

**gabbard2 - Donna**

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Sunday, February 07, 2016 7:49 PM  
**To:** WLA Testimony  
**Cc:** ailaw001@hawaii.rr.com  
**Subject:** Submitted testimony for SB2992 on Feb 8, 2016 10:00AM

**LATE**

**SB2992**

Submitted on: 2/7/2016

Testimony for WLA on Feb 8, 2016 10:00AM in Conference Room 224

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
William J Aila Jr.	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments: we support SB 2992. Iliahi (sandalwood) is an important cultural and natural resource. William and Melva Aila

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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**gabbard2 - Donna**

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**From:** mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov  
**Sent:** Sunday, February 07, 2016 9:34 PM  
**To:** WLA Testimony  
**Cc:** legechair@gmail.com  
**Subject:** \*Submitted testimony for SB2992 on Feb 8, 2016 10:00AM\*

LATE

**SB2992**

Submitted on: 2/7/2016

Testimony for WLA on Feb 8, 2016 10:00AM in Conference Room 224

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Simon Russell	Individual	Support	No

**Comments:**

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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## The Foundation for Islands of Harmony

999 Bishop Street, 23rd Floor, attn Dr. Li  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 U.S.A.  
Hawaii.Hainan.Hui@gmail.com

**LATE**

Re: SB 2992, SD 1 urged

Chair Gabbard, WLA  
Committee members, Senators

1. Please amend SB 2992 to an SD 1 for the sandalwood inventory to be done for all six species of Hawaiian sandalwood in all Hawaiian Islands. A copy of the proposed SD 1 is attached.
2. The present unamended SB2992 spends state money for commercial purposes for benefit of the private wood cutting industry. It inventories only one species, *paniculatum*, on one island -the big Island.
3. The other five native Hawaiian species on the other seven Main Hawaiian islands had previously been exploited, decimated and may be at risk, threatened or endangered and government protection is warranted. *3*
4. since 1988 a moratorium on the cutting of Hawaiian sandalwood had been proposed in this legislative body of state government. it did not pass. Since then there have been four international Sandalwood conferences each with a conclusion for needed protections of native Hawaiian sandalwood ; no legislative or DLNR protections have yet occurred in the past 27 years since The moratorium on the cutting of Hawaiian sandalwood was first proposed in 1988.
5. In years 2012, 2013 and 2015 Hawaii state legislation had been proposed; none passed.  
Two resolutions were adopted for the study of native Hawaiian sandalwood and none were acted upon; not even the convening of a meeting by DLNR .
6. No creative proposals for the protection of old-growth native sandalwood trees has yet surfaced.  
Meanwhile, the state and DLNR know that since 1988 active cutting of Hawaii's Iliahi, by less than a half dozen companies, has continued to profit from the insatiable worldwide demand for Hawaii's sandalwood.
7. Preservation is needed now since so much has been lost since 1988. A. There are the other 2016 Senate and House bills pending to regulate the cutting of native Hawaiian sandalwood.  
B. Exceptional Tree legislation, *Heritage Tree* and funding can occur. See attachment three.  
C. Eminent domain for an acquisition of stands of kupuna sandalwood to pollinate should be acquired.  
D. Needed is A revolution of thinking. Too long has Hawaii's resources, as Sandalwood, been dealt with as a commodity for private economic gain. No. Hawaii's nature is our spirit.  
Hawaii's native Sandalwood, all six species, are the symbols of what has happened to the Hawaiian people and the land of Hawaii . It can still flourish if we care.

Please adopt SB 2992, SD 1 providing for an inventory of all six species of Iliahi, Hawaii's native sandalwood that once flourished on all Hawaiian Islands.

Respectfully submitted ,  
Leigh-Wai Doo , Chair  
foundation for islands of harmony  
Waiomao Homestead Rd.,  
Honolulu, HI 96816

JAN 27 2016

S.B. NO. 2992, SD1

# A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HAWAIIAN SANDALWOOD.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. There is appropriated out of the general  
2 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$300,000 or so much  
3 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2016-2017 for the  
4 department of land and natural resources to conduct an inventory  
5 survey of Hawaiian sandalwood, 'iliahi, that covers the  
6 historical and known range of

7 ~~(B)~~ Native Hawaiian sandalwood, including all six Santalum  
8 species endemic to Hawaii, *presently in the State of Hawaii*

9 "Hawaiian sandalwood" means the Santalum species endemic to  
10 the islands of Hawaii including Santalum ellipticum (Maui,  
11 Lana'i, Moloka'i, Kaua'i, O'ahu, Hawai'i); Santalum freycinetianum  
12 (O'ahu); Santalum haleakalae var. haleakalae (Maui); Santalum  
13 haleakalae var. lanaiense (Maui, Lana'i, Moloka'i); Santalum  
14 paniculatum var. paniculatum (Hawai'i); Santalum paniculatum var.  
15 pilgeri (Hawai'i); Santalum involutum (Kaua'i); and Santalum  
16 pyrularium (Kaua'i)." ~~AND~~ (B) Santalum paniculatum on the island

17 of Hawaii to determine the abundance, health, and distribution  
18 of Hawaiian sandalwood that is currently subject to commercial  
19 harvest.

