

DAVID Y. IGE
Governor

DOUGLAS S. CHIN
Lt. Governor



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

SCOTT E. ENRIGHT
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Deputy to the Chairperson

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

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

**MARCH 15, 2018
2:30 P.M.
CONFERENCE ROOM 308**

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

Chairperson Luke and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill No. 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 Hawaii Department of Agriculture offers comments on this bill.

While the 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. The Department's Pesticides Branch examined the use of Restricted Use Pesticides in agricultural operations and found a decrease in the amount of Restricted Use Pesticides used in agriculture in recent years. In the case of one of those RUPs, chlorpyrifos, we found that since 2014, use of the product, as referenced by sales, decreased overall, statewide, by 64% with the biggest decreases on Maui (88%), Oahu (85%), and Kauai (71%).

Performing drift monitoring studies requires ample resources. Additionally, the Department asks the Legislature to define how the vegetative buffer zones of farms that



are selected for this effort will be planted and maintained. The preparation and planting of a vegetative buffer zone will require funding whoever is responsible for this effort.

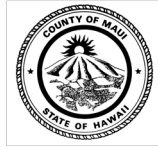
Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

Council Chair
Mike White

Vice-Chair
Robert Carroll

Presiding Officer Pro Tempore
Stacy Crivello

Councilmembers
Alika Atay
Elle Cochran
Don S. Guzman
Riki Hokama
Kelly T. King
Yuki Lei K. Sugimura



COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY OF MAUI
200 S. HIGH STREET
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793
www.MauiCounty.us

March 13, 2018

Honorable Chair Luke and Finance Committee Members,

I am the sitting Maui County Council Member representing West Maui, and I am testifying in strong support of SB 3095 with amendments. I have been an outspoken proponent of better regulation of large scale Restricted Use Pesticide users in the State of Hawai'i, and in 2013 I introduced County legislation to require disclosure and buffer zones for our large scale agriculture operations that use over 10 pounds or 10 gallons of RUP's annually.

My stance on pesticide regulation is well known and supported by my Maui constituents. In the 2016 election, I received more votes than any other elected official in Maui, and it is one of the most common questions I get from people in the public. Because of the Ninth Circuit Court decision following local pesticide regulations passed by Maui, Hawai'i and Kaua'i Counties, I am legally unable to move forward with the legislation that my community so desperately wants on the County level.

Better Restricted Use Pesticide regulation is supported by my constituents, and by the Joint Fact Finding report, funded by the State of Hawai'i and the County of Kaua'i. I have heard industry lobbyists say that the JFF report found no evidence of harm from the outdoor, Restricted Use Pesticide-heavy operations of the chemical companies on Kaua'i. To clarify, the JFF report was very clear that there was not enough information or data to draw a conclusion, so they recommended better pesticide disclosure and notification requirements.

The current Good Neighbor Program reporting is spotty, voluntary, and does not provide complete information in a way that serves the public good.

I ask that, in line with the JFF recommendations, the committee amend SB 3095 to include mandatory, monthly disclosure of all pesticide use by all commercial agricultural operations who use over 10 pounds or 10 gallons of Restricted Use Pesticides annually. This kind of regulation will not affect our small farmers. Thousands of small farms in the State of Hawai'i don't use Restricted Use Pesticides, and will not be affected by these regulations. Hundreds of farms who do use RUPs do so in only small amounts of 3, 4 or 5 pounds or gallons per year.. There is a small handful of large scale RUP users that use more than 10 pounds or 10 gallons a year. Some

March 13, 2018

Page 2

of those farms use thousands of gallons of RUPs every month. Farms who use RUPs in such a large quantity have an extra responsibility to their neighbors and community to provide information about what, where and how much they are using.

I also ask that the buffer zone requirements be applied to all schools in the State of Hawai'i. The science is clear that our developing keiki should not be exposed to pesticides, even in small amounts, and especially in their homes or places of learning. As an elected official, I can not imagine being forced to choose which of the many schools in my County should benefit from buffer zone protections, while other schools would not.

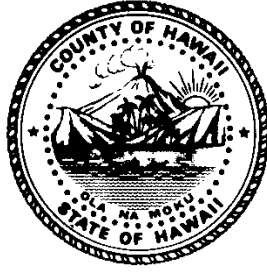
This issue is not going away. There is widespread support in our County and in our State for these common sense regulations. As our communities grow, and farms in our state expand to help us achieve our State and County goals to produce more of our food locally, disclosure of RUP use and keeping those toxins away from our keiki will become even more vital.

As an elected official who prides herself on being "the voice of the people," I beg you to do for my community what I am legally unable to do. Please pass SB 3095 with amendments to include mandatory, monthly disclosure requirements and buffer zones for all of our schools.

Mahalo nui loa,

ELLE COCHRAN
Maui County Councilmember
West Maui Seat

JEN RUGGLES
Council Member
District 5 – Puna Mauka,
Pahoa Mauka, Kalapana



*Public Works & Parks and Recreation
Committee Chair
Public Safety & Mass Transit
Committee Chair*

Phone: 808-961-8263
Fax: 808-961-8912
Email: Jen.Ruggles@hawaiicounty.gov

*Hawai'i County Building
25 Aupuni St. Suite 1402
Hilo, HI 96720*

HAWAI'I COUNTY COUNCIL

March 14, 2018

Re: Please support SB 3095 SD1 with crucial provisions

Dear Chair Luke and Vice Chair Cullen,

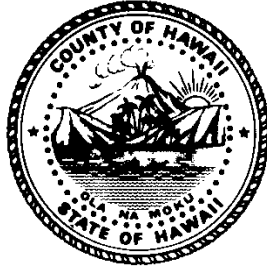
I sincerely appreciate your time and this opportunity to provide testimony. I represent District 5 of the Big Island. I am testifying in support of SB 3095 SD1, with three key provisions put into this bill.

In 2013, I worked intimately with the farmers, teachers, surfers, hunters, nurses, school children, and parents of Kaua'i County who worked hard for what was known as the "right to know Bill 2591." Thousands testified, marched and helped organize the largest march in Kauai history, where on the west side, doctors report a 10X the national average birth defect rate. It was estimated that 4,000 people marched in the streets for the right to know Bill. This bill included disclosure requirements for only the heaviest users of Restricted Use Pesticides, similar to this bill, buffer zones around schools, hospitals, public areas, and waterways, and a joint fact finding study. The people worked hard and passionately, and successfully passed this bill.

Meanwhile, similar movements concerned about mass use of RUP's on Hawaii Island and Maui county passed bills at our county levels. It was a hard struggle to convince our county governments to pass these regulations. And the people succeeded, and the bills passed in all counties, making up $\frac{3}{4}$ of our State. Later, $\frac{3}{4}$ of our State's people's voices were overruled by 5 judges who concluded the counties did not have the jurisdiction to regulate life, health, and property. So now, the counties, and the people, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the State, look to you, look to your leadership, to uphold our voices who want some sort of protection and transparency on usage of toxic chemicals. This said, I support the following three provisions for this bill:

The first provision for this bill that all commercial agricultural entities that use more than 25 pounds or 25 gallons of Restricted Use Pesticides in any calendar year must disclose all pesticides that they use in that year, including general use and experimental use pesticides. What we are asking for is the right know what is being sprayed, when, what, where, and how much. It's crucial that this requirement

JEN RUGGLES
Council Member
District 5 – Puna Mauka,
Pahoa Mauka, Kalapana



*Public Works & Parks and Recreation
Committee Chair
Public Safety & Mass Transit
Committee Chair*

*Phone: 808-961-8263
Fax: 808-961-8912
Email: Jen.Ruggles@hawaiicounty.gov*

*Hawai'i County Building
25 Aupuni St. Suite 1402
Hilo, HI 96720*

HAWAI'I COUNTY COUNCIL

includes general geographical information showing “where” the RUP’s are used. As a society, we need good information to make good decisions.

There are 7,000 farms in the State of Hawaii according to the Department of Agriculture Farm Fact Sheet. Of the 7,000 farms, 3,500 say farming is their main source of income. According to a recent UIPA request (Universal Information Practices Act), this RUP requirement would apply to 50 of the 3,500, making up 1.4% of farms across the State. 50 of these farms, 1.4%, use 99.5% of the agricultural RUP’s in the State.

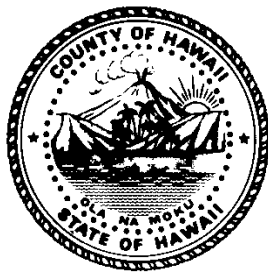
RUP’s are illegal in most countries because of their extremely toxic nature, and our own EPA qualifies RUP’s in which the “toxicity exceeds 1 or more specific hazard criteria.” I believe it is also worth noting that most RUP’s were originally created by DuPont who engineered these chemicals due to their effectiveness aiding both sides of WWII to poison people - 60 million died in this war. Some of these top 50 users use 10,000 gallons a MONTH while the majority of other farms use 1, 2, or up to 5 gallons or pounds in a year.

2. The second provision for this bill is to require mandatory pre-application notification of Restricted Use Pesticides within a certain amount feet of schools and other sensitive areas. This is a basic good neighbor measure that allows those who may be impacted by drift to know when to close their windows, or stay inside, in order to take pre-emptive measures to protect themselves.

3. The third provision is to ban chlorpyrifos, a broad-spectrum, organophosphate used in RUP testing of agricultural crops and has been found in insecticides for decades. Out of the 3,500 farms only 39 buy chlorpyrifos. According to the National Institute of Health, chlorpyrifos is particularly prone to drift when sprayed, has the ability to bioaccumulate in humans and animals. The EPA banned it in 2000 for household use. In 2016, the EPA proposed to completely ban chlorpyrifos use because it was “unable to conclude that the risk from aggregate exposure from the use of chlorpyrifos meets the safety standard ” and because of its nature of being a developmental toxin, but then President Trump appointed Scott Pruitt. Recently, in 2016 the U.K. banned the use of the organophosphate completely except for in one specific crop, brassica.

Ever since 2013, the people have been trying every year for 4 years to pass this sort of regulation. Because what had happened with the 9th circuit overruling of the county’s ability to regulate pesticides and GMO agriculture, I as a council member, now have no other recourse than to look to your leadership to address the people’s very reasonable concerns of needing some level of regulation for the mass amount

JEN RUGGLES
Council Member
District 5 – Puna Mauka,
Pahoa Mauka, Kalapana



*Public Works & Parks and Recreation
Committee Chair
Public Safety & Mass Transit
Committee Chair*

Phone: 808-961-8263
Fax: 808-961-8912
Email: Jen.Ruggles@hawaiiicounty.gov

*Hawai'i County Building
25 Aupuni St. Suite 1402
Hilo, HI 96720*

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agricultural operations on our islands. This is a bare minimum regulation just looking for data and basic protections.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jen Ruggles".



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

Legislative Testimony

Testimony Presented Before the
House Committee on Finance
Thursday, March 15, 2018 at 2:30 p.m.

By
Nicholas Comerford
Dean, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources
And
Debora Halbert
Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

SB 3095 SD1 – RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

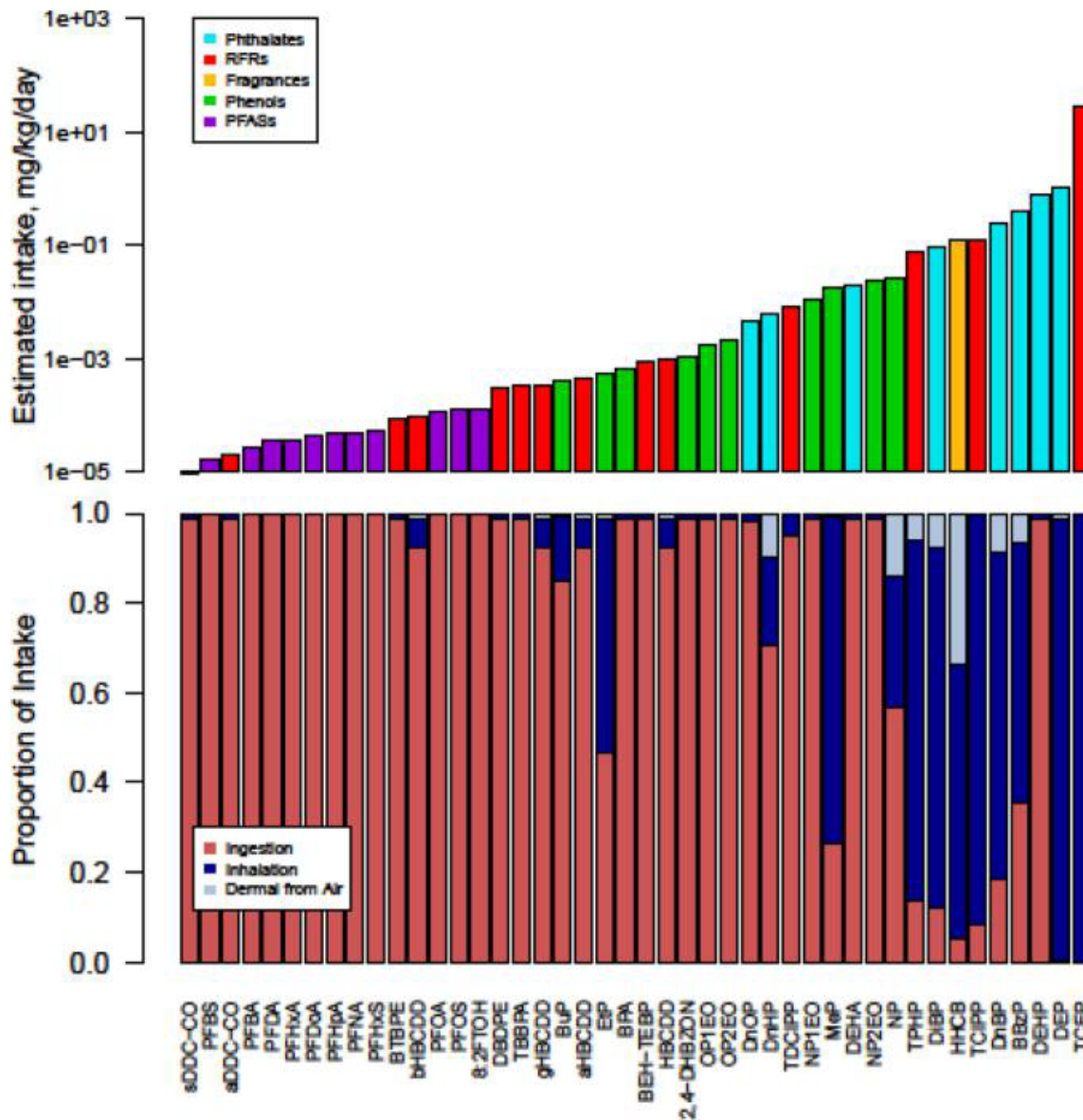
Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen, and members of the House Committee on Finance:

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.

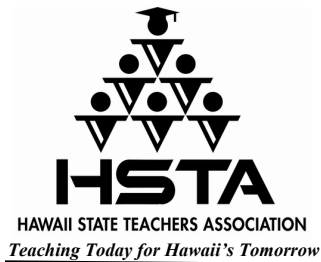
This legislation is in response to issues raised by concerned citizens. Yet, the area of concern – the use of hazardous chemicals – is currently not addressing the major hazard that our children face. Concerned citizens feel that the agricultural use of pesticides is affecting the health of children. 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.



1200 Ala Kapuna Street ♦ Honolulu, Hawaii 96819
Tel: (808) 833-2711 ♦ Fax: (808) 839-7106 ♦ Web: www.hsta.org

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Executive Director

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
FINANCE

RE: SB 3095, SD 1 - RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 2018

COREY ROSENLEE, PRESIDENT
HAWAII STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Chair Luke and Members of the Committees:

The Hawaii State Teachers Association **supports and suggests amendments for SB 3095, SD 1**, relating to environmental protection.

Our children's health should always be one of our state's top priorities. Yet, in Hawai'i, pesticide misuse continually endangers the well-being of our keiki. According to an investigation conducted by the *Cascadia Times*, pesticide application at large agrochemical companies on Kaua'i is ten times the national average and includes the neurotoxins chlorpyrifos, atrazine, and paraquat, which have been linked to developmental disabilities in young children.

Pesticides also waft over school communities and sicken our students, after being sprayed on windy days. In 2007, for example, nearly a dozen students at Kahuku High and Intermediate fell ill when a nearby farmer ignored windy weather while applying restricted use pesticides. In 2008, in Waimea on Kaua'i, dozens of students got sick after farmers applied pesticides on a nearby seed corn plot. Establishing buffer zones around school campuses, then, is an imperative step toward eliminating this unnecessary threat to our children's safety. That said, **we urge the committee to reinstate language from the original draft of this bill requiring disclosure and notification of outdoor pesticide application**, since this information is vital to safeguarding children from chemical harm in an effective and timely manner.

We must protect our keiki from chemical harm caused by corporate recklessness and greed. To preserve the health of vulnerable students, the Hawaii State Teachers Association asks your committee to **support** this bill.

March 15, 2018

To: Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair
Senator Ty J.K. Cullen, Vice Chair
House Committee on Finance

From: Mandy Finlay, Director of Public Policy
Hawai'i Children's Action Network

Re: **SB 3095, SD1 — Relating to Environmental Protection — SUPPORT, with amendments**
Hawaii State Capitol, Room 308, March 15, 2018, 2:30 PM

On behalf of Hawai'i Children's Action Network (HCAN), we are writing to support SB 3095, SD1, with the following amendments:

- 1) Revert to the original language of SB 3095 involving the mandatory disclosure and pre-notification for the largest users of restricted use pesticides.
- 2) Include a state-wide ban on the sale/use of chlorpyrifos.

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.

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.

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.

For these reasons, HCAN respectfully requests your committee to support this measure with our suggested amendments.

HCAN is committed to building a unified voice advocating for Hawaii's children by improving their safety, health, and education.



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Board of Directors:

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Gary L. Hooser
President

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

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

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

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee,

Kim Coco Iwamoto

Hawai'i Alliance for Progressive Action (HAPA) strongly supports of SB3095 SD1 with amendments. The current draft of SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools.

Treasurer

HAPA is a statewide environmental, social and economic justice organization headquartered on Kaua'i, which emerged out of the community-led movement 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.

Bart E. Dame
Secretary

Paul Achitoff

Proposed Amendments:

Malia K. Chun

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Laura Harrelson

Katie McMillan

Walter Ritte Jr.

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure of all pesticides for the largest users of RUP's (set threshold at 25lbs/25gal.)
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

Karen Shishido

Leslie Malu Shizue Miki

Kekaulike Prosper Tomich

Cade Watanabe



Why is this measure important?

The thousands of Kaua'i 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]

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]

Hawai'i should follow California's lead in adopting comprehensive disclosure, pre-application notification provisions, and buffer zones.

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.

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.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification be mandatory for large-scale users?

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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i on GMO research fields. In 2016, 10 Syngenta field workers were hospitalized after exposure to chlorpyrifos. The EPA is currently suing Syngenta for worker safety violations related to the field workers' exposure to chlorpyrifos. Furthermore, The EPA was poised to ban use of chlorpyrifos on food crops prior to the Trump administration.

Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, marine life, **and particularly young and developing children.**



A long-term Columbia University study following children born before and after a ban on in-home use of chlorpyrifos took effect, found that the children born before the ban had much higher exposure levels, tended to be smaller, have poorer reflexes, and weigh less. [15]

The Columbia study showed that toddlers with higher exposures were behind in both motor and mental development by age three. They were also greater than five times more likely to be on the autism spectrum, greater than six times more likely to have ADHD-type symptoms, and greater than 11 times more likely to have symptoms of other attention disorders. This study and similar long-term studies conducted at the University of California, Berkeley and the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai in New York City found lower IQs for children with prenatal chlorpyrifos exposure.

Children face unique exposure risks. EPA estimates that children ages 1 to 12 are exposed to significantly more chlorpyrifos through their diets per pound of body weight than adults. [16]

Even low residues of exposures to neurotoxic pesticides such as chlorpyrifos contribute to aggregate risks. EPA's own calculations suggest that babies, children and pregnant women all eat much more chlorpyrifos than is safe. EPA has estimated that median or "typical" exposures for babies are likely five times greater than its proposed "safe" intake, and 11 to 15 times higher for toddlers and older children. Pregnant women are also impacted – a typical exposure is five times higher than it ought to be to protect her developing fetus from harm. [17]

EPA's 2016 Risk Assessment found that chlorpyrifos causes harm to children's brains from prenatal exposures, and that this harm occurs at levels far lower than EPA's acute poisoning regulatory endpoint. [18]

The EPA 2016 Risk Assessment confirmed that **there are no safe uses for the pesticide**. EPA found that:

- All food exposures exceed safe levels, with children ages 1–2 exposed to levels of chlorpyrifos that are 140 times what EPA deems safe.
- There is no safe level of chlorpyrifos in drinking water.
- Pesticide drift reaches unsafe levels at 300 feet from the field's edge.
- Chlorpyrifos is found at unsafe levels in the air at schools, homes, and communities in agricultural areas.
- All workers who mix and apply chlorpyrifos are exposed to unsafe levels of the pesticide even with maximum personal protective equipment and engineering controls.
- Field workers are allowed to re-enter fields within 1–5 days after pesticide spraying, but unsafe exposures continue on average 18 days after applications. [19]

Chlorpyrifos and other brain-harming pesticides were found in air samples of Waimea Canyon Middle School, in the hair samples of local children and in water samples of the Kekaha ditch (both near GMO test field sites on Kaua'i).



Further, chlorpyrifos is not just bad for children’s brains. The chemical also negatively impacts marine life, as evidenced in an exhaustive, 3,700-page federal review by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Agricultural run-off containing chlorpyrifos threatens or endangers marine species and their critical habitat. According to the report, both chlorpyrifos and malathion are “likely to jeopardize the continued existence of 38 of the 77 listed species” studied, while negatively impact “37 of the 50 designated critical habitats” where those species live. [20]

Given the growing body of peer reviewed studies documenting the harmful effects of chlorpyrifos, HAPA strongly encourages this committee to protect our communities and coastal ecosystems and amend SB 3095 SD1 to include an agricultural ban of chlorpyrifos.

SB3095 SD1 with the proposed amendments is an important step towards comprehensively fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the JFFG report and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure.

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 committee.

Best Regards,

Anne Frederick, Executive Director
Hawai'i 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, Krajcinovic 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/>

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[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/>

[15] *Pediatrics, Impact of Prenatal Chlorpyrifos Exposure on Neurodevelopment in the First 3 Years of Life Among Inner-City Children*, December 2006; 118(6)



[16] U.S. Environmental Protection Administration, *Chlorpyrifos Acute and Steady State Dietary (Food Only) Exposure Analysis to Support Registration Review*, EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0850-0197 (Nov. 18, 2014).

