DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF
HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

ROBERT K. MASUDA
FIRST DEPUTY

M. KALEO MANUEL
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
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Testimony of
SUZANNE D. CASE
Chairperson

Before the House Committees on
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
and
AGRICULTURE

Friday, April 12, 2019
10:00 AM
State Capitol, Conference Room 312

In consideration of
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 182, SENATE DRAFT 1
RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE'S POLLINATOR SPECIES, THE THREAT THAT SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES POSE TO SUCH SPECIES, AND URGING THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO TAKE MEASURES TO LIMIT POLLINATOR EXPOSURE TO NEONICOTINOIDS

Senate Concurrent Resolution 182, Senate Draft 1 highlights the importance of both native and non-native pollinators in Hawaii and suggests that limiting pollinator exposure to neonicotinoid insecticides would have increased benefits for agricultural production, our economy and natural ecosystems. The resolution would require the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) and the Department of Agriculture (DOA) to implement measures to limit exposure of pollinators to neonicotinoids, as well as draft a report to document what measures have been taken, and what additional legislation could be pursued to further limit pollinator exposure. **The Department offers the following comments.**

While native pollinators are important to maintaining ecosystem function in native ecosystems, they are not vital to agricultural production in Hawaii. By virtue of their evolution, native insect and bird pollinators are specialized to forage on native plants species and are found in mostly intact, native habitat, apart from where agricultural production currently occurs. As outlined in the resolution, native pollinator species are experiencing significant declines, range reductions, and extinctions across the State, however these declines are attributed disproportionately to habitat destruction and alteration, and the invasion of alien predators, competitors, and diseases.

Likewise, while direct ingestion of insecticide-coated seeds could potentially cause direct impacts to seed consumers, native Hawaiian seed-eating birds and insects are specialized to consume seeds from native Hawaiian plants, and largely restricted to intact native forest areas, and are therefore highly unlikely to be directly impacted. Secondary impacts on insectivorous birds due to the loss of insects as a food source as a result of the application of these insecticides are similarly unlikely as native insectivorous Hawaiian birds are also restricted to intact native forest.

The Department supports the concept that limited exposure to neonicotinoids is beneficial to native and non-native pollinators. However, the Department also notes that neonicotinoid insecticides can serve as valuable tools for land managers implementing targeted control programs for invasive insect pests. In such cases, federal Environmental Protection Agency product labels, and additional State restrictions must be adhered to, which reduce the likelihood of adverse impacts to non-target pollinator species. The Department recommends that DLNR be removed from the list of agencies tasked with co-authoring a report on the subject. The Department recognizes that the DOA has a regulatory system in place which controls pesticides for the protection of human health, the natural environment, and native species, and defers to the DOA on how to best document and or expand existing laws.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.

DAVID Y. IGE
Governor

JOSH GREEN
Lt. Governor

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

GLENN K. MURANAKA
Deputy to the Chairperson

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

TESTIMONY OF PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND AGRICULTURE

APRIL 12, 2019
10:00 A.M.
CONFERENCE ROOM 312

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 182 SD1 RECOGNIZING TE IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE'S POLLINATOR SPECIES, THE THREAT THAT SYSTEMIC INSECTICCIDES POSE TO SUCH SPECIES, AND URGING THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO TAKE MEASURES TO LIMIT POLLINATOR EXPOSURE TO NEONICOTINOIDS

Chairpersons Lowen and Creagan and Members of the Committees:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on SCR 182 SD1. The purpose of this resolution is purportedly to protect Hawaii's pollinators from exposure to neonicotinoid insecticides. The Department offers comments on this measure.

In cropping systems in the State that are bee pollinated such as watermelon, squash, and macadamia nuts, the growers are using their own bees for pollination. While neonicotinoid pesticides are used in these crops it is not in the interest of the farmers that raise these crops to kill their own bees. On the contrary, those growers that are invested in bee pollination for crop production take all kinds of precautions to ensure that exposure to pesticides of any sort are minimized, if not eliminated.

That said, the protection of Hawaii's honeybees, insects, bats, birds, and other pollinators from exposure to toxic levels of any pesticide, including neonicotinoids, is within the Department's purview. Recent studies conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the United States Environmental Protective Agency (EPA) found, while pesticides do play a role in bee health, that role is insignificant when

compared to viruses, bacteria, genetics, poor nutrition, and bad management practices. *See* www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection & https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2013/05/02/usda-and-epa-release-new-report-honey-bee-health.

Over recent years, the EPA, the Pest Management Regulatory Agency in Canada, and the European Union have all recognized gaps in existing data regarding the chronic effects of certain insecticides on pollinators and all have conducted, or are in the process of conducting, risk assessments to provide more detailed evaluation of neonicotinoid uses and their effects. All organizations have found limited in-field risks to pollinators for certain crops or crop types dependent on multiple factors such as use pattern, method, rate, and timing of application, crop type, length of blooming period, and existing label restrictions. Additionally, for many uses/use types such as cucurbits (melons, pumpkins, watermelon, etc.), herbs, and seed treatment, a determination of no or low risk to pollinators was determined due to the previously mentioned factors.

There are currently 486 products containing a neonicotinoid (acetamiprid, clothianidin, dinotefuran, imidacloprid, thiacloprid, or thiamethoxam) licensed for distribution and sale in the state of Hawaii. Products range from pest control/structural use, agricultural use, homeowner (including ornamental, landscape, and home garden), and pet uses, with the highest percentage of products being in the residential/structural group, followed by pet uses. Products containing neonicotinoids are commonly used in the pest control industry in the control of termites and other structural pests, and as topical flea and tick medication for cats and dogs. These uses have virtually no potential impact on pollinators and other non-target pests. Termites in Hawaii are continually a threat to homes and other structures in Hawaii, and fleas and ticks are vectors for disease that threaten the health and lives of our pets. Additionally, neonicotinoids play an important role in protecting Hawaii's native plants against invasive pests. Imposing a ban on certain uses of this class of pesticides is impractical and would negatively affect multiple user groups and on multiple site types.

While protecting human and environmental health through enforcement and outreach is under the purview of this Department, it must be stressed that any restrictions on neonicotinoids must be supported by evidence.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

TESTIMONY FROM BENNETTE MISALUCHA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In Opposition to SCR 182 SD1

House Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection
House Committee on Agriculture
Friday, April 12, 2019, 10:00am in Conference Room 312

Dear Chairs Lowen and Creagan and Committee Members:

RE: Recognizing the Importance of the State's Pollinator Species, the Threat That Systemic Insecticides Pose to Such Species and Urging the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture to Take Measures to Limit Pollinator Exposure to Neonicotinoids

The Hawaii Crop Improvement Association strongly opposes SCR 182 SD1.

In 2018 this Legislature passed SB3095 SD1 HB1 CD1 Relating to Environmental Protection, which was signed into law by Governor Ige as Act 45 (2018). Act 45 asks the Department of Agriculture to engage in the Chapter 91 rule making process. The Department is in the middle of the rule-making process which encompasses usage, reporting and fines for the usage of pesticides and insecticides. We believe that the Department of Agriculture should be allowed to complete its rule-making process before asking the Department of Land and Natural Resources as well as the Department of Agriculture to similarly create the same kind of reports, which would be duplicative.

We all believe that Hawaii's people and the environment that we all live in are valuable assets that should be protected. However, any proposed protections must be wisely applied. Neonicotinoid insecticides are highly regulated by the U.S. EPA. This is a crop protection product that goes through extensive ecotoxicological testing, including numerous in-depth tests involving bees. Any proposed actions to reduce exposure to neonicotinoid products needs to be done with a full understanding of its potential cumulative impacts on everyone.

Neonicotinoids have been in use for years in Hawaii. It is a product that helps keep Hawaii's environment and its people safe from harmful pests and pests that carry diseases. The amount of toxins in neonicotinoids that are exposed to mammals and humans are very low. In fact, neonicotinoid insecticides have replaced many older insecticide products that are more toxic to mammals, humans, and our environment.

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www.bettercropshawaii.com

This resolution requests the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture to take measures to limit pollinator exposure to neonicotinoids and to submit a report of specific measures taken and any proposed legislation necessary to limit pollinator exposure to neonicotinoids.

We believe that this resolution is premature and that the Department of Agriculture should be allowed the opportunity to complete its rule-making process to include the information requested in this resolution.

We strongly urge you to oppose this measure until the impacts upon all communities and until its effects can be thoroughly assessed. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

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.

