,
Marjorie Erway
PO Box 2807 Kailua Kona, HI 96745-2807

EDU Testimony

From: greenleaf.maui@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Marta Greenleaf
<greenleaf.maui@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:19 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Marta Greenleaf
310 Hoopalua Dr Makawao, HI 96768-8222

EDU Testimony

From: Martha Hodges <mehodges@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:59 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i

agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Martha Hodges
4028 Aloalii Drive
Princeville, HI 96722

EDU Testimony

From: mauimartha@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Martha Martin
<mauimartha@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:59 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Martha Martin
40 Kunihi Ln Apt 226 Kahului, HI 96732-1389

EDU Testimony

From: streamgirlll@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mary True
<streamgirlll@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 12:38 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Mary True
PO Box 1020 Pepeekeo, HI 96783-1020

EDU Testimony

From: Mary Mulhall <mmulhall@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:06 PM
To: EDU Testimony; WAM Testimony
Subject: Please pass AND strengthen SB3095 SD1

Please pass and strengthen SB 3095 SD 1, which establishes buffer zones around schools. Here on Kauai, we have had both students and teachers at Waimea Canyon School forced to seek emergency medical help due to pesticide spraying too close to the school. Our winds make these occurrences unavoidable.

PLEASE: protect our children ! (and the adults and teachers, too.)

Mahalo,

Mary Mulhall

1210 Crossley Rd.

Kapaa, Hi. 96746

EDU Testimony

From: naniomerod1@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of MaryAnn Omerod <naniomerod1@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 3:25 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
MaryAnn Omerod
2226 Tantalus Dr Honolulu, HI 96813-1215

EDU Testimony

From: Melanie Martin <panslan@aol.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:10 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

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Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

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SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Melanie Martin
Lihue, Kauai

Sent from my iPhone

EDU Testimony

From: Melissa Los Banos <melissab_95@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 7:42 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i

agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Melissa B. Los Banos

444 Kaulana Street, Kahului, HI 96732.

EDU Testimony

From: Michal Stover <stover@ulukanu.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 8:19 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

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Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

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SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Michal Stover
Kilauea, Kauai, Hawaii

EDU Testimony

From: mpexander@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michael Alexander
<mpexander@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 12:09 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Michael Alexander
94 -6748-D MAMALAHOA Hwy Naalehu, HI 96772

EDU Testimony

From: Michael de Ycaza <mdeycaza@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 4:26 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification

Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211 Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees, I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095) Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure. I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. Why is this measure important? 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities. The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields. SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today. Best Regards, Michael deYcaza, POB 75671 Honolulu, HI 96836

EDU Testimony

From: Michael Howden <permaculturemaui@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 4:03 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Michael Howden/PermacultureMaui

EDU Testimony

From: schamike@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michael Schaefer
<schamike@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 7:07 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Michael Schaefer
23 One Hali Ln Kihei, HI 96753-5817

EDU Testimony

From: michemckay@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michele McKay
<michemckay@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 2:18 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Michele McKay
1307 NW Saginaw Ave Bend, OR 97703-1530

EDU Testimony

From: minphitides@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mignon Phitides
<minphitides@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 7:34 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Mignon Phitides
HC 3 Box 10010 Keaau, HI 96749-9201

EDU Testimony

From: Mike Schwartz <mschwartz98110@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:14 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means
February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211
Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees, I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095) Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure. I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. Why is this measure important? 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities. The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields. SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards, Michael Schwartz, Moloaa Bay

EDU Testimony

From: Miles Greenberg <littlelongon@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:51 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211 Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

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Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities. The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

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Best Regards,

Miles Greenberg
6540 A Kahuna Rd
Kapaa, HI 96746

EDU Testimony

From: mirandagriffin12@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Miranda Thornhill
<mirandagriffin12@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 12:07 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Miranda Thornhill
4141 Queen Emmas Dr Princeville, HI 96722-5541

EDU Testimony

From: mollymamaril@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Molly Mamaril
<mollymamaril@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:08 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

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Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Molly Mamaril
1550 Wilder Ave Honolulu, HI 96822-4678

EDU Testimony

From: Momi V <momiv808@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:20 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

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Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. A Humane Society Is All We Need !!!