[17] *Ibid.*

[18] U.S. Environmental Protection Administration, *Chlorpyrifos: Revised Human Health Risk Assessment for Registration Review*, EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0653-0454 (Nov. 3, 2016).

[19] *Ibid.*

[20] National Marine Fisheries Service Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion, *Environmental Protection Agency's Registration of Pesticides containing Chlorpyrifos, Diazinon, and Malathion*, December 29, 2017.



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**

**House Committee on Finance
Hon. Sylvia Luke, Chair
Hon. Ty J.K. Cullen, Vice Chair**

**Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 AM
State Capitol, Conference Room 308**

Honorable Chair Luke and committee members:

I am Kris Coffield, representing IMU Alliance, 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, Hawai'i'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. Additionally, **we entreat you to use this measure to establish a phased-in ban on chorpvrifos in the islands,** so that developing children do not experience neurological damage, autoimmune disorders, or acute toxicity resulting from exposure to this dangerous organophosphate. 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



Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and members of the House Committees on Finance,

The Young Progressives Demanding Action – Hawai‘i, representing nearly 600 registered members, **supports** SB3095 SD1, but we respectfully ask that the original provisions made in SB 3095 for mandatory disclosure and pre-notification by re-inserted into the bill. The measure should expand the pilot program to also include all schools within a quarter mile of agricultural operations that meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.

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.

The bottom line is that the public has a vested interest and a human right to know what is being sprayed in our communities and when. This public interest trumps business interests and must be respected and upheld by these companies if they wish to continue to do business here. Those are our terms as the people of Hawaii.

We demand the reasonable ability to protect our families and children from the potential harm the heavy, industrial use of restricted pesticides can cause to them. It's a simple request: Be a good neighbor. Let us know when you are going to spray, where and in what quantities so that we may exercise our human right to choose whether or not we want to risk exposure to these chemicals. It really is as simple as that.

No one will sue small farms because of this. People will continue to use small amounts of over-the-counter pesticides at home—which, in aggregate, may be higher use than in industrial agriculture, but

will never pose the same health risk to the general public that these large-scale operations will have. These companies are multi-billion dollar, transnational conglomerates. The impact these regulations will have on the bottom line of these companies is laughably insignificant to them. But the cost to public health, safety and peace of mind are potentially much higher.

It comes down to this: what is more important to you? The wants of transnational conglomerates with billion dollar budgets, or the needs of your people, your constituents, your neighbors, your friends? People, or profits? This is a fundamental choice that each legislator must make. But I tell you, the people are watching. And no amount of agrochemical sector donations will stop the people from exercising their democratic right to huli the system and vote in new leaders. And the people are organizing, they are energizing, and they will mobilize come August. Please restore the disclosure language and expand the pilot program to all affected schools.

Mahalo for your support,

Will Caron
Social Justice Action Committee Chair
8083874920



House Committee on Finance

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

Aloha e Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen, and members of the committee,

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 committee to protect our keiki by restoring the following language in this bill:

- 1) Making the reporting guidelines of the Kaua'i 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

We recommend protecting small farmers by adding language that limits disclosure and public notification requirements to any commercial agriculture entity that uses or purchases in excess of twenty-five pounds or twenty-five gallons of restricted use pesticides during the prior

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

660 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE, Suite 302
Washington, D.C. 20003
T: 202-547-9359 F: 202-547-9429

CALIFORNIA OFFICE

303 Sacramento Street, 2nd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111
T: 415-826-2770 F: 415-826-0507

PACIFIC NORTHWEST OFFICE

917 SW Oak Street, Suite 300
Portland, OR 97205
T: 971-271-7372 F: 971-271-7374

HAWAI'I OFFICE

1132 Bishop Street, Suite 2107
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
T: 808-681-7688

calendar year.

Furthermore, we ask that your committee amend this bill to prohibit the sale of pesticides that contain the active ingredient chlorpyrifos, a highly toxic, organophosphate insecticide that kills insects by shutting down their nervous systems.

Reporting Guidelines

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 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 Augusts 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, SD1 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

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.

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 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

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 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.

“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}, 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

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, 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.

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.

Disclosure and Public Notification

SB3095, SD1 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 ten 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**

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

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 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

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.

³⁶ 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.

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.

³⁸ 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.

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.

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.

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, Krajcinovic 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 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

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 combinations**⁵⁵. The AAP explains that this poses problems for physicians to be able to treat patients who have potentially been exposed to pesticides, as they would need to call the manufacturer to gain information about toxicity of all chemicals, which often causes a delay in diagnosis and 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 ten schools, actually seeks to target only high-volume users of restricted use pesticides. Our recommendation of use or purchases in excess of twenty-five pounds or twenty-five gallons of restricted use pesticides during the prior calendar year provides that protection and excludes small farmers. 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

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-idx?SID=9626a4e9b043f6368b1430d953b09a7c&mc=true&node=se40.24.156_110&rgn=div8

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

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, agricultural companies, and cultivating healthy, native environments.

Prohibit the Sale Pesticides with the Active Ingredient Chlorpyrifos

Chlorpyrifos has negative impacts on the human nervous system, as well as other adverse effects on human health and the environment. It is by far the most heavily used organophosphate insecticide in Hawai'i, as demonstrated by data from the Kauai Good Neighbor Program.

Studies show conclusively that when pregnant women are exposed to chlorpyrifos and other organophosphates, their children have lower IQ scores, increased rates of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and poorer mental development than unexposed children. Many of these studies were sponsored by the EPA and National Institutes of Health. The evidence is so strong that Dr. David Bellinger, a Harvard neurologist, estimates that Americans lose, collectively, 16.9 million IQ points due to fetal and early childhood exposure to chlorpyrifos and other organophosphates. Fetal exposure to chlorpyrifos has also been associated with reduced birth weight and length, reduced gestation time and autism spectrum disorder.

Most people are exposed to chlorpyrifos through consuming contaminated food and water. Where it is heavily used, however, an additional significant pathway is drift. California pesticide regulators have documented that chlorpyrifos is a leading cause of pesticide drift poisoning episodes in the state. In Hawai'i, chlorpyrifos is intensively sprayed on seed corn. Chlorpyrifos was detected at Waimea Canyon Middle School, and is a likely culprit in the pesticide poisoning episodes that occurred there over the past decade. Workers are also at risk, as demonstrated by the ten Syngenta workers who were hospitalized after walking onto a corn field sprayed with chlorpyrifos in January 2016.

Chlorpyrifos is also an environmental threat. It is highly toxic to bees, birds, aquatic invertebrates, as well as freshwater fish, and marine organisms. Most recently, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service concluded that chlorpyrifos harm sensitive marine species like salmon and orcas.

The EPA began a phase-out residential use of the toxic insecticide chlorpyrifos in the year 2000, specifically to protect children. In December 2014, EPA acknowledged the extensive body of peer-reviewed science correlating chlorpyrifos exposure with brain damage to children, including reduced IQ, delayed development, and loss of working memory. And it found drinking water contamination, particularly harmful to infants, and serious risks to workers from handling

chlorpyrifos or entering the fields after spraying. Yet even though the Obama administration proposing to revoke all food uses of chlorpyrifos, Trump's EPA has turned its back against the people and the environment, refusing to take any action to protect us against this harmful pesticide.

The people of Hawai'i can no longer wait around for the Trump administration to deny the science on chlorpyrifos. The State of Hawai'i has done a tremendous job of protecting our citizens' rights against the Trump administration, and now it must do it again, and protect our keiki and the environment by banning this toxic pesticide.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony in strong support of SB3095, SD1. I am happy to provide further analysis or respond to any follow-up questions from the Committee.

Respectfully,

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



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

March 15, 2018

HEARING BEFORE THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

TESTIMONY ON SB 3095, SD 1
RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Room 308
2:30 PM

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen, 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 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.



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

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Thursday, 03-15-18 2:30PM

House conference room 308.

Secretary

Dawn Bicoy

Aloha Chair Luke and Committee Members:

Treasurer

Laurie Yoshida

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.

Directors-at-Large

Adolf Helm

Mark Stoutemyer

Dan Clegg

Gene Harrington

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

President Emeritus

Kirby Kester

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.

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.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 1:00:38 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Testimony submitted on behalf of Dan Clegg, Monsanto Hawaii Business Operations Lead, in opposition to SB 3095, SD 1.



Environmental Caucus
of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i

March 14, 2018

To: House Finance Committee
Rep. Sylvia Luke, Chair
Rep. Ty J.K. Cullen, Vice Chair

Re: SB 3095, SD 1 – Disclosures of Pesticide Spraying
Hearing: Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m. Room 308

Position: SUPPORT – with proposed amendments

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee:

The Environmental Caucus of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i is in strong support of SB3095 SD1, but urges that the Committee add certain amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUPs), and pre-application notification to residents living adjacent to pesticide-intensive agricultural operations. We respectfully request that this committee (1) re-insert these important provisions, (2) extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and (3) also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

The Caucus is deeply concerned about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keikis' health while they are at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

While we would much prefer permanent notification protocols, SB3095 SD1 is an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report. Accordingly, we strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure with these proposed amendments. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this very important measure.

Alan B. Burdick, Chair
Environmental Caucus
Burdick808@gmail.com/ 486-1018

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 2:29:21 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Good afternoon, my name is Melodie Aduja. I serve as Chair of the Oahu County Legislative Priorities Committee of the Democratic Party of Hawaii. Thank you for the opportunity to provide written testimony on **SB3095 SD1**, relating to pesticides notifications and vegetative buffer zones.

The OCC Legislative Priorities Committee is in favor of **SB3095 SD1** and support its passage.

SB3095 SD1 is in alignment with the Platform of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i ("DPH"), 2016, as it establishes disclosure and public notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations and establishes a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around five selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area.

The DPH Platform states that the "Democratic Party of Hawaii believes that the preservation and restoration of our natural environment are 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 the integrated approaches, practice, and support public policies that create and maintain a sustainable way of life in Hawaii. . . '[w]e support the protection of our 'aina against destruction by corporate, government, or military usage and expect full restoration and reparation of environmental damage. To hand 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. 9, Lines 407-411, 422-423 (2016)).

Given that **SB3095 SD1** provides for pesticides notifications and vegetative buffer zones., 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

Schools Our
Keiki Deserve

808-351-0980
808-627-0193

1488 Glen Ave.
Wahiawa

RE: STRONG SUPPORT FOR SB3095 SD1

Dear Chair Luke and Members of the Committee,

I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee re-insert these important provisions, extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains. 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 with the proposed amendments today.

Sincerely,
Dr. Amy Perruso
Executive Director



HAWAII

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

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Karin Gill, Secretary	Chuck Huxel	Doug Pyle		

March 13, 2018

TO: Honorable Chair Luke and Members of the Finance Committee

RE: SB3095 SD1 Relating to Environmental Protection

Comments for hearing on March 15

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: 3/14/2018 1:37:12 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tanya Gamby	Hawaii Psychological Association	Support	No

Comments:

To The Senate Committee on Finance:

Aloha Chair Sylvia Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee,

The Hawaii Psychologic Association (HPA) is testifying in strong support of SB3095. As psychologists, we are the front line in taking care of children with neurobehavioral disorders such as autism spectrum disorders, developmental delays, attention disorders and disruptive behavior disorders.

The American Academy of Pediatrics has clearly stated and provided proof that the unborn and young children are uniquely susceptible to pesticide exposure. The evidence is rapidly growing that even low level exposures can have adverse health consequences.

1) Studies conducted in California have found strong associations with adverse health effects (e.g., autism, autism spectrum disorders, ADHD, fetal defects) and being within 0.9 miles of California agricultural fields.

2) Many of the pesticides showing adverse health impacts in California children, such as chlorpyrifos, dicofol, endosulfan, pyrethroids, carbamates are used extensively in Hawaii.

3) There are numerous areas in Hawaii where schools, day care centers, nursing homes, and residential properties are within one mile of major agricultural operations using highly toxic pesticides and some within 1/4 mile.

4) California has adopted 1/4 mile spray restricted zones around schools statewide.

5) A comprehensive review of 35 publications (published 1995–2013) found that agricultural drift, as measured by proximity to treated farmland, was associated with higher detection rates and concentrations of common agricultural pesticides in indoor dust. These events occur even where EPA pesticide label directions have been followed.

6) As more science on adverse health effects has become available, EPA has banned or restricted many pesticides such as chlordane, heptachlor, aldrin, dieldrin, lindane and pentachlorophenol because they were no longer found to be safe.

7) Chloryprifos is a neurotoxin which is still being used. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) has expressed “deep dismay” that it has not yet been banned and says that “The risk to infant and children’s health and development is unambiguous.”

We are concerned that voluntary disclosure policies do not work well enough. There is no incentive to comply. California has one of the most comprehensive reporting systems in the country and with that system has some of the best research concerning pesticides. It is well known that the large agricultural RUP users keep records similar to California. Mandatory reporting would just require reporting data they already have.

Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or keep children inside during recess hours. No spray buffer zones around schools will add another layer of protection. These are not unreasonable or burdensome requirements on agriculture and would foster better understanding between agricultural pesticide users and local communities.

Thank you,

Tanya Gamby, Ph.D.

President Hawai'i Psychological Association

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2018 11:07:22 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
distin Barca	ohana farms 15 people , North shore Boxing Gym 60 members	Support	No

Comments:

Alohā• ,

time to stop the corruption.

pass this bill for the next generations of Hawaii

this is ridiculous . We know your darkest secrets.

We know who gives you the envelopes.

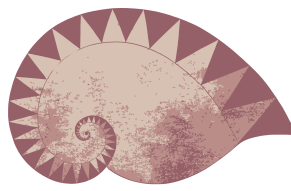
The money is not worth the health and well being of the people .

Time to Give up a little and ban this cancerous chemical .

scientifically proven to give cancer .

May Ke Akua guide you in this decision.

Support SB 3095!



Pono Hawai'i Initiative

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

Wednesday, March 14, 2018

Relating to Senate Bill 3095 SD1

Relating to Environmental Protection

Hearing: Wednesday, March 15, 2018 2:30PM, Conference Room 308

Testifying in Strong Support with amendments

Aloha, Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen, and members of the House Committee on Finance,

The Pono Hawai'i Initiative (PHI) **strongly supports the strengthening and passage of SB 3095 SD1 Relating to Environmental Protection with suggested amendments.** The original SB3095 was 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 by establishing vegetative buffer zones around 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.

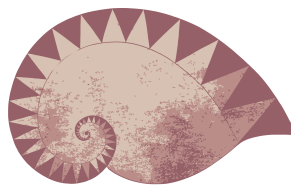
We highly recommend that you include the following provisions from the original draft of SB3095 and HB1756.

- 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) **Vegetative buffer zones around all schools (not just 10) within a ¼ mile of agricultural operations, which meet the threshold for mandatory disclosure.**
- 4) **Drift monitoring study at 3 key schools**
- 5) **Statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.**

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.

In the Hearing by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment, 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'. Please don't let the pleas of your constituents fall on deaf ears for yet another year. Thoughtful legislation on this issue is critical this year and the time to act is now.



Pono Hawai'i Initiative

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

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.

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.

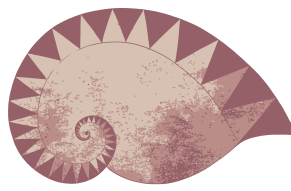
Please make the suggested amendments and pass this bill to give the people greater ability to protect their health and the health of their children.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify,

Lana Olson

Executive Assistant

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



Pono Hawai'i Initiative

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

- [1]<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241584/>
- [2]<http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.86.9.1289>
- [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/>
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SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2018 9:52:50 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brent Norris	Green Collar Technologies	Support	No

Comments:



Green Collar Technologies 501c(3)

Green collar educational opportunities and research to help prepare Hawai'i for a sustainable

117 Keawe Street, #132 - Hilo, Hawai'i 96720
aloha@greencollartech.com - 808-896-7656

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee,

Green Collar Technologies have worked towards a more self-sufficient Hawaii since forming in 2008. We have listened to farmers around the state and everyone agrees we need to promote organic and natural farming methods. We would like to submit testimony in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. Our members respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments

- **Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's**
- **Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification**

- **Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure**
- **Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.**

Members of our organization are deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools.

The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.**
- **The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.**
- **In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.**

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption.

It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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.

Farmers across Hawaii nei want to grow more of their own food supply. They want uncontaminated water to drink and they want safe schools away from pesticide drift.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

â€‹with aloha,

A large, dark, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Brent Norris', is written across the upper right portion of the page. The signature is fluid and somewhat abstract, with several loops and overlapping strokes.

Brent Norris

Executive Director

Green Collar Technologies

University of Hawaii Innovation Center at Hilo

Green Collar Technologies #132

117 Keawe Street

Hilo, Hawaii 96720

808-896-7656

aloha@greencollartech.com

Green Collar Technologies is a federally recognized, 501c3 non-profit corporation registered to do business in Hawaii. FEIN: 26-1940871

WE CONTINUALLY IMPROVE AND DELIVER OUR EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES TO INSPIRE LONG TERM PARTNERSHIPS. TOGETHER WE ARE CREATING A LOCAL, ECO-CONSCIOUS, GLOBALLY-COMPETITIVE WORKFORCE.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 8:39:21 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tina Wildberger	Tina Wildberger owner Kihei Ice Inc.	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Legislators,

I write to ask for your help in adding back the gutted disclosure and notification provisions for this bill. Last month, I flew over to testify in person before the combined senate agriculture and health committees on the importance of both disclosure and notification to the people who live and work downwind from experimental agri-chemical operations. I would like to be able to offer my employees a safe workplace environment. Without disclosure and notification, I don't have the timely information to make decisions about when it is safe for my staff and my food products to be exposed to ambient air that might be carrying chemicals that would harm humans.

The original version of this bill was a good start to reasonable protections for South Maui's workforce. Please take the time to add back those provisions.

Mahalo,

Tina Wildberger

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 1:16:43 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Joshua L. Hunziker	Molokai Farm Bureau	Oppose	No

Comments:

Committee on Finance Hearing

Thursday, March 15, 2018 / 2:30pm

Conference Room 308, Hawaii State Capitol

Hearing regarding SB 3095 SD1

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Committee Members,

The Molokai Farm Bureau stands in **STRONG OPPOSITION** to **SB 3095 SD1**.

Thank you for allowing Molokai Farm Bureau to testify.

On the island of Molokai, there are small farms that do not meet the “top 5 RUP users” requirement yet could still be impacted by this legislation which is a primary concern for Molokai agriculture.

1. the unfortunate closing of Mycogen Seeds this spring and the resultant and substantial loss of jobs in agriculture, this legislation could place further burdens on more Molokai Farms.

There are small farms that lease land from Monsanto Molokai, which as a result of this bill, risk either completely or partially impacting their ability to farm crops that would fall into the “vegetative buffer zone,” – and then it would limit those crops to only the “list of acceptable plants to be cultivated” specified by the Department of Ag. This could unfairly dictate and restrict the type of crops they can grow on their farm - now and in the future, and could seriously impact how they’d want to invest in their farm (expansion, equipment, etc.). If they potentially can’t grow crops that are beneficial and profitable for their specific land location, micro-climate and market demands, why would they risk future investments if there is no business security?

We ask that you re-consider and do not pass SB 3095 SD1. It is not conducive to farming in general, and it has the potential to impact small farmers.

Aloha for your time and consideration,

Josh Hunziker, President

Molokai Farm Bureau

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 10:32:42 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dale Sandlin	Hawaii Cattlemens Council	Oppose	No

Comments:

**LARRY JEFTS FARMS, LLC
PO BOX 27
KUNIA, HAWAII 96759
(808) 688-2892**

**SB 3095sd1, Relating Environmental Protection
Hse FIN Committee
Thursday, March 15, 2018 – Agenda #2
2:30 pm, Room 308
Written Testimony by: Larry Jeffs
Position: Oppose w/Comments**

Chair Luke and Members of the House FIN Committee:

I am Larry Jeffs, owner and operator of Larry Jeffs Farms, LLC, which is part of our family-run business of farms on Oahu and Molokai, under the administrative umbrella of Sugarland Growers, Inc. We have more than 35 years of Hawaii farm experience on Molokai and Oahu.

As a commercial agricultural entity providing residents with nearly 1 million pounds of fresh produce a week, we use the tools of Integrated Pest Management, general and restricted use pesticides, to include organic pesticides when necessary to grow produce that is competitive with imported mainland produce.

Concerns about pesticide application and safety of employees and surrounding neighbors are a common concern of farmers, families and policy makers. Recent discussions about the safety of pesticide applications as a means of reducing the risk of exposure have prompted our comments from a farm perspective.

Responsible, Legal Pesticide Applications:

As responsible farmers, we use pesticides that are registered by the US EPA, which have been vetted for safety and ensure protection of communities, farm workers and sensitive populations. We follow federal and state requirements for application and reporting.

Pesticide labeling requirements provide complete instructions for the use of the product to control specific weeds, pests or plant diseases on various crops or other use sites. Licensed pesticide applications are based on federal¹ and state² laws and approved labeling requirements which regulate how the pesticides are applied per crop acreage. It spells out precautions, practices, and limitations necessary to protect the health of the user and environment from unreasonable adverse effects. It is illegal to not follow label requirements for registered pesticides.

Unfair To Large-Scale Farm Production:

This bill unfairly targets large-scale farm production because generally speaking, the larger the farm production acreage, the larger the pesticide application.

Large-scale farms have strict pesticide protocols, licensed applicators and are at financial risk of losing commercial licenses due to any non-compliance issues.

- Small-scale farms will have less annual use or purchase of pounds or gallons of restricted use pesticides but are often at the greatest risk for non-compliant pesticide applications and increased exposure to risk.
- We suggest that pesticide application be thought of in terms of pounds of production yield. Comparatively, organic farmers use far more pesticides because their production yield is less.

As a large-scale commercial agricultural operation, we wonder how to prevent disclosure of our proprietary mix of conventional and organic pesticides, of which our farm yields are substantially higher

yields of certain organic crops. Low-cost food for Hawaii's 1.4 million people comes from industrialized farming and not from 1 – 5 acre farm lots.

Pilot Buffer Zone Project:

Depending on the undisclosed distance from selected schools, such buffer zones have the potential of removing active agricultural production land from our farm practice. In other words, the loss of responsible and legally approved general and restricted use pesticides due to buffer zones and the prohibition of pesticide application may make Hawaii-grown produce non-competitive with produce imported from the mainland and international sources.

This is highly ironic when the State of Hawaii is concerned about increasing its ability to grow food to feed its 1.4 million people.

