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
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TESTIMONY OF PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER ACTING CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES ON AGRICULTURE & ENVIRONMENT AND WATER & LAND

MARCH 27, 2019
1:30 P.M.
CONFERENCE ROOM 229

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 182 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 Gabbard and Kahele and Members of the Committees:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on SCR 182. 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. 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 the basis for these proposed restrictions on neonicotinoids is not supported by evidence.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

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

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Testimony of
SUZANNE D. CASE
Chairperson

Before the Senate Committees on
AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT
and
WATER AND LAND

Wednesday, March 27, 2019
1:30 PM
State Capitol, Conference Room 229

In consideration of
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 182/SENATE RESOLUTION 136 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 Resolution 136 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 resolutions 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 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.

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 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 defer to the DOA on how to best document and or expand existing laws.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on these measures.

Testimony from Jeff Case, Senior Director Government Affairs, CropLife America

In opposition to SCR 182 and SR 136

Wednesday, March 27, 2019, 1:30 pm, room 229

Senate Committees on Agriculture and Environment and Water and Land

Aloha Chair Gabbard and Rhoads and members of the committees,

CropLife America (CLA) is the national association representing manufacturers, formulators, and distributors of pesticides products used in agriculture production. We support and promote scientific-based policy in the regulation of pesticide products at both the state and federal level. We oppose SCR 182 and SR 136.

Neonicotinoids are important public health tools used to protect people, pets and our, environment, including high value trees. Neonicotinoid-based products are used by professionals and consumers to control harmful and disease carrying insects such as bedbugs, termites, fleas and ticks found in private and public homes and housing, hotels, public parks and green spaces throughout Vermont. Neonicotinoids are important tools in protecting against ticks, and given their favorable mammalian health and safety profile, are the primary tools to defend against tickborne diseases for people and pets. For example, imidacloprid is widely used on cats and dogs to control fleas and ticks in the form of drops applied directly to the neck and skin of the animals.

Neonicotinoids represent a significant advancement in insecticide technology and are among the safest pesticides for workers, applicators, and the environment. As with all pesticides, neonicotinoid products undergo rigorous review and evaluation when registered. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has registered neonicotinoid insecticides under their Reduced Risk Program due to their favorable environmental profile and low risk to human health. Currently, EPA is conducting registration review of neonicotinoids. As part of that ongoing registration review, EPA is assessing pollinator and human health risk assessments and ecological risks. We support and promote science-based policy and regulatory processes necessary in the regulation of pesticide products at both the state and federal level.

Farmers have a symbiotic relationship with bees. It is in our best interests to protect them. Thank you very much for your consideration.

Hawai'i SEED
PO Box 1177 Koloa HI 96756
808.652.5286 hawaiiSEED.org

March 25, 2019

Dear Senate Committees,

Thank you very much for the opportunity to testify on behalf of Hawai`i SEED in support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, 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

Senate Committee on Agriculture & Environment

Senate Committee on Water & Land

Hawai'i Alliance for Progressive Action Supports
SCR182 & SR136

Aloha Chair Gabbard, Chair Kahele 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 & SR136 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 & SR136 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 & SR 136.

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

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/19/2019 5:26:26 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sylvia Dolena	Testifying for Pele Lani Farm LLC	Support	No

Comments:

Save the Bees. Mahalo.

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/24/2019 11:24:29 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kailin Kim	Testifying for Hoola Honey Bee Relocation	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha, my family and I are full time beekeepers in Hawi, Hawaii and run the Honey Bee Relocation project here on the Big Island, caring for over 50 rescued hives and a 5 acre farm. Besides relying on honey bees for pollination of 90% of the foods we eat, our avocado, citrus, berries, and other fruit trees in our orchard, our family relies on honey bees as our main source of income to provide for our 2 small children.