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

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SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Ms Momi V.
Honolulu, Hawai'I

EDU Testimony

From: waiaholemom@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Momi Wolfgramm
<waiaholemom@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 7:56 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Momi Wolfgramm
45 -705 Kamehameha Hwy Apt 317 Kaneohe, HI 96744-2951

EDU Testimony

From: nadineferraro@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Nadine Ferraro
<nadineferraro@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 4:45 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Nadine Ferraro
2703 Terrace Dr Honolulu, HI 96822-1709

EDU Testimony

From: nalani.leonard@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Nalani Leonard
<nalani.leonard@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 7:19 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

Pesticides are well documented as neuro-toxins and carcinogens. By re-instating the disclosure clause, your loved ones and constituents will know you care about their lives, their children's lives, grandchildren great grandchildren. Think about those you know and vote for them and others like them.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Nalani Leonard
651 Maluniu Ave Apt A Kailua, HI 96734-2181

EDU Testimony

From: maat29@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Nancy Allen <maat29@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 3:42 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Nancy Allen
77 -6462 Marlin Rd Kailua Kona, HI 96740-9760

EDU Testimony

From: nancyredfeather@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Nancy Redfeather
<nancyredfeather@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:49 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Nancy Redfeather
PO Box 906 Kealahou, HI 96750-0906

EDU Testimony

From: John Naylor <jdancer@kula.us>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:49 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Aloha Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

We must take care of our Keiki from immediate (guns & their operators, tsunami's etc) and longer term threats such as exposure to pesticides. In fact, we also remember that this exposure has also caused immediate very negative reactions.

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Mahalo for your consideration,
John Naylor
Makawao

EDU Testimony

From: neil.vonhof@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Neil Vonhof
<neil.vonhof@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:55 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Neil Vonhof
1209 W Kuiaha Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5521

EDU Testimony

From: nihipalim001@hawaii.rr.com
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:41 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Support SB3095 SD1: Statewide Pesticide Disclosure & Buffer Zones

Dear Committee Members,

Hawai'i's communities have no choice but to live, work, and commute daily in areas under threat of toxic pesticide drift – and they do not have access to information that would allow them to protect themselves from this vital threat. Children in-utero and early childhood who are exposed to low-level restricted use pesticides are at risk of neurodevelopmental disabilities like autism and ADHD, as well as leukemia and asthma.

With agrochemical companies spraying 2 out of every 3 days, mandatory public disclosure will ensure that industrial agriculture is held responsible for the potential impacts of its pesticides on human health and the environment. A pilot program creating vegetative buffer zones around schools is an important first step towards protecting our most vulnerable schools.

Please pass a bill that allows our communities to know when and what they are being exposed to on a daily basis.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter,

Michele Nihipali
54-074 Kamehameha Hwy. # A
Hauula, HI 96717

EDU Testimony

From: paresagirl <paresagirl@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:20 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Mahalo,

Noelani Paresa

Great granddaughter of Rebecca Pomaikai Paresa of Waihe'e Maui and direct descendant of King Kamehameha

#onipaakakou

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

EDU Testimony

From: nspencer001@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Noelani Spencer <nspencer001@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 2:51 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Noelani Spencer
33 Pohakulani St Hilo, HI 96720-3115

EDU Testimony

From: pjwilston@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Pam Wilston
<pjwilston@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:10 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill. Please keep all who live here safe.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Pam Wilston
23 Omaka Pl Kihei, HI 96753-7107

EDU Testimony

From: Pamela Davis <liberate@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:57 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Pamela Davis

Honolulu, Hawaii

EDU Testimony

From: liberate@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Pamela Davis
<liberate@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 12:03 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Pamela Davis
2464 Pali Hwy Apt A Honolulu, HI 96817-1400

EDU Testimony

From: Sylvia Partridge <sylpartridge@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 4:12 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Mandatory Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

To: Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means
Date: February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211
Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Dear Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

In order to effectively protect the health of Hawaii's children and adults, I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

Thanks for considering these suggestions.

