

DAVID Y. IGE  
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



**STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

POST OFFICE BOX 621  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

**Testimony of  
CARTY S. CHANG  
Interim Chairperson**

**Before the Senate Committee on  
WAYS AND MEANS**

**Wednesday, April 1, 2015  
1:30 PM  
State Capitol, Conference Room 211**

**In consideration of  
HOUSE BILL 206, HOUSE DRAFT 2, SENATE DRAFT 1  
RELATING TO HAWAIIAN PLANTS**

House Bill 206, House Draft 2, Senate Draft 1 proposes to, subject to exceptions, require all plans, designs, and specifications for new or renovated landscaping of state-developed buildings, complexes, facilities, or housing to incorporate Hawaiian plants. **The Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) appreciates the intent of this measure and provides the following comments.**

The Department agrees the use of Hawaiian plants in public landscaping projects will contribute to a Hawaiian sense of place, reduce the use of non-native invasive plant species, and support the preservation of Hawaii's cultural and ecological heritage.

This bill defines "Hawaiian plants" as: "*any plant species, including land, freshwater, and marine plant species, growing or living in Hawaii without having been brought to Hawaii by humans; or any plant species, including land, freshwater, and marine plant species, brought to Hawaii by Polynesians before European contact, such as kukui, kalo, wauke, niu, noni, and kamani.*"

The Department notes native\* Hawaiian plants and Polynesian introductions are two separate categories of species each with their own unique significance, importance, and considerations. Lumping the two categories via this definition could lead to confusion.

\*From a scientific point of view, a species is considered to be native to a region if it arrived in that place by natural processes without the aid of humans. Native species can be either endemic (found only within a particular region) or indigenous (found both within the region and elsewhere).

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important measure.

**CARTY S. CHANG**  
INTERIM CHAIRPERSON  
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**DANIEL S. QUINN**  
INTERIM FIRST DEPUTY

**W. ROY HARDY**  
ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES  
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION  
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
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LAND  
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**STATE OF HAWAII  
STATE PROCUREMENT OFFICE**

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TESTIMONY  
OF  
SARAH ALLEN, ADMINISTRATOR  
STATE PROCUREMENT OFFICE

TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON  
WAYS AND MEANS  
April 1, 2015, 1:30PM

HOUSE BILL 206, HD2, SD1  
RELATING TO HAWAIIAN PLANTS

Chair Tokuda, Vice-Chair Kouchi, and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on HB206, HD2, SD1. The State Procurement Office (SPO) submits comments for your consideration.

Public procurement's primary objective is for fair, open competition and non-restrictive specifications. The SPO's concern regarding this measure is two-fold: potential lack of adequate competition and overly restrictive specifications that may lead to an increase in protests and/or additional project delays. As to open competition, our market research demonstrates there are very few contractors available to offer "Hawaiian plants," which results in restrictions to competition and non-alignment with the one of the primary objectives of the procurement code. Regarding restrictive specifications, research done by the State Procurement Task Force for Construction (SCR 92 SD 2/SLH 2013), shows that the most prevalent and time consuming issue raised in protests involves subcontractor licensing. It is a technical area in which purchasing officers do not necessarily have the required expertise. Similarly, a protest raised regarding specifications for Hawaiian plants may require that our purchasing officers invest additional critical resources to investigating and justifying decisions regarding those specifications. Furthermore, in pursuit of this measure's goal agencies will require flexibility in order to maintain performance schedules while also growing this market.

As such, SPO believes it would be more effective to require this detailed specification be set forth within the confines of the Hawaii Building Code that details specifications for public works construction and will provide for proper mechanism for oversight or that the Hawaii Revised Statutes §103D-408 Indigenous and Polynesian Introduced Plants be repealed and the language of HB206 HD2 be inserted in HRS §103D-324 so that the requirements for use of Hawaiian plants be subject to a performance bond. This option removes it from the potential subject matter of protests and ensures that the specifications are carried out as part of contract performance. Thank you



**HB206 HD2 SD1**  
**RELATING TO HAWAIIAN PLANTS**  
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

April 1, 2015

1:30 p.m.