Over the last 3 years as full time beekeepers, we have been heartbroken and frustrated to find thousands of dead bees piled in front of our rescued hives in Kohala and Waimea with obvious signs of pesticide poisoning on numerous occasions. Some days are worse than others, and we are always hopeful our colonies can recover, however many colonies can't survive after a poisoning, and all lose a large number of forager bees daily every time someone within a 3 mile radius of our apiary and home uses insecticides, herbicides, and neonicotinoids.

These are more than just bees to us. We are connected to every single one of our hives because each one is part of our story and us a part of theirs. We've sweat, climbed, crawled and taken hundreds of stings to save each one. We've spent many nights in the dark relocating them; countless hours, days, months, years caring for them, worrying over them, and working to nursing them back to health. We've invested thousands of dollars, endless energy, and given all of our love and aloha to every one of these hives.

Knowing that our livelihood is threatened by insecticide use in my community makes me worry for my children's future, especially since we have no control over other's actions. All we can do at this point is keep on teaching, sharing and learning and hope that change within our community, our islands, and our world will happen before it's too late. Please help our bees and pollinators to thrive by supporting Bill SCR182. Mahalo.

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/19/2019 4:46:40 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

It should be so obvious to our lawmakers that pesticides, insecticides and other poisons are destroying our environment and are not good for our keiki- what future does sustainable ag have if the pollinators are killed!

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/19/2019 7:20:40 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Natalie Parra	Testifying for Keiko Conservation	Support	No

Comments:

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/19/2019 5:14:14 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Gillian Boss	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/19/2019 6:32:19 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ryuko Miura	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/19/2019 7:17:59 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

The widespread use of neonicotinoid insecticides and glyphosate herbicidehas been shown to harm to both residents and plant and animal species. Native bees, beneficial insects of all kinds, and food chains of aquatic invertebrates, insects, birds, bats, and other pollinators in Hawaii are at risk from environmental contamination by highly-persistent neonicotinoids. Exposure to these dangerous chemicals must be limited as much as possible.

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/19/2019 8:45:13 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/19/2019 8:59:56 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Aloha e Lawmakers,

Yes! This is the kind of leadership that is smart and an important part of protecting our food independence. Without our native and introduced pollinators, we can attempt to grow all the food we need but we'll be very hungry without these hard working insects, birds and bats.

It's our kuliana to step up and protect them and even create habitat for them all over the islands. We could lead the way and be another reason for people to visit us. If we don't protect them, they'll be gone and so will humanity.

Hawaii has a terrible habit of selling and using roundup. Many thanks to Costco who stopped selling this dangerous herbicide. We need to encourage other Big Box stores to stop selling it and train landscapers, homeowners, Hawaii State DOT, County Road Crews and Parks and Recreations Departments in all counties in Hawaii that the risk is not worth the pervieved convenience.

What is the cost of destroying our pollinators, environment and harming human health and our environment?

Round up or glyphosate has been shown to harm pollinators as well as destroy their habitat. Our health is at risk too with the large Chemical GMO growers who are using Round Up, restricted use pesticides and chemical/gene experimentation, risking not only our pollinators, but citizens and visitors, reef and aquatic life and well as our birds and bats.

No more large scale chemical experimenting in these sacred islands.

Our State is very guilty in this regard. We must do things differently if we want to survive and have an economy that supports it's citizens and visitors with local healthy foods and a vibrant ecosystem.

Yes on SCR 182. By all means, Protect our Pollinators.

Mahalo,

Barbara Barry

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/20/2019 5:19:23 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lois Crozer	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/20/2019 7:10:07 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Please support protection of our pollinators. All life is connected.

Sincerely,

Marta Greenleaf

310 Hoopalua Dr

Makawao, HI 96768

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/20/2019 11:01:56 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/21/2019 2:45:11 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/23/2019 5:16:33 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Koohan Paik	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/23/2019 5:43:43 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kris Bordessa	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Without our pollinators, the crops that we grow in the state of Hawai‘i will suffer, becoming less fruitful. At a time when we are trying to increase food security in the islands, it's crucial that we keep the pollinator population thriving.

Happily, there's an easy solution: Stop poisoning pollinators!