If the true intent is to reduce pesticide drift near schools, instead of distance buffer zones near schools, consideration should be given to alternative time zones for pesticide applications. Since many communities use school grounds for meetings and activities, farmers can apply pesticides late at night, say from 10:00 pm – 4:00 am, when wind conditions are low and can be combined with hooded-equipment sprayers, berms and vegetative barriers to minimize light and noise. We have used these types of practices near residential areas without any complaint.

A standard distance buffer zone does not fit all. The EPA concluded this in its 2014 response to the petition to protect children from pesticide drift and stated that it is not scientifically defensible.

<http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-08/documents/spray-drift-petition.pdf>

Recommendations for Reduction of Pesticide Exposure for Increased Safety:

If the true intent is to reduce pesticide exposure and increase the safety of children and sensitive areas:

- **Then risk management of all applications should be discussed rather than targeting agriculture.** Both State and County government use herbicides to control weeds in parks and along the roadside. Only about one-third of Hawaii's pesticide registration is from agriculture applicators. Discussion of pesticide application restrictions should include the other uses of pesticides such as home-use, golf courses, landscapers, and structural fumigation. In fact, the local media-reported incidences of school evacuation due to pesticides are generally found to be from home user application.

We suggest that homeowners comply with some type of state mandated home-use educational compliance certificate, which would be simpler to obtain than agricultural pesticide license. This could be similar to what DLNR has done for the boating community in Hawaii. DLNR requires all boaters to take an online educational course and then carry the documentation stating course completion when operating their boats. Homeowners could be required to present something similar to any retail outlet on purchasing pesticides for use on residential property.

- **The solution must include danger/risk analysis based on scientific data specific to the respective location in Hawaii. Small farms are at the greatest risk for non-compliant pesticide applications and increased exposure risks. More education and outreach to first generation farmers from other countries is an important part of the solution.** Large-scale farmers are less at risk because they have strict pesticide protocols, licensed applicators and have commercial licenses to lose and are at financial risk for non-compliance.
- **The solution must include more and faster DOA approval of the new, modern day pesticides so that the older chemicals can be discontinued.** These new pesticides are adaptation of naturally occurring pesticides, are target specific to the pest, and are safe to humans.
- **Many of Hawaii's RUPs (Restricted Use Pesticides) are not labeled as such anywhere else in the nation.** Former Department of Agriculture administrations used RUPs as a management tool to

control who was registering for pesticide use instead of outreach and field visits to farms for pesticide inspection due to staff shortages.

- **The solution must include increasing DOA inspector staffing and allow them the flexibility to conduct site visits in the evening, on weekends, holidays, as well as day time hours because farmers are working those hours.** Bad actors, those who are not in compliance, should be caught, face the consequences and opportunity for education of appropriate pesticide application. Adverse policies and laws should not restrict the majority of farmers who are in compliance.

Our family-run farms will continue to comply with State, County and Federal laws. Our family will survive adverse pesticide and buffer zone restrictions. However, it is the 1.4 million people in the State that will suffer from less local vegetables and fruit in the marketplace and will need to increase their reliance on imported produce from the mainland and elsewhere.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

¹ Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) <http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/regulating/fifra.pdf>

² HRS Hawaii Pesticides Law, Chapter 149A and Administrative Rules AR-66
<http://hdoa.hawaii.gov/pi/pest/pesticides-rules-and-laws/>

Date: March 14, 2018

Subject: Support for S.B. 3095 SD1 (Pesticide Use and Safety)

From: J. Milton Clark, Ph.D.

Former Senior Health and Science Advisor

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Chicago

Former Professor of Environmental and Occupational Health Sciences

University of Illinois School of Public Health

The passage of S.B. 3095 SD1 will protect public health, especially pregnant woman, infants and children, by directing HDOA to study and establish rules for buffer zones in Hawaii for pesticide applications as adopted by several states such as California. In addition, S.B. 3095 SD1, if amended by putting back the original language, will also provide basic right to know information about agricultural pesticides before they are used and by providing mandatory reporting of pesticide use as required by California.

In 2015-2016, per the original request of the HDOH and JFF committee chair, I served as a pro bono liaison expert for the JFF committee, helping to develop many of the important recommendations. As the former senior health and science advisor for U.S. EPA in Chicago, I led or participated in more than 150 federal investigations regarding human exposures to toxic chemicals and pesticides working directly with agencies such as the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and health and environmental departments in the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio.

Why is this legislation needed in Hawaii?

1) *Several recent epidemiological studies conducted in California and published in peer reviewed literature have 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. Some of these California studies directly measured the amount of pesticides in the human biological samples (e.g., urine, blood) finding strong statistical correlations with adverse health effects in children.*

2) *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. There are numerous areas in Hawaii where schools, day care centers, nursing homes, and residential properties are within one mile of major agricultural operations using highly toxic pesticides and some within ¼ mile.*

3) *Pesticide drift causing acute illnesses at schools is not uncommon. A 2005 study found that 2,593 persons with pesticide related illnesses at U.S. schools between 1998 and 2002. Among the cases that detailed the source of exposure, about 1/3 were linked with pesticide drift from nearby farmland.*

4) *A comprehensive review of 35 publications (published 1995–2013) found that agricultural drift, as measured by proximity to treated farmland, was associated with higher detection rates and concentrations of common agricultural pesticides in indoor dust.* These events occur even where EPA pesticide label directions have been followed.

What has California done to protect public health?

1) *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.

2) 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.

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/legbills/rulepkgs/16-004/16-004.htm>

If EPA has approved a pesticide for use, isn't it safe?

1) *Until recently pesticides have not been fully evaluated for subtle neurological impacts.* For example, over the past few decades, as more information has been learned about lead, a potent neurological toxin to children, the acceptable exposures to lead have been repeatedly lowered. As more science on adverse health effects has become available, EPA has banned or restricted many pesticides such as chlordane, heptachlor, aldrin, dieldrin, lindane and pentachlorophenol because they were no longer found to be safe.

2) *Chlorpyrifos is another good example how science evolves.* For years, EPA had approved use of chlorpyrifos, when in 2000 EPA banned its use on tomatoes and in households. In 2012, a buffer zone around “sensitive areas,” such as schools, was set at 10 feet. After an extensive science review, in 2015 EPA proposed to completely ban chlorpyrifos from all uses on crops, in large part because the residues on foods had the potential to cause adverse neurodevelopmental effects in infants and children. In addition, in 2016 EPA evaluation found that a buffer zone of at least 300 feet was needed for chlorpyrifos due to its tendency to be carried by the wind. Unfortunately, and against all previous scientific findings by EPA, the Trump Administration reversed EPA’s 2015 decision to ban all uses of chlorpyrifos.

Hawaii should move forward to restrict chlorpyrifos use following the approaches now being evaluated California. http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pressrls/2017/calepa_081817.pdf
A phase out of the chemical would be appropriate and would follow the overwhelming scientific recommendations previously developed by EPA.

Why should reporting pesticide use be mandatory?

Voluntary pesticide programs do not work well. 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. Kauai should also adopt mandatory pesticide reporting, as the types and amounts of pesticides used per acre in Kauai agriculture are similar to those used in California. S.B. 3095 SD1 should include a provision that larger purchasers (e.g., 25 pounds/25 gallons) of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) report the RUPs applied as well as general use and experimental use pesticides.

Why is advance notification of pesticide spaying important?

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.

J. Milton Clark, Ph.D.

3/14/2018

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<http://journals.plos.org/plosbiology/article?id=10.1371/journal.pbio.2004741>

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2018 4:10:26 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Aria Juliet Castillo	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2018 4:27:23 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Maria Teresa Belardo	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I am in support of SB 3095. I am asking House Finance Chair Sylvia Luke to amend the bill to include disclosure for large users of Restricted Use Pesticides, buffer zones around ALL schools, and a complete ban on Chlorpyrifos.

Thank you for your consideration of this bill.

Maria

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2018 2:15:53 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lorrin Pang	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

While medical progress depends on human experimentation, the atrocities of the Nazi and Japanese Imperial Army on human subjects demanded that it be done in an ethical manner. Essential international rules were adopted to insure that all subjects: give individual informed consent to participate, can withdraw at anytime for any reason and cannot be coerced or enticed to participate. Obviously, a “no harm has yet been shown” attitude means that it is still experimental and therefore does not circumvent these rules. Later safeguards were added to insure that all subjects had some potential direct benefit.

The field use of pesticides in Hawaii constitutes a de facto human experiment on those downwind and should follow the above rules. Many at the recent international tribunal at the Hague agreed with my position that the correct framework of open air pesticide use is that of human experimentation.

While some argue that the Nazi atrocities and today's pesticide field use are vastly different, a US Congressional hearing in 1994 on the US Cold War experiments three decades earlier clearly says both must follow the same ethical principles of informed consent (“Common Rule”). As part of the Cold War experiments a single marker chemical (Zinc Cadmium Sulfide) was released over a dozen communities in the US and Canada. It showed that a single ground level release could travel hundreds of miles in a few days affecting millions downwind. Contrast this to today's use of 85+ chemicals in Hawaii all meant to kill or enhance killing – released repeatedly and persisting in the environment for weeks to months. The 1994 Committee concluded that: community exposures are no different than multiple individual exposures; regardless of potential benefits (societal and individual) individual consent must be obtained when there is risk to humans; the guidelines for informed consent (I include no coercion/enticement, freedom to leave study at any time) are to be followed; after the fact proof of safety is no substitute for not getting informed consent prior the experiment. Furthermore they found that wronged individuals have no recourse (county, state and federal) for justice through typical legal and legislative channels and the committee forced the US regulatory agencies (USDA, EPA, HHS, FDA, etc) to confirm that they follow the Common Rule.

As an example: With the above in mind, why did the federal authorities (OHRP/DHHS) and the EPA allow the University of Hawaii (including medical school staff) to publically argue for continued pesticide exposure on Maui under the “enticement” of economic contributions to the island economy, and under the “coercive” threat of lost jobs? Why were the “surrogate” informed consent procedures (individual vote) overturned in court?

Former faculty of Harvard Medical School have set up for me to present this issue at universities on the East Coast in a few weeks.

I support the Bill but see it as only a first attempt at informing subjects (disclosure) and mitigation (buffer zones).

Ref: The full text of the 1994 US Congress Cold War Experimentation Hearings

https://archive.org/stream/coldwarerahumans00unit/coldwarerahumans00unit_djvu.txt.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2018 4:52:12 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Terez Amato Lindsey	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please add disclosure to this bill. It's not too much to ask. The people of Hawai'i deserve to know what is being sprayed. Please protect our children. Thznk you, Terez Amato Lindsey, Kihei

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2018 8:04:01 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee re-insert these important provisions, extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2018 8:12:07 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jade Moss	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Wow! I'm so pleased this bill is in front of you!

A pilot program, while not protecting every school within range of industrial agriculture, is better than nothing!

The biggest flaw amongst the amendments is the notification and disclosure. I'm not sure HOW successful this program would be in terms of assembling data if they don't know WHEN to test drift. During application is the most effective time to test it.

As far as knowing WHAT to test for, well we'd just have to test for all restricted use pesticides then. If they disclosed what they were using, then it could save money on testing for unnecessary chemicals.

Always remember WHO is at risk and WHERE the most vulnerable schools are.

Last question, WHY? Why do you get up everyday and serve? Please strengthen this bill and support!

Mahalo,

Jade Moss

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2018 9:00:02 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Steve Ward	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I would like to think that we all care enough about our children and the aina to be smart enough to protect them from the profit driven corporations such as Monsanto that have no concern about the consequences of their actions beyond what it means to their stock price. My grandson Keoni deserves to grow up without fear of acquiring some carcinogen from walking in a field here that has been treated with unknown substances sold by Dow and/or Monsanto. I expect our legislators to know better and vote in the public interest. The science is in, and the results are conclusive. Please remember who you really represent, and protect us. We are watching and expect great things from you. Mahalo.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/13/2018 9:44:01 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Please support these common sense policies to protect the people of Hawaii's right to poison-free soil, air, and water. Please restore mandatory disclosure and notifications, and a statewide chlorpyrifos ban back into SB 3095. Mahalo for your consideration and support.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 8:17:25 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Maria Walker	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha,

I am writing to you today to express I and my family's strong support for SB3095, We are beekeepers who produce honey on Kaua'i and know firsthand the negative effects of pesticides on both our fauna and residents. This bill is an important first step in protecting our keiki from pesticide drift. It is critical that the legislature act now to regulate where pesticides are sprayed; we are still learning about the long term hazards of exposure to pesticides and our children are the most vulnerable.

It is also imperative that the other portion of the bill, establishing pesticide drift monitoring, is enacted as well. As beekeepers, we have been waiting for years now for the results of the pesticide residue studies on honey and pollens from samples taken on Kaua'i. Further tests and studies with results that are publicized are a must for all ag producers in the state, especially for those who are organically certified. The pesticide drift problem, especially near the large ag fields on the west side of Kaua'i, has caused continual health problems for families, children, and the elderly and an unprecedented number of cancer cases and birth defects. Please fulfill your responsibility as an elected legislator to care for our people and our land by taking this very minimal first step in protecting our children and teachers from the dangers of chemical exposure.

Mahalo for hearing my testimony.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 8:47:15 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Please pass this bill which requires mandatory disclosure, buffer zones around all schools, and a ban on chlorpyrifos. It's time we protect our s'ina and the people of our land. Mahalo.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 9:00:05 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Christen DuCharme	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Christen and I live in Kauai I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee re-insert these important provisions, extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Christen DuCharme

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 9:16:34 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Aloha Members of the Finance Committee,

Please restore SB3095 to its original form and restore pesticide disclosure.

Mahalo.

Mitsuko Hayakawa

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 9:24:44 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

I strong support this bill, i live in Kekaha today 14 march 2018 getting up and smell what ever they spraying should no even happening , people is obligated the smell this poisons , that not should be happening no near residencial areas, is acheme the goverment live that happen, the ocean is been poluted and also nothing happen.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 1:35:48 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Felicia Cowden	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

I am Felicia Cowden from Kilauea, Kauai. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee re-insert these important provisions, extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

FIN-Jo

From: Jude Lyon <lyonjude@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:17 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Judith E. Lyon
Pahoa, HI



Virus-free. www.avg.com

From: [Eliel Starbright](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:35:45 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (Eliel Starbright), and I live in (5306 kahala St. Kapaa,96746). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification be mandatory for large-scale users?

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
(Eliel Starbright)
(5306 kahala St. Kapaa ,96746)

From: [Katy Bayly](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:29:41 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Katy Bayly, and I live in Makawao. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

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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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Katy Bayly
Makawao, Hi 96768

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 1:06:49 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Cathy Goeggel	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

From: [Jeremy Brown](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:01:50 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Jeremy Brown and I live in Kilauea. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

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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.

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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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Jeremy Brown

Sent from my iPhone

From: moraiswebster@aol.com
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:52:16 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee My name is Dawn Morais Webster, and I live in Hawaii Kai.

I supported the original draft of SB 3095 that included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations.

I respectfully request that the committee amend SB3095 SD1 to:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

As a mother, I am alarmed about the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our children's health. I would be out of my mind with worry if my children were in danger of being exposed to the highly toxic Restricted Use Pesticides, with no chance of seeking cover because there is no advance notice. No mother should be expected to live with that anxiety.

The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations.

A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Voluntary disclosure does not work. 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 allow people to take steps to protect children and other vulnerable residents.

Advanced notification will permit school officials to determine if windows should be closed or whether to 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos? Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children.

Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt. 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 WITH AMENDMENTS could be an important step toward fulfilling the objectives and recommendations contained within the State-sponsored Joint Fact Finding study group (JFFG) report and I implore this committee to pass this measure **with the proposed amendments today**.

Thank you.

Dawn Morais Webster Ph.D.
1, Keahole Place #3501
Honolulu, HI 96825

From: [Robert Van Wagoner](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:53:13 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

Robert Van Wagoner
Beija Flor Wholesale
PO Box 837
Haiku, HI 96708
(808) 573 4845
bob@mauigems.com

From: [Andrea Brower](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 WITH AMENDMENTS
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:30:15 AM

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

Thank you for accepting this testimony in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with amendments. This bill **MUST** include mandatory pesticide disclosure by the largest users of RUPs to be meaningful. It is far past time to take action on the most dangerous use of pesticides by the largest ag users in Hawaii. I strongly support adding a ban on **chlorpyrifos** to this bill, especially in light of what is happening at the federal level.

With aloha
Andrea Brower, PhD
Kauai

From: [Mason Edmonds](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:10:24 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Mason EDMONDS, and I live in Kilauea, Kaua'i. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Mason Edmonds
Owner | ONE Landscape Co. LLC

Sent from my iPhone

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 9:45:39 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dan Gardner	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please strengthen this Bill by adding: 1) A ban on Chlorpyrifos, and 2) re-inserting the provision for mandatory disclosure and notification. Its removal severely weakens other positive actions being put in place by this Bill. Thank you

From: Tony Radmilovich <radmilovich@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:04 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308 Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments: Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains. 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. The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems. Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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. Why ban chlorpyrifos? Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai`i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt. 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 with the proposed amendments today. Best Regards, (Name) (Residence) or (Organization)

FIN-Jo

From: Lindsey Kesel <lkthewriter@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:59 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Lindsey Kesel
Honolulu, Hawaii

FIN-Jo

From: ann w. <tweetybird_sweety@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:51 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Ann Marie England , and I live in Kamuela on Hawai'i Island. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
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I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

Why is this measure important?

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The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Ann Marie England
Kamuela, Hawai'i Island

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FIN-Jo

From: Shane Kalai <shane@shanekalai.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:49 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Shane Kalai Prescott, and I live in Kalaheo, Hawaii. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

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Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Shane

From: [Lori Weeks](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:09:34 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Lori Weeks and I live in Keauhou, Kona, Hawaii, and I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Lori Weeks
Keauhou-Kona, Hawaii
Registered Voter and concerned kupuna

Sent from my iPad

From: [Greg Gatchell](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:49:14 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Greg Gatchell, and I live in 98-501 Koa Uka Loop, Aiea, Hawaii. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Greg Gatchell
Aiea, Hawaii

Sent from my iPhone

From: jcwhite54@gmail.com
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:31:19 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Judith White and I live in Kapaa, HI. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

Why is this measure important?

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In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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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Why ban chlorpyrifos?

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Judith C. White, Psy.D.
Kapaa, HI 96746

Sent from my iPad

From: [maile.kamisugi](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 3:20:38 AM

Aloha,

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Maile Kamisugi, and I live in Honolulu. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification be mandatory for large-scale users?

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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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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Maile Kamisugi
Honolulu, Hawaii

From: [Ric Andrews](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments: This MUST be passed.
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:10:28 PM

Honorable Members of the Senate and House,

Once again I see that many of you have put big, rich, Pharm. companies ahead of the people of our beautiful state. It is an embarrassment that we citizens have to push so hard for something that is OBVIOUSLY a real and present danger to all of us, but especially to our children and grandchildren. You are letting these companies 'hide' behind your protection by keeping 'secret' what they are spraying, in abundance, all over our state, right? I say flat-out that is disgraceful! I am a retired psychiatrist and am certainly familiar with these kind of politics but ALL of us (that have any sense at all) HAVE TO KNOW that these kinds of chemicals have proven to be harmful. We don't need another 50 years to await decisions about these kinds of health problems, like the tobacco industry did - year after year lying about the real dangers of tobacco smoke on our health.

I have to believe that the vast majority of you folks are decent, law-abiding citizens like most of the rest of us. Why do we have to keep framing these problems as an 'Us against Them' kind of battle? I ask EACH of you (and I believe most of you ARE capable of doing this) to keep your mind (and your heart) open about what is right and what is wrong here. This involves people's health, and in some cases their death. Hawaii is a unique, remarkable part of our country. WE can be leaders and show the way to others. MONEY is not the answer! Health and Happiness! Integrity and Courage! That's what we can be about. Please, please slow down long enough to realize that if you have kids, or you have friends who have kids, then this is indeed an important issue and we're counting on you to step up and make us proud!

Thank you for your service, and your open mind. Much aloha to each one of you,

Richard Andrews, M.D.
1192 Lauli Place
Kihei, HI 96753
808.283.8772

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

From: [Tiana Laranio](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: SB3095 SD1
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:37:26 AM

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Tiana Laranio and I live on Kaua'i. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee re-insert these important provisions, extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Mahalo Nui loa,
Tiana Laranio
Kaua'i

Sent from my iPhone

From: [PATRICKW.OWENS](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:42:51 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Patrick Owens, and I live in Kalaheo, HI. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

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- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
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- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

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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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Patrick Owens
4634 Lae Rd B
Kalaheo 96741

From: [Kim Elegado](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 6:32:37 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308 Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments: Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains. 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. The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems. Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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. Why ban chlorpyrifos? Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head

circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt. 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 with the proposed amendments today. Best Regards, (Name) (Residence) or (Organization)

From: [Bruce Fehring](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:58:21 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Bruce Fehring, and I live in Kilauea, Kauai. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Bruce Fehring
Organic Farmer, Kilauea, Kauai

From: [Chris Gaines](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:18:43 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Christina Gaines, and I live in Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, at 3354 Kahumoku Road. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. This is just common sense, allowing drift testing to be properly targeted and residents time to remove themselves from the area. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure , because ALL children matter

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos as had been previously planned.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at only 3 schools. Every school is important to monitor. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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. Our children are our future.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and

asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification be mandatory for large-scale users?

There is no incentive to comply, no penalties and the data obtained from drift studies 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 for each crop, and we grow as many as 3 crops per year.

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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

From: [Valerie Hafford](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:07:12 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308 Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments: Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains. 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. The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's

disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems. Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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. Why ban chlorpyrifos? Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt. 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 with

the proposed amendments today. Best Regards,

Valerie Hafford
Hilo, Hawaii

From: [Shay Chan Hodges](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:43:38 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments 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 Design thinking

Twitter: @LeanOnAndLead

Facebook: Lean On and Lead

[Download the iBook:](#)

From: [stns4u](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:51:48 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

From: [Patricia Blair](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:45:55 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

(Name)Patricia Blair

(Residence) or (Organization)Kailua

Sent from my iPad

From: [Randy Ching](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:57:12 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SUPPORT Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee.

I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations.

Please amend the measure to include the following amendments: Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's. Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification. Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure. Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Randy Ching
Honolulu

From: [Michelle K](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:50:38 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308 Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee:

My name is Michelle K. , and I live in Makiki. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments: Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains. 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. The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems. Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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. Why ban chlorpyrifos? Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt. 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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards, Michelle K. of Makiki

From: [Polli Oliver](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:40:16 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Polli Oliver and I live in Koloa, Kauai. I am testifying in **strong support** of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. These two provisions are necessary for the health and welfare of all citizens, but particularly those who live and go to school in the nearby vicinity. Who is served by the exclusion of these important provisions? Certainly not our keiki. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's. A successful pesticide drift monitoring study would be sorely limited without disclosure of what is being strayed and when.