Room 211

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) **STRONGLY SUPPORTS** HB206 HD2 SD1, which is a bill in OHA's 2015 Legislative Package. HB206 HD2 SD1 amends the Public Procurement Code to require a gradually increasing minimum percentage of Hawaiian plants in new and renovated publicly-funded landscaping projects. **By passing this bill, the state would continue to place itself at the forefront of promoting the use of Hawaiian plants, an important step towards preserving our cultural and threatened ecological heritage.**

HB206 HD2 SD1 provides clear yet flexible guidelines for state and county agencies in procuring landscaping projects that incorporate Hawaiian plants. Currently, the Procurement Code requires indigenous and Polynesian-introduced plants to be used "wherever and whenever feasible"; however, this has not substantially increased the use of Hawaiian plants in urban and suburban environments. By replacing the ambiguous phrase "wherever and whenever feasible" with a specific percentage of the total plant footprint that must use Hawaiian plants, and providing a mechanism for exemptions when the use of Hawaiian plants is not feasible, HB206 HD2 SD1 will make compliance with the spirit of the existing procurement law substantially easier for procuring agencies and their applicants.

In setting the minimum required percentages for the total footprint, HB206 HD2 SD1 sets up a phased in approach—10 percent by 2019, 25 percent by 2025, and 35 percent by 2030. This timetable was developed in close consultation with stakeholders and experts, and provides nurseries, landscaping professionals, and other plant suppliers with sufficient time to increase their stocks of Hawaiian plants. Financial implications are minimal as the law already requires incorporation of native and Polynesian-introduced plants, and **HB206 HD2 SD1's phased in approach further minimizes fiscal burdens: while many Hawaiian and non-Hawaiian plants are already comparable in cost, the cost of Hawaiian plants should continue to decrease as the local plant market develops to meet demand.**

Hawaiian culture is intimately tied to the land and its resources. Historically, each island, moku, and ahupua'a supported varied and diverse plant life. Such plants were and continue to be essential to perpetuating place-based Native Hawaiian traditional and customary practices, as well as Native Hawaiian traditional knowledge. The connection between Hawaiian culture and Hawai'i's plant life is also evident in other forms: from place names based on regional flora (e.g., 'Aiea, Hau'ula, Kapālama), to mo'olelo (e.g., 'Ōhi'a and Lehua), chants (e.g., the Kumulipo), and hula relating to and inspired by Hawaiian plants. Accordingly, the increased presence of Hawaiian plants in state landscaping will ensure that our cultural heritage is reflected in our public spaces, educating both residents and visitors as to the value and significance of our islands' flora.

In addition, the increased use of Hawaiian plants in public landscaping will help to reverse the rapid decline of these ecologically important species, as well as other native life that may depend upon them. The displacement and decline of Hawaiian plants, which have been integrated in our islands' ecological landscape for hundreds if not thousands of years, have contributed significantly to Hawai'i's reputation as the "endangered species capitol of the world." OHA recognizes that the extinction of a plant species can result in the extinction of associated traditional and customary practices, as well as associated indigenous knowledge that has been passed down for generations. Increasing the use of Hawaiian plants in public landscaping projects can help to reverse this trend, not just directly, but also through the development of Hawaiian plant nurseries and greater knowledge of Hawaiian plants' ecological importance.

OHA notes that HB206 HD2 SD1 reflects amendments formulated as a result of collaboration between OHA and the State Procurement Office. HB206 HD2 SD1 retains the required minimum plant footprint percentages in HB206, but provides for any exemptions to be addressed through administrative action rather than specified in the bill itself. In furtherance of this purpose, OHA offers the following amendment to provide greater clarity and guidance to the policy board, as well as flexibility and efficiency to the exemption process, by authorizing the policy board to establish procedures, standards, or guidelines without going through chapter 91 rule-making. Specifically, OHA recommends that the language found on page 4, lines 13-19, be amended to read as follows:

(d) Notwithstanding chapter 91, for the purposes of satisfying the percentage footprint requirements under subsection (c), the purchasing agency may exclude from total plant footprint calculations those areas where available Hawaiian plant species are not appropriate for the particular landscaping needs or environmental conditions of such areas. The exclusion of such areas shall be determined using procedures, standards, or guidelines established by the policy board at the time of issuance of the invitation for bids, request for proposals, or other solicitation under this chapter. Such procedures, standards, or guidelines may be established by board action notwithstanding chapter 91.

Therefore, OHA urges the Committee to **PASS** HB206 HD2 SD1. Mahalo nui for the opportunity to testify.