I urge you to support SCR182, restricting the use of NEONICOTINOIDS in the state.

Thank you for your consideration.

Kris Bordessa

Island of Hawai‘i

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/23/2019 7:42:48 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Cory Harden	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha legislators,

Fewer pollinators means even less food secuity than we now have (not much).

mahalo,

Cory Harden

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/23/2019 11:27:14 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Aloha,

Hawaii and Big Island in particular have an incredible opportunity by passing SCR182. I would encourage you to go further and completely ban the neonicotoids in the State. Very few places in the world can andn would be able to boast that the bees and the products bees produce are so pure as what we would have in Hawaii. Take a risk and do it. The benefits would far outweigh whatever risks opposers could articulate.

In addition to both actually helping bees from going further in decline and thus avoiding the resultant negative ramifications, see this as an incredible marketing opportunity in all respects. Hawaii honey could then be marketed at an stellar premium which would positively affect residents in the State and further our long term goal of being the top State in the nation to live.

Mahalo, Len Gambla

Papa`ikou

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/24/2019 2:25:19 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sherri Thal	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

It is critical that our pollinators survive and thrive! We need to do all that we can to eliminate the use of neonicotinoids and all pesticides that kill our bees. This bill is a good start! I am in full support.

Mahalo,

Sherri Thal, Kea'au

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 6:53:20 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 7:38:42 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Aloha Committee members,

I am a beekeeper on Kaua'i and am urging you most strongly to support this resolution. In the 20 years that I have been actively supporting all pollinators on my farm, I have seen a enormous decline in some species, and have seen all over Kaua'i the harmful effects of herbicide and pesticede usage on bees and butterflies of all kinds. The native pollinators such as the yellow faced bees and the Kamehameha butterflies are nearly extinct, and even the honey bees and carpenter bees have been unable to survive in regularly sprayed areas.

Neonicotinoids are particularly dangerous to insects because of its effects on their immune systems, ability to navigate, and on procreation. Even seeds coated with neonics keep the poison in their pollen, sap, and plant tissue, rendering it poisonous to any insects that forage on the plants: neonics also transfer to the soil, where it destroys the microbiome culture that makes soil healthy.

Please support this resolution, and I and my family ask that all of you consider a bill to ban neonicotinoids entirely from our state. You had the extraordinary courage to ban chlorpyrifos, and we can lead the country again to protect our environment so that our great grandchildren can still enjoy the two thirds of our food supply that pollinators help us to have.

Mahalo for hearing my testimony,

Maria Walker

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 8:26:50 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 8:53:50 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Paris Nicoll	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

We understand the importance of the honey bees to our community, our well being, our livelihoods and our future generations. We want to live in a community, in a world where our bees are protected because of the incredibly big role they play in our food source and our nature as a whole. We urge you to see that our children grow up in a community, island, and state that cares for our environment and the prosperity thereof. Mahalo!

From: Laura Ramirez
To: AEN Testimony; WTL Testimony
Subject: In support of SCR182 & SR136
Date: Saturday, March 23, 2019 6:43:11 PM

Aloha,
Please support SCR182 & SR136

Mahalo to Senators Gabbard, Keith-Agaran and Ruderman for recognizing the importance of pollinator protection!

DID YOU KNOW...
Hawai‘i boasts 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.

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.

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.

Pollinators are critical to valuable specialty crops and some flowering plants, including melons, watermelons, cucumbers, squash, lychees, mangoes, macadamia nuts, coffee beans, eggplants, avocados, guavas, herbs, and sunflowers.

Mahalo,
Laura Ramirez and the Bettencourt family
Kapa'a, Kauai

From: jlee@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Joanna Lee
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:01:55 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Joanna Lee
1441 Kapiolani Blvd Ste 1114 Honolulu, HI 96814-4406

From: haloa@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Nalei Kahakalau
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:11:43 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Nalei Kahakalau
PO Box 1764 Honokaa, HI 96727-1764

From: boyne@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jonathan Boyne
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:12:12 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: alyguy@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Alan Young
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:14:44 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Alan Young
2067 Kinoole St Hilo, HI 96720-5325

From: serena.schade@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Serena Schade
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:15:00 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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.

