DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF
HAWAII

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

ROBERT K. MASUDA
FIRST DEPUTY

M. KALEO MANUEL
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

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.

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/24/2019 3:15:31 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brodie Lockard	Testifying for 350Hawaii.org	Support	No

Comments:

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/24/2019 11:28:49 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, but some 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 & 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 & 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 community, our keiki, and our bees and pollinators to thrive by supporting Bill SR136. Mahalo.

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/20/2019 7:08:16 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:

This is one of many issues facing our future on this planet. Please move this bill forward to create safety for pollinators.

Sincerely,

Marta Greenleaf

310 Hoopalua Dr

Makawao, HI 96768

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/19/2019 9:07:44 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 Lawmakers,

I appreciate this Resolution and I support it but it does not go far enough. With the amount of Round up that is sprayed in these islands, our pollinators are being poisoned by the accepted practice of spraying Roundup to kill weeds. Roundup weakens the bees by disrupting their gut and has been looked at by many environmental groups, along with neonicotinoids as a contributor to Colony Collapse Disorder. I have been a beekeeper and I am an organic farmer and I applaud your introduction of this important and necessary Resolution.

Mahalo,

Ms. Barbara Barry

LATE

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/27/2019 5:40:28 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Syreen Hostallero	Testifying for Beekeeper/ Waianae Hunting Association	Support	No

Comments:

Hi,

I am a full time beekeeper. Over the past five years I have seen the fall of the Honey bees and Native Yellow Face Bee. One of the main killers is neonicotinoids. I have seen whole colonies/ hives (about 30,000 bees) die from neonicotinoids (poison) in my apriary all the time. As beekeepers we lose about 40% of our bees each year! Please limit or even stop the use of Neonicotinoids on our Aina.

Mahalo nui for this Testamony online ~ Syreen

LATE

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/27/2019 8:39:25 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Donovan	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments:

Aloha,

My name is Donovan Kanani Cabebe. I represent Pesticide Action Network North America, Hawaii.

Neonicotinoid pesticides are proven to harm bees and other pollinators, and they threaten our food supply, environment, wildlife, aquatic life, and human health. We need to restrict consumer and Government use of this dangerous pesticide. Research overwhelmingly shows that toxic neonicotinoid pesticides kill and harm bees and other pollinators, like butterflies and birds – posing a serious threat to our food, public health, and environment. Hawaii's bees are dying at an alarming rate, and the state must act now.

Numerous studies confirm that neonicotinoid pesticides (aka “neonics”) contribute to bee mortality, as well as to declines in native pollinators including birds and butterflies.
o A comprehensive review of more than 1,121 peer-reviewed studies released in 2014 by the Task Force on Systemic Pesticides – a group of global, independent scientists – confirmed neonics are a key factor in bee declines and are harming beneficial organisms essential to functional ecosystems and food production, including soil microbes, butterflies, earthworms, reptiles, and birds. The Task Force called for immediate regulatory action to restrict neonicotinoids.

o In September 2017, the Task Force released a follow-up meta-study on neonicotinoids and other systemic insecticides. The new assessment found even broader impacts and reinforced their 2015 conclusions. The scientists concluded that neonicotinoids represent a

major worldwide threat to biodiversity and ecosystems and called for an immediate stop to
agricultural uses of systemic pesticides. The science is clear we must stop using these pesticides to prevent any further environmental destruction.

o An EPA study recognized the significant risks from the legal use of one type of pesticide
(imidacloprid), which “potentially poses risk to hives when the pesticide comes in contact
with certain crops that attract pollinators.”
o Just one seed coated in neonics is enough to kill a songbird, according to a report by the
American Bird Conservancy.

o University of Minnesota research shows that butterfly larvae feeding on neonic-contaminated milkweed plants died soon thereafter, and neonic-treated plants in backyards near milkweed plants create serious potential risks to monarchs and other butterfly species.

o Recently, a study published in Science rested fields in Europe for contamination and the
effects on both managed and native bee colonies. was the largest field study on neonics

ever conducted. Researchers found that bees that fed on plants treated with these pesticides suffered decreased survival and immune responses.
o Another study published in Science found that neonics used to grow corn can reduce honeybee health.

o A new study found that bumblebee queens exposed to neonicotinoids were 26 percent less
likely to lay eggs, compared to queens that weren’t exposed. Researchers found that this
rate of decline could threaten extinction of wild bumblebee populations.