March 30, 2015

Senator Jill N. Tokuda, Chair  
Senator Ronald D. Kouchi, Vice Chair  
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

**Comments and Support of HB 206, HD2, SD1 Relating to Hawaiian Plants** (Subject to exceptions, requires all plans, designs, and specifications for new or renovated landscaping of State-developed buildings, complexes, facilities, or housing to incorporate Hawaiian plants. Effective 7/1/2050.) (SD1)

**WAM Hearing: Wednesday, April 1, 2015, 1:30 p.m., in Conf. Rm. 211**

The Land Use Research Foundation of Hawaii (LURF) is a private, non-profit research and trade association whose members include major Hawaii landowners, developers and a utility company. LURF's mission is to advocate for reasonable, rational and equitable land use planning, legislation and regulations that encourage well-planned economic growth and development, while safeguarding Hawaii's significant natural and cultural resources, and public health and safety.

LURF **supports the intent** of HB 206, HD2, SD1, Relating to Hawaiian Plants, which, subject to exceptions, requires all plans, designs, and specifications for new or renovated landscaping of State-developed buildings, complexes, facilities, or housing to incorporate Hawaiian plants. (HB 206, HD2, SD1) As described below, LURF also **proposes amendments** that are consistent with the intent of this measure.

Recently, LURF has been involved in a mediation regarding designation of critical habitat and the preservation and propagation of native endangered and threatened species with U.S. Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Land and Natural Resources, the Department of Hawaiian Homelands, state and county landowners and private landowners. The mediation confirmed that there are many uncertainties and failures relating to the successful propagation and maintenance of Hawaiian plants.

LURF believes that it is not enough to merely require Hawaiian plants be included in the landscaping for all state buildings and landscaping. This measure represents an excellent opportunity to gather data and information that would help the State and the public successfully propagate and maintain Hawaiian plants.

To successfully fulfill the intent of this measure, LURF respectfully recommends the following **amendments** to this measure:

- **Pilot Project.** Due to prior failures to successfully propagate endangered Hawaiian plants on Hawaii Island, amend this bill to provide for "Pilot Projects" – perhaps for three facilities on each island (shoreline, inland and mountains). A Pilot Project may also resolve certain procurement issues; and
- **Best Practices Report and funding.** Second, require OHA, or another State entity, to prepare ongoing "Best Practices" reports on the success or failure of the propagation of Hawaiian plants on State properties. The purpose of these "Best Practices" reports would be to provide information and guidance relating to the best propagation and maintenance practices for Hawaiian plants (shoreline, inland, mountains), which could be used by other public agencies, as well as private land owners. The Legislature should also provide funding for OHA or another State entity to prepare the Best Practices Report.

For the reasons stated above, LURF **supports the intent** of HB 206, HD2, SD1, and respectfully urges your favorable consideration of this bill, as well as the LURF's **proposed amendments** that are consistent with the intent of this measure.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony regarding this measure.

Testimony of The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i  
Supporting H.B. 206 HD2 SD1 Relating to Hawaiian Plants  
Senate Committee on Ways and Means  
Wednesday, April 1, 2015, 1:30PM, Room 211

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*For more than 35 years, The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i has been working closely with government agencies, local businesses, private landowners, non-profit partners, and interested communities across the state to preserve the lands and waters upon which all life in these islands depends. The Conservancy is a private non-profit conservation organization that has helped to protect nearly 200,000 acres of natural lands in Hawai'i. Today, we actively manage more than 35,000 acres in 11 nature preserves on Maui, Hawai'i, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, and Kaua'i, and support 19 coastal communities seeking to co-manage marine resources in partnership with the State of Hawai'i.*

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The Nature Conservancy supports S.B. 206 HD2 SD1 to amend the state procurement code to mandate increased use of Hawaiian plants in publicly-funded landscaping.

Most people around the world have a vision of Hawai'i that includes sand, surf, coconut palms, and plumeria. All of us would agree that few places are more renowned for their natural environment than Hawai'i. However, even for many who were raised here, there is a Hawai'i they might not recognize. Hawai'i's natural landscape includes an amazing and beautiful set of ecological systems; with over 10,000 native plants and animals, more than 90% of which are found nowhere else on Earth. Over thousands of years, wind and ocean currents carried seeds, insects, birds and fishes to these islands. Once here, plants and animals adapted into beautiful and unique life forms and ecosystems. These along with early Polynesian introductions created a unique and balanced blend of plants and animals. Hawaiian culture identifies an intrinsic relationship of people to land as ancestor.