Sylvia Partridge
3800 Kamehameha Rd., # 22
Prinveville, HI 96722

EDU Testimony

From: patriciablair@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Patricia Blair
<patriciablair@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:41 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Patricia Blair
25 Aulike St Kailua Kailua, HI 96734-2746

EDU Testimony

From: patriciazani@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Patricia Zani
<patriciazani@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 6:09 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Patricia Zani
8210 Iwipolena Rd Kekaha, HI 96752

EDU Testimony

From: cruzermilp@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Paul Miller
<cruzermilp@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 6:57 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Paul Miller
6750 Kawaihau Rd Unit A Kapaa, HI 96746-8010

EDU Testimony

From: alohaphap@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Paula Cohen
<alohaphap@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 12:15 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Paula Cohen
3854 Ahonui Pl Princeville, HI 96722-5530

EDU Testimony

From: pazpadilla1111@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Paz Padilla <pazpadilla1111@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:13 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Paz Padilla
1087 S Rd Kihei Rd Kihei, HI 96753

EDU Testimony

From: zoeller.petra@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of petra zoeller
<zoeller.petra@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 5:13 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
petra zoeller
360 Mokuahi St Makawao, HI 96768-8954

EDU Testimony

From: Linda Pizzitola <linda@kauaidesign.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 5:35 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside

during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and

6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time.

This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Linda Pizzitola
Kapaa, Hawaii

Kauai Design Graphics Inc
kauaidesign.com
Mobile 808 635-3703
Home office/fax 808 822-0055

facebook.com/kauaidesign
instagram.com/kauai_design

EDU Testimony

From: puacase@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Pua Case
<puacase@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:50 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Pua Case
64948 A Mamalahoa Hwy Kamuela, HI 96743

EDU Testimony

From: Randall Blake <rcblake@me.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:18 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Randall Blake
Kapaa, HI

EDU Testimony

From: Randy Gonce <friendsofrandygonce@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 2:07 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Randy Gonce
Young Progressives Demanding Action
Common Good Coalition

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EDU Testimony

From: tentgoddess@gmail.com on behalf of Rea Fox <tentgoddess@productionhawaii.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 9:11 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

As a Kupuna of twin kindergarten keiki in a North Shore school, I am deeply concerned and distressed that legislators do not realize the importance of these basic cautions.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This $\frac{1}{4}$ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Rea T Fox

Haleiwa, Hawaii

EDU Testimony

From: Respiratory&EnvironmentalDisabilitiesAssocHI <redahi@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:47 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

As a person disabled with MCS this issue is also an access issue as addressed in the Americans with Disabilities Act. When toxics are sprayed we don't have access to anything in our community even urgent healthcare which can be required precisely because of the spraying. I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should

also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

B.A. McClintock - REDAHI - Respiratory and Environmental Disabilities Assoc of HI

EDU Testimony

From: rfurst808@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Richard Furst <rfurst808@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:30 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Richard Furst
766 Hao St Honolulu, HI 96821-1652

EDU Testimony

From: rickthornhill12@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Richard Thornhill <rickthornhill12@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:24 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Richard Thornhill
4141 Queen Emmas Dr Princeville, HI 96722-5541

EDU Testimony

From: Robert Wilcox <bertzz@me.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 8:55 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Robert E Wilcox
Lahaina. HI 96761

EDU Testimony

From: bertzz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Robert Wilcox
<bertzz@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 11:36 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Robert Wilcox
45 Pualu Loop Lahaina, HI 96761-9187

EDU Testimony

From: bobfromoahu@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Robert H Stiver
<bobfromoahu@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 12:41 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State.

Bottom line: Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 into the bill!

Mahalo for considering my testimony....and then for taking the proper action!