· In addition to killing bees outright, research shows that even low levels of these toxic pesticides
cause serious harm.

o Neonics impair bees' ability to learn, find their way back to the hive, collect food, produce
new queens, and mount an effective immune response.

o Neonics may act like an addictive drug to bees – they not only harm the pollinators but also create an addictive dynamic, causing bees to actively seek out neonics, as demonstrated in a study published in Nature.

o Previously benign viruses and parasites causing minor damage become killers to bees
affected by neonics. In April 2015, the European Academies Science Advisory Council referring to the results of Di Prisco et al. concluded "that neonicotinoids cannot be considered as the only ‘cause’ of Colony losses, but they can aggravate the impact of viral
pathogens, stably associated with honeybee colonies all over the world."
· The presence of neonic pesticides is pervasive and their use is widespread.
o Neonics are used on 150 million acres annually (about 1/12 of the area of the 48 contiguous states).
o Neonics are water soluble and persistent, capable of being carried by rain and snowmelt,
groundwater leaching, dust from seed drills, treated plant decay, breakdown of treated seeds, and unintended drifting.
o A Nov. 2015 U.S. Geological survey study found residue from one of three types of neonics
in a majority of native bees sampled.
o Another USGS study found 59 percent of all streams sampled nationwide had detectable
levels of neonic contamination – this included sampling from the Chesapeake Bay watershed.
o Neonics are the fastest growing and most heavily used class of insecticides. The neonicotinoid market is now 25 percent of overall pesticide market, with annual sales over
$2 billion in 2013.

· Pollinators are extremely important to our food supply.
o Honey bees and other pollinators are responsible for one out of every three bites of food
we eat. Bees pollinate 71 of the 100 crops that make up 90 percent of the world’s food supply.
o Many fruits and vegetables, including apples, blueberries, strawberries, carrots and broccoli, as well as almonds and coffee, rely on bees.
o The United Nations estimates that honeybees contribute approximately $577 Billion to the
global economy each year.
o Cranberries, Massachusetts’ top cash crop (with annual sales over $100 million), relies
heavily on bees for pollination.

· Neonics also harm aquatic life and threaten public health.
o Neonics threaten aquatic life and have been linked to death of molting blue crabs, which
often live in shallow creeks that can experience elevated pesticide loads.
o Neonics are also linked to declines in macro-invertebrates (including slugs, snails, mayflies
and crustaceans).
o Neonics pose a risk to human health. The European Food Safety Authority says some neonicotinoids may affect the developing human nervous system by affecting functions such as learning and memory and proposes that "some guidance levels for acceptable

exposure to those neonicotinoids be lowered while further research is carried out to provide more reliable data on so-called developmental neurotoxicity."
o The National Resources Defense Council recently hired a company to use the well-respected GreenScreen review system to evaluate the human health hazards of neonics.
The review identified potential hazards for the following human health endpoints: cancer,
reproductive harm, developmental harm, and potential endocrine disruption. As a result, NRDC and other organizations asked the NIEHS Office of Health Assessment and Translation
OHAT to conduct hazard assessments of these pesticides.
o Neonics are just one class of pesticides. In general, a growing body of research links pesticide exposure to asthma, autism, ADHD, cancer, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's, birth
defects, fertility problems and more. Pesticides are particularly dangerous for children. Research links pesticides to adverse health impacts on children's neurological, respiratory,
immune, and endocrine systems – even at low exposure levels. The American Academy of
Pediatrics recommends minimizing children's pesticide exposure.
o The Canadian Nurses Association has launched a public campaign warning that neonicotinoids hurt bees and people.
o Melissa Perry of the George Washington University performed a study that found preliminary evidence that chronic exposure to neonics can cause adverse developmental or
neurological effects.

· Consumers lack information about the harmful effects of neonics, but Massachusetts residents
are very concerned about the dangers of pesticides on their health.
o Consumers may be unaware that many "bee friendly" garden plants sold at home garden
centers have been pre-treated with these bee-killing pesticides. More than half of "bee-friendly" plants purchased at Home Depot, Walmart and Lowes stores in 18 cities across

the US and Canada, including in Massachusetts, had levels of neonicotinoids sufficient for killing bees outright according to a 2014 Friends of the Earth study.
o Friends of the Earth released a follow-up report that found retailers had made significant improvements. Only 23% of samples taken contained neonics.