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SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/9/2019 3:45:07 PM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Cathy Goeggel	Animal Rights Hawai'i	Support	No

Comments:

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/9/2019 4:53:02 PM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ted Bohlen	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

It is essential for agriculture and environmental health that we protect pollinators from neonicotinoids and other insecticides that harm them. Please pass this resolution! Mahalo!

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/10/2019 8:01:18 AM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Andrea Nandoskar	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Please support this important measure and protect our pollinators from neonicotinoids. Scientific studies have shown evidence that these pesticides are responsible for the decline of bees and other pollinators worldwide. Our local food supply, which we aim to ramp up significantly as one of the state's Sustainable Development Goals, depends on pollinators. We need to ban these intense chemicals and look to local indigenous, nature-based solutions to manage pests. This measure is a step in the right direction.

Mahalo for your consideration.

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/10/2019 10:25:43 AM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dylan P. Armstrong	Oahu County Committee of the Oahu County Democrats	Support	No

Comments:

The Oahu County Committee of the Oahu County Democrats write in support of SCR182 SD1.

The purpose and need of this measure is to protect our state's endemic pollinator species from "take" due to insecticide exposure. Because all of our native pollinator species are found nowhere else in the world, and because we live in the sixth recorded mass extinction of life on the Earth, we have a special kuleana as Democrats to protect vulernable beings, over which we claim stewardship and dominion.

We believe that this resolution places no undue burden on the Dept. of Land and Natural Resources in the course of executing its duties. We hope that our lawmakers and implementers can work collaboratively towards a more sustainable future with our native pollinator species thriving.

We thank Senator Gabbard for introducing this measure, and reqest that this Honorable Committee for in support.

Respectfully,
Dylan P. Armstrong, Vice Chair
Oahu County Committee of the Oahu County Democrats

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/10/2019 3:20:25 PM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jeri Di Pietro	Hawai`i SEED and GMO Free Kaua`i	Support	Yes

Comments:

Hawai`i SEED

PO Box 1177 Koloa HI 96756

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April 10, 2019

Dear House Committee Chairs, Vice-Chairs, and members,

Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify in support on behalf of Hawai`i SEED for resolution SCR182, recognizing the importance of the State‘s pollinator species, the threat that systemic insecticides pose to such species, and urging the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and the Department of Agriculture (DOA) to take measures to limit pollinator exposure to neonicotinoids and insecticidal seed coatings.

Systemic insecticides like neonicotinoids are seed coatings that are absorbed into treated plants and distributed throughout their vascular systems, and are highly persistent in the environment. Fields planted with insecticidal coatings accumulate toxins with each planting. and persist in the soil, living microorganisms and naturally occurring nutrients. Governmental agencies around the world have taken action to limit the toxic impacts of neonicotinoids.

We urge the DLNR and the DOA to take measures, as authorized by law, to limit pollinator exposure to neonicotinoids. In 2007, the Department of Agriculture estimated

that nearly seventy percent of the State's food crops depend on pollination by bees and other pollinator species.

Pollinator species, including honeybees and other native bees, are a vital part of agricultural production in the State, and pollinators are critical to our local food security and valuable specialty crops.

Hawaii boasts a variety of native pollinators, including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and Kamehameha butterflies, and many of these iconic species are in peril. Twenty species of honeycreepers are already extinct. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added seven species of Hawaiian yellowfaced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants.

The use of neonicotinoid insecticides and the threat that systemic insecticides pose a great risk to these native bee species. Scientists and governments around the world have linked the use of systemic insecticides to the rapid decline of honeybees and other pollinators and to the deterioration of pollinator health; and neonicotinoids, are one significant threat to the existence of pollinator species.

The European Union, in 2013, voted to suspend the use of three major neonicotinoids (imidacloprid, clothianidin, and thiamethoxam), on certain agricultural crops pending a review of their safety. In 2015, the United States Environmental Protection Agency announced a moratorium on approvals for new outdoor uses of neonicotinoids.

Therefore, please recognize that pollinator species, both native and non-native, play a critical role in the state's local food production, agricultural economy, and natural ecosystems.

We ask the state to recognize that restricting exposure of Hawai`i's honeybees, native bees, insects, birds, and other pollinators to neonicotinoid insecticides is necessary to protect these species and the State's agricultural economy and natural ecosystems.

Sincerely,

Jeri Di Pietro, President

Hawai`i SEED

PO Box 1177

Koloa, HI 96756

(808) 651-1332

For more information, please see:

https://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/issues/304/pollinators-and-pesticides/reports/4591/net-losseconomic-efficacy-and-costs-of-neonicotinoid-insecticides-used-as-seed-coatings-updates-from-the-united-states-and-europe

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/10/2019 4:12:40 PM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
ISABELLA HUGHES	SHAKA TEA	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha,

It is imperative we protect our pollinators, especially our native and endangered pollinators such as *pulelehua,* also known as our Kamehameha Butterfly. As someone who works with an endemic crop, mÄ• maki, which we use in my company's teas and is also the host plant for *pulelehua*, I personally and on behalf of my company, Shaka Tea, firmly support SCR182.

For the sustainable health of our ‘Ä• ina, our community and the future of ag in our islands, I hope you support **SCR182!**

Warmly,

Bella Hughes

President and co-founder

Shaka Tea

www.shakatea.com

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/11/2019 9:23:14 AM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Regina Gregory	EcoTipping Points Project	Support	No

Comments:

House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection

House Committee on Agriculture

Hawai'i Alliance for Progressive Action Supports SCR182

Aloha Chair Lowen, Chair Creagan and Members of the Committees,

On behalf of Hawai`i Alliance for Progressive Action (HAPA) I submit this testimony in strong support of resolutions SCR182 which recognize the importance of Hawai`i's pollinator species, the threat that systemic insecticides pose to such species, and urges the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture to take measures to limit pollinator exposure to neonicotinoids.

The resolution cites the critical importance of pollinators to Hawai`i's food security. In 2007, the Hawai`i Department of Agriculture estimated that nearly seventy percent of our food crops depend on pollination by bees and other pollinator species. [1] Pollinators are critical to the perpetuation of valuable specialty crops and some flowering plants, including melons, cucumbers, squash, lychees, mangoes, macadamia nuts, coffee beans, eggplants, avocados, guavas, herbs, and sunflowers. [2]

Hawai'i is home to a variety of native pollinators, including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and Kamehameha butterflies. Many of these iconic species are in peril, and twenty species of honeycreepers are already extinct. [3]

In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal list of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: *Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea,* and *Hylaeus mana*. [4]

While climate change [5], pests [6], loss of habitat, diseases and other stressors [7] are all factors contributing to pollinator decline, a growing body of scientific evidence has identified exposure to neonicotinoid pesticides, which are used on 140 crops and for

cosmetic use in gardens, as a central factor that must be addressed if we are to reverse current trends of severe pollinator loss. [8]

A set of scientific reviews, known as the Worldwide Integrated Assessment of the Impact of Systemic Pesticides on Biodiversity and Ecosystems (WIA), involved 29 scientists reviewing over 1,120 studies, mostly on neonicotinoid insecticides. The WIA described these pesticides as significantly impacting “individual navigation, learning, food collection, longevity, resistance to disease, and fecundity” and concluded that neonicotinoids “are causing significant damage to a wide range of beneficial invertebrate species and are a key factor in the decline of bees.” [9] In April 2015, the European Academies Science Advisory Council published a review of evidence that made a similar conclusion: “current use of neonicotinoids has negative effects on a range of organisms that provide ecosystem services like pollination and natural pest control, as well as on biodiversity.” It also added that there is clear scientific evidence for sub-lethal effects of very low levels of neonicotinoids over extended periods on non-target beneficial organisms. [10]

In response to this threat, at least 41 counties or cities across the United States have developed pollinator friendly policies for city and county property. Additionally 5 US states, Connecticut, Maryland, Minnesota, New York and Oregon have already passed legislation to restrict or eliminate the use of neonicotinoids. [11] Attached is a list of these pollinator friendly policies that have been passed across the nation.

Passing SCR182 is a good first step towards protecting Hawai‘i’s unique native pollinators and our food security.

Thank you for your consideration, I urge you to support SCR 182.

Mahalo,

Anne Frederick
Executive Director

References:

1) State of Hawai`i Department of Agriculture; (2012). Beehive Pest Found on Kaua`i.

2) Hawaii Center for Food Safety; (2019). Hawaii's Pollinators & Food Security Fact Sheet.

3) Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation; (2014). Habitat Planting for Pollinators Pacific Island Area.

4) Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation; (2015). Seven Native Hawaiian Pollinators Proposed as Endangered Species; First bees to be proposed under the Endangered Species Act.