Sincerely,
Robert H Stiver
98 -434 Hoomailani St Pearl City, HI 96782-2334

EDU Testimony

From: robin yost <rbnyost@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 9:42 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211 Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees, I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095) Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure. I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. Why is this measure important? 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities. The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields. SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today. Best Regards, (Name) (Residence) or (Organization)

EDU Testimony

From: ronsan2224@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Ronald Fujiyoshi <ronsan2224@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:57 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Ronald Fujiyoshi
1196 W Kawaihani St Hilo, HI 96720-3278

EDU Testimony

From: rosemillard1@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Rose Millard <rosemillard1@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 10:36 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Rose Millard
310 A Front St Lahaina, HI 96761-1113

EDU Testimony

From: jobrunn@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of ruce Young
<jobrunn@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 3:10 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
ruce Young
PO Box 909 Kilauea, HI 96754-0909

EDU Testimony

From: 1hulabear@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Samantha Sherline
<1hulabear@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:52 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill. These poisons shouldn't even be allowed on our island. There are natural formulas that work and are not expensive AND won't harm humans, pets OR the environment OR the lands. These companies that tout their poisons and you allow them here are shameful and irresponsible.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Samantha Sherline
PO Box 521 Naalehu, HI 96772-0521

EDU Testimony

From: 1hulabear@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Samantha Sherline
<1hulabear@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 12:14 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Samantha Sherline
PO Box 521 Naalehu, HI 96772-0521

EDU Testimony

From: sioakimi@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sandi loakimi
<sioakimi@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:59 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Sandi loakimi
7 Omaka Pl Kihei Kihei, HI 96753-7107

EDU Testimony

From: sandsmango@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sandra Lane
<sandsmango@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 5:14 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Sandra Lane
15 -1489 7th Ave Keaau, HI 96749

EDU Testimony

From: Sarah Toole <stoole@hawaii.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 2:04 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Sarah Toole
1128 Ala Napunani St 16818

EDU Testimony

From: Sara McCay <mccaysara@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:39 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Sara McCay
Hawaii Island

EDU Testimony

From: causelessbliss@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Melanie Cahan
<causelessbliss@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:31 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Melanie Cahan
1362 Akalani Pl Kailua, HI 96734-4122

EDU Testimony

From: lwhillock@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Laurel Whillock
<lwhillock@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 7:26 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Laurel Whillock
71 -1437 Puu Kamanu Ln Kailua Kona, HI 96740-8331

EDU Testimony

From: passionatelyrawfood@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jessica Maine
<passionatelyrawfood@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:08 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Jessica Maine
83 -5599 Middle Keel Rd Captain Cook, HI 96704-8314

EDU Testimony

From: obe1kenobe@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Melissa Jenkins
<obe1kenobe@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:34 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Melissa Jenkins
PO Box 2113 Kapaa, HI 96746-6113

EDU Testimony

From: yvette.celiz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Yvette Celiz
<yvette.celiz@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:33 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Yvette Celiz
868 Niheu St Lahaina, HI 96761-2153

EDU Testimony

From: willdavis108@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Will MacClymont Davis
<willdavis108@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:13 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am a substitute teacher on Kauai and work with many students with neurodevelopmental disorders including autism, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, and other cognitive impairments. All of us are exposed to neurotoxic pesticides like chlorpyrifos, when we travel through the Waimea region where Dupont, Syngenta, and Dow Agra spray these restricted use pesticides unannounced, very near the main roads, and without adequate safety buffer zones around the schools and hospital.

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Will MacClymont Davis
4215 Hoala St Apt 101 Lihue, HI 96766-2135

EDU Testimony

From: gartley@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michael Gartley
<gartley@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 3:36 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Michael Gartley
1035 Still Rd Lawrenceville, GA 30045-8612

EDU Testimony

From: bobfromoahu@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Robert H Stiver
<bobfromoahu@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 12:41 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State.

Bottom line: Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 into the bill!

Mahalo for considering my testimony....and then for taking the proper action!