· Research that questions the harmful risks of neonics are largely funded by the pesticide industry.
o Bayer and Syngenta, the manufactuers of neonics use public relations tactics to manufacture doubt about science and fool polilticians to delay action on neonicotinoid pesticides.
o As the crisis worsens, these companies are using tobacco-style PR tricks to protect profits at the expense of bees and our future.
o These tactics are documented in Friends of the Earth report Buzz-Kill: How the Pesticide Industry is Clipping the Wings of Bee Protection Efforts Across the U.S. and Follow the Honey: 7 ways pesticide companies are spinning the bee crisis to protect profits.
o These efforts are part of a broader trend of industry influence over the regulation of pesticides.
o New documents dubbed “The Poison Papers” have been released regarding Monsanto’s tampering of evidence of the harmful effects of the chemicals it manufactures.
o News outlets have recently published emails showing former EPA official Jess Rowland telling Monsanto that he would attempt to “kill” studies showing that glyphosate is a likely carcinogen.
o EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt ignored his own agency’s recommendation to suspend all registered uses of chlorpyrifos after meeting with Dow Chemical’s CEO.

For the above stated reasons we suport SR136.

Mahalo,

Donovan Kanani Cabebe

LATE

TESTIMONY FROM BENNETTE MISALUCHA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Comments on SCR182/SR136

Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment; and
Senate Committee on Water and Land
Wednesday, March 27, 2019, 1:30pm in conference room 229

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

Dear Chairs Gabbard and Kahele and Committee Members:

Thank you for allowing the Hawaii Crop Improvement Association the opportunity to provide comments regarding SCR 182/SR136.

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

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

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

P.O. Box 126 Aiea, HI 96701
Telephone: (808) 594-3611 – Email: Director@bettercropshawaii.com
www.bettercropshawaii.com

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

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

We strongly urge you to consider the impacts of this measure upon all communities. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

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

P.O. Box 126 Aiea, HI 96701
Telephone: (808) 594-3611 – Email: Director@bettercropshawaii.com
www.bettercropshawaii.com

LATE

My name is Robin Fisher. I was born and raised on Kauai, I have been keeping honey bees there for 8 years. I have also had experience learning from bee keepers in California and France. I currently manage 200 hives from the north shore to the south side. I am providing testimony today because I am concerned with the effects of neonicotinoids on our unique natural environment and our pollinators .

Hawaii has natural advantages that make it a superior environment for raising bees and for breeding queen bees. These queens are crucial for our own to bees survival and also play a pinnacle role in the practices of bee keepers in the mainland United states and Canada. According to 2012 estimates by the Hawaii Apiary Program, Hawaii exports $10 million a year in queen bees, supplying about 25% of the queen bees in the US and 75% in Canada. Hawaiis advantage lies in our abundance of clean, unpolluted natural forage, mild winters and early onset of spring. Hawaii is one of the only places that is able to have mated queens ready to go year-round. Beekeepers on the Mainland and Canada need to build their colonies quickly to be ready for pollination season and rely on this flow of queens from Hawaii.

The health of our bees effect our own food sustainability and that of the mainland and Canada.

Neonicotinoids have been found to reduce the viability of queen bees and their lifespan. The health of the queen is extremely important to the health of the hive and as I explained earlier the health of the entire bee keeping industry, both here in Hawaii and abroad.

Neonicotinoids have also been shown, even at low levels, to impair foraging, navigational abilities, and learning behavior in bees, as well as suppress their immune system and increases their susceptibility to pathogens , pests and disease. Making it difficult for the bees and other insects to adapt and survive in an already changing and challenging world.

The effects of neonicotinoids are irreversible and cumulative. They are water soluble and have half lives of years. Neonicotinoids effect the synapses in the brain of which insects have many and mammals have few. Therefor insects may serve as valuable indicators for how neonicotinoids could effect mammals, humans included, once a higher amount has accumulated in the body. There is reasonable concern that in humans this may translate to an increased risk of central nervous system disorders (i.e., Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, and depression), alterations to the developing brain, and reproductive systems.

Neonicotinoids are already found in 86 percent of US honey, as well as in fruits, vegetables, and infant formula, often at levels over the regulatory limit; This demonstrates that environmental accumulation has already begun and it is urgent that we take the necessary steps to limit the use of these chemicals where ever possible.

If you aren't swayed by the bees, or the environment I hope you will at least selfishly care about preserving your own sanity.