5) Potts SG, Biesmeijer JC, Kremen C, Neumann P, Schweiger O, Kunin WE. (2010). Global pollinator declines: Trends, impacts, and drivers. **Trends in Ecology & Evolution** 25: 345–353; doi:10.1016/j.tree.2010.01.007.

6) Cox-Foster DL, Conlan S, Holmes EC, Palacios G, Evans JD, Moran NA, *et al*. (2007). A metagenomic survey of microbes in honey bee colony collapse disorder. **Science** 318: 283–287; doi:10.1126/science.1146498.

7) Naug D. (2009). Nutritional stress due to habitat loss may explain recent honeybee colony collapses. **Biological Conservation** 142: 2369–2372.

8) Mullin CA, Frazier M, Frazier JL, Ashcraft S, Simonds R, vanEngelsdorp D, *et al*. (2010). High Levels of Miticides and Agrochemicals in North American Apiaries: Implications for Honey Bee Health. F. Marion-Polled. PLoS ONE 5:e9754; doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0009754.

9) Van der Sluijs, J. P. *et al*. (2014) Conclusions of the Worldwide Integrated Assessment on the risks of neonicotinoids and fipronil to biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.doi:10.1007/s11356-014-3229-5.

10) European Academies Science Advisory Council.Ecosystem services, agriculture and neonicotinoids. (2015). ISBN: 978-3-8047-3437-1.

11) Pesticide Research Institute: Friends of The Earth. (2018) Pollinator Friendly Policies

Pesticide Research Institute

Friends of the Earth

POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY POLICIES

CITIES/COUNTIES THAT HAVE DEVELOPED POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY POLICIES FOR CITY/COUNTY PROPERTY

- **Andover, MN**
- **Atlanta, GA** Link to resolution: http://webiva-downton.s3.amazonaws.com/877/db/d/10616/Atlanta_Bee_City_Resolution.pdf
- **Austin, TX** City moved to eliminate all neonicotinoids from use: http://www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=233788
- **Boulder, CO** Link to resolution: https://www-static.bouldercolorado.gov/docs/resolution-concerning-use-neonicontinoid-pesticides-boulder-1-201504101408.pdf
- **Cannon Beach, OR** Link to coverage: http://www.dailyastorian.com/CBG/news/20141114/council-restricts-citys-neocotinoid-use
- **Davis, CA** Link to policy http://documents.cityofdavis.org/Media/Default/Documents/PDF/CityCouncil/Natural-Resources-Commission/Agendas/20170227/Initial%20Report%20on%20Pesticide%20Use%20in%20Davis%20by%20the%20Hazardous%20Materials%20Subcommittee%20of%20the%20NRC%20-%20Final_1-23-17.pdf
- **Duluth, MN** Link to policy: http://www.hummingforbees.org/index_files/Duluth%20Resolution%2016-0187R.pdf
- **Eden Praire, MN** Link to resolution: http://www.hummingforbees.org/index_files/Eden%20Prairie%20Resolution.pdf
- **Eugene, OR** Link to ordinance: http://www.beyondtoxics.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/CityCouncilResolutionPassed3-26-14.pdf
  Link to other information: http://www.beyondtoxics.org/work/save-oregons-bees/eugenes-neonic-ban-first-of-its-kind-in-nation/
- **Great Barrington, MA** Link to resolution on page 37-38: http://www.townofgb.org/Pages/GBarringtonMA_Manager/2016%20ATM%20Warrant%20Final.pdf
- **Howard County, MD** Link to policy: https://www.howardcountymd.gov/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=wUYACBOj4lw%3d&portalid=0
- **Indianapolis, IN** Link to resolution http://www.beyondpesticides.org/assets/media/documents/IndianapolisPollinatorResolution6.6.jpg
- **Lafayette, CO** Link to resolution: http://beesafeboulder.org/lafayetteresolution/
- **Lake Elmo, MN** Link to resolution: http://www.hummingforbees.org/index_files/Lake%20Elmo%20Bee%20Safe%20Resolution.pdf
- **Maplewood, MN**
- **Marblehead, MA** Link to regulations: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/d6f055_bba9a04ee2c941f5b3560151aba0de83.pdf
- **Mendota Heights** Link to resolution: http://www.hummingforbees.org/index_files/Mendota%20Heights%20Res%202016-%2001.pdf
- **Milwaukie, OR** Link to resolution: http://www.milwaukieoregon.gov/sites/default/files/fileattachments/r49-2016.pdf
- **Minneapolis, MN** Link to the announcement: http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/news/WCMS1P-147750
  Link to resolution: http://www.minneapolismn.gov/www/groups/public/@clerk/documents/webcontent/wcms1q-079170.pdf
- **Newton, MA** Link to policy: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/d6f055_e5c8f6261d4b4c4bb5f301739a01953c.pdf

- **Olympia, WA** Link to resolution: file:///C:/Users/tfinckhaynes/Downloads/Res%20M-1811%20(1).pdf
- **Ogunquit, ME** passed an ordinance to ban pesticides on public and private property. While it doesn't specifically mention neonics, it prohibits, "Use or application of chemical pesticides, other than pesticides classified by the US Environmental Protection Agency as exempt materials under 40 CFR 152.25, and those products permitted by the Organic Materials Review Institute". These categories exclude neonicotinoids.
- **Portland, OR** Link to ordinance: http://www.portlandonline.com/auditor/index.cfm?a=527264&c=36767
- **Reno, NV** Link to policy: http://www.reno.gov/home/showdocument?id=46934
- **San Francisco, CA** eliminated all neonics from their Reduced Risk Pesticide list, found here: http://www.sfenvironment.org/download/san-francisco-2015-reduced-risk-pesticide-list-final-draft
- **Scandia, MN:** Link to resolution http://www.hummingforbees.org/index_files/Scandia%20Resolution%201640_001.pdf
- **Seattle, WA** Link to press release: http://council.seattle.gov/2014/09/25/council-bans-neonicotinoid-pesticides-on-city-land-2/
- **Shorewood, MN** Link to bee-safe resolution: http://www.ci.shorewood.mn.us/pages/envmt/A%20Resolution%20Endorsing%20%E2%80%9CBee-Safe%E2%80%9D%20Policies%20and%20Procedures.pdf
- **Skagway, AK** Link to ordinance: http://www.skagway.org/vertical/sites/%7B7820C4E3-63B9-4E67-95BA-7C70FBA51E8F%7D/uploads/Ord._14-15_Limiting_Herbicide_CLEAN.pdf
- **Spokane, WA** Link to resolution: https://my.spokanecity.org/smc/?Section=07.06.171
- **South St. Paul, MN** Link to announcement: http://townsquaretv.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=2&clip_id=7519
- **Stillwater Township, MN** Link to policy: http://www.hummingforbees.org/index_files/Stillwater%20Township%20Resolution%202-3-16.pdf
- **St. Paul, MN** Link to resolution: http://www.hummingforbees.org/index_files/St.%20Paul%20RES%2016-171.pdf
- **St. Louis County, MN** Link to news coverage: http://www.duluthnewstribune.com/news/4309530-st-louis-county-passes-bee-friendly-policy
- **St. Louis Park, MN** Link to news coverage: http://kstp.com/article/stories/S3746496.shtml
- **Stillwater, MN Link to n**ews coverage: http://stillwatergazette.com/2015/04/17/pollinator-friendly-stillwater/
- **Thurston County** Link to announcement: http://www.theolympian.com/2014/12/22/3492280/commissioners-ban-insecticide.html and http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehipm/pdf/IPMResolution15098Adopted121614.pdf
- **Warren County, NC** Link to resolution: http://www.warrencountync.com/_fileuploads/agendas/568_April 6-2015 Agenda.pdf
- **Wellesley, MA** Link to policy: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/d6f055_6ac2d25b2b064f5f9ea36aa711c61555.pdf
- **West St. Paul, MN** Link to policy: http://www.wspmn.gov/AgendaCenter/ViewFile/Item/2459?fileID=5353
- West **Linn, OR:** http://westlinnoregon.gov/citycouncil/city-council-meeting-143

STATES THAT RESTRICTED OR ELIMINATED USE OF NEONICS

- **Connecticut** https://www.cga.ct.gov/2016/TOB/s/2016SB-00231-R02-SB.htm
- **Maryland** http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/webmga/frmMain.aspx?pid=billpage&tab=subject3&id=hb0211&stab=01&ys=2016RS
- **Minnesota** https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?f=HF2798&b=house&y=2014&ssn=0 and https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?ssn=0&y=2013&b=House&f=HF3172
- **New York** Because of concerns about groundwater contamination, in 2004 New York State classified as "restricted use" all imidacloprid-containing professional turf, ornamental, nursery and agricultural use products (except seed treatments and fly baits) meaning that these products must be applied by a certified applicator and their use reported to the state. Additionally, all consumer-use products containing imidacloprid other than pet products and potting soil mixes are required to be listed as "Not for use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens Counties." http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/profiles/insect-mite/fenitrothion-methylpara/imidacloprid/imidac_reg_1004.html
- **Oregon** https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2014R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB4139 and http://www.nurserymag.com/oregon-bans-neonic-linden-trees.aspx