Unfortunately, we have lost more than half of our native ecosystems over time, primarily due to land conversion for a variety of human uses. Today, our native forests have retreated to the uplands. A major threat to what remains is invasive species—plants, animals and diseases that harm our environment, economy and quality of life.

This bill can play an important role on many levels, including:

- Enhancing the market for locally grown products;
- Reducing the risk of imported pests and diseases;
- Educating residents and visitors about Hawai'i's globally unique ecology and culture; and
- Promoting the sense of place and quality of life we desire and expect in our home.

Thank you for this opportunity to offer our support for this bill.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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I strongly **SUPPORT HB206** which will require the use of Hawaiian plants in public landscaping projects. I believe that Hawaiian plants are important both culturally and ecologically, and the use of Hawaiian plants fosters a uniquely Hawaiian sense of place. Hawaiian plants are important because they are the foundation of Native Hawaiian traditional and customary practices, and are celebrated in Native Hawaiian place names, mo'olelo, and cultural art forms such as hula. At the same time, normalizing the use of Hawaiian plants will provide essential habitat for native animals, insects, and birds, which are found only in Hawai'i. There are also many economic benefits to landscaping with Hawaiian plants. Hawaiian plants have adapted to the local environment over hundreds or thousands of years, and can require less water, which decreases maintenance costs. Raising awareness about the value of Hawaiian plants and normalizing the use of these plants may reduce the introduction of alien invasive species, thereby protecting our native forests, native ecosystems as well as agricultural and tourism economies. I urge the committee to **PASS** this bill.



Conservation Council  
for Hawai'i

*Hawai'i's voice for wildlife*

*Kō Hawai'i leo no nā holoholona lōhiu*



Testimony Submitted to the  
Senate Committee on Ways and Means

Hearing: Wednesday, April 1, 2015 1:30 pm, Room 211

In Support of HB 206 HD2 SD 1 Relating to Hawaiian Plants

Aloha, Chair Tokuda, Vice Chair Kouchi, and Members of the Committee. The Conservation Council for Hawai'i supports HB 206 HD2 SD1, which, subject to exceptions, requires all plans, designs, and specifications for new or renovated landscaping of State-developed buildings, complexes, facilities, or housing to incorporate Hawaiian plants.

Native Hawaiian plants are beautiful and culturally significant, as are the Hawaiian canoe plants. We encourage the use of these plants in landscaping to raise awareness and allow more people to learn about and enjoy them.

Here is one of my favorite native plants, 'a'ali'i, which is highly suitable for landscaping.

Mahalo nui loa for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

Marjorie Ziegler



*Conservation Council for Hawai'i is a nonprofit, environmental membership organization dedicated to protecting native Hawaiian plants, animals, and ecosystems for future generations. Established in 1950 and based in Honolulu, CCH is one of the largest and most effective wildlife organizations in Hawai'i with more than 5,000 members and supporters, including concerned citizens, educators, scientists, government agencies, and elected officials.*

*Through research, education, service, organizing, and legal advocacy, CCH works to stop the destruction of native wildlife and wild places in Hawai'i.*

*Since 1973, CCH has served as the Hawai'i state affiliate of the National Wildlife Federation.*

Telephone/Fax: 808.593.0255 | email: [info@conservehi.org](mailto:info@conservehi.org) | web: [www@conservehi.org](http://www@conservehi.org)

P.O. Box 2923 | Honolulu, HI 96802 | Office: 250 Ward Ave., Suite 220 | Honolulu, HI 96814

President: Hannah Kihalani Springer | Vice-President: Julie Leialoha | Treasurer: Bianca Isaki | Secretary: Wayne Tanaka

Directors: Rick Barboza | Ryan Belcher | Maka'ala Ka'aumoana | Koalani Kaulukukui

Executive Director: Marjorie Ziegler | Administrator: Jonnetta Peters





**Department of Land and Natural Resources  
Aha Moku Advisory Committee  
State of Hawaii  
Post Office Box 621  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809**