Thank you for your time and consideration
Aloha,
Robin Fisher
Robin@kauainectarco.com
808-652-2408

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/21/2019 2:45:38 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:

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/23/2019 5:17:08 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:

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/23/2019 5:44:31 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

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/23/2019 7:43:45 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 less food security than we already have (not much).

mahalo,

Cory Harden

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/24/2019 2:30:13 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:

Our pollinators equal life for us and the planet! Please eliminate all harmful pesticide use, beginning with neonicotinoids, around our bees and pollinators. This bill is a good start to recognizing and solving this problem of species decline and will help to ensure our safe agriculture processes leading to sustainability in our islands.

Mahalo,

Sherri Thal, Kea'au

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/24/2019 4:27:32 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Strongly Support!

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 4:32:09 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
lorrie guzzy	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments:

Yes, I support this

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 6:53:57 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:

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 8:27:02 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:

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 8:54:28 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!

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 10:08:58 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

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

Comments:

Dear Chair Kaialiʻi Kahele, Vice-Chair Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, and members of the Senate Committee on Water and Land, and Chair Mike Gabbard, Vice-Chair Russell Ruderman, and members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment:

I strongly support SR136 which recognizes the importance of bees and other pollinators in agriculture and in the natural world. A wide range of crops including Macadamia nuts, guava, coffee, and watermelon need to be pollinated by bees and other insect pollinators.

The severe decline in the number of bees and other insect pollinators around the world has been linked to the overuse of pesticides – particularly neonicotinoids. Neonicotinoids are powerful toxins that are absorbed into the vascular tissue of plants and do not readily breakdown in the environment.

Within the past 5 years yellow-faced bees, which are endemic to the Hawaiian Islands – were declared an endangered species.

Despite the recognition of their danger, the use of neonicotinoids is ubiquitous, from seed coating to applications on fruits and vegetables, grasses and lawns, and backyard ornamentals.

Many governments around the world have taken action to limit the use of these powerful toxins. The European Union has suspended the use of three major neonicotinoids (imidacloprid, clothianidin, and thiamethoxam), on certain agricultural crops pending a review of their safety. We need to do the same in Hawaii.

Thank for this opportunity to express my support for SR136 which urges the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture to use pesticides more sparingly and judiciously.

Sincerely,
Nathan Yuen

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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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 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.

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,
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.

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,
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.

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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 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.

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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 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.

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 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.

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,
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.

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,
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.

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

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 2:15:23 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Monte Wayne Tudor-Long	Individual	Comments	No

Comments:

I'm all in favor of doing everything humanly possible that will actually protect our native pollinators -- all native species in fact. But bills like this distress me: the laser focus on a single form of environmental outrage committed by or attributable to Big _____ (insert Pharma, Agriculture, Pesticide Manufacturing or whatever) inherently neglects to illuminate other relevant environmental outrages -- some of which may in fact be even more harmful to native pollinators. The ongoing tsunami of invasive species, our failure to commit ourselves to widespread habitat restoration, our failure to educate residents, children and tourists alike on the unique, fragile and endangered nature of Hawaii's ecosystems -- all of these poorly-addressed outrages pose much bigger threats to native pollinators than actual pesticide use, in my opinion. But what does the science actually say?

Anti-pesticide efforts also invariably fail to clearly distinguish the differences between the wide spectrum of pesticides on the market. They also (usually) fail to mention that the misuse of pesticides is usually the actual problem. (How many of us have ever read the entire label on that can of Raid under the sink? Most people routinely violate federal law in their use of bug and weed sprays in their yard.) To paraphrase and flip a centuries-old truism about poisons: NOTHING in this world is actually poisonous, as long as you keep the dose small enough. Pesticides aren't the problem: the problem is the misuse and overuse of pesticides. Without careful pesticide use, the Islands would be overrun with some seriously problematic invasives, and our problems with extinctions would get even worse. But bills like this provide fuel for poorly-informed anti-pesticide factions who criticize even the use of pesticides in ways that will HELP our pollinators.