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the exceedingly toxic and deathly harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I believe this ban is critically important to the health and welfare of everyone in Hawaii.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's

brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neuro-behavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity

guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 act on behalf of and in the health interests of the citizens of this state and pass this measure with the proposed amendments today.

Sincerely,
Polli Oliver
Koloa, Kauai, Hawaii

From: [Ken Jopling](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 11:14:26 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Ken Jopling, RN, BSN, and I live in Kapaa, Kauai. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

As a nurse I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Ken Jopling, RN, BSN
Support Your Health
Kapaa, Kauai

From: [Joanna Wheeler](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Support SB3095 SD1: Please stengthten it, full force: Protect our babies
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 11:03:30 PM

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Joanna Wheeler and I live in Kapaa. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee re-insert these important provisions, extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

Joanna Wheeler

Kapaa,Hawaii

Mom

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From: bob-marion@hawaiiantel.net
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:10:45 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Robert McHenry, and I live in Princeville on Kauai. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Robert McHenry
3609 Kaweonui Rd
Princeville, HI
96722

From: [douglas.wilmore](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:03:52 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Douglas Wilmore, M.D., and I live in Kauai, Kauai. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 of which I was a member and I strongly encourage this committee to pass this measure with the proposed amendments today.

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

FIN-Jo

From: Suhyeon Burns on behalf of Rep. Sylvia Luke
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:33 AM
To: FIN-Jo
Subject: FW: Important Suggested Amendments for SB3095

-----Original Message-----

From: Gary Hooser [mailto:garylhooser@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:14 AM
To: FINTestimony <fintestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov>
Cc: Rep. Sylvia Luke <repluke@capitol.hawaii.gov>
Subject: Important Suggested Amendments for SB3095

This testimony is in strong support WITH AMENDMENTS SB3095

1) Mandatory Disclosure for largest users of RUP's MUST INCLUDE:

- A) monthly RUP use disclosure
- B) geographical location of that use
- C) disclosure by the largest RUP users MUST also include disclosure of general use and experimental pesticide use, even if that requirement is less frequent and with less detail as the RUP disclosure requirement.

2) Pre-application notification for all schools and others sensitive areas by the largest RUP users.

3) Pesticide free buffer zones around all schools and other sensitive areas

4) A complete ban of all agricultural use of chlorpyrifos

Unfortunately I am out of the country and unable to attend the hearing in person. However I am available by telephone, email and text if there are questions I might be able to assist you with.

Thank you,
Gary Hooser
898-652-4279

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Angela Leslee](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:01:17 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Angela Leslee
Kealakekua, Big Island

From: [John Teschner](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:09:17 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
John Teschner
Anahola, Kauai

--

From: [Babs Miyano-Young](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:32:30 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Babs, and I live in Pacific Hts, Honolulu. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Aloha,
Babs Miyano-Young
Concerned citizen, resident and mother.

Sent from my iPhone

From: ouropurodesigns@gmail.com
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:59:30 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Kira Souza, and I live in Ahualoa. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
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- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Kira Souza
Ahualoa

Sent from my iPhone

From: [David Dinner](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:33:58 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is David Dinner and I live in Kilauea. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
David Dinner
3007 Kaohe RD
Kilauea, 96754

Sent from my iPad with Aloha

From: [Yvette Celiz](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:13:35 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Yvette Celiz, and I live in Lahaina, HI. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Yvette Celiz
868 Niheu St
Lahaina, HI 96761

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From: [teresa tico](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:15:33 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Teresa Tico and I live in Hanalei, Kaua'i. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Teresa Tico
P.O. Box 220
Hanalei, HI 96714
(Registered Voter)

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Frazer, Neil](#) on behalf of [Neil Frazer](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:17:15 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Neil Frazer, and I live in Kailua, O'ahu. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Mahalo for your unselfish service to the people of Hawaii.

Neil Frazer, PhD
112 Haokea Drive
Kailua, HI 96734

From: [Midi Cox](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:12:18 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Millicent Cox, and I live in Manoa. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

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I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

I grew up in a plantation town on Kauai and remember well the smell of the irrigation ditch that was near our house. I am also aware of the extent to which pesticides are associated with the increase in childhood illnesses in Imperial Valley, California and Mexicali Valley, Baja California.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

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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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Millicent Cox
3060 Oahu Ave.
Honolulu 96822

From: [Joe Kassel](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:52:03 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
(Dr Joseph Kassel ND LAc

From: [Jonathan Boyne](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:58:33 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Jonathan Boyne, and I live in 96822. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

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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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Jonathan Boyne
96822

From: [Eve Hogan](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 5:20:01 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Eve Hogan, and I live in Makawao, Maui . I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Eve Hogan
Makawao, Maui

Eve Hogan's iPhone

From: [Allan Rachap](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 6:52:19 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is [Allan Rachap](#), and I live in [Koloa Kauai](#). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

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and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

From: harpiano@harpiano.net
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 6:27:48 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Personally i think ALL spraying should be stopped EVERYWHERE!

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

julie sharrer, & john Sharrer

From: [Jeff](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:23:04 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Jeff Munoz, and I live in Kula. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Jeff Munoz
Executive Director

Prayer Rock Foundation

From: [Diane de Vries](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:50:03 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Diane de Vries and I live in Kalaheo Hi. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Diane de Vries
Kalaheo, Kauai

Sent from my iPad

From: [Marilyn Mick](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:22:42 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Marilyn Mick, Honolulu

From: [Momi V](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:43:47 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is RMomi Vee, and I live in Makiki, O'ahu.. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

Why is this measure Soo 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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. This is very Unnatural and Preventable.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why Ban Chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Mahalo & Maika'I For Caring., RMomi Vee.
Makiki, O'ahu..

From: [Martha E. Martin](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:24:23 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Martha Martin, and I live in Kahului, HI. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Martha Martin
40 Kunihi Ln 3226
Kahului, HI 96732

From: [Eric Tachera](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:01:05 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (ERIC Tachera), and I live in (Kamuela hi). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
(ERIC TACHERA)))

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Liz Herring](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: SB3095 SD1
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:32:19 PM

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Liz Herring, and I live in Wailua Homesteads on Kauai. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee re-insert these important provisions, extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Liz Herring
Resident of Wailua Homesteads, Kauai

Sent from my iPhone

From: kshimata@hawaiiintel.net
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:32:22 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Kathy Shimata, and I live in Honolulu. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Kathy Shimata
3453 Pawaina St
Honolulu 96822

From: [Ann Strong](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:22:39 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Ann Strong and I live on the Big Island. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments because my granddaughter attends school in Maui that is very close to commercial agricultural operations; i.e., Monsanto.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in

Children” reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson’s disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai’i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children’s cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Ann Strong
Keaau, Hawaii

From: nix@lifeislight.com
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:41:00 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308 Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments: Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains. 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. The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to

childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems. Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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. Why ban chlorpyrifos? Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt. 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 with the proposed amendments today. Best Regards, John and Debra Nix, Kihei

Confidentiality Notice: This email is intended only for the person or entity to which it is addressed and may contain confidential information. Any review, retransmission, dissemination or other use of, or taking of any action in reliance upon, this information by persons or entities other than the intended recipient is prohibited. If you receive this email in error, please contact the sender by replying to this email and delete this email and any attachments from all computers without reading or saving the same in any matter whatsoever.

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 2:28:34 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 2:15:02 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the House Finance Committee,

As a Hale'iwa resident coexisting in a community with Monsanto and DowDuPont Corporations, I am submitting testimony in STRONG Support urging you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and advance notification requirements in SB 3095 since protecting our keiki from harmful pesticides (and unknown combinations of pesticides) is an integral part of the original bill. Additional pesticide drift studies are pointless without knowledge of what is being applied, and in your own state Joint Fact Finding Study Group, it has recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting.

I am also urging you to include the pilot vegetative buffer zone project around the 27 schools that are in close proximity to agricultural operations that are applying large volumes of restricted-use pesticides.

Lastly, please consider a long overdue state-wide ban on the use and sale of the organophosphate insecticide chlorpyrifos, which was banned from residential use in 2001. Why should our communities continue to be exposed to this dangerous pesticide that [damages the developing brains of children](#), causing reduced IQ, loss of working memory, and attention deficit disorders?

Aloha,

Mary Lacques

PO Box 14

Hale'iwa 96712

FIN-Jo

From: James Hedgecock <flowergitha@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:14 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is James Hedgecock, and I live in Mountain View, Hawaii. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best regards,
James Hedgecock
My. View, Hi. 96771

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Kalena McElroy](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:09:50 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Kalena McElroy, and I live in Hau'ula. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Kalena McElroy
Hau'ula, HI

From: [Kendra Hunter](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:03:25 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Back in 1981, I was severely poisoned by pesticides in Lahaina. I started getting migraines and passing out. Suddenly I had too many white blood cells! Later in my life I got breast cancer. My quality of life has been ruined.

Best Regards,
Kendra Rose Hunter
635 Awalau Road
Haiku, Hawaii 96708

Kali Durga Namō Namah!

From: [Carrie Rautmann](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:58:37 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308 Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Carrie Rautmann and I live in Kilauea. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments: Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains. 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. The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems. Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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. Why ban chlorpyrifos? Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head

circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt. 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 with the proposed amendments today. Please protect our Keiki.

Best Regards,
Carrie Rautmann

From: maureenlangberg@gmail.com
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:20:47 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Maureen Langberg my husband and we live in Hawi, Hawaii
We are testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

As a citizen, parent, grandparents, and retired educator, I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Aloha,

Maureen and Frederick Langberg

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Amy Lynn](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:08:15 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308 Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments: Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains. 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. The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems. Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos? Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai`i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt. 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 with the proposed amendments today. Best Regards, (Amy Teresa Lynn) (Waikoloa HI.) or (Aloha Lani Sanctuary)

From: [Gary Hooser](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Cc: [Rep. Sylvia Luke](#)
Subject: Important Suggested Amendments for SB3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:13:52 AM

This testimony is in strong support WITH AMENDMENTS SB3095

1) Mandatory Disclosure for largest users of RUP's
MUST INCLUDE:

- A) monthly RUP use disclosure
 - B) geographical location of that use
 - C) disclosure by the largest RUP users MUST also include disclosure of general use and experimental pesticide use, even if that requirement is less frequent and with less detail as the RUP disclosure requirement.
- 2) Pre-application notification for all schools and others sensitive areas by the largest RUP users.
- 3) Pesticide free buffer zones around all schools and other sensitive areas
- 4) A complete ban of all agricultural use of chlorpyrifos

Unfortunately I am out of the country and unable to attend the hearing in person. However I am available by telephone, email and text if there are questions I might be able to assist you with.

Thank you,
Gary Hooser
898-652-4279

Sent from my iPhone

From: [David O'Quinn](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:10:18 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is David O'Quinn, and I live in Kapahi, Kapaa. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on human health while at school and surrounding areas. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

From: [Diane Morgan](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:48:56 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

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Best Regards,
Diane Morgan
5881 Kini Place
Kapaa, HI 96746

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Swami Om](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:48:08 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

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Best Regards,
(Name)
(Residence) or (Organization)

Swami M. Om
www.swamishealingarts.com

From: bob-marion@hawaiiantel.net
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:09:13 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

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Best Regards,
Robert McHenry
3609 Kaweonui Rd
Princeville, HI 96722

From: [Pomai Stone](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:13:58 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha mai kakou e Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Johanna K Stone and I live in Kailua, Ko'olaupoko. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

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Me ke aloha,
Johanna K Stone
Kailua, Ko'olaupoko, O'ahu

Hoouna ia mai kuu Ipona aku

From: [MaryLu Kelley](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:10:17 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Mary Lu Kelley
POB 289
3644 Lawaiuka Road
Lawai, HI 96765

From: [D.Austin](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:07:41 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled “Pesticide Exposure in Children” reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson’s disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai’i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children’s cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

D Austin

Parent, educator, resident, homeowner, taxpayer, voter

805-229-1362 Google Voice/Text is faster, most of the time. :)

From: [Mrs. Woods](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:10:28 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

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Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

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Why is this measure important?

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In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson’s disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

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

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Aloha,

Denise Woods, RN

From: jade@lemuria8.com
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:04:22 PM

AS A DOCTOR I WANT YOU TO SUPPORT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M.,
Conference Room 308 Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments: Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains. 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. The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems. Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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. Why ban chlorpyrifos? Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai`i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt. 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 with the proposed amendments today. Best Regards, (Name) (Residence) or (Organization)

Jade P McGaff, MD- it is time to stop the poisoning of our people.
808-640-1558

From: [Marlies Lee](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:04:54 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Marlies Lee, and I live in Kailua-Kona. Why are you protecting big Polluters and not our people???????

It's super bad that YOU are allowing toxic substances on our beautiful islands!!!!

I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

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Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Marlies
Kailua-Kona

Ps

The chemical companies will not take care of the sick, the polluted water and land when they're done.
We can grow with Aloha and with our people, We Don't Need Toxic Chemicals on our Food!
And if you don't know how extremely bad the chemicals are, do your independent research!

Most kids with cancer at Stanford Hospital in California are from the Central Valley, kids living close to farms where they use such toxins!
PLEASE pay attention! I believe your job is to be protecting our land and not let mainland and foreign companies buy your vote!!!!!!!!!!
Mahalo

Sent from my iPhone

From: [haunanik](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Support of SB3095 SD1
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:49:18 AM

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Haunani,
I live in Koloa, Kaua'i. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee re-insert these important provisions, extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Haunani Kaiminaauao
Koloa, Kaua'i

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy S7, an AT&T 4G LTE smartphone

From: [Margery Freeman](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:48:35 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT
Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Margery Freeman, and I live in Kapaa, Kauai. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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

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Best Regards,
Margery Freeman
4-820 Kuhio Hwy
Kapaa, HI

From: [Robert Culbertson](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:57:27 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Robert Culbertson and I live in Paauilo on the Big Island. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Rob Culbertson
Paauilo, HI 96776

Rob Culbertson



From: [Nancy Redfeather](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 3:42:25 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Nancy Redfeather
Ka Ohana O Na Pua

Sent from my iPad

From: [Carrie Souza](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 11:05:03 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

FIN-Jo

From: Valerie Weiss <valerieweiss31@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:47 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

From: marksheehan8@gmail.com on behalf of [Mark Sheehan](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:24:50 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide-intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

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I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

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Mark Sheehan
The Shaka Movement
Box 790538
Paia, HI 96779

From: [Christina Olson](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:27:15 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Christina , and I live in Kauai. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
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- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

Why is this measure important?

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In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder

and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification be mandatory for large-scale users?

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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Christina
Kauai Residence

From: anaholabon@gmail.com
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:31:31 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Bonnie Morris, and I live in Anahola, Kaua'i. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. PLEASE SHOW US YOU CARE ABOUT HAWAII AND ITS PEOPLE

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO KNOW EVERY INGREDIENT

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. STOP POISONING OUR 'AINA

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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Best Regards,

(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Respiratory&EnvironmentalDisabilitiesAssocHI](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:10:20 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

I am disabled with MCS. I am supposed to be protected under the Americans with Disabilities Act. When any chemical is sprayed it creates an invisible barrier and I no longer have "equal access " within my own community. If I need food or have to see a doctor I cannot go. Is this what living in the USA has come to? Are we upending all our values to kow tow to industry? SB 3095 SD1 is a good start. But does not go far enough.

I am in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

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Thank you for your time,

B.A. McClintock REDAHI-Respiratory and Environmental Disabilities Assoc of HI

From: [Dianne Wolf](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:39:04 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Dianne Wolf, and I live at 411 Kaiolu Street, Honolulu, Oahu County. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

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I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Dianne Wolf
411 Kaiolu Street #402
Honolulu, HI 96815

Sent from my iPhone

FIN-Jo

From: Antya Miller <millera012@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:40 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

FIN-Jo

From: Tom Jeffrey Magbual <TBMAGB@monsanto.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:31 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

FIN-Jo

From: Terri Matsuoka <terrimate@suoka@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:25 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

FIN-Jo

From: Joan Conrow <joanconrow@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:30 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I urge you to reject SB 3095. There is no indication that schools need any pesticide buffer zones, much less those imposed in an arbitrary, unscientific manner. As the Dept. of Agriculture previously found, none of the school evacuations in Hawaii were caused by agricultural pesticide uses. Instead, a turf company and homeowner misuse of pesticides were to blame.

This bill is a thinly disguised attempt to generate public fear about agricultural operations. There has been ZERO evidence that pesticide drift is even occurring, much less that additional buffer zones are needed.

What's more, it imposes unnecessary new costs on farming operations that are already struggling to survive.

Also, why would you create buffer zones for outdoor applications of pesticides while still allowing them to be used inside the schools? That does not make sense.

Please listen to the experts in this matter -- the farmers and your own DOA -- and do not pass laws simply to please a loud, but deeply misinformed and manipulative contingent, many of whom are making money from exploiting this manufactured controversy.

Mahalo for your consideration of my testimony.

FIN-Jo

From: Chet Ferreira <chet.b.ferreira@monsanto.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:22 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.
Conference Room 308
Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

FIN-Jo

From: David Makaiwi <david.k.makaiwi.iii@monsanto.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:18 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

FIN-Jo

From: Nathalie Jackson <Njackson@beihawaii.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:05 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.
Conference Room 308
Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Longs. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Silverio Dela Cruz](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:58:45 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

FIN-Jo

From: Yarrow Flower <yarrow621@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:02 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly and unfairly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

FIN-Jo

From: Brian Hopper <brian.m.hopper@monsanto.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:13 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Silvia Barber](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ“ Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:22:49 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

From: [Roberta Puakea](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:15:17 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Sandi Kato-Klutkr](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ“ Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:01:21 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

From: [Helena Miguel](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:58:25 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

From: [Kai Pelayo](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:43:59 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

From: [Joe McClure](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:38:52 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Longs. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Michelle Starke](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:26:24 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Amy Martens](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:33:29 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

From: [Dawn Bicoy](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:20:33 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Dusty Alderks](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:20:57 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

From: [Scott Taniyama](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:18:08 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

From: [Laurie Yoshida](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:14:59 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Long's. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Stephanie Iona](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:25:17 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

From: [Robert Paull](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 a€" Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:09:06 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

From: [Charles Iona](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:07:18 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

From: [David Case](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:04:24 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

From: [Marisa Akiona](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:26:54 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Daniel Adams](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:04:31 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

From: [Stacie Sasagawa](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:23:33 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Longs. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

FIN-Jo

From: Alika Napier <aliks1011@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:02 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

From: [Jean Ernst](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:09:39 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

FIN-Jo

From: Tyler Milare <tmilare@beihawaii.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:50 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

FIN-Jo

From: keoni gusman <keonigusman@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:50 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

FIN-Jo

From: Jeffery Bruchal <Bruchalj001@hawaii.rr.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:44 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Jason Yea](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:56:13 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Testimony

Provided to the House Committee on Finance

Thursday, March 15, 2018

at 2:30 p.m.

By Boyd Ready

SB3095 SD1 – RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION – OPPOSED

Dear Rep. Sylvia Luke, Chair; Rep. Ty Cullen, Vice-Chair

The lack of local studies cited as a reason for this bill may be true, but five salient points:

- 1) A statewide study done by Hawaii Department of Agriculture showed that multiple school scares due to bad smells were caused variously by homeowners, a school janitor, a patch of stinky weeds, and a single turfgrass farmer violating labeled directions for a non-restricted fungicide. None were seed companies.
- 2) The EPA and manufacturers do extensive studies, including drift and buffer zone studies, that are the basis of labeled directions. The labels are already Hawaii law.
- 3) Private property is not to be taken for public purposes without compensation. Mandating the installation and maintenance of a substantial landscape planting will cost the farmers real money – yet they are already following existing law (pesticide labels) that direct buffer zones.
- 4) This bill has a resource-starved Department of Agriculture duplicating the studies of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency.
- 5) Only certain farmers would be subject to the costs of this study, yet the selected subset of farms was found not to be the source of the purported harms to schools' air quality.

If you must pass it, fund the mandated costs for the farmers. Don't mandate their services without compensation. See the 14th Amendment, and Hawaii's Constitution.

Testifying as an individual only, sincerely,

Boyd Ready, Member, Agriculture Committee, North Shore Chamber of Commerce

Director Emeritus, Landscape Industry Council of Hawaii

PS – BACKGROUND INFO

Hawaii's agricultural heritage of large scale, scientifically managed, profitable farms using our year-round growing season nearly came to a complete finish due to the high cost of land and labor, low-cost competitors, and alternative development uses offering a higher return on capital investment. Without large scale profitable agriculture our extensive open landscapes and scenic views so crucial to tourism and residents' quality of life would be overtaken by invasive exotic naturalized weeds and fast-growing trees that would be a gigantic public cost to replant and maintain in any sort of native condition. The business of seed propagation and development, to a large degree, enables food production for the hungry billions of people in this world. Our largest sector of agricultural production, seed companies have stepped into the breach that threatened all Hawaii agriculture. They are well managed, environmentally responsive, scientifically directed, and privately-owned farms.

From: [Winifred Marcos](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:59:37 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Harry Hashimoto](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:48:43 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Miguel Bravo Escobar](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:56:07 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

From: [Robert Starke](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:46:14 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Testimony to OPPOSE/SB3095-SD1/3-15-18

Good afternoon;

My name is Thomas DeCourcy, Box 745, Kaunakakai, HI 96748 and I am Operations Manager of Molokai Seed Company.

Our company produces seed primarily for conservation and sustainable agriculture. At present we are farming about 10 acres of land just to the south and downwind of Kualapuu School. We lease this land from Monsanto. We have been farming this area for about four years raising tropical legumes (sunn hemp, cowpeas etc.). We use no pesticides and rely on the normal rains for water. At present we are raising pasture for hay on the land using existing grasses and “no tilling” legumes into the pasture to improve the soil and the quality of our product

My concern with S.B. 3095 is in section 149A-G part b where you make a list of acceptable plants. I feel we are totally in compliance with (2) and (3) but have concerns. We are a small company. We have invested a large amount of money (for us) in equipment for the cutting, curing and bailing of our product. What assurance do we have that the “acceptable plants” will not change at the will of the legislature and ruin our farming plan.

We and are doing our best to farm this land in a responsible manner but have to be able to make long term investment decisions based on reliable and accurate information.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely;

Thomas DeCourcy

From: [Rhonda Smith](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 a€" Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:51:43 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

From: [John Gordines](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:40:02 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Eli Pablo](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:35:11 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Godwin Esaki](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:33:28 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Long's. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Landon Peeren](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:17:00 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Imelda Castro](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:04:16 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Aaron Pruet](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:31:21 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Longs. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Jamie Lui](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:52:08 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

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From: [Caroline Chouari](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:43:41 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Brent Gillis](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:42:59 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Jerilyn Weber](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:32:07 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Laurent Chouari](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:25:42 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please learn more about this topic rather than vote with a "knee-jerk" reaction driven by partially-informed social media.