20 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of  
21 land and natural resources for the purposes of this Act.

22 SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2016.  
*Effective on*



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Board of Directors

Dennis Francis

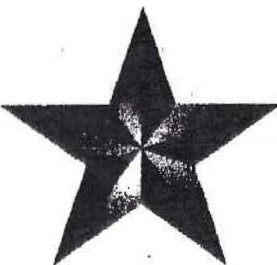
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Duane Kurisu

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# Sandalwood trees could once again flourish in Hawaii

By Leigh-Wai Doo

Native Hawaiian sandalwood, *Iliahi*, is Hawaii's oldest tree species, evidence indicates. So why is Hawaii the only place in the world with native sandalwood that is not regulated from exploitation?

It was once prolific on all eight major Hawaiian Islands and on Laysan Island in the Northwest Hawaiian Island chain. That is until the Sandalwood Era, 1806 to 1829, when Hawaiian men were often called *kua-leho* or "callous backs" for their sore backs worn from carrying sandalwood logs from the forests to the awaiting western ships trading with Asia.

All stands of sandalwood on Laysan Island were cut in 1790. A century later, a German horticulturalist published in 1899 that he found sandalwood as Laysan's tallest plant at 2.5 meters and a stem of 10 centimeters. He also



*Leigh-Wai Doo, a Palolo resident and former City Council member, has striven for state legislation to protect old-growth iliahi and new planting of native Hawaiian sandalwood.*

recorded finding "cemented coral sand. At times their structure is so fine and dense that ... blocks resonate sharply when hit with a hammer."

These Laysan rocks, sand castings, were also formed around Hawaiian sandalwood branches and stems long since gone, leaving hollow tubes of up to 5 centimeters in diameter. Examples of these *Iliahi* sand castings are part of the Laysan Island Ecosystem Restoration Plan, now an effort of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine

*Leigh-Wai Doo, a Palolo resident and former City Council member, has striven for state legislation to protect old-growth iliahi and new planting of native Hawaiian sandalwood.*

National Monument. The 1998 restoration plan cites numerous Laysan findings of "*Iliahi Alo'e*, *Santalum ellipticum* var. *s. freycinetianum*."

This species of *S. ellipticum* coastal sandalwood was once found on all the eight main Hawaiian Islands. Evolution likely was the cause of the species to evolve into six endemic Hawaiian sandalwood species, based on age of the island and climatic conditions. From the Hawaiian hotspot, as the Pacific plate moved northwest from its place of formation, the extruded lava created the Hawaiian Island archipelago.

Laysan Island originated 20 million years ago with evidence of the *Iliahi alo'e* species; Kauai and Nihoa with origins 5 million years ago has *Santalum pyralium*, *S. involutum* and *S. freycinetianum*; whereas Maui, 1 million to 2 million years old, has its own unique

species of *S. haleakalae* and *S. lanalese*, which is on the CITIES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) endangered list.

The Big Island, 600,000 years old and still growing, is home of the last remaining stands of native Hawaiian sandalwood, particularly the *S. paniculatum*, which is being cut in great amounts not seen in the past 200 years.

As the 22nd annual Hawaii Conservation Conference comes to a close Thursday, questions arise:

>> How long does it take for a new species of hardwood to evolve?

>> Isolated by islands and shifting climatic environments, what other Hawaiian hardwood has as many unique species as the six species of *Iliahi*?

>> Are there any other Hawaiian tree species that have rocklike sand castings comparable to the *Il-*

*Iliahi* sand castings found on Laysan Island?

>> Where on any of the Hawaiian Islands can one see the once-abundant Hawaiian sandalwood as a mature tree, let alone a grove of *Iliahi*?

>> What is the state of conservation of Hawaii's oldest tree species?

>> Is Hawaii in a new sandalwood era?

*Iliahi*, Hawaii's endemic sandalwood, is symbolic of what has happened to the land of Hawaii and her people. Now in his 90s, Hawaiian elder Louis K. Agard asked in his 1982 book "Politics, Hawaiian Sandalwood Trees and Hope": "Like the sandalwood, were they (Hawaiians and the *aloha*) being over exploited? Some sandalwood trees survive and still grow today, and there is hope that in time the tree of old Hawaii and its people can flourish again as before."