A bill like this needs to emphasize the use of science and facts in the relevant decision-making. The preamble to the bill leaves me doubtful as to its supporters' reliance on facts by making the scientifically faulty statement "twenty species of honeycreepers are already extinct". By my count, at least 49 species of Hawaiian Honeycreepers have gone extinct since the islands were first colonized by humans. I want our decisions to be based on facts, and we all need to care about getting our facts right. If the science says the current methods of neonicotinoid pesticide use is a problem, then safer methods should be devised. If the science says there is NO safe way to use them, then sure --

let's ban them. But if the authors and supporters of this bill show from the outset that they don't care about facts, how can I trust that it will be implemented properly?

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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/25/2019 6:51:39 PM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Amy Brinker	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/26/2019 7:30:36 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ruth Fujita	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I rely on bees to pollinate the plants I grow in my garden. I intentionally let my basil flower to feed the bees. I also rely on the bees to pollinate the flowers that I want to become seeds. Please ban the pesticides that do harm to the bees.

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.

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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,
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.

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,
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.

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,
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.

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,
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.

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,
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.

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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

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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,
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.

LATE

SR-136
Submitted on: 3/27/2019 8:08:20 AM
Testimony for AEN on 3/27/2019 1:30:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
melissa snyder	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha Senate Committee,

I am writing to ask you to PLEASE SUPPORT and PROTECT our pollinators. As beekeepers and permaculture farmers, my family and I ask you to limit our exposure to harmful neonicotinoids. These chemicals are harming our insects and bees and contributing to the decimation of our planet. Our livelihood depends on the bees and their pollinator friends to grow food for us all and without them, we will have more and more challenges growing food for our island community.

Please support SR136.

Mahalo!

Melissa Nash & Family

LATE

From the desk of

Donovan Kanani Cabebe

Aloha,

My name is Donovan Kanani Cabebe. I represent Pesticide Action Network North America, Hawaii.

Neonicotinoid pesticides are proven to harm bees and other pollinators, and they threaten our food supply, environment, wildlife, aquatic life, and human health. We need to restrict consumer and Government use of this dangerous pesticide. Research overwhelmingly shows that toxic neonicotinoid pesticides kill and harm bees and other pollinators, like butterflies and birds – posing a serious threat to our food, public health, and environment. Hawaii's bees are dying at an alarming rate, and the state must act now.

Numerous studies confirm that neonicotinoid pesticides (aka "neonics") contribute to bee mortality, as well as to declines in native pollinators including birds and butterflies. A comprehensive review of more than 1,121 peer-reviewed studies released in 2014 by the Task Force on Systemic Pesticides – a group of global, independent scientists – confirmed neonics are a key factor in bee declines and are harming beneficial organisms essential to functional ecosystems and food production, including soil microbes, butterflies, earthworms, reptiles, and birds. The Task Force called for immediate regulatory action to restrict neonicotinoids.

o In September 2017, the Task Force released a follow-up meta-study on neonicotinoids and other systemic insecticides. The new assessment found even broader impacts and reinforced their 2015 conclusions. The scientists concluded that neonicotinoids represent a major worldwide threat to biodiversity and ecosystems and called for an immediate stop to agricultural uses of systemic pesticides. The science is clear we must stop using these pesticides to prevent any further environmental destruction.

o An EPA study recognized the significant risks from the legal use of one type of pesticide (imidacloprid), which "potentially poses risk to hives when the pesticide comes in contact with certain crops that attract pollinators."

o Just one seed coated in neonics is enough to kill a songbird, according to a report by the American Bird Conservancy.

o University of Minnesota research shows that butterfly larvae feeding on neonic-contaminated milkweed plants died soon thereafter, and neonic-treated plants in

backyards near milkweed plants create serious potential risks to monarchs and other butterfly species.

o Recently, a study published in Science rested fields in Europe for contamination and the effects on both managed and native bee colonies. was the largest field study on neonics ever conducted. Researchers found that bees that fed on plants treated with these pesticides suffered decreased survival and immune responses.

o Another study published in Science found that neonics used to grow corn can reduce honeybee health.

o A new study found that bumblebee queens exposed to neonicotinoids were 26 percent less likely to lay eggs, compared to queens that weren't exposed. Researchers found that this rate of decline could threaten extinction of wild bumblebee populations.

• In addition to killing bees outright, research shows that even low levels of these toxic pesticides
cause serious harm.

o Neonics impair bees ability to learn, find their way back to the hive, collect food, produce new queens, and mount an effective immune response.

o Neonics may act like an addictive drug to bees – they not only harm the pollinators but also create an addictive dynamic, causing bees to actively seek out neonics, as demonstrated in a study published in Nature.

o Previously benign viruses and parasites causing minor damage become killers to bees affected by neonics. In April 2015, the European Academies Science Advisory Council referring to the results of Di Prisco et al. concluded that neonicotinoids cannot be considered as the only 'cause' of Colony losses, but they can aggravate the impact of viral pathogens, stably associated with honeybee colonies all over the world."