With a desire to support ourselves with fewer agricultural imports, we must continue to protect our habitat.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Serena Schade
113423 Lehua St Mountain View, HI 96771

From: harvest@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Harvest Edmonds
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:17:28 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Harvest Edmonds
PO Box 679 Kilauea, HI 96754-0679

From: danamalina@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Dana Keawe
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:17:45 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: gondertheresa@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Theresa Gonder
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:18:00 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: laurie_leland@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Laurie Leland
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:18:19 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Laurie Leland
872 Maluniu Ave Kailua, HI 96734-1944

From: choyhawaii@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Glenn Choy
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:20:27 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Glenn Choy
PO Box 62061 Honolulu, HI 96839-2061

From: lynda.kh.barry@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Lynda Barry
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:26:45 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Lynda Barry
493 Pio Dr Wailuku, HI 96793-2668

From: terrysueakana@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of TERRY AKANA
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:27:27 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
TERRY AKANA
MAULIHIWA St Kapolei, HI 96707

From: juniorgong65@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Ward Mamlok
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:30:07 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Ward Mamlok
5061 Lawai Rd Apt 321 Koloa, HI 96756-8609

From: mothra246@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Earl Kim
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:34:15 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Earl Kim
775 Kinalau Pl Apt 908 Honolulu, HI 96813-2624

From: jdancer@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of John Naylor
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:36:26 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

Aloha,
The issue of pollinators is actually of grave concern world wide. That's why I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: arnoldkotler@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Arnie Kotler
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:37:08 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Arnie Kotler
PO Box 822 Kihei, HI 96753-0822

From: mauizoe@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Zoe Alexander
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:43:34 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: laurag@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Laura Gray
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:44:07 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Laura Gray
PO Box 536 Hauula, HI 96717-0536

From: alohaphap@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Paula Cohen
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:46:28 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Paula Cohen
3854 Ahonui Pl Princeville, HI 96722-5530

From: lksaloha@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of laurie saarinen
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:49:57 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
laurie saarinen
2004 Kalanianaole Ave Hilo, HI 96720-4922

From: ccnalu@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Camille Chong
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:52:51 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: elisabeth_iwata@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Elisabeth Iwata
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:53:05 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize the importance of the Hawai'i's pollinators, and the threat posed to them by systemic insecticides. I urge you to support this legislation for the health and livelihood of present and future generations.

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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Elisabeth Iwata
3138 Waialae Ave Apt 525 Honolulu, HI 96816-1548

From: helmut@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Helmut Klauer
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:00:23 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Helmut Klauer
12 -4341 Lanai St Pahoa, HI 96778-7817

From: tcb609@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Debra Vitola
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:01:40 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Debra Vitola
77 -6538 Naniloa Dr Kailua Kona, HI 96740-2426

From: rdi2020@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Rebecca Favara
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:07:29 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Rebecca Favara
946259 Mamalahoa Hwy Naalehu, HI 96772

From:	mtafzk@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of K G
To:	AEN Testimony
Subject:	In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date:	Monday, March 25, 2019 12:18:42 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: reesranch@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of David Rees
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:20:52 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
David Rees
4522 Uku Lii Pl Waipahu, HI 96714

From: ecowoman77@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Nancy McGee Wongmo
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:22:02 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Nancy McGee Wongmo
444 Niu St Honolulu, HI 96815-1830

From: barbrick@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Barbara Nosaka
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:40:05 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: gpuppione@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Gregory Puppione
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:41:09 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Gregory Puppione
563 Kamoku St # A-5 Honolulu, HI 96826-5245

From: rfsold@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Robyn Filippo
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:43:06 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: nancy221b@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Nancy Silva
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:50:30 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Nancy Silva
2191 S Kihei Rd Kihei, HI 96753-8627