STATES THAT INTRODUCED LEGISLATION TO RESTRICT THE USE OF NEONICS 2015-2016 SESSION

- **Alaska** https://legiscan.com/AK/text/HB20/id/1065587 and http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/get_bill.asp?session=29&bill=HB0020
- **California** http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/15-16/bill/asm/ab_1251-1300/ab_1259_bill_20150227_introduced.html
- **Hawaii** http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2268&year=2016 and http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=1687&year=2016
- **Illinois** http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/99/HB/09900HB5900.htm and http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/99/HB/09900HB5804.htm
- **Maine** http://legislature.maine.gov/bills/getPDF.asp?paper=HP0766&item=1&snum=127
- **Massachusetts** https://malegislature.gov/Bills/189/House/H655
- **Minnesota** https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/text.php?number=HF2029&version=latest&session=89&session_number=0&session_year=2015 and https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/text.php?number=HF669&version=0&session=ls89&session_year=2015&session_number=0
- **New Jersey** http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/bills/BillView.asp?BillNumber=A1373
- **New Mexico** http://www.nmlegis.gov/Sessions/16%20Regular/memorials/senate/SJM006.pdf
- **New York** http://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?bn=A08148&term=2013
- **Virginia** http://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?151+ful+SB1242
- **Vermont** http://legislature.vermont.gov/bill/status/2016/H.236 and http://legislature.vermont.gov/bill/status/2016/S.200

FEDERAL AGENCIES THAT HAVE DEVELOPED POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY POLICIES

- **The Council on Environmental Quality** issued guidance in October 2014 for federal facilities and federal lands which included acquiring seeds and plants from nurseries that do not treat these items with systemic insecticides.

https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/supporting_the_health_of_honey_bees_and_other_pollinators.pdf

- **The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service** announced it will phase out neonics by 2016 http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/files/guidelines-for-interim-use-and-phase-out-of-neonicotinoid-insecticides-in-refuge-farming-for-wildlife-programs-signed-kf-7914_67415.pdf

UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS THAT HAVE DEVELOPED POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY POLICIES

- **Antioch College** link to press release: http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/press-releases/4353/antioch-college-becomes-official-bee-friendly-neonic-free-campus
- **Emory University** passed a pollinator protection agreement and eliminated all neonics on campus and agreed to source only neonic-free plants http://news.emory.edu/stories/2014/09/er_bee_pledge_commitment/campus.html
- **Macalester College** link to press release: http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/press-releases/4360/macalester-college-signs-resolution-to-bee-friendly
- **Southern Oregon University** http://www.beecityusa.org/bee-campus-usa.html
- **School District 197, MN:** Link to resolution: http://www.hummingforbees.org/index_files/School%20District%20197%20pollinator%20resolution.pdf
- **Vermont Law School** took similar steps. http://vtdigger.org/2014/08/07/vermont-law-first-bee-friendly-neonicotinoid-pesticide-free-campus-nation/
- **Villanova University** link to press release: http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/press-releases/4326/villanova-university-becomes-official-bee-friendly-neonic-free-campus

BUSINESSES THAT HAVE DEVELOPED POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY POLICIES

For a list of businesses, see the Friends of the Earth web page: http://www.foe.org/beeaction/retailers

HAWAIʻI CENTER FOR FOOD SAFETY

House Committees on Energy & Environmental Protection and Agriculture
Hawaiʻi Center for Food Safety strongly supports: SCR182

Dear Chair Lowen, Chair Creagan, Vice Chair Wildberger, Vice Chair Decoite and members of the committee,

One of every three bites of food we eat is from a crop pollinated by bees. Yet, over the past decade, honey bee and other pollinator populations have severely declined around the world. During the winter of 2014/15, two thirds of U.S. beekeepers experienced hive losses greater than the established and acceptable norm, and many beekeepers continue to report above average annual losses, with some as high as 100%. Hawai'i has also experienced its share of hive losses – in the past 10 years some local beekeepers have unofficially reported losing 100% of their hives. Bees and other pollinators are increasingly jeopardized by pesticides and other human-influenced factors.

An overwhelming number of scientific studies link bee declines to pesticide use and illustrate the far reaching impacts that these harmful chemicals have on a wide range of environments. Honey bees are not the only pollinators at risk. Numerous peer-reviewed studies indicate pesticides also have significant adverse effects on many species of native bees, butterflies, other beneficial insects, and birds. Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including Honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. Unfortunately, these iconic species are in peril. In the recent past, 20 species of Honeycreepers have gone extinct and the Blackburn's Sphinx Moth has gone on the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants.

The main pesticides linked to pollinator declines are groups of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world and are systemic – meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue after application – rendering the entire plant toxic. Neonicotinoids are not only toxic but also persistent and mobile. In one nationwide study, neonicotinoids were found in 63% of the streams across the United States. One study demonstrated that a single corn kernel coated with a neonicotinoid is toxic enough to kill a songbird.

Hawai'i's wildlife is not immune to the effects of pesticides. This beautiful state has been unofficially labeled as the 'extinction capital of the world'. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently proposed to protect the previously stated seven rare bee species and 42 other plant and animal species. Due to lack of regulation in Hawai'i, there is no way of knowing the exact extent of neonicotinoid use. Toxic pesticides undoubtedly play a role in the demise of our pollinators, and they are one threat that we can address immediately to help these critical species.

Respectfully,
Lauryn Rego
Hawaiʻi Program Co-Director, Center for Food Safety

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/11/2019 10:48:42 AM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Donovan	Pesticide Action Network North America / Hawaii	Support	Yes

Comments:

Aloha,

My name is Donovan Kanani Cabebe I am representing Pesticide Action Network North America / Hawaii. I am the Save Our Keiki Campaign Fellow. I am writing to you today on behalf of PANNA/HI and myself in full support of SCR182 SD1 We must take time to consider a wider scope of research being done. I'm concerned that our administrative offices are not.

I have reviewed the testimony submitted in both support and opposition to the pollinator protection resolution.

The DOA testimony cites a 2013 study:

"Recent studies conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the United States Environmental Protective Agency (EPA) found, while pesticides do play a role in bee health, that role is insignificant when compared to viruses, bacteria, genetics, poor nutrition, and bad management practices. See www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection & https://www.usda.gov/media/pressreleases/2013/05/02/usda-and-epa-release-new-report-honey-bee-health. "

The Dept. goes on to conclude: **"While protecting human and environmental health through enforcement and outreach is under the purview of this Department, it must be stressed that the basis for these proposed restrictions on neonicotinoids is not supported by evidence".**

The EPA in this assessment improperly relied on just a single industry-provided study to assess the risk to honeybee colonies, despite an abundance of published studies by independent scientists looking at this issue.

The EPA's decision to rely on industry-funded research is absolutely unacceptable, particularly when there has been so much research by independent researchers.

The DLNR testimony states:

"By virtue of their evolution, **native insect and bird pollinators are specialized to forage on native plants species and are found in mostly intact, native habitat, apart from where agricultural production currently occurs"**.

"As outlined in the resolutions, native pollinator species are experiencing significant declines, range reductions, and extinctions across the State, however **these declines are attributed disproportionately to habitat destruction and alteration, and the invasion of alien predators, competitors, and diseases".**

"Likewise, while direct ingestion of insecticide-coated seeds could potentially cause direct impacts to seed consumers, **native Hawaiian seed-eating birds and insects are specialized to consume seeds from native Hawaiian plants, and largely restricted to intact native forest areas, and are therefore highly unlikely to be directly impacted".**

"Secondary impacts on insectivorous birds due to the loss of insects as a food source as a result of the application of these insecticides are similarly unlikely as native insectivorous Hawaiian birds are also restricted to intact native forest".

And so, I have included these links from organizations and independent researchers that dispute the above statements:

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25901681

https://www.biologicaldiversity.org/news/press_releases/2017/pesticides-12-15-2017.php

And with regard to the The Agri-chemical industry (Crop Life America and Hawai'i Crop Improvement Association) they are basing their opposition on the premise that neonics are most prevalent in termite control and flea and tick prevention in animals. This may be of some interest:

https://parasitipedia.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2411&Itemid=2676

I do hope you take time to review the links I have provided.