• The presence of neonic pesticides is pervasive and their use is widespread.

o Neonics are used on 150 million acres annually (about 1/12 of the area of the 48 contiguous states).
o Neonics are water soluble and persistent, capable of being carried by rain and snowmelt,

groundwater leaching, dust from seed drills, treated plant decay, breakdown of treated seeds, and unintended drifting.

o A Nov. 2015 U.S. Geological survey study found residue from one of three types of neonics in a majority of native bees sampled. And in fact have been found in 98% of samples takin on Kauai by Kauai bee keepers association.

o Another USGS study found 59 percent of all streams sampled nationwide had detectable levels of neonic contamination – this included sampling from the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

o Neonics are the fastest growing and most heavily used class of insecticides. The neonicotinoid market is now 25 percent of overall pesticide market, with annual sales over $2 billion in 2013.

• Pollinators are extremely important to our food supply.

o Honey bees and other pollinators are responsible for one out of every three bites of food we eat. Bees pollinate 71 of the 100 crops that make up 90 percent of the world's food supply.

o Many fruits and vegetables, including apples, blueberries, strawberries, carrots and broccoli, as well as almonds and coffee, rely on bees.

o The United Nations estimates that honeybees contribute approximately $577 Billion to the global economy each year.

o Cranberries, Massachusetts' top cash crop (with annual sales over $100 million), relies heavily on bees for pollination.

• Neonics also harm aquatic life and threaten public health.

o Neonics threaten aquatic life and have been linked to death of molting blue crabs, which often live in shallow creeks that can experience elevated pesticide loads.

o Neonics are also linked to declines in macro-invertebrates (including slugs, snails, mayflies and crustaceans).

o Neonics pose a risk to human health. The European Food Safety Authority says some neonicotinoids may affect the developing human nervous system by affecting functions such as learning and memory and proposes that "some guidance levels for acceptable

exposure to those neonicotinoids should be lowered while further research is carried out to provide more reliable data on so-called developmental neurotoxicity."

o The National Resources Defense Council recently hired a company to use the well-respected GreenScreen review system to evaluate the human health hazards of neonics. The review identified potential hazards for the following human health endpoints: cancer, reproductive harm, developmental harm, and potential endocrine disruption. As a result, NRDC and other organizations asked the NIEHS Office of Health Assessment and Translation OHAT to conduct hazard assessments of these pesticides.

o Neonics are just one class of pesticides. In general, a growing body of research links pesticide exposure to asthma, autism, ADHD, cancer, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's, birth defects, fertility problems and more. Pesticides are particularly dangerous for children. Research links pesticides to adverse health impacts on children's neurological, respiratory, immune, and endocrine systems – even at low exposure levels. The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends minimizing children's pesticide exposure.

o The Canadian Nurses Association has launched a public campaign warning that neonicotinoids hurt bees and people.

o Melissa Perry of the George Washington University performed a study that found preliminary evidence that chronic exposure to neonics can cause adverse developmental or neurological effects.

• Consumers lack information about the harmful effects of neonics, but Massachusetts residents are very concerned about the dangers of pesticides on their health.

o Consumers may be unaware that many "bee friendly" garden plants sold at home garden centers have been pre-treated with these bee-killing pesticides. More than half of "bee-friendly" plants purchased at Home Depot, Walmart and Lowes stores in 18 cities across

the US and Canada, including in Hawaii, had levels of neonicotinoids sufficient for killing bees outright according to a 2014 Friends of the Earth study.

o Friends of the Earth released a follow-up report that found retailers had made significant improvements. Only 23% of samples taken contained neonics.