Testimony of  
Leimana DaMate, AMAC Executive Director

Before the Senate Committee on  
Ways and Means

Wednesday, April 1, 2015  
1: 30 P.M.  
State Capitol, Conference Room 211

**In SUPPORT of House Bill 206, HD 2 SD 1**

**Relating to Hawaiian Plants**

**HB 206 HD 2 SD 1** relates to Hawaiian plants and is subject to exceptions, requires all plans, designs, and specifications for new or renovated landscaping of State-developed buildings, complexes, facilities, or housing to incorporate Hawaiian plants. **The Aha Moku Advisory Committee (AMAC) strongly supports this bill.**

The Aha Moku System encompasses the eight main Hawaiian Islands and upholds the traditional and generational knowledge of the people who are connected to each of the 43 moku and 587 ahupua'a within the State of Hawaii. This knowledge directly ties into the cultural and ecological well-being of the specific environment of the ahupua'a, moku, and mukupuni. Specific types of plants thrive in specific ecosystems and frankly impact the well-being of the native Hawaiians who are generational practitioners of those areas. These practices have been carried forward for generations.

Hawaiian plants are the foundation of Native Hawaiian traditional and customary practices and are used not only for religious practices, but in natural resource practices such as *lawai'a* (fishing), *mahiai* (agricultural practices), *laau lapa'au* (medicinal practices) and many others. Very often, one can tell what the traditional practices are in an area by the type of plants that are grown and nurtured there. This kind of education can be shared in public landscaping projects by planting flora that are known to be from that specific place.

We believe that this bill is necessary and long-overdue, particularly as stated in SD 1. It will bring a much needed understanding of how Native Hawaiian and Hawaiian traditional and customary rights and natural resource protection are embodied in the very nature of an area by the kinds of plants that are grown there.

We humbly ask that this committee pass this measure.



## **Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs**

P. O. Box 1135  
Honolulu, Hawai`i 96807

**HB 206HD2SD1 RELATING TO HAWAIIAN PLANTS**

**SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS & MEANS**

**Wednesday, 4/1/15; 1:30 pm; Room 211**

Aloha Madam Chair Tokuda, Vice Chair Kouchi and members of the Ways and Means Committee. The Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, comprised of sixty seven component clubs throughout Hawaii and sixteen states on the continent supports this bill.

Very clearly, introduced and invasive species have taken a huge toll on the indigenous and endemic plants of Hawaii and other rare species that rely on native plants to survive. Landscaping usage may not always be feasible due to variations of climate and soil conditions, but protection and preservation of native species in a changing world is still essential.

We support the amendments and attempt to bring the Senate and House versions of this bill together to make it more substantive.

We would hope that HB206 and other bills before you will raise the level of awareness and the need to preserve and protect not only native plants but what remains of the native culture that thrived before contact with the West.

Thank you for the opportunity to support HB206.

Contact: [Jalna.keala2@hawaiiantel.net](mailto:Jalna.keala2@hawaiiantel.net)

**HB206**

Submitted on: 3/31/2015

Testimony for WAM on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM in Conference Room 211

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Isaiah Kala Kaaihue	Ewa Puuloa Hawaiian Civic Club	Support	No

## Comments:

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**Testimony of Hawai'i Green Growth in Support of HB206 HD2 SD1  
Relating to Hawaiian Plants**

**Senate Committee on Ways and Means**

1 April 2015, 1:30pm, Room 211

Audrey Newman  
Hawai'i Green Growth  
P.O. Box 535 Ho'olehua, Hawai'i 96729

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*Hawai'i Green Growth is a voluntary partnership of more than 60 state, county, federal, business, and non-governmental leaders from energy, food production, natural resources, waste reduction, planning, green jobs, and other sectors who have come together to support a shared statewide commitment and tangible actions toward sustainability and a model green economy.*

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Aloha Chair Tokuda, Vice Chair Kouchi, and Members of the Committee,

**Hawai'i Green Growth (HGG) supports the Office of Hawaiian Affairs priority HB206 HD2 SD1** to increase Hawaiian plants in public landscaping. **HB206 HD2 SD1** will help advance action on the *Aloha+ Challenge: A Culture of Sustainability – He Nohona 'Ae'ōia*, a joint leadership commitment to sustainability for the State of Hawai'i signed by the Governor, Mayors, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs in July 2014. Native plant restoration is a key piece of the *Aloha+ Challenge's* 2030 target to "Reverse the trend of natural resource loss mauka to makai by increasing freshwater security, watershed protection, community-based marine management, invasive species control, and restoration of native species."