Sincerely,

Donovan Kanani Cabebe O.C.

po box 1056 Koloa, HI. 96756

EEPtestimony

From: honokaapeople@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Phaethon Keeney <honokaapeople@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:23 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

Protect our pollinators, we depend on a healthy food web! Let's get past the reckless use of subsidized (and in many cases toxic) pesticides and make Hawaii safer for everyone!

Sincerely,
Phaethon Keeney
45 -653 Lehua St Honokaa, HI 96727-6900

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/10/2019 3:49:40 PM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Andrea Quinn	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Dear Honorable Committee Members:

Please support SCR182. Much of Hawaii's agriculture depends on pollinator species, and neonicotinoids have been banned from the EU due to their detrimental effect on pollinators. The only reason they're not banned here is because the chemical companies have powerful, well-funded lobbyists.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my testimony.

Sincerely,

Andrea Quinn

Kihei

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/10/2019 7:12:08 PM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

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

Comments:

Protect Hawai‘i's pollinators from KNOWN threats like neonics! Mahalo.

Jennifer Milholen

EEPtestimony

From: Mosa Reilly <recoverthis99@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 12:31 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: Resolution SCR 182

Aloha!
I'm writing in support of Resolution SCR 182. Pollinators are a priceless blessing from Divine Source and we should cherish and care for them as if our life depends on it, because it does. PLEASE limit their exposure to ALL harmful chemicals. Definitely any kind of systematic pesticides!
Mahalo,
Rose Reilly
Ha'iku, Maui

Aloha Members of the Committees,

My name is Katie Metzger, I am a beekeeper and Waialua resident. Up until last year I was the head beekeeper for a skin care company based out of Pupukea that sells skin care products made from honey, beeswax and pollen. This company use to use all their own hive products for their skin care but can no longer do so because of the contamination of pesticides.
Because bees fly up to 5 miles, the only way to ensure that they are foraging on organic food sources is to maintain a pesticide-free space of 5 miles. However, this is impossible in Pupukea as it is essentially a neighborhood and has quite a few small-scale farms, not all organic. As a result this company now buys their organic honey, beeswax and propolis from the Big Island. There is no need for them to have their own hives anymore, and there is no need for them to have a beekeeper either. And yes, if you are wondering, I am out of a job.

I do maintain my own beehives in Waialua. That said I have had significant loss over this past winter and I must say, because my hives are close to farmland that is heavily sprayed with pesticides I am quite concerned. This month samples were taken from my hives and are being sent to a research facility in Maryland for testing. I am eager to learn what contaminants/pesticides they are being exposed to. We know that honeybees are especially susceptible to neonicitinoids which cause them to have weaker immune systems as well as disrupt their navigational abilities.

Because I am in-between jobs, I have had time to volunteer and support conservation efforts of the Hawaiian Native Yellow Faced Bee. As you may know this bee is now on the endangered species list. I go out regularly to survey area on the North Shore, specifically Kaena Point and Turtle Bay to search for them as these are two areas they have been known to nest. Sadly I have not seen a single Hawaiian Yellow Faced Bee. What's even more alarming is I see very little insects at all!

Unfortunately this is consistent with the global rate of decline of insects. A new study has found that insect biomass -the weight of all insects on earth, has declined by a staggering 2.5 percent a year, largely because of pesticide use; pesticides destroy native habitat as well as intensify the effects of climate change.
Insects, and especially pollinators play a foundational role in our ecosystem. Not only do they pollinate 1/3 of food we eat, they are in turn a major source of food for countless birds, reptiles and fish, which of course we consume as well.

As journalist and researcher Theunis Bates points out, the reality is, just as our own species has thrived in a world without mammoths and dodos, if our majestic tigers and beloved polar bears go extinct, we will go on. What is less clear however is what will happen if we continue to see the die off of insects-specifically the decline of pollinators. We need to pass legislation that will protect our pollinators ASAP. Therefore, I submit this testimony in strong support of resolution SCR182 which recognizes the importance of Hawai`i's pollinator species, the threat that systemic insecticides pose to such species, and urges the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture to take measures to limit pollinator exposure to neonicotinoids.

Mahalo,

Katie Metzger

Aloha Chair Creagan and Chair Lowen and Members of the Committees,

My name is Fern Anuenue Holland and I am from the island of Kaua`i. I have a bachelors of science with majors in marine biology, wildlife management and environmental science. Please forgive my late testimony.

I am testifying in strong support of SCR 182 which recognizes the threat that Neonicotinoids and other systemic insecticides pose to our endemic, important and endangered pollinator species and urges the Department of Land and Natural Resources & Department of Agriculture to work to limit pollinator exposure to systemic pesticides.

As you are no doubt already aware pollinators play a key role in agriculture and our own survival as a species. It has been argued that we are so dependent on bees for survival that we may only survive ourselves a short while after their extinction, simply due to the loss of flowering plants and the collapse of the interconnected relationships between bees, pollinators and other species to whom we depend [1, 2]. Each year, honeybees and wild bees are essential in pollinating about $40 billion worth of US crops [2].

Here in Hawai`i many of our iconic and important Hawaiian pollinator species are heading toward extinction [3]. The Kamehameha Butterfly and our Yellow Faced Bees are some of the more well known yet there are many others that also need our protection.

In all, at least 71 endemic species and subspecies of Hawaiian birds existed at the time of Captain Cook's arrival in the Hawaiian Islands in 1778. Now, however, 76% of the Hawaiian birds are either extinct or endangered [4] including twenty species of honeycreepers that have gone extinct [5].

Also our threatened array of endemic flowers and plants that depend on their pollinators for survival are also threatened by impacts to pollinator populations. With close to 30 percent of native plant species listed as endangered [6] we must take action to protect and ensure the survival of our native plants also.

We can no longer afford to not protect our pollinators from impacts associated with systemic pesticides. We must take action wherever we can to protect these important species.

Given that Hawai`i is already considered ‘the extinction capitol of the world’ [7] with such an incredible array of unique endemic species and over 435 protected species under the Endangered Species Act [8], it is shocking we have not already taken measures to ensure we better protect our pollinators by limiting their exposure to Neonicotinoids, and other systemic pesticides.

While we work to address the other threats to our pollinators (such as climate change, loss of habitat and disease) we must also work to address their exposure to systemic pesticides, that we now know are greatly impacting non-target pollinator species and have huge ecological consequences [9, 10, 11]. In 2013 a scientific opinion in journal of Environmental Sustainability clearly outlined that a transition to pollinator friendly alternatives to Neonicotinoids is “urgently needed”, yet here we are five years later and systemic pesticides continue to be some of the most widely used class of insecticides [9].

Studies have clearly demonstrated that the exposure to systemic pesticides in the field can have sub-lethal effects on bees, affecting their foraging behavior, homing ability and reproductive success [10].

While much of the scientific literature has focused on the impacts of Neonicotinoids to bumblebees and honey bees, a study (*Chronic contact with realistic soil concentrations of imidacloprid affects the mass, immature development, speed, and adult longevity of solitary bees)* recently published in Scientific Reports, confirms that wild, soil-dwelling bees are at similar risk also [12, 13]. In addition, past research on mason bees revealed 50% reduced total offspring and a significantly male-biased offspring sex ratio [12].

Previous research on the environmental fate of systemic pesticides shows that they have the potential to remain in soil from 200 days to as long as 19 years [13]. This means that the chronic exposure tested in the above mentioned study to wild bees could occur years or even a decade after an initial pesticide application. What this means is even if we stopped using them today we would continue to see impacts for possibly decades to come.

So, what are we waiting for before we take action?

The European Union, Canada, and other nations have already scaled back or stopped using systemic pesticides as a result of the grave concerns about the plummeting of the worlds pollinator populations and the catastrophic impacts to both the natural world and our own survival [14,15]. States and counties across the United States have already moved to better protect their pollinators by limiting and banning Neonicotinoids and other systemic pesticides.

With the current federal administration and the attack on environmental protection legislation on the federal level it is more urgent than ever that Hawai`i take steps to protect Hawaiian species and specifically the pollinators we depend on. Unrealistic and/or unenforced label requirements by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) do not offer proclaimed protections [16]. The onus in many cases has been put on beekeepers to make sure their bees are safe. In addition, the Trump Administration has shown that they are unwilling to introduce regulations on pesticides despite recognizing the negative impacts on wildlife [16].