From: [Bonnie Brayton](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:27:31 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Jessie Radovich](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 1:19:27 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

From: [Ervin Hendrix](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ“ Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 1:18:22 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

From: [Luly Unemori](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ“ Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 1:12:04 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

From: [Monica Ivey](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 1:11:44 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Alika Corpuz](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 1:42:37 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Longs. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [KEN OGAWA](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 a€" Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 1:42:34 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

From: [Eric Dobbins](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 1:56:58 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Long's. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [krishna bayyareddy](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 1:56:03 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Mark Dragich](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:55:17 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Longs. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Matthew Pekelo-Chang](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:52:33 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Long's. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Jacob Gemma
Waipahu 96797

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Sibaja Roberto
Mililani 96789

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Eduardo Paclob
Waipahu 96797

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Lilia Guira

Ewa Beach 96706

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

William Jefferson Lopez

Wahiawa 96786

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Paz Laguna
Kunia 96759

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Romulo Garingo
Waipahu 96797

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Rosalino Domingo
Waipahu 96797

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Anastacia Roldan
Kunia 96759

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Mansing Agustin

Kunia 96759

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Anabelle Tarampi
Kapolei 96707

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

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Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

Aida Agno
Waipahu 96797

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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Salvador Ines
Wahiawa 96786

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Ester Rosa

Waianae 96792

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Catalina Mendoza
Waipahu 96797

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Esmenia Dimaya
Waianae 96792

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Jaime Ordonio
Ewa Beach 96706

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Jamie Spencer
Ewa Beach 96706

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Dominga Elizarde

Wahiawa 96786

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Pedrita Adres
Waialua 96791

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Brad Bengé
Ewa Beach 96706

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Lorenzo Alyphios
Waipahu 96797

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Sean McKee
Kihei 96753

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Loie Agustin
Kahului 96732

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Melvin Cervantes

Wahiawa 96786

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Wahiawa 96786

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Rosebell Laguna
Kunia 96759

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Anita Claro
Waipahu 96797

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Vicente Malaqui
Waipahu 96797

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Gemma Ignacio
Ewa Beach 96786

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Melveen Camba
Ewa Beach 96706

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Julian Pelletier
Honolulu 96815

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Jody George
Honolulu 96814

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Brianna Jones
Waipahu 96797

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Crispina Ganiron
Wahiawa 96786

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Arlene Ines

Wahiawa 96786

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Necita Ramos
Kunia 96759

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Cresencia Roldan
Kunia 96759

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Rexy Rivera
Wahiawa 96786

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Nievalyn Libed
Ewa Beach 96706

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Jonedicinn Riklon
Wahiawa 96786

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Madeline Faruzza

Honolulu 96826

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Arnold Pelino
Waipahu 96797

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Victor Perez
Waialua 96791

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Reuben Weiser
Kaneohe 96744

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Bryson Albano
Wahiawa 96786

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James Clark
Ewa Beach 96706

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Noel Paul Anador
Waipahu 96797

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Landon McDuffie
Kunia 96759

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Carlos Sumasang
Waipahu 96797

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Arturo Borres
Waipahu 96797

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Wilfredo Peria
Kunia 96759

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Rodney Garcia
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Domingo Navarra
Waipahu 96797

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Santiago Felix
Waipahu 96797

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Palilio Ruben
Wahiawa 96786

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Henessy Pascual
Ewa Beach 96706

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Aejay DeGuzman
Wahiawa 96786

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Longs. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Felipa Paguel
Kahului 96732

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Mario Rimas
Kihei 96753

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Harry Hoshimoto
Kula 96790

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Aurora Esmaque

Kihei 96753

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Eugenia Sitts
Wailuku 96793

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Bennylyn Pascua
Kahului 96732

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Pedlyn Mabini
Kihei 96753

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Jonathan Cabaclang
Wailuku 96793

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Vanessa Mae Santiago
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Rose Marie Joy Sijalbo
Kahului 96732

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May Ann Abo
Kihei 96753

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Gilbert Bumanglag
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William Juan
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Zenalda Arcala
Wailuku 96793

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Salvador Haban
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Peter John Riambon
Kihei 96753

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Robertly Dahilig
Kahului 96732

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Kihei 96753

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Cornelio Bareng
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Von Ryan Mercado

Kahului 96732

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Kihei 96753

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Jowie Paulian
Kahului 96732

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Romell Gamit
Kahului 96732

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Josie Ramento
Kahului 96732

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Kelina Nakai
Haleiwa 96712

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Ronelia Cascayan

Waipahu 96797

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Mila Lele
Haleiwa 96712

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Wayne Kadooka
Wahiawa 96786

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Chelsea Hardin
Waialua 96791

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Kelly Ann Souza
Wahiawa 96786

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Ronald Orpilla
Waipahu 96797

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Mercy Agbayani

Wahiawa 96786

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Analeta Manuel
Waipahu 96797

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Aguida Rivera
Mililani 96789

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Victor Cabudol
Waipahu 96797

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Juan Pagatpat
Waipahu 96797

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Raymundo Asuncion

Ewa Beach 96706

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Edward Sagucio
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Carlos Rufo
Wahiawa 96786

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Ricardo Binavice
Wahiawa 96786

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Martin Arnold
Kapolei 96707

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Antonio Domingo
Kunia 96759

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Ernesto Paclob
Waipahu 96797

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Saturina Malang
Ewa Beach 96706

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Daniel Casocot
Waipahu 96797

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Erwin Hendrix
Wahiawa 96786

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Roy Asao
Honolulu 96818

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Waipahu 96797

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Della Kiyan
Wahiawa 96786

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Carmen Arouero
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Alicia Farinas
Wahiawa 96797

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Bryan Kelly
Ewa Beach 96706

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Wahiawa 96786

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Mililani 96789

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Nestor Raquini
Mililani 96789

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Ronie Castillo
Honolulu 96819

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Cresencia Garingo
Waipahu 96797

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George Badua
Waipahu 96797

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Rufino Lagua
Kunia 96759

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Ewa Beach 96706

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Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Imelda Ballera
Wahiawa 96786

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

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Noel Paul Andador

Waipahu 96797

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

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Neil Soller
Kahului 96732

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Danilo Quedding
Kahului 96732

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Anie Utrera
Kahului 96732

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Christian Santiago
Kahului 96732

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Tuturo Alipio
Kihei 96753

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Cresencia Paragas
Kihei 96753

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Jericho John Cortez
Kahului 96732

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Romeo Tabag
Kahului 96732

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Myrna Haban
Wailuku 96793

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Virgin Edmalin
Kahului 96732

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Leonalyn Corpuz
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Ampereson Vidad
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Michael Alejo
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Librada Calija
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Nelia Atiburcio
Kihei 96753

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Ludivina Ramiscal
Kihei 96753

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Cherry Bumanglag
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Teresita Ramos
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Lilia Yadao
Kihei 96753

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Edmun Montenegro
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Shiela Riambon
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Santos Grimaldo
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Coughlin Alex
Kahului 96732

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Ranchez Helmar
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Wailuku 96793

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Adoracion De Guzman
Kahului 96732

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Clemencia Feliz
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Galo Naioa
Kahului 96732

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Lolita Gamboa
Kihei 96753

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Lilia Yadao
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Maricel Graham
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Felicitas Dela Cruz
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Florencio Mamuad
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Sonia Pumaras
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Eugenio Pablo
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Marietta Velasco
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Edward Dahilig
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Bella Mateo
Wailuku 96793

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Consolacion Blanca
Kahului 96732

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Asencia Rimas
Kihei 96753

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Antonia Pisaluo
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Estelita Bolosan
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Cherrylyne Tabag
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Vivian Miguel
Makawao 96768

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Penafrancia Utrera
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Aurora Magdirila
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Adracion Abo
Kihei 96753

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers to implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Russell Yokote
Kula 96790

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John Gosselin
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Crisleta Agustin
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Elena Diego
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Brian Espejo
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Elmer Alejo
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Rodrigo Lapuebla
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Jeffrey Bertram
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Jay Ellis
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Juana Delos Santos
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Fredelina Sayilio
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Daisy Acido
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Clarina Sayno
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Merilyn Dahilig
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Benjamin Mangayayam
Wailuku 96793

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Jomer Blanca
Kahului 96732

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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Dominador Padiiong
Kahului 96732

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Felix Ancheta
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Vanessa Godoy
Kahului 96732

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Everest Mae Ramos
Kahului 96732

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Aileen Galapia
Kahului 96732

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Elizabeth Gamit
Kahului 96732

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Erwin Tablang
Kahului 96732

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Jerry Tabag
Wailuku 96793

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Lourdes Valdez
Kihei 96753

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Larry Balbyrdi
Kihei 96753

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Benjamin Ramiscal
Kihei 96753

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Rodrigo Jagarco
Kihei 96753

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Amalia Quedding
Kahului 96732

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Nestor Surbida
Kahului 96732

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Jose Acob
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Gerard Manuel
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Quedding Marlon
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Salvador Visaya
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Bernardo Colcol
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Orlando Castres
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Victorino Sol
Wailuku 96793

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Eusebio Raras
Kahului 96732

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Tim Trudel
Kihei 96753

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Aubrey Bumatay
Kihei 96753

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Irenea Tabigne
Kahului 96732

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Hayde Siu
Kihei 96753

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Florence Cuaresma
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Erene O'Connor

Kula 96790

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Manuel Sabalbero
Kahului 96732

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Brian Hopper
Kihei 96753

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Aliva Corpuz
Kihei 96753

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Eugene Matillano
Kahului 96732

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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Julius Esma
Kahului 96732

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Norman Paz
Kihei 96753

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Santos Sibayan
Makawao 96736

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Ericson Malekau

Hilo 96736

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Brian U

Makaweli 96769

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William Nizo
Kekaha 96752

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Renato Acoba
Kaumakani 96747

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Edwin Labuguen
Kaumakani 96747

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Reynalda Acoba
Kaumakani 96747

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Benjamin Olsa
Waimea 96796

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Kekaha 96752

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Helena Miguel
Kaunakakai 96748

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Rogerene Arce
Hoolehua 96729

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Danielle Bicey
Kaunakakai 96748

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Brooke Puaa
Kaunakakai 96748

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Arthur Esteban
Kaunakakai 96748

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Maria Balangatan
Kaunakakai 96748

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Gloria Mangayayam
Kaunakakai 96748

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Phil Valdez

Kaunakakai 96748

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Nelson Horner
Kaunakakai 96748

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Abraham Poaipuni
Kaunakakai 96748

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Aristotle Oamil
Kaunakakai 96748

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Johnlee Basubas

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Salina Reyes
Kaunakakai 96748

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Rozel Garnin
Kaulapuu 96757

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Stephen Agcaoili
Kaunakakai 96748

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Noli Valete

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Alex Mangayayam
Kaunakakai 96748

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Merus Helm
Hoolehua 96729

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Dexter Ibaan

Kaunakakai 96748

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Franklin Henry
Kaunakakai 96748

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Rhonda Smith
Kaunakakai 96748

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Cora Smith

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Chad Moran
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Chad Monday
Kualapuu 96757

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Miles L.

Kaunakakai 96748

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Joe Paraiso

Kaunakakai 96748

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Gaylen Chong
Kailua Kona 96745

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Salina Kahsana
Kaunakakai 96748

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Jose Avila
Kaunakakai 96748

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Eugene Santiago
Kaunakakai 96748

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Rodney Dudoit
Kaunakakai 96748

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Shaquille Rapanot McGuire

Hoolehua 96729

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John Habon
Kaunakakai 96748

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Mark Ballocanag
Kaunakakai 96748

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Patrick Kansana
Kaunakakai 96748

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Chad Tangonan
Kualapuu 96757

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William Ruttier
Kaunakakai 96748

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TJ Harper
Kaunakakai 96748

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Dawn Bicoy
Maunaloa 96770

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Alisa Matsunaga

Mililani 96789

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Lisa Macadangdang

Ewa Beach 96706

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Michael Dagan
Wahiawa 96786

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Jhay Marcelo
Waipahu 96797

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Roberto Ariota
Wahiawa 96786

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Billy Colley

Ewa Beach 96706

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Mamerto Tagama

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Tyler Yonemori

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Mike Glidden
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Leerom Ventura

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Gordon Pekelo
Waipahu 96797

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Raymond Kawahakui Jr.

Waiialua 96791

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Leslie Tadios

Ewa Beach 96706

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Bio Meldario

Waipahu 96797

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Jocelyn Agcaoili
Ewa Beach 96706

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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Emmanuel Cabilgs, Sr.

Ewa Beach 96706

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Kevin Magallones Jr.

Haleiwa 96712

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Neil Nakai
Haleiwa 96712

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Scott Fujiwaki
Waialua 96791

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Diemas Galvadones

Wahiawa 96786

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MaryJane Remigio

Waiialua 96791

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David Jarris
Mililani 96789

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Angela Orris
Wahiawa 96786

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Jessie Radouch
Kaneohe 96744

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Gilly Jackson
Mililani 96789

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Catherine Murphy

Waiialua 96791

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Norgie Libed
Ewa Beach 96706

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Carmen Dela Cerna

Ewa Beach 96706

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Adoracion Abarcar
Kunia 96759

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Filipinas Gaminao
Ewa Beach 96706

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Rey Canete
Wahiawa 96886

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Whelma Agustin
Waipahu 96797

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Leticia Taylan
Pearl City 96782

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Susana Mamucud
Wahiawa 96786

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Narcisa Cabanos
Waipahu 96797

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Vanna Farinas
Wahiawa 96786

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Nenita Vidad
Wahiawa 96786

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Marissa Sabado
Waipahu 96797

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Elmer Yanuaria
Mililani 96789

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Kasie Young
Kapolei 96707

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Dominic Tarinay
Waipahu 96797

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Zachary Solarte
Ewa Beach 96706

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Randy Ceon
Waipahu 96797

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Delia Debrum Letan
Ewa Beach 96706

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Sammy Whitehead
Waipahu 96797

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Rosalie Nabatilan

Wahiawa 96786

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Sinamar Bernal
Waipahu 96797

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Maribel Garcia
Waipahu 96797

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Geronia Barbosa

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Jeff Tupea
Aiea 96701

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Melecio Roldan

Kunia 96759

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Tim Hering
Honolulu 96821

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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Ragnel Bolante
Wahiawa 96786

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Angella Beio
Kunia 96759

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Amy Sabas
Ewa Beach 96759

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Jacquelyn Pasion
Waipahu 96797

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Gemma Mari
Waipahu 96797

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Catalina Lomboy
Ewa Beach 96706

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Alma Ariota
Kunia 96759

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Alfredo Lozano
Ewa Beach 96706

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Cesuria Alejo
Kunia 96759

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Norma Macugay
Kunia 96759

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Elvira Sevilla
Kunia 96759

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Estrella Butac
Waipahu 96797

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Esmeralda Taban
Kunia 96786

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Teresita Taruayo
Wahiawa 96786

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Joy Westervelt
Mililani 96789

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Clarret Tuya
Waipahu 96797

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Mila Tungpalan
Wahiawa 96786

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Randy Leano
Ewa Beach 96706

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Julia Santiago
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Joycelyn Patague
Ewa Beach 96706

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Cecilia Sabas
Ewa Beach 96706

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Delia Jose
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Florentina Magaoay
Kapolei 96707

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Grace Mayola
Ewa Beach 96706

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Rhea Bermudez
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Kunia 96759

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Dawn Fuentes
Ewa Beach 96706

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Ruby Ann Prestosa
Mililani 96789

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Sonny Prestosa
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Angela Salazar
Kahului 96732

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Eddie Magbual
Kahului 96732

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Felipe Utreria
Kahului 96732

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Lindsay Hashimoto

Lihue 96766

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Sarah Styah
Hanapepe 96716

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Maricel Drame
Kaumakani 96747

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Christopher Guzman

Mission 78573

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Alan Mani

Mcallon 78502

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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Harvin Agpaoa

Kekaha 96752

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Roger Caoagdan

Kekaha 96752

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Rebecca Acbano

Waimea 96796

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Branodon Nakamoto

Lanai 96765

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Vance Simao
Kekaha 96752

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Benjamin Bayat Jr.

Kaunakani 96747

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Salvador Guillermo

Hanapepe 96716

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Domingo O.
Hanapepe 96716

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Ryan Oyama
Kalaheo 96747

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Joyna Willard

Lanai 96765

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Lana Simola
Waimea 96796

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Maria Arredondo

Edina 78542

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Julio Arrendondo

Edina 78542

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Ezabel Martinez

Waimea 96796

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Kristen Ma
Eleele 96705

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Rodrigo Ramos

Kekaha 96752

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Annamarie Krotser
Kekaha 96752

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Inocente Leon
Waimea 96796

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Lorena Ochia
Kekaha 96752

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Camerlita Caoagdan

Kekaha 96752

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Russell Bernat

Koloa 96756

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Cippy Rapoza
Waimea 96796

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AnnaLiza Bryant
Kaumakani 96747

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Koloa 96756

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Francis Gawaran

Eleele 96705

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Jordan Kukino

Lihue 96766

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David Shumatsu

Kekaha 96752

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Dean Manuel
Waimea 96796

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Eaton Rivera
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Burt R.

Kaunakani 96747

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Jenna Kinnaman

Lawai 96765

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Salvador Camarena
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Rowena A.

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Ellah Aban
Eleele 96705

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John John P.
Kaumakani 96747

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Edmond Medima
Kaumakani 96747

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Lindsey Kelley
Makaweli 96769

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Kevin Eghan
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This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

Ben Kirschbaum
Las Vegas 89121

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

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Raina Peteoishi

Kekaha 96752

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

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Jace Algaiza
Hanapepe 96705

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Venjielyn Aceret

Hanapepe 96705

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

Joseph Bacio
Koloa 96756

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Victoria Coubgat
Kaunakani 96747

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 – Relating to Environmental Protection

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Leilanie Bugat
Kaumakani 96747

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

Camila Hipsach
Kalaheo 96741

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Connie Nagata
Kalaheo 96741

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Elyleo Abaks
Makaweli 96769

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Alfredo Saldana

Touchet 99360

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Laurie Yoshida

Lihue 96766

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Mark Kennett
Kaumakani 96747

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Roy Rapoza
Makaweli 96769

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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Burt Vidiman
Kekaha 96752

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Khelsie Langtad

Kekaha 96752

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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Greg Stidham
Hanapepe 96716

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Michael Machado

Kekaha 96752

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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Roger Aguda
Kaumakani 96747

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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Ari Gabriel
Kaumakani 96747

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

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Andrew Lazaro

Kekaha 96752

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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Stephanie Iona
Waimea 96796

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Charles Iona
Waimea 96796

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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Anthony Kauchi

Kekaha 96752

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Jimmy G.
Kaumakani 96747

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

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Neal Amaki
Kaumakani 96747

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

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John Beniamma
Makaweli 96769

FIN-Jo

From: cruzinberry@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Carol Quesinberry
<cruzinberry@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:09 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Carol Quesinberry
87 -119 Kipaoa Pl Waianae, HI 96792-3618

From: bfuruta@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Burt Furuta](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:52:31 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Burt Furuta
242 Koalele St Apt A Honolulu, HI 96813-1388

From: emmaleah@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Emma Stauber](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:46:39 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Emma Stauber
4515 Kawaihau Road Kapaa, HI 96746

From: sierraknight@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Sierra Knight](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:28:13 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Sierra Knight
95 Kulalani Cir Kula, HI 96790-8213

From: littlelongon@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Miles Greenberg](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:53:27 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you, our elected legislators who serve their constituents (and not special interests disproportionately) to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue for our keiki and the environment. It is unconscionable that it has remained unaddressed while childhood diseases go up exponentially. 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. This is the least our legislators should be attending to. To subject those exposed to these toxins should be a crime. What happened to the buffer zones??

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony. Please amend the language of this bill and move this forward as soon as possible no more delays our children lives are depending on you to make correct and ethical decisions on our behalf.

Sincerely,
Miles Greenberg
6540 Kahuna Rd # A Kapaa, HI 96746-9130

From: caitlin.gavin23@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Caitlin Gavin](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:09:31 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Caitlin Gavin
2033 Kaiwiki Rd Hilo, HI 96720-9721

From: lisaparker@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Lisa Parker](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:58:11 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Parker
5956 Lokelani Rd Kapaa, HI 96746-9714

From: boyne@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Jonathan Boyne](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:02:58 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Jonathan Boyne
2013 Kakela Dr Honolulu, HI 96822-2158

From: reginafloyd@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Regina Floyd](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:28:55 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Regina Floyd
5523 Kuamoo Rd Apt B Kapaa, HI 96746-8119

From: Magdalenapuu@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [MagdalenaJean Wood](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:09:44 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
MagdalenaJean Wood
297 Moi Pl Kihei, HI 96753-8953

From: ranaeganske@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Ranae Ganske-Cerizo](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:35:18 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Ranae Ganske-Cerizo
2672 Kahekili Hwy Wailuku, HI 96793-9240

From: tomnooney@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Thomas Nooney](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:32:35 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Thomas Nooney
1299 Kauhikoa Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5831

From: warnsgrafx@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Beverly Skladzien](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:58:27 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Beverly Skladzien
PO Box 2783 Kamuela, HI 96743-2783

From: shannonkona@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Shannon Rudolph](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:55:05 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Aloha,

I wish Hawai'i legislators would join the civilized world & start protecting residents. The studies are in and we know pesticide drift is especially dangerous for keiki, pregnant women, farm workers, and neighbors living closest to fields where massive amounts of pesticides are sprayed.

It's very disheartening to be ignored by legislators year after year while many families are suffering this abuse.