There is still hope, if we care.

*attachment to*

## Heritage tree

A **heritage tree** is typically a large, individual tree with unique value, which is considered irreplaceable. The major criteria for heritage tree designation are age, rarity, and size, as well as aesthetic, botanical, ecological, and historical value.<sup>[1]</sup> Heritage tree ordinances are developed to place limits upon the removal of these trees; the ordinances are oriented towards a specific tree, not a woodland.<sup>[2]</sup> Heritage trees in Singapore are protected by law under the Heritage Trees Scheme adopted on 17 August 2001. The oak is depicted as England's heritage tree.<sup>[3]</sup>

In the US, the first state-sponsored heritage tree program began in 1995 in Oregon with the Giant Sitka Spruce.<sup>[4]</sup> In Iowa, the Living Heritage Tree Museum contains descendants of famous trees.<sup>[5]</sup> In the state of Washington, there are several categories of heritage trees, such as Historical, Specimen, Rare, or Significant Grove.<sup>[6]</sup>

The city of Portland, Oregon maintains a database of trees designated as heritage trees.<sup>[7]</sup>

## References

- <sup>^</sup> Coates, Peter A. (2006). *American Perceptions of Immigrant And Invasive Species: Strangers on the Land* . University of California Press. pp. 140—. ISBN 978-0-520-24930-1. Retrieved 30 June 2012.
- <sup>^</sup> Giusti, Gregory A. (2005). 91 *A Planner's Guide For Oak Woodlands* Check |url= value (help). ANR Publications. pp. 90—. ISBN 978-1-879906-75-4. Retrieved 30 June 2012.
- <sup>^</sup> Waterton, Emma; Watson, Steve (31 May 2010). *Culture, Heritage and Representation: Perspectives on Visuality and the Past* . Ashgate Publishing, Ltd. pp. 152—. ISBN 978-0-7546-7598-3. Retrieved 30 June 2012.

*Attachment three*



To all Honorable members of House and Senate Legislation of Hawaii .

LATE

In re guard's to Sandalwood bills and resolutions:

:From Mark R. Hanson, President Of Hawaiian Reforestation Program.  
Growing Hawaii's Sandalwood trees since 12 April 1992.

As of January 24 2016 Hawaiian Reforestation Program has Planted 22,000 Sandalwood Seedlings on the western slope of Mauna Kea. Almost every Friday for the last year our volunteers. From the age of 3 years old, to over 80. Have enjoyed the planting trees for free for everybody in Hawaii. Small groves of 3 foot tall sandalwood s are now growing for all to see.

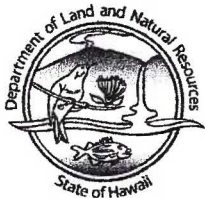
We can grow more sandalwood trees that were here before 1778. All that is needed is the funding to get the job done. Do not be concern at the cost. For sandalwood will pay for its self 1000 times over the cost of growing. Not from cutting it down in 60 years and selling to China again. Sandalwood is a high value Fruit and Nut Tree. The fruit can be made into wine of the finest kind. The Nuts are the caviar of the forests of Hawaii. This tree will begin to produce this food in 5-7 years. And not stop giving food for over 1000 years or more. It is a sin to cut this tree down for immediate personal gain. Those who do this, will have to face there maker in the end to explain their greed.

The kingdom of Hawaii did not cut down all there sandalwood trees by the 1840s. But had pass a law restricting the harvesting of these trees. No tree bigger than a man could hug was allowed to be harvested and no seedlings could be pulled. Harvest of mid-size tree were harvested for tax's once a year. No it was not the Kingdom that destroyed our Forest. But it was displaced by sugar cane and ranching. We can regrow this forest by farming the land in a Successive Agro- forest method. Creating long term food sources for our future. Our forest are dying, the life of the land is in your hands. Please vote yes on all Sandalwood bills and Resolutions.

Aloha Ke Akua  
God is love , love is a feeling to be shared.  
Please come share, planting a tree.

1Sandalwoodman@gmail.com  
764-0683

DAVID Y. IGE  
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



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

19 EAST KAWILI STREET  
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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

**PERMIT FOR ACCESS AND RESEARCH**

**\*\* Permit and Attachment must be in investigators possession at all times while on the property.\*\***

**PERMISSION IS GRANTED TO:** Mark Hanson, Ann Kobsa and Shawn Cash of the Hawaiian Reforestation Program Fnd Inc.

**FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSE:** To collect 10 lbs of seed from *Chamaesyce olowaluana*, 10 lbs of seed from *Bidens menziesii*, 50 lbs of seed from *Dodonaea viscosa*, 5 lbs of seed from *Dubautia ciliolata*, 10 lbs of seed from *Rubus hawaiiensis*, 10 lbs of seed from *Rumex giganteus*, and up to 150 lbs of seed from *Santalum paniculatum*. This seed will be germinated at Mr. Hanson's greenhouse and then outplanted in areas approved by the Mauna Kea Forest Restoration Program coordinator. Proper decontamination protocols will be observed prior to outplanting to ensure plants are clean of alien pests. Outplanting of these common native plants in approved locales within Mauna Kea Forest Reserve will occur under the direction of Chauncey AhSing of the Mauna Kea Forest Restoration Program (MKRP). Any excess seed collected will be provided to the Kamuela State Tree Nursery.