Sincerely,
Robert H Stiver
98 -434 Hoomailani St Pearl City, HI 96782-2334

EDU Testimony

From: shannonkona@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Shannon Rudolph
<shannonkona@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 1:33 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

Aloha,

I am writing to beg you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095.

We desperately need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State.

Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Mahalo for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Shannon Rudolph
75 -5600 Mamalahoa Hwy Holualoa, HI 96725-9628

EDU Testimony

From: slwsurfing@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sharon Willeford
<slwsurfing@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:12 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Sharon Willeford
PO Box 390605 Keauhou, HI 96739-0605

EDU Testimony

From: reikitaichichih@hawaiiintel.net
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:54 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time.

This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Sharron Cushman
Keaau, HI

EDU Testimony

From: Shay Chan Hodges <shay.chanhodges@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 3:37 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Shay Chan Hodges
Haiku, Maui, Hawaii

Shay Chan Hodges
Author, [Lean On and Lead, Mothering and Work in the 21st Century Economy](#)
Catalyst, Family-Centered DesignSM thinking
Twitter: @LeanOnAndLead
Facebook: Lean On and Lead
[Download the iBook:](#)

EDU Testimony

From: haysamsongs@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sheryl Samuel
<haysamsongs@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 3:38 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Sheryl Samuel
47 -4562 Honokaa Waipio Rd Honokaa, HI 96727-7100

EDU Testimony

From: roberts_gus@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of sheryl roberts
<roberts_gus@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:08 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am currently suffering from an incurable disease that is known to be caused by exposure to the chemicals sprayed here. I am asking you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need buffer zones and drift studies to protect ourselves and our keiki. Studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides are applied.

Disclosure and notification is overdue for our health and the environment. Enough is already known about the dangers of wanton poison abuse in these islands. You need to support meaningful pesticide regulation within our State. Reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill or be replaced.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
sheryl roberts
1010 Alaea St Makawao, HI 96768-9308

EDU Testimony

From: Stephany Cecil <stephanycecil@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:15 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Stephany Cecil
Puna, HI

EDU Testimony

From: STEPHENIE BLAKEMORE <stephenieblakemore@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 6:35 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with 1/2 mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within 1/2 mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also

be prohibited during this time. This 20% mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and protect us.

Mahalo,
Stephenie Blakemore

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

EDU Testimony

From: stover@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michal Stover
<stover@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:12 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Michal Stover
3300 Kalihiwai Rd Kilauea, HI 96754-5220

EDU Testimony

From: Sulara James <sulara@mind.net>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:11 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside

during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time.

This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Sulara James
Kihei, Hi

EDU Testimony

From: sylvialitchfield@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of sylvia litchfield
<sylvialitchfield@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:51 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
sylvia litchfield
415 Dairy Rd Ste E414 Kahului, HI 96732-2348

EDU Testimony

From: tampaltin@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Tamara Paltin
<tampaltin@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 7:18 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Tamara Paltin
110 Pualu Pl Lahaina, HI 96761-9155

EDU Testimony

From: tanyadonohoo@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Tanya Donohoo
<tanyadonohoo@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 10:39 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Tanya Donohoo
PO Box 2007 Pahoehoe, HI 96778-2007

EDU Testimony

From: taramattes3@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Tara mattes <taramattes3@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:52 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Tara mattes
1538 Palolo Ave Apt P Honolulu, HI 96816-2570

EDU Testimony

From: holomuaorganics@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Tiana Laranio
<holomuaorganics@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 12:58 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Tiana Laranio
3822 Konona Rd Anahola, HI 96703

EDU Testimony

From: Tony Radmilovich <radmilovich@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 3:25 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education Senate Committee on Ways and Means February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211 Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees, I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments: Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095) Expand the pilot program to include all schools with ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure. I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. Why is this measure important? 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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects. Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users? There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California. Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities. The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test. Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools? In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this

time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields. SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today. Best Regards,
(Name) (Residence) or (Organization)