HGG supports amending the state procurement code to require that a clear and progressively-increasing percentage of all future publicly-funded landscaping projects utilize native and Polynesian-introduced plants to promote a Hawaiian sense of place, cultural preservation, biodiversity, biosecurity and ecosystem management.

Mahalo,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Audrey Newman". The signature is fluid and cursive, written on a light-colored background.

**Audrey Newman**

Senior Advisor, Hawai'i Green Growth (HGG)

*Bringing leaders together to achieve sustainability in Hawai'i & be a model for a green economy*

<http://www.hawaiiingreengrowth.org/>

**HB206**

Submitted on: 3/30/2015

Testimony for WAM on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM in Conference Room 211

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Leimomi Khan	Kalihi Palama Hawaiian Civic Club	Support	No

Comments: Aloha mai kākou The Kalihi Palama HCC supports HB206 HD2, SD1, Relating to Hawaiian Plants, which seeks to require all plans, designs, and specifications for new or renovated landscaping of State-developed buildings, complexes, facilities, or housing to incorporate Hawaiian plants, subject to exceptions. Adoption of this bill would support the recommendation of the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Task Force's recommendation in their report to the legislature, dated January 2008. Among the five goals listed in the Hawai'i 2050 Sustainability Plan are: "Our natural resources are responsibly and respectfully used, replenished and preserved for future generations"; "Our Kanaka Maoli and island cultures and values are thriving and perpetuated." This kind of initiative helps to assure that future generations will enjoy and benefit from Hawaiian plants, many of which are the foundation of Native Hawaiian traditional and customary practices. As one young person remarked, "It saddens me to know that my keiki may not grow up ever seeing at all the plants our ancestors wove into their mo'olelo, worship, la'au and foods. It heartens us a little to think of them being re-poliferated even just a little bit and incorporated into the modern Hawaiian life." Let's put meaning into the Hawaii 2050 Sustainability Plan. Your passage of this bill is the right thing to do for Hawai'i and its people. Mahalo, Leimomi Khan, President

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**HB206**

Submitted on: 3/31/2015

Testimony for WAM on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM in Conference Room 211

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Isaiah Kala Kaaihue	King Kamehameha HCC	Support	No

## Comments:

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**HB206**

Submitted on: 3/31/2015

Testimony for WAM on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM in Conference Room 211

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Kama Hopkins	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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**HB206**

Submitted on: 3/31/2015

Testimony for WAM on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM in Conference Room 211

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Robert K. Lindsey, Jr.	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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**HB206**

Submitted on: 3/31/2015

Testimony for WAM on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM in Conference Room 211

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Isaiah Kala Kaaihue	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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**HB206**

Submitted on: 3/31/2015

Testimony for WAM on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM in Conference Room 211

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Donna K Santos	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I am from Kauai and I SUPPORT HB206 which will require the use of Hawaiian plants in public landscaping projects.

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**Subject:** \*Submitted testimony for HB206 on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM\*  
**Date:** Tuesday, March 31, 2015 7:28:31 AM

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**HB206**

Submitted on: 3/31/2015

Testimony for WAM on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM in Conference Room 211

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
C.R.P. Montague-Mullins	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

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**To:** [WAM Testimony](#)  
**Cc:** [ianleeloy@hotmail.com](mailto:ianleeloy@hotmail.com)  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for HB206 on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM  
**Date:** Monday, March 30, 2015 8:37:29 PM

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**HB206**

Submitted on: 3/30/2015

Testimony for WAM on Apr 1, 2015 13:30PM in Conference Room 211

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Ian B. Lee Loy	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I strongly SUPPORT HB206 which will require the use of Hawaiian plants in public landscaping projects. I believe that Hawaiian plants are important both culturally and ecologically, and the use of Hawaiian plants fosters a uniquely Hawaiian sense of place. Hawaiian plants are important because they are the foundation of Native Hawaiian traditional and customary practices, and are celebrated in Native Hawaiian place names, mo'olelo, and cultural art forms such as hula. At the same time, normalizing the use of Hawaiian plants will provide essential habitat for native animals, insects, and birds, which are found only in Hawai'i. I urge the committee to PASS this bill.

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