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Shannon Rudolph
75 -5600 Mamalahoa Hwy Holualoa, HI 96725-9628

From: backonisland@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Eileen Kechloian](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:36:52 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to ban chlorpyrifos! Add mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Eileen Kechloian
1722 Keoniloa Pl Koloa, HI 96756-9413

From: rolandch72@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Roland Chang](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:11:42 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Roland Chang
149 Kaluamoo St Kailua, HI 96734-2145

From: lauraramirez87@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Laura Ramirez](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:28:13 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: sraquaholic@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Sarah Ravary](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:29:14 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Sarah Ravary
658 Piliwale Rd Kula, HI 96790-8883

From: RNKOWEN@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Katharine Owen](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:15:05 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to REINSTATE the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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. **PESTICIDE DRIFT AFFECTS ORGANIC CROPS AND KEEPS THEM FROM BEING TRULY ORGANIC. PEOPLE BUY ORGANIC FOR A REASON. THEY DO NOT WANT TO BE SUBJECTED TO PESTICIDES!!!**

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Katharine Owen
1165 Kukila St Honolulu, HI 96818-1953

From: darlene.rodrigues@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Darlene Rodrigues](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:51:04 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: yukigirl99@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Alaria Franzoni](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:31:29 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Alaria Franzoni
3138 Overhulse Rd NW Olympia, WA 98502-3884

From: alohalevey@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Joel Levey](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:36:16 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Joel Levey
551102 Kaauhuhu Homestead Rd Hawi, HI 96719

From: green_thumb@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Erin Harner](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:39:30 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: wolf@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [David Wolf](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:23:07 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
David Wolf
719 Alae Rd Kula, HI 96790-8961

From: annikageo@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Ann Wilczewski](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:38:39 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Wilczewski
1989 Hokunui Pl Lihue, HI 96766-8977

From: der1way@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Donald Erway](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:50:03 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: kathilee@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Kathi Lee](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:25:35 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Kathi Lee
1655 Puu Rd # C Kalaheo, HI 96741-8706

From: m2@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Marilyn Mick](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:22:57 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Marilyn Mick
3773 Kanaina Ave Apt 207 Honolulu, HI 96815-4406

From: mkunsch@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Marissa Kunsch](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:23:02 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Marissa Kunsch
1720 Huna St Apt 413 Honolulu, HI 96817-2473

From: leinaur001@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Roberts Leinau](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:25:19 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Roberts Leinau
59 -524 Aukauka Pl Haleiwa, HI 96712-9519

From: taramattes3@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Tara mattes](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:26:17 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: mamakigirl@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Liza Franzoni](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:29:05 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Liza Franzoni
PO Box 73 Paauilo, HI 96776-0073

From: mirandagriffin12@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Miranda Thornhill](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:27:13 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: evans@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Dale Evans](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:31:00 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

PLEASE, get on the right side of this issue. It is high time that Hawaii government takes some INTELLIGENT actions to limit pollution of the 'aina by pesticides. I worked for many years helping to produce UH-CTAHR information on safe pesticide handling practices. What we need is REGULATIONS and their ENFORCEMENT by HDOA.

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Dale Evans
41 -032 Hilu St Waimanalo, HI 96795-1608

From: barbrick@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Barbara Nosaka](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:27:07 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Nosaka
2216 Hoonanea St Honolulu, HI 96822-2427

From: rickthornhill12@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Richard Thornhill](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:32:05 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: mauzoe@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Zoe Alexander](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:31:34 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: thomas.creagh@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Thomas Creagh](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:09:35 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Please

Pass this bill. Why do Monsanto and chemical companies not allow their workers enter a field for up to 48 hours while in the meantime when there is downwind and the wind picks up the drift from these pesticides go into schools and homes.

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Thomas Creagh
2647 Moolio Pl Kihei, HI 96753-7139

From: collazomichele@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Michele Collazo](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:36:23 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Collazo
233 Moi Pl Kihei, HI 96753-8953

From: chefmikee@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Michael Longworth](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:32:09 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Longworth
1620 Keeaumoku St Apt 807 Honolulu, HI 96822-4328

From: drrobertabell@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Robert Abell](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:43:07 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Abell
PO Box 1168 Kilauea, HI 96754-1168

From: mkramer@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Michael Kramer](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:35:53 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

It is hard for me to understand why the legislature has such a difficult time accepting the reality that pesticides are bad for human health, but I am hoping you will put the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. The people of our communities have the right to know what is being used and when considering the potential health hazards. Mandatory disclosure and notification, buffer zones, and drift studies around schools must be established. Everyone needs to know what pesticides are being applied, especially dangerous ones such as chlorpyrifos, which should be banned anyway.

Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Sincerely,
Michael Kramer
78 -7178 Puuloa Rd Kailua Kona, HI 96740-9731

From: konnl@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Liane Konn](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:40:03 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Liane Konn
2474 Kapiolani Blvd Apt 1703 Honolulu, HI 96826-4670

From: elif.beall@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Elif Beall](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:35:48 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Please reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095.

Mandatory disclosure and notification, along with pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools is the minimum acceptable action by our State to protect children and residents. Additional studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowledge of what pesticides were and are being applied.

Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

Mandatory disclosure and notification is way overdue. The independent Joint Fact Finding (JFF) Study Group has already recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting. 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,
Elif Beall
4647 Waiakalua St Kilauea, HI 96754-5500

From: mauimartha@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Martha Martin](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:45:25 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: adventuresof2014@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Frances Ross](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:45:49 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Frances Ross
28 -1708 Old Mamalahoa Hwy Honomu, HI 96728

From: dspitzrealtor@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Danielle Spitz](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:41:18 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Aloha, I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Danielle Spitz
62 -2482 Anekona Pl Kamuela, HI 96743-7792

From: annemarieandara@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [AnneMarie Call](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 8:04:49 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: streamgirll@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Mary True](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:41:44 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: alainmaui@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [alain mei](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:56:45 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
alain mei
2904 Kauhale St Kihei, HI 96753-9444

From: mothra246@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Earl Kim](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:49:15 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am a constituent in your district, I'm writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: bob-marion@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Marion McHenry](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:43:13 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Marion McHenry
3609 Kaweonui Rd Princeville, HI 96722-5312

From: magic.monkseal@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [carl yeatts](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:53:08 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
carl yeatts
614 Loulu Way Makawao, HI 96768-8908

From: bertzz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Robert Wilcox](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:50:13 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: haydn.huntley@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Haydn Huntley](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:46:42 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: bill.taylor43@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [bill taylor](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:46:15 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
bill taylor
56 -154 Puuluana Pl Apt 24 Kahuku, HI 96731-2206

From: nix@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [John Nix](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:52:22 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Nix
PO Box 808 Kihei, HI 96753-0808

From: info@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Debra Nix](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:52:44 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: waiaholemom@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Momi Wolfgramm](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:44:52 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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
PO Box 1095 Kaneohe, HI 96744-1095

From: garden300@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Vivien Bunnell](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:23:43 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Vivien Bunnell
75 -5298 Mamalahoa Hwy Holualoa, HI 96725-9612

From: mauimagic5711@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Ann Evans](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 7:37:58 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Evans
644 SW Little Tree Cir Port Orchard, WA 98367-9474

From: nix@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [John Nix](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:52:22 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Nix
PO Box 808 Kihei, HI 96753-0808

From: jsharrer@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [John Sharrer](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:59:08 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Sharrer
PO Box 1851 Pahoehoe, HI 96778-1851

From: whittlejoni@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [joni whittle](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 5:11:55 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
joni whittle
Maluhia Rd Koloa, HI 96756

From: helmut@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Helmut Klauer](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:56:48 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Pahoehoe, HI 96778-7817

From: volleygirls74@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Beth McLachlin](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 11:40:58 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Beth McLachlin
2026 Hunnewell St Honolulu, HI 96822-2149

From: ewell@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Alan Ewell](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:53:25 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Alan Ewell
4176 Round Top Dr Honolulu, HI 96822-5020

From: lismcdaniel@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Lisa McDaniel](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 11:57:19 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: volomaui@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Tiffany Chapman](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:29:57 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing in hopes of protecting citizens of Maui, Leuko in particular, from the multitude of health issues caused by over exposure to pesticides. I myself have hypothyroidism, endocrine systematic damage, asthma, and liver toxicity as a result of living in close proximity of Monsanto's testing site. I am happy to provide medical records if helpful.

I to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Tiffany Chapman
32 Hune One Ln Kihei, HI 96753-5807

From: amyathomas@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Amy Perruso](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 4:59:53 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: mkelley323@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Mary Lu Kelley](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:08:47 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Aloha. I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Lu Kelley
PO Box 289 Lawai, HI 96765-0289

From: desereelh@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Deseree Hughes](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:51:18 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Deseree Hughes
PO Box 1018 Pahoehoe, HI 96778-1018

From: casadycats@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Lisa Martin](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:52:07 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Martin
7288 Ninini Pl Honolulu, HI 96825-2735

From: jsusie23@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Dr.Susan Caswell](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:10:32 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Dr. Susan Caswell
PO Box 347 Paauilo, HI 96776-0347

From: creativeemergence@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Ashley theresa Stewart](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:00:03 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: bgaetano@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Robert Gaetano](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:48:28 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Gaetano
KAWAIHAU Kapaa, HI 96746

From: nlbrown623@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Nicole Busto](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:20:01 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Nicole Busto
79 Akea Pl Kula, HI 96790-8501

From: hike2heaven@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Lisa Kerman](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:47:16 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Kerman
PO Box 1011 Kilauea, HI 96754-1011

From: sioakimi@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Sandi Ioakimi](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 11:03:23 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Ioakimi
7 Omaka Pl Kihei, HI 96753-7107

From: greenleaf.mauieveryactioncustom.com on behalf of [Marta Greenleaf](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:48:29 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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
PO Box 880794 Pukalani, HI 96788-0794

From: paul@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Paul Arinaga](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:22:16 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Arinaga
2596 Booth Rd Apt A Honolulu, HI 96813-7117

From: hasumen@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [H.Asumen](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:18:53 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
H. Asumen
92 -608 Malahuna Loop Kapolei, HI 96707-1613

From: uilani.kapu@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Rochelle Kapu](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:09:06 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Rochelle Kapu
PO Box 11524 Lahaina, HI 96761-6524

From: jenna.baraki@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Jenna Baraki](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 4:49:05 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Jenna Baraki
1436 Keeler Ln Virginia Beach, VA 23455-4227

From: mdeycaza@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Michael deYcaza](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:43:22 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 deYcaza
425 Ena Rd Honolulu, HI 96815-1746

From: barefootleslie@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Leslie Scott](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:41:12 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Leslie Scott
67 -338 Kaliuna St Waialua, HI 96791-9508

From: kshimata@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Kathy Shimata](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:42:27 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: mcgovern.je@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Julia McGovern](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:31:20 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 McGovern
4631 Maile Rd Waimea, HI 96796

From: minphitides@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Mignon Phitides](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:40:48 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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
15 2058 23RD Keaau, HI 96749

From: laakea.kaufman@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [La'akea Kaufman](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:39:44 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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
67 -1294 Laikealoha St Kamuela, HI 96743-8317

From: annhorwath@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Ann Horwath](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:37:04 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Horwath
91 -1036 Kahiuka St Ewa Beach, HI 96706-3729

From: jgelert@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [John Gelert](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:35:51 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Gelert
609 A Kupulau Dr Kihei, HI 96753-9352

From: catherine.kauai@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Catherine Martin](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:32:49 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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.

Students need a healthy learning environment to thrive, and SB 3095 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.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Catherine Martin
2449 Kipuka St Koloa, HI 96756-9555

From: dukesohana@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Kimberly Dukes](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:46:21 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Kimberly Dukes
1774 Naalae Rd Kula, HI 96790-7752

From: willdavis108@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Will MacClymont Davis](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:35:53 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am a substitute teacher on Kauai and former special education teacher in Massachusetts.

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095.

The Lancet Neurology reported in 2014, "Dose-related correlations were recorded between maternal exposures to chlorpyrifos or other organophosphates and small head circumference at birth—which is an indication of slowed brain growth in utero—and with neurobehavioural deficits that have persisted to at least 7 years of age.^{52, 53, 54} In a subgroup study, MRI of the brain showed that prenatal chlorpyrifos exposure was associated with structural abnormalities that included thinning of the cerebral cortex.⁵⁵"

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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii. Chlorpyrifos may have a similar detrimental effect on IQ scores as does DDT, reports the Lancet Neurology in 2014, "Recent studies have shown inverse correlations between serum concentrations of DDT..., and neurodevelopmental performance.^{50, 51}"

"Evidence from worldwide sources indicates that average national IQ scores are associated with gross domestic product (GDP)—a correlation that might be causal in both directions.⁹⁹ Thus, poverty can cause low IQ, but the opposite is also true. In view of the widespread exposures to lead, pesticides, and other neurotoxins in developing countries, where chemical controls might be ineffective compared with those in more developed countries,^{100, 101} developmental exposures to industrial chemicals could contribute substantially to the recorded correlation between IQ and GDP (Lancet Neurology, 2014)."

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

From: bob@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Bob Ferguson](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:38:36 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Bob Ferguson
500 E Burlington Ave Fairfield, IA 52556-3169

From: wakiubill@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [William Chang](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:37:07 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Chang
4125 Hana Hwy Hana, HI 96713

From: patriciablair@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Patricia Blair](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:47:30 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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, HI 96734-2746

From: gordo161101@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Gordon Lange](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:50:01 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Gordon Lange
38 Wawali St Kihei, HI 96753-8292

From: h2ohtech@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [John Mcguire](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:54:10 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Mcguire
PO Box 11098 Hilo, HI 96721-6098

From: brimohi@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Brian Emmons](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:13:18 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Emmons
59 -046 Kamehameha Hwy Haleiwa, HI 96712-9723

From: pmahrens@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Paulie Ahrens](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:53:39 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Paulie Ahrens
92 -1017 Koio Dr Apt P Kapolei, HI 96707-4291

From: vpashland@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Van Ashland](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:09:44 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Ashland
PO Box 37-7401 Ocean View, HI 96737

From: likowallace@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Faye L Wallace](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:53:38 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Faye L Wallace
265 Seaside Pl Kaunakakai, HI 96748

From: jadekaren@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [karen rowland](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:36:13 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 rowland
PO Box 185 Kamuela, HI 96743-0185

From: aniko65@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Avi Okin](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:42:19 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii. There is enough toxins in our food already and Hawaii needs to end such use in our food.

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,
Avi Okin
64 -5267 Puanuanu Pl Kamuela, HI 96743-8232

From: tiana.maple@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [TIANA CRABBE](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:05:47 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 CRABBE
27 -343 Old Mamalahoa Hwy Papaikou, HI 96781

From: shaddadmaui@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Stephanie Haddad](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:24:50 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Stephanie Haddad
130 Honokala Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5700

From: smanosa@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Shaeralee Manosa](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 6:03:33 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Shaeralee Manosa
PO Box 581 Kaunakakai, HI 96748-0581

From: alex.beers@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Alex Beers](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:52:08 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Alex Beers
20 Kaikai St Wailuku, HI 96793-8322

FIN-Jo

From: dreamtimehawaii@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Lloyd Good
<dreamtimehawaii@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:19 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Lloyd Good
PO Box 10701 Hilo, HI 96721-5701

From: sheltgrl@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Ruth Lewis](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:15:09 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Ruth Lewis
4875 Kikala Rd Kalaheo, HI 96741-9213

From: erikaireland@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Erika Ireland](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:14:59 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: valerie.innes@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Valerie Innes](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:34:58 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Innes
4341 B Kapuna Rd Kilauea, HI 96754-5523

From: reikitaichih@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Sharron Cushman](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:11:15 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Sharron Cushman
HC 2 Box 6467 Keaau, HI 96749-9329

FIN-Jo

From: vicki.taylor@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of vicki taylor
<vicki.taylor@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:06 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

If your don't take care of these kids now, they will grow up sick and mentally ill, and just one of them might come shoot your kids, or grandkids in a school one day. Think of your responsibility to the community, more than big business. The health of our children effects the whole community in many more ways than you realize. The question is, "How can you not make these companies be open and responsible to the public?"

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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, I leave you with your conscience.

Sincerely,
vicki taylor
67 -432 Kioe St Waialua, HI 96791-9630

From: cwheeler@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Colleen Wheeler](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:25:48 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Colleen Wheeler
4112 Puumalu Pl Honolulu, HI 96816-3926

From: nihipalim001@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Michele Nihipali](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:22:43 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Nihipali
54 -074 Kamehameha Hwy # A Hauula, HI 96717-9647

From: goylinda@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Linda Goy](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:13:16 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Linda Goy
PO Box 705 Kula, HI 96790-0705

From: [Stephan Bell](mailto:Stephan.Bell@capitol.hawaii.gov)
To: [FINTestimony](mailto:FINTestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:05:49 AM

ACTION ALERT! Please copy/paste and send testimony to FINtestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov or log in to capitol website: https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=3095&year=2018

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Stephan Bell , and I live in 322 Makani rd, Kappa Hawaii 96746. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee re-insert these important provisions, extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Stephan Bell

From: kealelani@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Lory Ono](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:39:19 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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.

I honestly believe that there is no good reason NOT to provide pesticide disclosure and reporting -- unless these companies have something to hide. We have a right to know what dangers we and our children are being exposed to, and these companies must be held accountable and be required to be transparent. To allow them free reign to use these dangerous pesticides without regulation is irresponsible and unacceptable. It is proven that chlorpyrifos is a health risk. We need to be protected from big corporations like Monsanto and Dow Chemical. Please help us.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Lory Ono
44 -022 Nohokai Pl Kaneohe, HI 96744-2543

From: sanseironin@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Harry Yoshida](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 6:52:43 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Harry Yoshida
763 Paani St Apt 3 Honolulu, HI 96826-4225

From: april5@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [April Lee](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 1:59:48 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am desperately concerned and urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. I am counting on you as well as my family is praying you do the right thing. We must have 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii. My daughter is allergic to these chemicals in a bad way and when she sick the whole family is down because she is the one that stays home with the 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.

Mahalo for your action on this very important issue!

Sincerely,
April Lee
54 -396 Union Mill Rd Unit 939 Kapaau, HI 96755-3040

From: joamsterdm@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Jo Amsterdam](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 6:12:36 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Jo Amsterdam
3704 Elau Rd Christmas Valley, OR 97641

From: ksorr8@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Katherine Orr](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 5:09:29 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Please reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095.

We need both mandatory disclosure & notification, and pilot programs for buffer zones and drift studies around schools. Further studies on pesticide drift are meaningless without knowing which pesticides are involved.

Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 so we can have meaningful pesticide studies within the State.

Please reinsert the mandatory disclosure and notification provisions of SB 3095 back into the bill.

Thank you for considering my testimony.

Sincerely,
Katherine Orr
44 -119 Bayview Haven Pl Kaneohe, HI 96744-2502

From: raymondmoline@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Raymond Moline](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:48:07 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Raymond Moline
545 Kihei, HI 96753

From: craigmalina@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Craig Malina](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 4:15:25 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Craig Malina
4781 Wainiha-Powerhouse Rd Hanalei, HI 96714

From: kananiohi@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Kanani Kaye](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 5:45:32 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Kanani Kaye
4797 B Kapaa, HI 96746

From: sprkl5d85@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Vicky Wesney](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 4:20:47 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Vicky Wesney
3976 Three Rivers Ln Groveport, OH 43125-9571

From: surfalantino@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Marco Perez](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 11:54:32 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Marco Perez
1661 Mott-Smith Dr Honolulu, HI 96822-2800

FIN-Jo

From: RFURST808@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Richard Furst <RFURST808@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:41 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide disclosure and notification requirements back into SB 3095. It is absolutely essential that we have 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii. It is so inexcusable that we are allowing big agribusiness to dictate policy that put the health and welfare of our keiki at risk!

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! It's time for the Legislature to take action to protect Hawaii's people. 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

From: john.young835@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [John Young](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:15:25 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 96738

From: diane5180@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [diane hein](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 9:33:32 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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.

Especially in our parks, schools and public areas

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
diane hein
PO Box 1126 Captain Cook, HI 96704-1126

From: worldwoodworks@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Thomas Calhoun](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:36:03 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Thomas Calhoun
3145 Baldwin Ave Makawao, HI 96768-9607

From: marcipeterhans@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Marci Peterhans](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 10:02:17 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Marci Peterhans
82 -6169 Kololeke Pl Captain Cook, HI 96704-8220

FIN-Jo

From: maisprl@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mailyn Gabold
<maisprl@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:13 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Today is 14 wednesday i live in kekaha and get in up with a awfull smell of poison probably coming from the Dow company, i am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Mailyn Gabold
KEKAHA Rd Kekaha, HI 96752

FIN-Jo

From: mimsyheart@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Miriam Bouret
<mimsyheart@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:47 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Miriam Bouret
3971 Ahonui Pl Princeville, HI 96722-5505

FIN-Jo

From: valerieweiss31@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Valerie Weiss <valerieweiss31@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:48 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: dgperez@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Diane Reyes](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 12:25:22 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 Reyes
1707 19th Way Honolulu, HI 96818-4603

From: dd.hawaii@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Patricia McCarver](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:40:46 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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 McCarver
81 -1011 Nani Kupuna Pl Apt 3H Kealahou, HI 96750-8149

From: auntyhaili@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Brie Debus](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:35:22 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Brie Debus
2033 Kaiwiki Rd Hilo, HI 96720-9721

LATE

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 3:30:19 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the House Finance Committee,

GMO Free Kaua`i is in **STRONG** Support and urges you to reinsert the mandatory disclosure and advance notification requirements in SB 3095 since protecting our keiki from harmful pesticides (and unknown combinations of pesticides) is an integral part of the original bill.

On Kaua`i, our GMO Free Kaua`i grouped formed in 2002. We have been in dire need of disclosure for over 15 years. At times, experimental fields have abutted the schools. Even on ag land that is not adjacent to residents nor schools, they are close enough to carry drift. The drift can go in any direction as temperature and trades vary, especially with the terrain of the Mountains and Canyons going out to Kekaha and Polihale. Waterways are everywhere through this prime agricultural location. In my opinion, this land will take much remediation before it could produce safe food for eating. These multinational chemical companies took on this leased land before anyone really understood herbicide tolerance and viral promoters associated with transgenic DNA open air trials. Ideally, the State and/or County should have asked for remediation bonds.

Additional pesticide drift studies are pointless without knowledge of what is being applied, and in your own state Joint Fact Finding Study Group has recommended mandatory statewide pesticide disclosure and reporting.

It is imparative to consider a long overdue state-wide ban on the use and sale of the organophosphate insecticide chlorpyrifos, which was banned from residential use in 2001. Our communities continue to be exposed to this dangerous pesticide that causing reduced IQ, loss of working memory, and attention deficit disorders?

All of the keiki have asthma. This is not normal, and we find it unacceptable. What if these were your children, your drinking water, your fishing spots, your beach?

We need to manage paradise in the way this beautiful, isolated chain deserves. Our years of research and networking around the world have our eyes wide open to the dangers of this under monitored experiment.

Sincere mahalo,

Jeri Di Pietro

GMO Free Kaua'i PO Box 343, Koloa HI 96756



LATE

Testimony from Jeff Case, Senior Director Government Affairs, CropLife America

In opposition of SB 3095– Relating to Environmental Protection

Thursday, Mar. 15, 2:30 pm, room 308

House Committee on Finance

Aloha Chair Luke and members of the committee,

CropLife America (CLA) is the national association representing manufacturers, formulators, and distributors of pesticides products used in agriculture production. We oppose SB 3095 and would like to share some information on establishing disclosure requirements and buffer zones as part of a pesticide use pilot program.