We are in the situation we are in now with these systemic pesticides in the first place because of the complete failure of the EPA policies, that gave “conditional” approval for systemic pesticides to be used **without** doing adequate research on consequences for non-target species, including “beneficial insects” such as bees [12]. This is the very problem with our regulatory system on the federal level. Given the inaction by the EPA to protect US pollinators from the impacts associated with systemic pesticides it is more important than ever that our state government takes action to protect our pollinators before it is too late.

Thank you for considering my testimony and moving us in the right direction so we can better protect pollinators and our food security. Please support SCR 182 and other measures to better protect our endemic, important and endangered species.

Mahalo

Fern Holland

Fern Anuenue Holland BSc

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EEPtestimony

From: Mary Lacques <hokuokekai50@msn.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 9:46 AM
To: EEPtestimony; AGRtestimony
Subject: Testimony in Strong Support of SCR 182

House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection
Nicole E. Lowen, Chair
Tina Wildberger, Vice Chair

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

Aloha Chairs Lowen and Creagan, & Vice Chairs Wildberger and DeCoite, and Members of the Committees,

My name is Mary Lacques and I am a resident of Hale'iwa. I am offering testimony in strong support of SCR 182, urging the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture to take measures to limit pollinator exposure to Systemic Insecticides, in this case neonicotinoids, or "neonics."

The term "systemic" when applied to pesticides, means that the chemical is soluble enough in water that it can be absorbed by a plant and moved around in its tissues. Neonicotinoids can persist in the soil and continuously be taken in by plants for very long periods of time. The widespread use of neonicotinoids provides numerous opportunities for exposure to non-target, beneficial species via the water, soil, and contaminated plant tissues.

Neonicotinoids are used as insecticidal seed coatings and are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and have been for the last ten years. And like organophosphates, neonics affect the nervous systems of insects, humans and other animals.
Neonics were developed to replace organophosphate pesticides including Chlorpyrifos, which thankfully, this legislative body demonstrated the resolute to protect Hawai'i's citizenry, visitors and the environment by passing Act 45, phasing it out by 2022.

Please read the Xerces Society literature review *How Neonicotinoids Can Kill Bees* which includes recommendations that are broken into sections that include policy solutions, suggestions for risk assessment and research design, and general mitigation efforts that the users of neonicotinoid products can implement.

In May of 2018, the European Union banned the outdoor uses of the world's three top-selling neonics, and last August Canada proposed to phase out the same three neonics over the next three to five years.
Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency was particularly concerned that these substances were being measured at levels that are harmful to aquatic insects.
My concern is that these systemic insecticides are harming Hawai'i's aquatic ecosystems, including nutrients in brackish waters which in turn affect our reefs and would violate the Hawai'i Department of Health's Administrative Rules TITLE 11 ADMINISTRATIVE RULES TITLE 11 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CHAPTER 54 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. [1]

Birds are also at risk from exposure to neonicotinoids as one study demonstrates that a single corn kernel coated with a neonicotinoid is toxic enough to kill a songbird. [2]

The Department of Land and Natural Resources testimony to the Senate states:
"By virtue of their evolution, native insect and bird pollinators are specialized to forage on native plants species and are found in mostly intact, native habitat, apart from where agricultural production currently occurs," but we must remember that native plants are absolutely at risk of contamination by drift as well as subsurface movement of neonics and subsequent uptake.

According to a study published last month, *Effects of Neonicotinoid Insecticides on Physiology and Reproductive Characteristics of Captive Female and Fawn White-tailed Deer*, "only a small quantity (2–20%) of the seed-coated insecticide is absorbed by the developing plant; the remainder is released into the environment through leaching, drainage, run-off, or snowmelt." [3]

From an economic standpoint, the rapid decline of honeybees and other pollinators in the U.S. and throughout the world threatens the stability of ecosystems and therefore our food supply, as one in three bites of food are dependent on pollinators.
Pollination services are valued at over $125 billion globally and according to a 2014 Presidential Memorandum, pollinators provide $24 billion annually to the U.S. economy.[4] Here in Hawai`i, pollinators are critical to nearly 70% of crop production.

In the absence of adequate federal action to safeguard Hawai`i's communities and its unique (and endangered) environment, the time is now for lawmakers entrusted with protecting pollinators from the hazards of pesticide exposure, to act.

Mahalo for the opportunity to provide testimony on such a critically important issue.
Respectfully,

Mary Lacques
P.O. Box 14
Hale'iwa HI

1 http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/files/2013/04/Clean_Water_Branch_20130712_Proposed_HAR11_54.pdf

2 Mineau P, Whiteside M. 2013. Pesticide Acute Toxicity Is a Better Correlate of U.S. Grassland Bird Declines than Agricultural Intensification. PLoS ONE 8(2): e57457.

3 https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-019-40994-9?fbclid=IwAR3Y0u9NbeVM917cYpTHmcuMnjxULhEY9CztQX_OT3y2PnH1J_6Un222JQ0

4 White House Blog: New Steps to Protect Pollinators, Critical Contributors to Our Nation's Economy. http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2014/06/20/new-steps-protect-pollinators-critical-contributors-our-nation-seconomy.

EEPtestimony

From: shannonkona@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Shannon Rudolph <shannonkona@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 11:15 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Shannon Rudolph
PO Box 243 Holualoa, HI 96725-0243

EEPtestimony

From: gandolfsea@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Eduardo Gandolfo <gandolfsea@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 10:41 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Eduardo Gandolfo
125 Aliilani Pl Kihei, HI 96753-9014

EEPtestimony

From: pwaiolena@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Pamela Wai'olena <pwaiolena@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 10:25 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Pamela Wai'olena
PO Box 6416 Kamuela, HI 96743-6416

EEPtestimony

From: maria.makaleha@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Maria Walker <maria.makaleha@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 9:52 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides. I live on Kaua'i and my family and I are actively trying to support our native pollinators by planting native plants and trees and using no pesticides or herbicides on our property. We consider the native pollinators to be a critically important group that needs every protection now just to survive. Since we are also beekeepers, we know firsthand the destructive impacts on wildlife from chemical sprays, especially the neonicotinoids.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Maria Walker
PO Box 33 Kapaa, HI 96746-0033

EEPtestimony

From: dylansfaddah@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michael Moorhead <dylansfaddah@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 9:01 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Michael Moorhead
192 Mohouli St Hilo, HI 96720-3953

EEPtestimony

From: greenleaf.maui@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Marta Greenleaf <greenleaf.maui@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 8:36 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Marta Greenleaf
310 Hoopalua Dr Makawao, HI 96768-8222

EEPtestimony

From: vconmy@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Victoria Conmy <vconmy@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 8:14 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Victoria Conmy
100 Holomakani Dr Kula, HI 96790-7955

EEPtestimony

From: nadineferraro@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Nadine Ferraro <nadineferraro@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 8:02 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Nadine Ferraro
2703 Terrace Dr Honolulu, HI 96822-1709

EEPtestimony

From: wnan003@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Wesley K.Nanamori <wnan003@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 7:58 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Wesley K. Nanamori
2241 Young St Honolulu, HI 96826-2306

EEPtestimony

From: design@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of T Hruska <design@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 7:33 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
T Hruska
PO Box 81461 Haiku, HI 96708-1461

EEPtestimony

From: elmaxomax@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Maxine Mcgraw <elmaxomax@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 6:53 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

Thank you for your consideration! It is disheartening to see the amount of pesticides/herbicides that are sprayed all over Kaua'i, especially along our waterways... Going into the rivers/ocean that nourishes and supports us. We need to take better care of this beautiful island that supports us. It's our turn to take responsibility and better care of our habitat! Be pono and makana aina. I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Maxine Mcgraw
6468 A Opaekaa Rd Kapaa, HI 96746-9444

EEPtestimony

From: harpiano@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Julie sharrer <harpiano@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 6:09 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Julie sharrer
PO Box 1851 Pahoa, HI 96778-1851

EEPtestimony

From: mpexander@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michael Alexander <mpexander@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 5:25 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Michael Alexander
94 -6748-D MAMALAHOA Hwy Naalehu, HI 96772

EEPtestimony

From: julie@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Julie Stowell <julie@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 3:57 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Julie Stowell
PO Box 305 Laupahoehoe, HI 96764-0305

EEPtestimony

From: lnkoyanagi@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Linda Koyanagi <lnkoyanagi@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 2:06 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Linda Koyanagi
133 N Kainalu Dr Kailua, HI 96734-2387

EEPtestimony

From: JFUJIOKA@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of JULIA FUJIOKA <JFUJIOKA@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 12:12 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
JULIA FUJIOKA
99 -826 Halawa Dr Aiea, HI 96701-3144

EEPtestimony

From: junshinbusiness729@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jun Shin <junshinbusiness729@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 11:51 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Jun Shin
1561 Kanunu St Honolulu, HI 96814-3245