EDU Testimony

From: Trisha Anderson <energymakeoversmaui@live.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:07 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Patricia Anderson

269 Halenani Dr

Wailuku, Hi 96793

Voters for Responsive Representatives

EDU Testimony

From: trishonmaui@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Trisha Holt
<trishonmaui@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 9:20 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Trisha Holt
592 Laie Dr Makawao, HI 96768-8902

EDU Testimony

From: tulsigreenlee@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Tulsi Greenlee
<tulsigreenlee@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 6:34 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Tulsi Greenlee
6300 Hana Hwy Haiku, HI 96708-5773

EDU Testimony

From: valerieweiss31@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Valerie Weiss <valerieweiss31@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:21 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Valerie Weiss
6616 Alahele St Kapaa, HI 96746-9426

EDU Testimony

From: Valerie Weiss <valerieweiss31@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 4:23 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,
Valerie Weiss
Kapaa HI

EDU Testimony

From: VICKI.TAYLOR@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of VICKI TAYLOR
<VICKI.TAYLOR@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 11:59 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

Please, I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied, is totally irresponsible if we don't have full disclosure and notifications about the real truth of what pesticides are doing to our health and our environment.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
VICKI TAYLOR
67 -432 Kioe St Waialua, HI 96791-9630

EDU Testimony

From: billev2k@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of William Evans
<billev2k@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 8:22 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

Pesticides, by design, are poisons. They are intended to kill. Used properly, they may convey little risk of unintended consequences. Improper use carries the very real risk of serious injury or death, to people, pets, livestock, and the environment. Without true knowledge of pesticide use, especially at an industrial scale, citizens simply have no possibility of even assessing the risk to themselves, their families, and the environment.

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
William Evans
1220 W Kuiaha Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5520

EDU Testimony

From: Mrs. Woods <dbwoodsluv@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:03 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments - Pesticide Disclosure, Notification & Pilot Buffer Zones

Senate Committee on Education
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

February 21, 2018 at 2:45pm, Room 211

Re: SB3095 SD1 support w/ amendments

Chair Kidani, Chair Dela Cruz and members of the committees,

I am writing to testify in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following amendments:

Include provisions for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides. (as per the first draft of SB3095)

Expand the pilot program to include all schools with $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

I am deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school.

SB 3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations, and establishing a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

Why is this measure important?

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, and several recent peer reviewed studies have found 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. Studies in California found strong association with adverse health effects including autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects.

Why should disclosure be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained will always be unreliable. That is why California has adopted the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system in the country. Hawai'i should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Hawai'i

agriculture are similar to those used in California.

Advanced notification will provide schools and other facilities with information to best protect children and residents. Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. This is not an unreasonable or burdensome requirement on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

The most recent draft of this bill also includes a drift monitoring study around three schools. Without disclosure about what is being sprayed around these schools, and when, it is unclear how researchers will know what to test for, and when to test.

Are there other communities that have adopted buffer zones around schools?

In California, as of January, 2018 pesticide applications within ¼ mile of public K-12 schools and licensed child day-care facilities are prohibited during school hours, Monday through Friday between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. This includes all applications by aircraft, sprinklers, air-blast sprayers, and all fumigant applications. In addition, most dust and powder pesticide applications will also be prohibited during this time. This ¼ mile restriction is directly the result of adverse health effects found in the California studies of children living near agricultural fields.

SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure and other related measures today.

Best Regards,

Denise Woods, RN

EDU Testimony

From: yceliz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Yvette Celiz
<ycliz@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 1:14 PM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Yvette Celiz
868 Niheu St Lahaina, HI 96761-2153

EDU Testimony

From: mauizoe@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Zoe Alexander
<mauizoe@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 17, 2018 9:12 AM
To: EDU Testimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095 to include pesticide disclosure and notification

Dear Hawaii State Senate Committee on Education,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. We need mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. No more studies are needed. We need mandatory disclosure and notification for there to be meaningful pesticide regulation within the State. Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Zoe Alexander
222 Peahi Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5446