Farmers in Hawaii – large and small - have been working the land for generations. They have an interest and a responsibility to keep their land safe and healthy for use both today and in the future. Pesticides are tools they use to protect their land from weeds and pests and are part of important Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies embraced by the agricultural community. If pesticides could not be safely used, farmers would not use them.

We believe the State’s Good Neighbor program is operating effectively and efficiently and in the best interests of farmers, their neighbors, and the environment. And the Board of Agriculture is on the verge of ensuring that the program has the necessary funding in place to continue its important work to responsibly regulate pesticides by all users – from homeowners to highway workers. We believe a pilot program is not essential at this time and request that the legislature continue to fund the Dept. of Agriculture so that they can continue their important work.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

LATE

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 3:30:17 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Margaret Maupin	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments:

Strongly support SB3095

Honorable Committee Members:

Thank you for allowing me to testify.

My name is Marghee Maupin. I am a primary care provider on Kauai. I have worked in health care for 35 years, the majority of this time on Kauai. I have never been more distressed about the poor health of a community as I am about the west side Kauai population.

I am pulling from some prior, yet still applicable testimony from 2013. Unfortunately, there has been no concrete actions taken to protect the people and the environment from the pesticides on West Kauai. Up to 90 pesticides are regularly sprayed up to 16 times a day most days of the year. Additionally, by layering or mixing these chemicals, unique chemical cocktails of experimental and restricted use pesticides are formed. No one (including the agrochemical scientists) know what these novel chemical compounds are and how they affect people and the environment.

As a group of health care providers on Kauai we are very concerned about the effects of pesticide exposure on our patients, especially the children. We believe that the aberrant illnesses and patterns of illness we are seeing may be the result of the agricultural practices conducted by the agrochemical companies. And hundreds if not thousands of peer reviewed studies have shown associations between pesticides and numerous serious health conditions.

No formal quantitative studies of the pesticide effects have been done on Kauai. We do have many examples that lead us to believe that there may be higher than average numbers of serious health conditions occurring to our west side Kauai population. Some of our individual and collective concerns have been:

- A higher than normal occurrence of birth defects and miscarriages than we have seen in other geographic areas where we have practiced.
- Abnormally high rates of severe gout in healthy populations.
- Rare types of cancers at a higher than expected rate for our small island population.
- Almost daily reports of respiratory symptoms in patients who do not have a h/o respiratory disease. Many of these respiratory symptoms are not responding as would be normally expected by implementing healthy lifestyle changes or treating the patients with pharmacological interventions.
- Hormonal changes affecting our patients including excessive facial and body hair on women and higher levels of infertility.
- Reoccurring nose bleeds in children.
- Patients reporting a "metallic taste" in their mouths
- Recurring skin rashes with no previously known sensitivity to any environmental factors and again, minimal improvement with conventional treatments.

I think that it is also important to mention that although the disease statistics gathered by the JFFG group is not statistically significant (because of population size) all but one of the health conditions counted were highest on the west side as compared to the rest of Kauai

While all of us have not seen all or some of these unique patient circumstances and ailments, we all share a deep concern for the health of our patients and the concern of what may be happening to our community by being exposed to these toxic chemicals on a regular basis, acutely and long term.

We as health care providers need mandatory full disclosure of what chemical toxins are being sprayed, how often they are being sprayed, and how close our patients live to the specific areas being tested with these pesticides. We do not know how to treat patients when we do not know what offending agent has made them ill.

We also agree that mandatory and substantial buffer zones away from sensitive populations and areas would be a significant improvement from current practices.

It is unconscionable to allow open air testing of new combinations and untested chemicals in any location that cannot guarantee the separation of the testing and any unwilling or unknown exposure potential to the public.

We humbly ask the committee to thoroughly consider the proposed bill SB3095 and the potential consequences to our community if no improvements are made to the current application of poisons and pesticides on the lands surrounding our community.

My humblest thanks,

Marghee Maupin, APRN

Contributions to this testimony were made by Rick Goding, MD, Dr. Bernard Riola, MD, Dr. Chatkupt, MD, Dr. Kaponno Chong Hanssen, MD, Carla Nelson, MD

LATE

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 4:11:34 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
JoyceLee Walther	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I believe all people should be aware and formerly alerted when poison is being used in any environment and poison should NEVER be used near any of GODS living creactures ESPECIALLY HUMANS & the food which is consumed by them , GOD BLESS you all Aloha



LATE

March 15, 2018

The Honorable Representative Sylvia Luke
Chair, Committee on Finance

RE: SB 3095, SD1; RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Dear Chair Luke:

On behalf of the Western Plant Health Association (WPHA), I am writing to express our **opposition** to 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. For these reasons WPHA opposes SB 3095, SD1 and request that the bill be held.

We thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Pinel", written in a cursive style.

Renee Pinel
President/CEO

LATE

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/14/2018 4:51:03 PM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lucia You	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please amend SB3095 SD1 to include provisions for mandatory disclosure and notification of restricted use pesticides and to ban the agricultural use of Chlorpyrifos.

We have the right to know to what restricted use pesticides we are being exposed and when and where these toxins are applied. Further, please ban the use of Chlorpyrifos. This poison is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide and is a threat to all members of our communities, farmworkers, and is most harmful to developing children. Chlorpyrifos is applied in high volumes in Hawai'i.

Chlorpyrifos | Pesticide Action Network <http://www.panna.org/resources/chlorpyrifos-facts>

From: [JaNee Dominique](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 2:47:38 PM



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Janee Dominique
Kauai, HI

Sent from my iPhone

LATE

From: magicfaerie7@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Janee Dominique](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 2:45:16 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Janee Dominique
PO Box 1065 Kilauea, HI 96754-1065

From: [Fern A Holland](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please Strengthen and Pass SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 2:26:54 PM

LATE

Aloha

I was born and raised on Kaua'i. I have a bachelors of science with majors in marine biology, wildlife management and environmental sciences.

For 11 years this year I have researched and followed the impacts associated with the pesticides and the chemical corporations, their history and the communities around the world that have been harmed because of their various chemicals and experiments.

I strongly support SB 3095. I strongly encourage you to help make this bill stronger and more meaningful by adding disclosure and expanding buffer-zones to all schools.

For over 5 years we have been asking for basic data collection and mandatory disclosure on Kaua'i. This is not a lot to ask, considering our communities are surrounded by large agricultural operations that we have confirmed are using high amounts of highly toxic restricted use pesticides. We need full disclosure, including where, when and exactly what is being sprayed. We also need notification requirements that allow those potentially impacted to be notified as to what is being sprayed and when.

We need government to mandate disclosure and to ensure that communities are not being poisoned because of our negligence to act, and to ask.

Buffer zones are clearly an immediate option to do SOMETHING. For the love of our children, the next generation and the health of our beautiful islands, please do something. Make buffer zones that are meaningful. Think about these schools, the schools where children, maybe the same age as your own, play in a field as a boom spray truck dumps restricted use pesticides into the wind.

Drift is not some theory, it is not some wing nut conspiracy. It's a science. When the EPA investigates potential pesticide poisoning they look at whether the subject lives or works within 1/4 of a mile of an agricultural facility. Well what about a Monsanto experimental testing facility, where experimental permits are being used to test pesticides?

Let's start strong with meaningful buffers. Go stand down wind of a field being sprayed and think to yourself, if you were a kid in the playground... how close should that giant spray truck dumping neurotoxins into the wind come from the boundary of the school? I think a 1/4 of a mile is not a lot to ask.

Buffers are not a new concept in fact at least 9 states have various buffer laws that are meant to protect everything from salmon and waterways to communities and schools. California just passed statewide buffer zones around our schools.

Arizona prohibits ground and aerial applications of pesticides within a 1/4 mile of the property boundary of a school also. Louisiana prohibits commercial aerial applications within 1,000 feet of school grounds during normal school hours.

Consider that nowhere else in the US has this many experimental use permits and field trials

as we do here in Hawai'i. Isn't it common sense that we have buffer zones and strong protections here?!

I also strongly encourage you to move toward and potentially even include in this bill a ban on Chlorpyrifos. With the excessive scientific studies now available about the impacts to children (both born and unborn) and their development it seems long over due that this chemical is phased out of use entirely.

Please take action. Please pass a strong version of SB3095 and establish mandatory disclosure requirements and buffers for our children and most sensitive areas.

This is about the health of our people and `aina both now and into the future. This is about what is best for Hawai'i and Hawai'i deserves the right to know and deserves protections.

Mahalo nui!

Fern

Fern Anuenue Holland BSc.

Marine Biologist & Environmental Scientist
Kapa'a Kaua'i Hawai'i
Ph: (808) 634-6242

LATE

From: [Bryan Kelly](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ“ Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 2:23:05 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.
Conference Room 308
Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

LATE

From: shariau333@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Shari Au](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 2:06:30 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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.

Pesticides leak into our water system once on plants, on the ground. Once applied, there is no escape from ingestion whether through plants or water. Hawaii has autism hotspots (Waipahu) where ground water contamination is suspected of disproportionately high autism and intellectual challenge rates. As a practicing psychologist I've seen an epidemic increase in autism since 1997. Pesticides are suspect as known neurotoxins with these predictable effects.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Shari Au
1702 Kewalo St Apt 403 Honolulu, HI 96822-3096

From: [Harvest Edmonds](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 2:04:08 PM

LATE

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Harvest Edmonds and I live in Kilauea, Kaua'i. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within 1/4 mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by established AgroChemical Companies.

Please protect our Keiki !!

Harvest Edmonds

From: [Lucas Ross](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 3:33:53 PM



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Lucas Ross, and I live on Kauai. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Lucas

Sent from my iPhone

LATE

From: [Beth Tokioka](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ“ Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 3:41:16 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it narrowly targets a small group of well-trained pesticide users.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for additional buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres. These products are registered by the State and include a specific set of conditions based on years of testing. Among these conditions are buffer zones that have been established through science-based evaluation. To require farmers implement additional vegetative buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already besieged by other challenges.

There isn't a need for more regulation and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to the typical farms in Hawaii.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: [Sylvia Cabral](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 4:11:04 PM



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Sylvia Cabral, and I live in Kihei Maui 96753. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

Monsanto etc spray daily and acknowledge they do. Kihei winds cause drifts that affect breathing of young children on playground, at bus stops and in all these areas. Parks and playgrounds are also subject to spray by State and county workers.

All this spraying and pesticide must stop.

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked

to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
(Name)

(Residence) or (Organization)

From: [Kai Nishiki](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 3:57:25 PM



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

Why is this measure important?

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The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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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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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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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best regards,
Kai Nishiki
Lahaina, HI 96761

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Janoah Young](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ" Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 3:56:45 PM



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

LATE

From: [Kyle Barber](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 3:50:27 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Long's. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

LATE

From: [Matthew Paschoal](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ" Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 4:20:25 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

From: [Raymond Vega](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ" Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 4:29:45 PM



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

From: [Paul Miller](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: SB3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 4:46:21 PM



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Paul Miller, and I live at 6750 A Kawaihau Rd Kapaa, HI 96746. I am testifying in **strong support of SB3095 SD1** with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Thank you for your time,
Paul Miller
6750 A Kawaihau Rd
Kapaa, HI 96746



Virus-free. www.avg.com

LATE

From: [Blake Rabe](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ“ Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 4:48:25 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Longs. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

LATE

From: [Robert Gandia](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ“ Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 4:51:54 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

FIN-Jo

From: bringhomelight@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Dave Luborsky
<bringhomelight@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 5:06 PM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095



Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

PLEASE LISTEN! This is an urgent and serious issue. Thank you. I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

FIN-Jo

From: Wayne Olmos <marineape@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 5:01 PM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: FIN testimony



Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Wayne, and I live in Kapaa Hi. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee re-insert these important provisions, extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure, and also include a statewide ban on the use of the harmful neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Wayne Olmos

[Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

FIN-Jo

From: thusted@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Tsulan Husted
<thusted@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 5:42 PM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095



Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Tsulan Husted
92 -327 Kewai Pl Kapolei, HI 96707-2803

From: PUREMEOW@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of DONNIE BECKER
<PUREMEOW@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 5:52 PM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095



Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
DONNIE BECKER
270 Auhana Rd Kihei, HI 96753-8516

FIN-Jo

From: Chuck Briggs <chuck@skywizardpyro.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 5:52 PM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.
Conference Room 308
Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

LATE

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Longs. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

From: haysamsongs@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sheryl Samuel
<haysamsongs@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 6:06 PM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095



Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: Gwen Kort Rodrigues <kr.gwen@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 6:25 PM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,
Gwen Kort Rodrigues
Kea'au, Hawaii

Sent from my iPhone



LATE

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Thursday, March 15, 2018 2:30PM Room 308

Supporting the intent of SB 3095 SD1 Relating to environmental protection

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and members of the Committee,

On behalf of our 20,000 members and supporters, the Sierra Club of Hawai'i, a member of the Common Good Coalition, **supports the intent of 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 the intent of this measure and offer the following 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.*
- The measure *should impose a complete ban on the toxic chemical chlorpyrifos.*

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 farmers and ag land workers, and creates run-off that pollutes nearby waterways and nearshore environments. Scientists have definitively linked pesticides, such as

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

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 it is common sense legislation to establish pesticide disclosure, require public notification, and continue to move forward in the regulation of the large-scale use of restricted-use pesticides. 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, for example, 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 session. **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 10 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. **However, 10 schools is not enough.** *Every school* with a quarter-mile proximity should have a buffer between them and the toxic restricted-use pesticides being sprayed in industrial quantities. 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 support this bill, but it needs to be strengthened. We implore the Committee to consider the proposed amendments.

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



MOLOKAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P.O. Box 515
Kaunakakai, HI 96748

T 808 646 0928

info@molokaichamber.org

www.molokaichamber.org

March 15, 2018

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THE TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2018

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
Rep. Sylvia Luke, Chair
Rep. Ty J.K. Cullen, Vice Chair

Thursday, March 15, 2018
2:30 p.m.
Conference Room 308
State Capitol, 415 South Beretania Street

LATE

OPPOSE SB 3095, SD1, RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

Honorable COMMITTEE ON FINANCE Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Committee Members:

As a representative organization of the neighbor-island of Molokai with dozens of members who employ hundreds of our neighbors, friends and families, we are respectfully submitting testimony to **OPPOSE** SB 3095 SD1.

Agriculture is the backbone of Molokai and our largest private employer is the agriculture industry, which includes commercial farms, family farms, homestead farmers, as well as agricultural hobbyists and enthusiasts.

Our Molokai farmers all work together, with one another, sharing common resources and facing shared challenges. Anything that upsets this delicate balance could have unintended consequences that adversely affect the small farmers who, with their limited resources may not be able to manage these outcomes.

This measure as written is likely to affect several of these small farmers, including two who lease a portion of land near one of our schools in Kualapuu, Central Molokai.

Although we oppose this measure in its entirety, if it were to pass, we offer the following comments:

- By what criteria will you measure a positive impact as a result of this bill?
- This measure should be thoroughly legally vetted to ensure it does not infringe on the private property rights of any land owner as a taking, and if so, this measure should be invalidated.

We understand there are many who are truly concerned about public health and safety, as are we. We also understand this measure is well intentioned, but there are some who would use this measure and others like it to target certain companies and industries with the intent to disrupt their business practices and impede their freedom to operate, which could in turn affect all farmers on Molokai.

From a business standpoint, there are trickle down effects and issues of economies of scale that need to be thoroughly understood before undertaking a project of this scope and scale. To do otherwise would be less than responsible to our farming community and our working families.

For these reasons, among others we humbly ask you do not pass this bill and let it die in committee.

Sincerely,

Robert Stephenson, President & CEO

LATE

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/15/2018 12:00:10 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Joe Ritter	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please reinstate restricted use pesticide disclosure. I'm appalled Roz gutted the bill in committee by removing RUP Disclosure. We need some transparency for a change. We need Senators who are working for the people not for corporations or lobbyists!

Dr. Joe Ritter Maui SD6 HD11



Warren E. Mayberry
Government Affairs Manager
DowDuPont
1001 Congress Ste 340
Austin, TX 78701

LATE

Testimony on SB 3095 Relating to Environmental Protection

House Committee on Finance

Thursday, March 15, 2018

Position: Opposed

Chair Luke, and Members of the Committees,

DuPont Pioneer is a seed company with global farming operations including Hawaii. Recently a merger between Dow and Dupont occurred creating DowDuPont. The agricultural division (Corteva) represents six facilities in Hawaii which employs approximately 300 people in a wide range of careers in the state. Our farm management practices include the application of science and technology, and innovative farming techniques that include the responsible use of pesticides. Farmers understand the importance of good stewardship practices, with judicious use of pesticides and management practices that reduce pests.

We are opposed to SB 3095, which impacts many of Hawaii's most productive farms. The larger agricultural users of pest control products are amongst the most highly trained and skilled users, following labels and regulations specific for each product. SB 3095 narrowly targets a small group of pesticide users, subjecting these farm operations to frequent and onerous reporting rules. SB 3095 calls for a number of restrictions that have the potential to negatively impact farming operations across the State of Hawaii. We would urge the committee to consider the harmful unintended consequences this legislation creates.

DowDupont urges the Committees to take into account the substantial amount of data that is evaluated and the rigorous approval process conducted before a new pesticide can be registered, sold and applied. The US Environmental Protection Agency has federal regulatory oversight of pesticide registration, pesticide product labels, and assessments of health and safety. Studies must be submitted to EPA and existing scientific publications are reviewed before any new pesticide product is allowed to be used. Existing pesticides must be re-evaluated periodically by EPA to ensure they continue to meet the appropriate safety standards and application guidelines. The

scientific evaluation process for products is conducted under a variety of different conditions.

Each EPA regulated pesticide product has a specific set of conditions for application, with labels for some products already requiring additional steps in handling and application procedures. DowDupont is committed to the safe application and usage of all pesticides as governed and approved by the EPA and will continue to do so in the future.

DowDuPont supports all types of agriculture and we encourage policies that enable farmers to thrive.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony for SB 3095.

LATE

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/15/2018 6:40:33 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
lisa insalata	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Time to ban chlorpyrifos now. It's already a proven poison to humans. Imagine the harm it does to the soil, the very soil that provides us with nourishment. I urge you to support the ban on this.

From: surftone@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Patrick Watson](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 9:55:35 AM



Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Patrick Watson
3676 Sierra Dr Honolulu, HI 96816-3341

LATE

From: [Natalie Norberg](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 9:41:05 AM
Attachments: [4C14FED9E91844EE9DF0DC52958B2F80.png](#)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Natalie Brown Norberg, and I live in Haiku, Maui. I used to live right on the cane fields in Paia and in Kihei, downwind from test crops. My two young children and I used to regularly breath in the drift from the pesticides. I was pregnant while being exposed. My whole family now has digestive issues, and cannot detox properly. Environmental toxins create so much havoc on the human system. PLEASE, THIS NEEDS TO BE REGULATED AND BETTER YET BANNED COMPLETELY. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's

Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification

Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure

Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i.

Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children.

There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

Natalie Brown Norberg

808-344-3843

www.nataliebrownphotography.com





From: [Mary Isabella Stone](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 9:13:02 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308

Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is Mary Isabella Stone, and I live in 2363 Pu'u Rd. #3A Kalaheo, HI 96741-8701. I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments.

The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments:

- Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's
- Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification
- Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure
- Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos.

I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains.

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.

The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma.

In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems.

Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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.

Why ban chlorpyrifos?

Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt.

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 with the proposed amendments today.

Best Regards,

Mary Isabella Stone

2363 Pu'u Rd. #3A Kalaheo HI 96741-8

LATE

From: [Mario GAGGERO](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 9:08:24 AM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. This bill is bad for farming in Hawaii and would establish problematic new pesticide regulations for farmers. There have been numerous attempts to go after the large agricultural entities in the state but this bill has an impact on all of agriculture. There seems to be little regard for or understanding of the existing labels on pesticides.

Agriculture is already a very regulated sector. Considerable effort goes in at the federal level to develop the label to protect the environment and the public. Fear mongering is a common tactic now by activists groups to accomplish their agendas. It should not take over the legislative process. It would help for everyone to understand the regulatory process before adding more cumbersome non-science-based restrictions without supporting data. What we need are the resources to educate the masses based on truth, not fear.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide input. I respectfully ask you to say no to this proposal.

LATE

From: annemarieandara@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Ara Call](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 8:41:00 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Ara Call
3470 Woodside Ln San Jose, CA 95121-1248

LATE

From: annemarieandara@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [AnneMarie Call](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 8:40:16 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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

From: dayankai@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Dayan Dunnick](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 8:31:46 AM



Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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. I assume you have children but if you do not do it for those of us like me. I have three of them I will not send them to public school that is a poison center. Do what is right it's your job
Malama pono

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Dayan Dunnick
121 Awaiku St Lahaina, HI 96761-5703

From: avalonk@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Karol Avalon](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 7:40:13 AM



Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Karol Avalon
2020 Alameda Padre Serra Santa Barbara, CA 93103-1756

From: [bonita_malone](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Strong Support for SB3095 SD1 w/ Amendments
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 7:20:26 AM

LATE

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RE: SB 3095 SD1 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION - SUPPORT Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:30 P.M., Conference Room 308 Aloha Chair Luke, Vice Chair Cullen and Members of the Committee

My name is (INSERT NAME), and I live in (INSERT RESIDENCE). I am testifying in strong support of SB3095 SD1 with the following proposed amendments. The original draft of SB 3095 included provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's), and pre-application notification for residents living adjacent to pesticide intensive agricultural operations. I respectfully request that the committee amend the measure to include the following amendments: Re-insert provisions for mandatory disclosure for the largest users of RUP's Re-insert provisions for pre-application notification Extend the pilot program to all schools within ¼ mile of agricultural operations that meet the requirements for mandatory disclosure Include a statewide ban on the agricultural use of the neurotoxin chlorpyrifos. I am deeply concerned with the effects of pesticide application and pesticide drift on our keiki health while at school. SB 3095 SD1 will create a pilot program of vegetative buffer zones around 10 schools, and a drift-monitoring study at 3 schools. The proposed amendments will protect Hawai'i's keiki from the impacts of large-scale agricultural pesticide use by establishing mandatory disclosure and pre-application notification requirements for outdoor application of pesticides in various sensitive areas or by large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations. A ban on chlorpyrifos would protect keiki from a dangerous neurotoxin that is known to create neurodevelopment disorders in fetuses and children's brains. 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. The 2012 the American Academy of Pediatrics report entitled "Pesticide Exposure in Children" reviewed 195 medical studies; their chief concerns were that pesticides are linked to childhood cancers, neurobehavioral and cognitive deficits, adverse birth outcomes, and asthma. In adult populations, pesticide exposure has been linked to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, bladder and colon cancers, Parkinson's disease, depression and disrupting our hormonal or endocrine systems. Why should disclosure and pre-application notification 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. Why ban chlorpyrifos? Chlorpyrifos is a highly toxic brain-harming insecticide being used in high volumes in Hawai'i. Chlorpyrifos is a threat to communities, farmworkers, and particularly young and developing children. There is extensive peer reviewed research showing that exposure to chlorpyrifos harms our brains: It causes brain damage, neurological disorders, birth defects, persistent developmental disorders, autoimmune disorders and is linked to low birth weight, pre-term births, small head

circumference, changes in children's cognitive behavioral, and motor performance disorders, respiratory changes such as asthma and endocrine disruption. It has been suggested that chlorpyrifos affects brain development even at levels below toxicity guidelines. The EPA banned home use of chlorpyrifos in 2001, particularly to prevent contact with young children. Prior to the Trump Administration the EPA was poised to ban chlorpyrifos, but reversed its position after the appointment of Scott Pruitt. 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 with the proposed amendments today. Best Regards

Bonita Malone
Po box 1108
13-919 malama
Pahoa HI 96778

From: carol@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Carol Hart](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 6:57:06 AM

LATE

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Aloha

I live in West Kaua'i and I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

We have been respectfully asking you for years to help protect us, our communities, our aina and our oceans, to no effect. IT'S TIME TO STOP IGNORING US!