**LOCATION (S):** Kahohe, Mauna Kea Forest Reserve (see attached map)

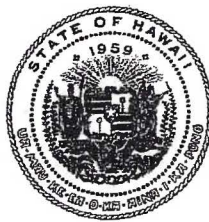
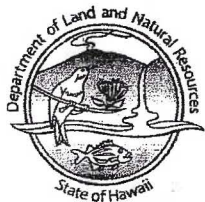
**FOR THE PERIOD:** May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015 – May 10<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS:**

- All Permittees will notify Hawaii District Division of Forestry and Wildlife prior to accessing State lands and will coordinate all access with the Mauna Kea Forest Restoration Program (MKRP)
- Hunting, overnight camping, open fires and littering are prohibited.
- Camping is permitted at the Puu Laau Cabin only on weekdays and prior permission must be granted from the Division of Forestry and Wildlife Office for EACH trip.
- Motor vehicles shall be used only on established roadways.
- Vehicles shall be parked so as not to block traffic on access roads and care will be taken not to park over tall grasses or other brush that could ignite causing wildfire.



NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



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

19 EAST KAWILI STREET  
HILO, HI 96720

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AQUATIC RESOURCES  
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FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION  
LAND  
STATE PARKS

**PERMIT FOR ACCESS, COLLECTING AND RESEARCH**

**\*\*Permit and Attachment must be in investigators possession at all times while on the property.\*\***

**PERMISSION IS GRANTED TO:**

Mark Hanson  
Hawaiian Reforestation Program Fund, Inc.

**FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSE:** Construct and manage small exclosures around select sandalwood trees and collect seeds from those trees

**LOCATIONS(S):** Mauna Loa Forest Reserve; Puu Nene (see attached map)

**FOR THE PERIOD:** May 1, 2014 – April 30, 2015

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS:**

- Hunting, open fires, and littering is prohibited.
- Motor vehicles shall be used only on established roadways.
- Vehicles shall be parked so as not to block traffic on access roads and shall not park in vegetated areas. Only 4-wheel drive vehicles will be allowed.
- All rubbish and solid waste produced by the facility will be removed from the site and disposed of in a proper waste disposal facility.
- The consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in all forest reserves.
- Best management practices shall be employed to avoid excessive soil erosion on the site.
- Permit is not transferable.
- The removal, injury, killing, or any unnecessary disturbance of native flora and fauna is prohibited.
- The permittee shall notify DOFAW in writing when construction activity is initiated and when it is completed.

LATE

Senate Committee on Water, Land and Agriculture  
February 8, 2016  
Conference Room 224  
10:00 AM

**Senate Bill 2992  
Relating to Hawaiian Sandalwood**

Aloha Chair Gabbard and Committee Members:

This testimony is in **full support** of Senate Bill 2992, Relating to Hawaiian Sandalwood. We hope that the endemic 'Iliahi species varieties from *all* our islands might also be included in this measure. Hawaii is losing its endemic sandalwood due to uncontrolled harvesting and the absence of State regulation for its protection.

'Iliahi was once abundant on O'ahu, including Diamond Head, and the Diamond Head Scenic Byway Committee has had several discussions concerning the survival of this endemic species and any currently obscure locations. The Scenic Byway program focuses on the assets of the area, and we hope the O'ahu species of 'Iliahi, *Santalum freycinetianum*, might again flourish here. One possible location might be within KCC's culinary institute campus now under construction, and we have engaged in discussions with KCC representatives regarding this possibility.

We further believe DLNR's State Parks Division and Division of Forestry and Wildlife could be instrumental in achieving the essential objectives of protecting, propagating and preserving the 'Iliahi for present and future generations, and therefore support enabling DLNR to spearhead this effort with the funding necessary to see this through. The inventory survey initiated by SB 2992 would be the first important step in this process, and we value the introduction of this measure.

Please move SB 2992 forward to ensure that the endemic Hawaiian Sandalwood species on all our islands can be inventoried, protected and propagated for their essential preservation.

Mahalo nui loa,

Michelle Spalding Matson  
Chair, Diamond Head Scenic Byway Committee