• Research that questions the harmful risks of neonics are largely funded by the pesticide industry.

o Bayer and Syngenta, the manufactuers of neonics use public relations tactics to manufacture doubt about science and fool polilticians to delay action on neonicotinoid pesticides.

o As the crisis worsens, these companies are using tobacco-style PR tricks to protect profits at the expense of bees and our future.

o These tactics are documented in Friends of the Earth report Buzz-Kill: How the Pesticide Industry is Clipping the Wings of Bee Protection Efforts Across the U.S. and Follow the Honey: 7 ways pesticide companies are spinning the bee crisis to protect profits.

o These efforts are part of a broader trend of industry influence over the regulation of pesticides.

o New documents dubbed "The Poison Papers" have been released regarding Monsanto's tampering of evidence of the harmful effects of the chemicals it manufactures.

o News outlets have recently published emails showing former EPA official Jess Rowland telling Monsanto that he would attempt to "kill" studies showing that glyphosate is a likely carcinogen.

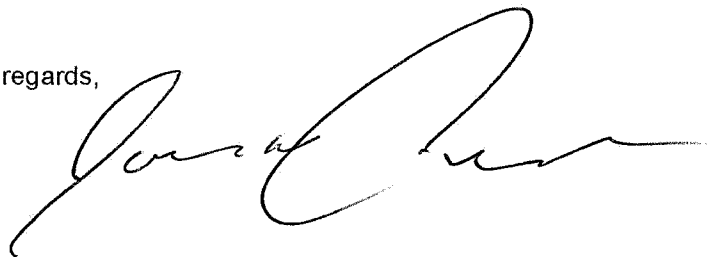
o EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt ignored his own agency's recommendation to suspend all registered uses of chlorpyrifos after meeting with Dow Chemical's CEO.

It is for the reasons stated above that Pesticide Action Network North America-Hawaii and supports this resolution that urges THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO TAKE MEASURES TO LIMIT POLLINATOR EXPOSURE TO NEONICOTINOIDS.

From the desk of

Donovan Kanani Cabebe

Kind regards,



LATE

Aloha Chair Gabbard and Chair Kahele and Members of the Committees,

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

I am testifying in strong support of SR 136 (and SCR 182); which recognizes the threat that Neonicotinoids and other systemic insecticides pose to our endemic, important and endangered pollinator species and urges the Department of Land and Natural Resources & Department of Agriculture to work to limit pollinator exposure to systemic pesticides.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for considering my testimony and moving us in the right direction so we can better protect pollinators and our food security. Please support SR 136 (and SCR 182) and other measures to better protect our endemic, important and endangered species.

Mahalo

Fern Holland

Fern Anuenue Holland BSc

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LATE

From: instantkarma90@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of John Stephens
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 4:19:34 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,
John Stephens
80 No Mail Please Honolulu, HI 96814

LATE

From: marisgf@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Maris F
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 8:47:52 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.

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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,
Maris F
1600 Liholiho St Honolulu, HI 96822-2901

LATE

From: 2kathy.sweet@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Kathleen Sweet
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 8:51:38 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,
Kathleen Sweet
95 -1003 Wikao St Mililani, HI 96789-3968

LATE

From: kealelani@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Lory Ono
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 9:16:46 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,
Lory Ono
44 -022 Nohokai Pl Kaneohe, HI 96744-2543

LATE

From: JFUJIOKA@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of JULIA FUJIOKA
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 9:56:22 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,
JULIA FUJIOKA
99 -826 Halawa Dr Aiea, HI 96701-3144

LATE

From: harpiano@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Julie SHarrer
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Wednesday, March 27, 2019 7:43:26 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,
Julie SHarrer
151785 11th Ave Keaau, HI 96749

LATE

From: kimberly.rumble@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Jo Rumble
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Wednesday, March 27, 2019 12:20:25 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,
Jo Rumble
1009 Kapiolani Blvd Honolulu, HI 96814-2112

LATE

From: pwaiolena@everyactioncustom.com on behalf of Pamela Wai"olena
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: In Support of SCR182 & SR136; Wednesday 3/27, 1:30pm
Date: Tuesday, March 26, 2019 3:52:49 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,
Pamela Wai'olena
PO Box 6416 Kamuela, HI 96743-6416

LATE

From: WTL Testimony
To: AEN Testimony
Subject: FW: SCR182 & SR 136
Date: Wednesday, March 27, 2019 7:54:59 AM

From: Mark Sheehan [mailto:mark@marksheehan.com]
Sent: Monday, March 25, 2019 10:33 PM
To: WTL Testimony <WTLTestimony@capitol.hawaii.gov>
Cc: Charlotte O'Brien <charobrien@gmail.com>; Jenny Pell <jennypell@gmail.com>; larry.nixon@mahipono.com
Subject: SCR182 & SR 136

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