EEPtestimony

From: peggyflute@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Peggy Schecter <peggyflute@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 11:43 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Peggy Schecter
1154 Pulehu Rd Kula, HI 96790-8314

EEPtestimony

From: dsue@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Donna Shepherd <dsue@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 11:16 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Donna Shepherd
73 -1162 Oluolu St Kailua Kona, HI 96740-9445

EEPtestimony

From: mtafzk@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of K G <mtafzk@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 10:57 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
K G
1659 Hoohai St Pearl City, HI 96782-1640

EEPtestimony

From: reikimastertaichichih@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sharron Cushman <reikimastertaichichih@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 9:57 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Sharron Cushman
2238 Kilauea Ave Hilo, HI 96720-5310

EEPtestimony

From: jennahia@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Noelani Ahia <jennahia@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 9:57 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Noelani Ahia
1949 Kahekili Hwy Wailuku, HI 96793-9202

EEPtestimony

From: gondertheresa@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Theresa Gonder <gondertheresa@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 9:08 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Theresa Gonder
1353 Kinau St Honolulu, HI 96814-1503

EEPtestimony

From: begoniabarry@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Barbara Barry <begoniabarry@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 9:05 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

As an organic farmer and beekeepers, I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Glyphosate is know to destroy the gut of the bee causing weakens immune system and the obvious loss if habitat. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Barbara Barry
1220 W Kuiaha Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5520

EEPtestimony

From: mkmoriz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mindy Morizumi <mkmoriz@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 8:22 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Mindy Morizumi
1625 AA St Lahaina, HI 96761-1842

EEPtestimony

From: nonwhiz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michael Treece MD <nonwhiz@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 8:05 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Michael Treece MD
475 Kinoole St Ste Pm 102 Hilo, HI 96720-2900

EEPtestimony

From: kshimata@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Kathy Shimata <kshimata@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 7:01 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, neonicotinoids are systemic. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Kathy Shimata
3453 Pawaina St Honolulu, HI 96822-1356

EEPtestimony

From: lurline94510@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Lurline Bettencourt <lurline94510@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 6:44 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Lurline Bettencourt
4510 Kawaihau Rd Kapaa, HI 96746-1922

EEPtestimony

From: lauraramirez87@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Laura Ramirez <lauraramirez87@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 6:43 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Laura Ramirez
4510 Kawaihau Rd Kapaa, HI 96746-1922

EEPtestimony

From: mark@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mark MacKay <mark@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 6:33 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Mark MacKay
283 S Alu Rd Wailuku, HI 96793-1511

EEPtestimony

From: jawiehl@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Janine Wiehl <jawiehl@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 6:33 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Janine Wiehl
94 -1508 Lanikuhana Ave Apt 596 Mililani, HI 96789-2464

EEPtestimony

From: dwayne_munar@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Dwayne Munar <dwayne_munar@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 6:32 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Dwayne Munar
84 -270 Jade St Waianae, HI 96792-2226

EEPtestimony

From: jdancer@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of John Naylor <jdancer@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 6:18 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

Aloha,
I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
John Naylor
PO Box 1749 Makawao, HI 96768-1749

EEPtestimony

From: kestrelsutton@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Kestrel Sutton <kestrelsutton@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 6:01 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Kestrel Sutton
PO Box 1104 Kapaau, HI 96755-1104

EEPtestimony

From: nihipalim001@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michele Nihipali <nihipalim001@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 5:54 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Michele Nihipali
54 -074 Kamehameha Hwy # A Hauula, HI 96717-9647

EEPtestimony

From: energyregeneration71@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Albert Neves <energyregeneration71@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 5:39 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Albert Neves
PO Box 1052 Kamuela, HI 96743-1052

EEPtestimony

From: tangel8282@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of tony angelini <tangel8282@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 4:59 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
tony angelini
PO Box 1041 Hana, HI 96713-1041

EEPtestimony

From: m2@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Marilyn Mick <m2@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 4:53 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Mick
3773 Kanaina Ave Apt 207 Honolulu, HI 96815-4406

EEPtestimony

From: kilaueaschoolnews@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sue Pantano-Saldana <kilaueaschoolnews@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 4:44 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Sue Pantano-Saldana
PO Box 423 Hanalei, HI 96714-0423

EEPtestimony

From: alohamia7@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mia Charleston <alohamia7@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 4:40 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Mia Charleston
195 Kuli Puu St Kihei, HI 96753-7164

EEPtestimony

From: corpuz2@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Brandi Corpuz <corpuz2@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 4:39 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Brandi Corpuz
110 Namauu Pl Kihei, HI 96753-9161

EEPtestimony

From: mleewat2@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Margie Watanabe <mleewat2@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 4:33 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Margie Watanabe
6226 Kawaihae Pl Honolulu, HI 96825-1955

EEPtestimony

From: okgardener@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Karen Hunt <okgardener@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 4:21 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Karen Hunt
722 Wanaao Rd Kailua, HI 96734-3559

EEPtestimony

From: lotuswhitelight@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sheri White <lotuswhitelight@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 4:17 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Sheri White
PO Box 94 Maunaloa, HI 96770-0094

EEPtestimony

From: yolanda-clay@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Yolanda Clay <yolanda-clay@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 4:10 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Yolanda Clay
PO Box 1705 Kailua Kona, HI 96745-1705

EEPtestimony

From: lotuslover@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Courtney Bruch <lotuslover@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 4:02 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Courtney Bruch
PO Box 735 Makawao, HI 96768-0735

EEPtestimony

From: terrytravis@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Terry Travis <terrytravis@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:55 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

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

EEPtestimony

From: barbaratravis@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Barb Travis <barbaratravis@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:52 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

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

EEPtestimony

From: barbaratravis@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Barb Travis <barbaratravis@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:52 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

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

EEPtestimony

From: seagoddess75@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of mary n <seagoddess75@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:48 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
mary n
3880 Wyllie Rd Apt 18C Princeville, HI 96722-5513

EEPtestimony

From: shannonkona@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Shannon Rudolph <shannonkona@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:47 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

Aloha,
I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Mahalo for your time.

Sincerely,
Shannon Rudolph
PO Box 243 Holualoa, HI 96725-0243

EEPtestimony

From: dianekoerner@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Diane Koerner <dianekoerner@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:44 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolution SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Diane Koerner
420 Molo St Kapaa, HI 96746-9481

EEPtestimony

From: ksorr8@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Katherine Orr <ksorr8@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:35 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Katherine Orr
44 -119 Bayview Haven Pl Kaneohe, HI 96744-2502

EEPtestimony

From: ccnalu@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Camille Chong <ccnalu@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:25 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Camille Chong
1617 Young St Honolulu, HI 96826-2044

EEPtestimony

From: m_stauber@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michael Stauber <m_stauber@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:24 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Michael Stauber
PO Box 1656 Koloa, HI 96756-1656

EEPtestimony

From: valerieweiss31@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Valerie Weiss <valerieweiss31@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:17 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Valerie Weiss
6616 Alahele St Kapaa, HI 96746-9426

EEPtestimony

From: panther_dave@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Dave Kisor <panther_dave@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:12 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Dave Kisor
14 -3444 Tutu Ln Pahoa, HI 96778-8115

EEPtestimony

From: patriciablair@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Patricia Blair <patriciablair@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 3:02 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Patricia Blair
25 Aulike St Kailua, HI 96734-2746

EEPtestimony

From: write2jennie@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jennie W <write2jennie@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:53 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Jennie W
853 15th Ave Honolulu, HI 96816-3613

EEPtestimony

From: noenoebc@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Noenoe Campbell <noenoebc@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:51 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Noenoe Campbell
2445 Pauoa Rd Apt B Honolulu, HI 96813-1379

EEPtestimony

From: mauizoe@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Zoe Alexander <mauizoe@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:47 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Zoe Alexander
222 Peahi Rd Haiku, HI 96708-5446

EEPtestimony

From: der1way@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Donald Erway <der1way@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:38 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

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

EEPtestimony

From: alex.beers@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Alex Beers <alex.beers@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:34 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Alex Beers
20 Kaikai St Wailuku, HI 96793-8322

EEPtestimony

From: ashzz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Ashley Wilcox <ashzz@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:30 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Ashley Wilcox
45 Pualu Loop Lahaina, HI 96761-9187

EEPtestimony

From: sonja-oliveri@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sonja Oliveri <sonja-oliveri@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:29 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Sonja Oliveri
839 21st Ave Honolulu, HI 96816-4553

EEPtestimony

From: rfsold@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Robyn Filippo <rfsold@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:26 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Robyn Filippo
145 Lohena Ln Kahului, HI 96732-3635

EEPtestimony

From: bobbiewilli@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Roberta Williams <bobbiewilli@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:25 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Roberta Williams
PO Box 1036 Hanapepe, HI 96716-1036

EEPtestimony

From: honokaapeople@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Phaethon Keeney <honokaapeople@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:23 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

Protect our pollinators, we depend on a healthy food web! Let's get past the reckless use of subsidized (and in many cases toxic) pesticides and make Hawaii safer for everyone!