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,
Carol Hart
7990 Elepaio Rd Kekaha, HI 96752



From: laurynmichelle@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Lauren Russo](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 6:53:52 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Lauren Russo
6929 Pomaikai St Apt A Kapaa, HI 96746-8302

LATE

From: Tree@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Stephen Luksic](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 6:50:31 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Please, please, help me protect my family, we are living in fear due to the unabated chemical companies' experimentation, and use of restricted poisons. Can the state of Hawaii do ANYTHING, to help our children?

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Stephen Luksic
29 Ohala Pl Kula, HI 96790-7755

LATE

From: babzline@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Babette Lewis](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 4:48:38 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Babette Lewis
1225 N M St Lake Worth, FL 33460-2252

LATE

From: babesagainstbiotech@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Nomi Carmona](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 4:32:33 AM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Can we prioritize public health and scientific analysis here? We need the data to study and monitor the impacts of large RUP users, and treat patients for exposure. I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Nomi Carmona
22 Kalipo Pl Haiku, HI 96708-5245

From: lynnalbrecht@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [lynn albrecht](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 3:53:50 AM



Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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.

As a frequent visitor of Hawaii, Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
lynn albrecht
24785 Chatfield Dr Belle Plaine, MN 56011-2906

From: [Sharade Carba](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 a€" Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Thursday, March 15, 2018 12:34:16 AM



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

LATE

From: [Andy Oviedo](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 "Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)"
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 11:41:32 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly opposed to SB 3095, SD1, as it has a negative impact on Hawaii's farms.

SB 3095, SD1 calls for buffer zones around schools that could significantly reduce farmable acres and arbitrarily defines a commercial agricultural entity.

The purchase of a product by itself should not be used as a measure to define a commercial agricultural entity. A definition based on economic efficiency is the equivalent of shopping at Costco versus shopping at Long's. It is based on what is purchased rather than how a product is used or managed.

Additionally, requiring farmers to create buffer zones is unnecessary and places increased costs on farmers, at a time when agriculture is already very challenging.

We don't need more regulations that impact farming and I'm concerned about the unintended consequences to our farms. Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.



From: mauifaith@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Faith Chase](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:57:12 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Faith Chase
19 A Kuhina Pl Makawao, HI 96768-9327

LATE

From: coraflora@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [cora grether](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:56:30 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
cora grether
80 Haele Pl Makawao, HI 96768-8054

LATE

From: tsumibailey@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Tsumi Bailey](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 10:08:08 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Tsumi Bailey
1747 Haiku Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5651



From: begoniabarry@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Barbara Barry](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:33:00 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

Aloha Chair and Committee Members,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

If you cannot protect our keiki and environment, then perhaps these Chemical Cartels masquerading as viable agricultural operations should cease and desist in Hawaii.

It's your choice who you will protect. The citizens who are the taxpayers who pay your salaries and benefits have been asking for 4 years now and yet you still chose to ignore the science, protect the poisoners and allow there to be a lack of medical testing for the very birth defects that these toxic pesticides cause.

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.

I know you know what side of the battle you are protecting. If you vote for the Chemical Corporations, then you are voting against the people who elected you and most importantly, you vote against the most vulnerable of our population, our keiki.

Being poisoned at school is chemical warfare.

Not acceptable.

Please pass this Bill today with the original language inserted! The people are demanding it!

Sincerely,

Barbara Barry

1220 W Kuiaha Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5520

LATE

From: [Sarah Styan](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ" Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:21:25 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

LATE

From: azmole@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Anne Zellinger](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:11:03 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I just read *The Gene, An Intimate History*, by Pulitzer prize winning author and doctor, Siddhartha Mukherjee. The book follows the discovery of the genetic code that defines all living creatures. The star molecule is DNA, a molecular structure that can replicate and mutate code by chance and in response to the environment. Poisons on a grand scale kill and on a more subtle scale cause mutation. To understand these interactions with the ecosystem and to make informed decisions requires data and analysis. I would ask the committee why these studies are not being done? And most importantly, why is disclosure not being done? Every company including Monsanto has to disclose to employees by law an MSDS for each chemical they are exposed to by law. Why not a school within a draft zone?

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Anne Zellinger
59 -171 Ke Nui Rd Haleiwa, HI 96712-8701

LATE

From: ronangmalash@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Ronny German](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 9:08:49 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Ronny German
94 -1009 Haalau St Waipahu, HI 96797-4539

LATE

From: [Joni Kamiya](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 a€" Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:35:39 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I strongly oppose SB 3095, SD1, which would establish a pilot program for vegetative buffer zones around selected schools across the islands, as well as develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study at some schools.

This bill is unnecessary. There is no scientific evidence to suggest additional buffer zones around schools are needed. A Hawaii Department of Agriculture Pesticide Branch investigation into 16 school evacuations over eight years due to complaints about pesticides found that none of the incidents were due to activities of seed companies.

I respectfully ask the committee to consider the ever-increasing federal and state regulations and its impact on local growers and determine whether or not there is a real need for these restrictions.

LATE

From: kachina@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Pam Palencia](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 8:01:09 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Pam Palencia
3318 A Kaha Dr Kihei, HI 96753-9323

LATE

From: [Matthew Graham](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 æ" Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:13:55 PM

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.

Conference Room 308

Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. I don't believe we need additional buffer zones established around schools. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only proliferates unqualified concerns.

I know how easy it is to be swayed by anecdotal stories based on personal accounts rather than facts or research. But just because someone says something doesn't mean it's true. That's why we need to rely on science and not alternative facts.

Rather than create new and arbitrary laws that will make it more difficult for farmers to stay in business in Hawaii, I support the concepts in other pesticide-related bills introduced this session that would give the Hawaii Department of Agriculture increased funding and capacity to more effectively perform their roles, including pesticide education.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.

LATE

From: aldamaui@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Alda St.James](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 7:10:42 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Alda St. James
148 Ehilani St Makawao, HI 96768-8316

LATE

From: freeman7335@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Anne Freeman](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 6:59:47 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Anne Freeman
2721 Poipu Rd Koloa, HI 96756-9785

From: 1hulabear@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Smantha Sherline](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 6:52:28 PM

LATE

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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. I can't imagine not wanting to protect our keiki and our environment.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Sincerely,
Smantha Sherline
94 -1617 Makalii St Naalehu, HI 96772

LATE

From: sofiaoriana7@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of [Sofia Lopez](#)
To: [FINTestimony](#)
Subject: Please revise SB 3095
Date: Wednesday, March 14, 2018 6:45:36 PM

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Sofia Lopez
59 Anohou St Paia, HI 96779-9608

FIN-Jo

From: RabbiRachelShort@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Rachel Short
<RabbiRachelShort@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 15, 2018 10:28 AM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Please revise SB 3095

LATE

Dear Hawaii State House Committee on Finance,

I am writing to urge you to reinsert the statewide chlorpyrifos ban and mandatory pesticide 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. Chlorpyrifos is a known neurotoxin that has no place in Hawaii.

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,
Rachel Short
PO Box 1197 Hilo, HI 96721-1197

LATE

SB-3095-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/15/2018 11:50:25 AM

Testimony for FIN on 3/15/2018 2:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Hawaii Nurses Association is in strong support of SB 3095. As Nurses we are morally compelled to promote the health of our community. Pesticide disclosure and Establishment of Buffer Zones are essential to meet that objective. I have personally cared for children who were affected by pesticide drift. Comforting the frightened children and imagining the fear of their parents is a memory that I will never forget. It should never happen again. But it has and without this bill it will again. Please pass SB 3095. Thank you, Joan Kutzer, RN, Hawaii Nurses Association.

LATE

FIN-Jo

From: Jill Coombs <jill.a.coombs@monsanto.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 15, 2018 12:07 PM
To: FINTestimony
Subject: Regarding SB 3095, SD1 " Relating to Environmental Protection (Oppose)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
March 15, 2018, 2:30 p.m.
Conference Room 308
Regarding SB 3095, SD1 - Relating to Environmental Protection

I am writing to request that you oppose SB 3095, SD1. The Department of Agriculture already regulates the required buffer zones that are necessary for certain chemistries. This type of program only serves to increase the misguided concerns about things that USDA says are safe.

It's bad enough that children must be sent to school with ukus in order to avoid punishment for excessive absences, or that middle schoolers have to share textbooks, or that PE and art aren't offered everyday, or that our elementary schools can't afford busses for field trips.

Let's work together to improve the health and education of our communities while focusing ON ACTUAL ISSUES facing ACTUAL PARENTS such as myself instead of wasting everyone's time and money on a special interest group.

Please do not pass SB 3095, SD 1.



LATE

March 15, 2018

Representative Sylvia Luke, Chair
Representative Ty J.K. Cullen, Vice Chair
House Committee on Finance

Comments, Concerns and Opposition to SB 3095, SD1, Relating to Environmental Protection (Establishes a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around ten selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area. Requires the Department of Agriculture to develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study. Makes an appropriation.)

Thursday, March 15, 2018, 2:35 p.m., in Conference Room 308

The Land Use Research Foundation of Hawaii (LURF) is a private, non-profit research and trade association whose members include major Hawaii landowners, developers and a utility company. One of LURF's missions is to advocate for reasonable, rational and equitable land use planning, legislation and regulations that encourage well-planned economic growth and development, while safeguarding Hawaii's significant natural and cultural resources and public health and safety.

LURF appreciates the opportunity to provide **comments, concerns and OPPOSITION to the current version of SB 3095, SD1**. Based on the scientific data and facts discussed below, the proposed restrictions in SB 3095, SD1 are unjustified, inappropriate and improper. Moreover, the arbitrary buffer zone is arguably an illegal taking of private property without just compensation. This bills should be **DEFERRED** to allow the stakeholders to propose studies are requirements based on science and facts, that would protect school children from the most common and hazardous pesticide risks.

SB 3095, SD1. This measure establishes a pilot program that creates a vegetative buffer zone around ten selected schools near a commercial agricultural production area; requires the department of agriculture to develop and implement a pesticide drift monitoring study; and makes an appropriation.

The purpose clause of this bill includes numerous false and misleading statements and "fake news" that completely disregards scientific studies, the facts relating to pesticide complaints and risks in Hawaii's schools, as well as biased and discriminatory provisions - all very similar in intent, manner and tone with the "fake news" used to justify the Federal Administration's proposed travel ban.

Background Facts. This bill targets commercial agricultural operations, however, such operations constitute less than 5% of the Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP) sold in Hawaii. DOA's records of sales of RUPS form 2015-2017, reflect the following:

- ✓ Approximately 50% of the RUPs purchased in Hawaii were for personal, residential use, commercial or government pest treatment use, etc.;
- ✓ 36% of RUPs purchased in Hawaii were for use by small farms
- ✓ 10% of RUPs purchased in Hawaii were for use by larger, locally-owned farms and nurseries; and
- ✓ Only 4% of RUPs purchased in Hawaii were for use by the large-scale commercial seed industry, which is the "target" of this measure.

LURF is also very concerned that this bill **completely ignores scientific data and facts**:

- ✓ **The major source of hazardous chemical exposure to children – the use of chemicals inside schools and the home.** The University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (UH-CTHAR) has testified and provided scientific data confirming that **the most logical and primary concern relating to the potential exposure of children to pesticides/harmful chemicals should be focused on the type and amount of hazardous chemicals on indoor dust inside homes and schools**, and NOT from agricultural pesticide applications mad by certified professionals.
- ✓ **The State records of pesticide odor complaints made by schools are all attributable to residential use.** According to the State Department of Agriculture (DOA), as of February 2018, all pesticide odor complaints and concerns reported by schools have been attributed to residential use (NOT commercial agricultural operations);
- ✓ **The most common form of pesticide drift affecting schools is from residential households and gardens.** While this bill claims to be based on the fear of agricultural pesticide drift to Hawaii's schools, DOA notes that this measure does not address the concern associated with pesticide drift from residential households and gardens in neighborhoods adjoining school lands; and

Furthermore, LURF understands that the major commercial agricultural operations are already taking major steps to assure the safety of the public, including, among other things, the following:

- ✓ Commitments to the safety of their employees, families living near their agricultural operations surrounding communities and the environment;
- ✓ Training and certification of all workers who apply RUPs;
- ✓ Employing an Integrated Pest Management approach, which include:

- Extensive risk evaluations and tests by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
- Prior to registering a pesticide for use, completion of required reviews of over 100 studies on human health and the environment (codified under the Federal Insecticide, fungicide and Rodenticide Act, or FIFRA), which include acute and chronic risks for a pesticide, including for sensitive populations such as children and the elderly, and studies to evaluate drift potential of RUPs;
- ✓ Compliance with the use instructions and any mitigation specified on the pesticide product labels;
- ✓ Compliance with standards relating to appropriate environmental conditions for the application of pesticides;
- ✓ Compliance with all DOA requirements and directives relating to pesticide use;
- ✓ Statewide Stewardship reports, which include an accounting of the RUPs used on commercial agricultural farmlands;
- ✓ Participation in voluntary buffer zone programs.

LURF's Position. LURF supports science-based and fact-based pesticide education, training, outreach, monitoring and enforcement to ensure that pesticides are used properly, are not misused and to assure the safety of Hawaii's residents, including school children. LURF has supported increased funding to enhance the Department of Agriculture's (DOA) ability to support the its Pesticide Program registration, licensing, certification and compliance monitoring activities; conduct pesticide education, training, research, outreach, disposal of pesticides and pesticide containers; and to supplement environmental studies, such as groundwater reviews, and water sampling activities.

We would like to believe that SB 3095, SD1, is a well-meaning, but misguided attempt to address concerns relating to pesticide safety, however, LURF must **OPPOSE** the current version of this measure, based on, among other things, the following:

- SB 3095, SD1 is **NOT CONSISTENT with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**, which include warnings, instructions, rules, regulations and requirements which apply to government agencies, other businesses and industries, and private users;
- This bill is **NOT CONSISTENT with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rehabilitation Act (FIFRA)**, which apply to government agencies, other businesses and industries, and other private users;
- This measure is **NOT JUSTIFIED by specific facts or reliable scientific studies** relating to the use of RUPs by large-scale agricultural operations;
- **The highest potential risks of pesticide exposure to children are COMPLETELY IGNORED AND EXEMPTED, including the application of pesticides by:**

- **Homeowners and landscapers in neighborhoods and around schools and homes where children reside;**
 - **School employees on school grounds; and**
 - **Structural and/or termite application of pesticides at schools or near homes, which is the most dangerous to school children.**
- According to Hawaii State government authorities, this exemption is worrisome, because those products would be the ones that students and school staff could most easily and readily come in contact with.

- **This measure focuses only on “*commercial agricultural production*” and UNJUSTIFIABLY EXEMPTS over 90% of the major purchasers of RUP in Hawaii, including, among others, all government, business and industrial (landscapers, pest control companies), private homeowners and small farms, which apply much more pesticides than large-scale commercial seed agriculture, and have more opportunities for direct effects on school children;**
- This bill UNFAIRLY DISCRIMINATES AND TARGETS a specific **segment of the farming and agriculture community** - only “*large-scale, outdoor commercial agricultural operations,*” when, such commercial agriculture constitutes only 4% of all RUP product sales in Hawaii from 2015-2017, according to the State Department of Agriculture; and
- Finally, SB 3095, SD1, is UNNECESSARY, as most of the commercial agricultural companies are already participating in voluntary reporting programs.

Based on the above, LURF respectfully requests that SB 3095, SD1 be DEFERRED and HELD by this Committee, to allow the stakeholders to propose studies are requirements based on science and facts, that would protect school children from the most common and hazardous pesticide risks.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments, concerns and opposition to this proposed measure. Please feel free to contact David Arakawa, LURF Executive Director, if there are any questions.

Autumn Hess

Advisory Board for the Hawai'i Center for Food Safety

LATE

Support SB 3095, but ONLY if it is amended to mean something for the people like me and my daughter who live and go to school in close proximity to large scale, Restricted Use Pesticide heavy ag. operations.

Only if Amended to include:

- Mandatory, complete, meaningful disclosure requirements applicable to the largest Restricted Use Pesticide users in the State
- Pre-application notification and posting requirements for the largest Restricted Use Pesticide users in the State
- Buffer zones between Restricted Use Pesticide users and ALL schools, so that we don't have to choose which kids deserve protection from the chronic, low level exposure to these toxins, and which don't
- A swift and complete ban on Chlorpyrifos

We aren't talking about micro-managing pesticide use by small farmers who are just barely making a profit, like the industry lobbyists in the room would have you believe. We are talking about responsible regulation of the 1.5% of farm operations in the State that account for 99.5% of the RUP use in the State.

These are the logs of all RUP sales in the State from 2015-2017. I filed a UIPA request with the DOA, paid \$170, and then spent a few weeks crunching data and here are the facts.

- According to the DOA's agricultural fact sheet, there are 7000 farms operating in Hawaii. 3,500 of those declare farming as their primary source of income, so let's use that number.

Of those 3500 farms 3400 don't use RUP's at all. Out of 3500 farms who declare farming as their primary source of income, only 106 agricultural operations bought RUPs in 2017. Of those 106, about half use RUPs pretty sparingly. And then there's a jump, from single to double digits, and into the hundreds and then thousands of pounds or gallons a year. The top 2 RUP users use 25,000 and 35,000 gallons of RUPs last year, while the majority of the rest use 5, 10 or 15.

If we amended this bill to require pre-application notification and disclosure of pesticides for any agricultural entity that uses more than 25 pounds or 25 gallons or RUPs annually, that would only affect 49 operations. That would only affect the 49 out of 3500 operations that use over 99.5% of the agricultural RUPs in the state.

We have the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Hawaii State Teacher's Association, the state funded JFF report, all clearly recommending these protections,

and we have the Farm Bureau, the HCIA, and the DOA ^{help} lobbying against it for the sake of 49 operations. These lobbying groups come out saying they want to protect small farmers, but small farmers DON'T USE RUPS in quantity. And don't you think that, with being one of the 49 operations that use almost 100% of all ag RUPs in the state, comes an extra level of responsibility to your neighbors?

Now, let's talk Chlorpyrifos. Similar numbers. Of the 3500 farms we talked about, only 39 entities purchased a Chlorpyrifos based RUP. And a lot of those farms are the same ones who made the list of the top 49 users of RUPs.

Chlorpyrifos

- has been proven to PERMANENTLY reduce cognitive capacity, and cause developmental delays even when children or their pregnant mothers are exposed even in the smallest of amounts,
- that was already banned from home use, and was on route to be banned outright by the EPA, until Trump's Pruitt stepped in,
- and is found IN THE AIR at Waimea Canyon Middle School

How many children are we allowing to be exposed to this toxin for the convenience of the 39 entities that purchase this? If you disagree that we should ban Chlorpyrifos NOW, let's enroll your children in Waimea Canyon Middle School for a semester and see if that changes your mind.

It's TIME. to cut through the abstract arguments and the rhetoric about protecting small farmers and take real action to protect our kids. Action based on science, data and overwhelming community support.

opposing those regs using small farmers really illustrates how industry & even the DOA skew the facts

We have been through enough of this that we know when we're being brushed off, and we know when we're being listened to. Air quality monitoring, as it stands in this current bill, is unacceptable. We also need data. Weekly or monthly disclosure, with location specifics, available to the public. Putting air quality monitoring, without any other disclosure requirements, under the control of the DOA, is a joke. The DOA is the same entity that found RUPs present in schools, found RUPs present in homes in Paia, Maui, and did nothing. They are admittedly understaffed, have unfilled positions, and I have zero confidence that they will do anything with the information they gather from a study. It needs to be in the hands of independent scientists and the public.

this version was produced: "took out the redundant parts"

Margret MAUPIN

LATE

THURSDAY • MARCH 15, 2018 • A4

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Bill Buley

bbuley@thegardenisland.com • 245-0457

ctions

Margret MAUPIN Data released in pesticide study



JOHN STEINHORST / THE GARDEN ISLAND

pis Dove learn about volunteer project outreach specialist and data nity service fair.

CH CRASH



Monitoring on Kauai, Oahu finds most detections in surface water at trace levels

THE GARDEN ISLAND

LIHUE — Data collected during an initial six-month period of monitoring for pesticides in surface water on Kauai and Oahu found “trace levels” in most detections.

“This multi-year surface water study goes a long way towards assuring the citizenry of Hawaii that pesticides are continuing to be used properly,” said Scott Enright, chairman of the Hawaii Board of Agriculture.

The U.S. Geological Survey is conducting the study which collected 32 water samples at 31 sites between November 2016 and April 2017 that produced 7,200 test results.

The USGS tests screened each sample for 225 pesticides, and all the results were within state and federal regulatory water quality standards, according to a Wednesday press release from the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health.

“Thirty-one of the 32 samples detected one or more pesticides,” ac-

ording to the release. “However, a large majority of the detections were at trace levels that were at least 10 times lower than the federal benchmark to be protective of human health and aquatic life.”

2 Sixty-one different pesticide compounds were detected at least once, the release said.

The study was ordered in 2016 by HDOA and DOH in a \$520,000 joint funding agreement with the USGS to provide a science-based water monitoring program as part of Gov. David Ige’s statewide initiative to help to address community concerns about pesticide use in the state.

During the monitoring period, water samples were taken during various water flow conditions, including low-flow (dry weather conditions) and high-flow (storm) conditions. Sampling areas included agricultural lands, urban and developed lands, and mixed land use.

The second year of the study is underway with pesticide monitoring being expanded to sites on Maui and Hawaii Island. In addition, USGS will retest sites on Oahu and Kauai where detections were near the benchmark levels.