From: energyregeneration71@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Deborah Umiamaka
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:54:46 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Deborah Umiamaka
PO Box 1052 Kamuela, HI 96743-1052

From: napuaohawaii@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Troy Jarrell
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 12:57:13 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Troy Jarrell
94 -145 Kaholo Pl Mililani, HI 96789-2511

From: ericgrebe@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Eric Grebe
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 1:15:26 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Eric Grebe
3288 Pacific Heights Rd Honolulu, HI 96813-1010

From: cadilass@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Brenda Coticelli
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 1:46:02 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Brenda Coticelli
3048 Rustic Ln Charlotte, NC 28210-4846

From: gumchewer910@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of carol coons
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 2:26:05 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
carol coons
435 NE Wayfinder Dr Prineville, OR 97754-7697

From: sachi_lane@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sachi Lane
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 2:28:53 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

Aloha
Let me thank you in advance for your support.
Please remember. When they are gone, they are gone gone. Let's protect them now for our future generations.

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Sachi Lane
126 Peni Pl Kula, HI 96790-8772

From: skyscraperbarnes@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Lisa Barnes
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 2:31:47 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Lisa Barnes
45 -995 Wailele Rd Kaneohe, HI 96744-3051

From: aniko65@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Avi Okin
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 2:47:40 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Avi Okin
64 -5267 Puanuanu Pl Kamuela, HI 96743-8232

From: alex.beers@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Alex Beers
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 2:53:21 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: kuwaharah001@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Barbara Kuwahara
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 3:08:46 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Barbara Kuwahara
2154 Awikiwiki St Pearl City, HI 96782-1321

From: seagoddess75@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of mary n
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 3:31:21 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: vinayakeha@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Vinayak Vinayak
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 1:42:36 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

SCR-182
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 5:26:37 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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.

From: mmmmahalo2000@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mike Moran
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 3:54:47 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: dasajabaca@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Sammee Albano
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 4:15:09 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Sammee Albano
2855 Hoolako St Lihue, HI 96766-1506

From: nortpcjr1@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Pauline Nortnes
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 4:25:33 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Pauline Nortnes
5002 Fairway St Newberg, OR 97132-7496

From: info@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jana Bogs
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 5:00:16 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Jana Bogs
PO Box 6161 Ocean View, HI 96737-6161

From: panther_dave@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Dave Kisor
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 5:38:08 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I'm hoping it isn't too late, as I haven't seen many pollinators in my yard and there are plenty of flowers to attract them.

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: kshimata@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Kathy Shimata
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 5:48:03 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 and the Blackburn's sphinx moth has been added to 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.

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.
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 both immediate and long-term effects.

For these reasons, I urge you to protect our native pollinators from systemic insecticides by supporting SCR182 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: 2hawnsoul4kupuna2mapu@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of April Peterson
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 6:38:57 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: lengambla@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Len Gambla
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 6:43:55 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

Aloha,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Len Gambla
27 -2168 Hawaii Belt Road Papaikou, HI 96781

From: Teri@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of M.T.Sherrow
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 7:01:57 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

Aloha Committee Members,
While our ability to counteract the right winged agenda intent on harming our nation has most environmental groups having to spend precious money in court, we have you here in Hawaii to make the right decisions for our islands for years to come.

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
M. T. Sherrow
620 Kumulani Dr Kihei, HI 96753-9226

From: vhemmy@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of victor hemmy III
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 7:24:49 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
victor hemmy III
771 Kealahou St Honolulu, HI 96825-2904

From: lynn_m_azar@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Lynn Azar
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 7:37:49 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Lynn Azar
PO Box 779 Honaunau, HI 96726-0779

From: claire.kusakabe@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Claire Kusakabe
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 7:41:55 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: gala.lirette@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Gala Lirette
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 7:57:00 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Gala Lirette
66 A Kaiwiki Rd Hilo, HI 96720-9701