Sincerely,
Phaethon Keeney
45 -653 Lehua St Honokaa, HI 96727-6900

EEPtestimony

From: lykshopping@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Rhonda Vincent <lykshopping@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:22 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Rhonda Vincent
92 -743 Paala Loop Kapolei, HI 96707-1628

EEPtestimony

From: kayersmaui@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Katharine Ayers <kayersmaui@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:21 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Katharine Ayers
99 Ala Apapa Pl Makawao, HI 96768-8465

EEPtestimony

From: mmmmahalo2000@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mike Moran <mmmmahalo2000@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:11 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Mike Moran
167 Ahaaina Way Kihei, HI 96753-8905

EEPtestimony

From: bertzz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Robert Wilcox <bertzz@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:03 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Robert Wilcox
45 Pualu Loop Lahaina, HI 96761-9187

EEPtestimony

From: barbrick@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Barbara Nosaka <barbrick@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 2:01 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Barbara Nosaka
2216 Hoonanea St Honolulu, HI 96822-2427

EEPtestimony

From: boyne@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jonathan Boyne <boyne@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 1:59 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Jonathan Boyne
2013 Kakela Dr Honolulu, HI 96822-2158

EEPtestimony

From: claire.kusakabe@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Claire Kusakabe <claire.kusakabe@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 1:56 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Claire Kusakabe
1114 Wilder Ave Honolulu, HI 96822-2776

EEPtestimony

From: mrvh49@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mark Van Horne <mrvh49@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 1:55 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Mark Van Horne
1571 Piikoi St Apt 1706 Honolulu, HI 96822-4024

EEPtestimony

From: ronangmalash@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Ronny German <ronangmalash@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 1:53 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Ronny German
94 -1009 Haalau St Waipahu, HI 96797-4539

EEPtestimony

From: 2hawnsoul4kupuna2mapu@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of April Peterson <2hawnsoul4kupuna2mapu@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 1:51 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

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

EEPtestimony

From: haysamsongs@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sheryl Samuel <haysamsongs@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 1:50 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Sheryl Samuel
47 -4562 Honokaa Waipio Rd Honokaa, HI 96727-7100

EEPtestimony

From: nansyphleger@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Nansy Phleger <nansyphleger@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 1:50 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Nansy Phleger
322 Front St Lahaina, HI 96761-1113

EEPtestimony

From: hike2heaven@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Lisa Kerman <hike2heaven@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 1:50 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

Specifically, the pesticides linked to pollinator declines are a group of nicotine-based systemic insecticides called neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are the most widely used insecticides in the world, and unlike traditional pesticides, that are typically applied to the surface of plants. Neonicotinoids are systemic—meaning they are absorbed and transported through all parts of the plant tissue. Honey bees and other pollinators are exposed to these toxic chemicals through pollen, nectar, dust, dew droplets on plant leaves, and in the soil where many native bee species nest. Neonicotinoids are up to 10,000 times more toxic to bees than other insecticides and their use can have immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Lisa Kerman
PO Box 1011 Kilauea, HI 96754-1011

EEPtestimony

From: vinayakeha@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Vinayak Vinayak <vinayakeha@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 1:49 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Vinayak Vinayak
143 Pauloa Pl # A Kihei, HI 96753-8990

EEPtestimony

From: jlee@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Joanna Lee <jlee@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 10, 2019 1:16 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Joanna Lee
1441 Kapiolani Blvd Honolulu, HI 96814-4402

LATE

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/12/2019 6:47:15 AM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jeff Jensen	Golf Course Superintendents Association of America	Oppose	No

Comments:

Dear Committee members,

Attached you will find comments in oppostion to SCR 182. I thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Jeff Jensen

EEPtestimony

From: travel_pet2@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Annie Wei <travel_pet2@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2019 12:36 AM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

LATE

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Annie Wei
Queensland Queensland, HI 48700

EEPtestimony

From: danamalina@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Dana Keawe <danamalina@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 7:17 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

LATE

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Dana Keawe
12 -4346 Hilo St Pahoa, HI 96778-7812

EEPtestimony

From: elisabet@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Elisabet Sahtouris <elisabet@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 5:23 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

LATE

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Elisabet Sahtouris
750 Amana St Apt 1808 Honolulu, HI 96814-5021

EEPtestimony

From: rnehmad@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Robert Nehmad <rnehmad@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 5:05 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

LATE

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Robert Nehmad
935 Kauku Pl Honolulu, HI 96825-1309

EEPtestimony

From: scottspalapa@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Ernest Jepson <scottspalapa@everyactioncustom.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2019 3:41 PM
To: EEPtestimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182

LATE

Dear Hawai'i State House Energy and Environmental Protection Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182, which recognizes the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides.

Hawai'i boasts a variety of native pollinators including honeycreeper birds, Hawaiian yellow-faced bees, and the Kamehameha butterfly. These iconic species are in peril! Twenty species of honeycreepers have gone extinct recently and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to the endangered species list. In 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service added the following seven species of Hawaiian yellow-faced bees to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants: Hylaeus anthracinus, Hylaeus longiceps, Hylaeus assimulans, Hylaeus facilis, Hylaeus hilaris, Hylaeus kuakea, and Hylaeus mana.

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For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Ernest Jepson
15 Mahalo Nui Pl Kihei, HI 96753-7156

LATE

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/11/2019 4:21:32 PM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Iris Iwami	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

My name is Iris Iwami. I am a resident in Kaimuki (formerly from Hilo)

Please vote "NO" to this resolution. I have researched this issue and have found it is inconclusive that neonicotinoids have caused harm to bees. Many pesticides including "Organic" pesticides are toxic to bees.

I know that Varroa mites and Hive Beetles have devastated bee populations in Hawaii. **Have funds been allocated to address these threats to pollinators?**

Also, neonicotinoids are commonly used in homes, schools and on pets! Please do NOT take away valuable tools for pest control for homeowners.

Also, EPA regulates the use of these products and I find it presumptuous for lay people to make claims and propose unnecessary restrictions based on emotions and not facts.

Please vote no.

Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

Aloha,

Iris Iwami

LATE

SCR-182-SD-1
Submitted on: 4/12/2019 9:13:07 AM
Testimony for EEP on 4/12/2019 10:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melodie Aduja	O`ahu County Democrats Legislative Priorities Committee	Support	No

Comments:

Jasmine Joy (beekeeper, educator, conservationist)
Founder of Beelieve Hawaii + Bee Collective

MEASURE #: SCR 182, SD1 (SSCR1721)
DATE: Friday, April 12, 2019
TIME: 10:00AM
PLACE: State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street

LATE

To the Committee on Agriculture,

The focus of my testimony is to honor the conservation efforts of our declining pollinator populations and suggest solutions for the future of our children through ecological education. Aloha! My name is Jasmine Joy and I have been beekeeping on the islands of Oahu and Kauai since 2011. I am the founder of Beelieve Hawaii, an organization promoting pollinator conservation and education. After years of rescuing wild honeybee colonies from residential and corporate sites, I was encouraged by my community to become a School Garden Educator and develop an ʻāina-based program for the keiki. Now in its 4th year running, the Pollinator Program has gained popularity through outreach and its embodiment of hive mindfulness. I raise awareness on why pollinators (especially bees) are dying off then share simple practices to help them thrive. Some of my students ares so young that they can barely pronounce the word, "insecticides". Where do I even begin to tell them about the origin of NEONICOTINOIDS? The only way they understand is when I say POISON.

Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation states:
The impact of this class of insecticides on pollinating insects such as honey bees and native bees is a cause for concern. Because they are systematic chemicals absorbed into the plant, neonics can be present in pollen and nectar, making them toxic to pollinators that feed on them. The potentially long-lasting presence of neon's in plants, although useful from a pest management standpoint, makes it possible for these chemicals to harm pollinators even when the initial application is made weeks before the bloom period."

I stand strongly in support of SCR 182: Recognizing the importance of the state's pollinator species, the threat that systematic insecticides pose to such species, and urging the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture to take measures to limit pollinator exposure to neonicotinoids.

Mahalo for your time and consideration.