From: valerieweiss31@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Valerie Weiss
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 8:42:58 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: laura@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Laura Margulies
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 8:57:16 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Laura Margulies
118 Hawaii Loa St Honolulu, HI 96821-2009

From: jawiehl@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Janine Wiehl
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 9:18:01 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: mkmoriz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Mindy Morizumi
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 9:41:08 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: jimcazelphoto@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jim Cazel
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 10:00:54 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Jim Cazel
1009 Alaea St Makawao, HI 96768-9307

From: lordon2014@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Lorrie Swartz
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 10:15:42 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Lorrie Swartz
2 -2526 Kaumualii Hwy Apt B Kalaheo, HI 96741-8315

From: mpexander@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michael Alexander
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 11:03:32 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: heather@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Heather Ross
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 7:15:38 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Heather Ross
1316 N 4th St Coeur D Alene, ID 83814-3220

From: nonwhiz@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Michael Treece
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 8:22:11 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: haleioluke@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Hiroko I
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 8:36:51 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I can't give you the results of a scientific study but I can confidently report that in the last twenty-five years of working this farm the bees have nearly disappeared!

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Hiroko I
47 -4507 Honokaa Waipio Rd Honokaa, HI 96727-7103

From: design@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of T Hruska
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 9:02:36 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: terrytravis@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Terry Travis
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 9:06:43 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

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

From: d.sofio@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of David Sofio
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 9:08:13 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
David Sofio
2573 Lai Rd Honolulu, HI 96816-3513

From: green91522@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Stacy Soderholm
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 9:34:09 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Stacy Soderholm
321 Waipoli Rd Kula, HI 96790-7826

From: Zita@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Zita Annen
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 10:46:27 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Zita Annen
78 -7100 Kam III Rd Apt 406 Kailua Kona, HI 96740-2580

From: konakatr@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Kathryn Reynolds
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 11:07:40 AM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Kathryn Reynolds
594 Hapapa Rd Kula, HI 96790-8447

From: jaedoyoun@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jason Youn
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 3:37:49 PM

Dear Hawai'i State Senate Agriculture & Environment Committee,

I am writing in strong support of resolutions SCR182 and SR136, which recognize 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 & SR136. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Jason Youn
1515 Ward Ave Honolulu, HI 96822-3567

From: Mark Sheehan
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: SCR182 & SR136
Date: Monday, March 25, 2019 10:32:32 PM

Dear Legislative Leaders,

Mahi Pono is on the brink of revitalizing Maui agriculture. They will join the many farmers who have relied on bees to pollinate trees and crops important to our thriving local food system. The use of neonicotinoids in proximity to the bee population could be a fatal factor regarding pollination of existing and new crops.
Please back this bill to assure that such dangerous pesticides are restricted, that the use of neonicotinoids is tightly controlled.
I am a farmer and rely on my bees to make my organic crops a success.
Mahalo for taking action to save the bees.
Mark Sheehan
Haiku, Maui organic farmer
808/283-2158

From: Mary Lacques
To: AEN Testimony; WTL Testimony
Subject: Testimony in Strong Support of SCR 182 & SR 136
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 12:55:36 PM

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT
Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair
Senator Russell E. Ruderman, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE ON WATER AND LAND
Senator Kaialiʻi Kahele, Chair
Senator Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Vice Chair

Aloha Chairs Gabbard and Kahele, & Vice Chairs Ruderman and Keith-Agaran,

My name is Mary Lacques and I am a resident of Hale'iwa. I am offering testimony in strong support of SCR 182 & SR 136, 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 had the resolute to protect Hawai'i's citizenry, visitors and the environment by passing Act 45, phasing it out by 2022.

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]

And today, the Oregon Legislature is following Hawai'i's lead by hearing a bill that would ban chlorpyrifos, along with a second bill that would restrict the use of neonicotinoid pesticides.

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]

According to a study published earlier this 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 its native pollinators from the hazards of pesticide exposure, to act.

Mahalo for the opportunity to provide testimony on such a critical 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.