DAVID Y. IGE **GOVERNOR**

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER

HAWAII EMPLOYER-LINION HEALTH BENEFITS TRUST FUND

RODERICK K. BECKER DIRECTOR

ROBERT YU

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH OFFICE

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
OFFICE OF FEDERAL AWARDS MANAGEMENT (OFAM)

BUDGET, PROGRAM PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

P.O. BOX 150 HONOLULU. HAWAII 96810-0150

WRITTEN ONLY

TESTIMONY BY RODERICK K. BECKER DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE TO THE SENATE COMMITTEES ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT AND WATER AND LAND ON SENATE BILL NO. 523

> February 11, 2019 2:45 p.m. Room 224

RELATING TO BIOSECURITY

Senate Bill (S.B.) No. 523: establishes the Invasive Species Rapid Response Special Fund (ISRRSF); appropriates \$300,000 in general funds in FY 20 and FY 21 for deposit into the special fund; and appropriates general funds and authorizes positions for the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) and Department of Agriculture to mitigate the impacts of invasive species and implement the Hawaii Interagency Biosecurity Plan. The ISRRSF would generate revenues through legislative appropriations and interest earnings, and be administered by the Invasive Species Council within the DLNR. The bill does not contain an appropriation for the special fund.

As a matter of general policy, the department does not support the creation of any special fund which does not meet the requirements of Section 37-52.3, HRS. Special funds should: 1) serve a need as demonstrated by the purpose, scope of work and an explanation why the program cannot be implemented successfully under the general fund appropriation process; 2) reflect a clear nexus between the benefits sought and charges made upon the users or beneficiaries or a clear link between the program and the sources of revenue; 3) provide an appropriate means of financing for the program or activity; and 4) demonstrate the capacity to be financially self-sustaining. In regards to S.B. No. 523, it is difficult to determine whether the proposed special fund would be self-sustaining.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR OF HAWAII





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

Monday, February 11, 2019 2:45 PM State Capitol, Conference Room 224

In consideration of SENATE BILL 523 RELATING TO BIOSECURITY

Senate Bill 523 would appropriate funds to several biosecurity projects at the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) and the Department of Agriculture (DOA) in order to implement portions of the Hawaii Interagency Biosecurity Plan (HIBP). **The Department supports this measure, provided that its passage does not replace or adversely impact priorities indicated in the Executive Budget request.**

The Department is one of several agencies that partnered with DOA on the development of the HIBP, which outlines the State's strategy for improving biosecurity (the actions and policies taken to mitigate the risk from invasive species introduction, establishment, and spread) from 2017-2027. While many of the HIBP recommendations are no-cost actions that are being taken internally to improve efficiency and increase collaboration, the HIBP does identify key capacity and infrastructure gaps that need to be addressed in order for Hawaii to be effectively protected from the impacts of invasive species. This includes several activities supported by this measure:

- The establishment of an invasive species response fund for biosecurity emergencies: This resource is critical to implementing rapid responses to new incursions of invasive species. Establishing such a fund is one of the key goals of the HIBP, described in border policy action item BorPol1.3. Appropriating money into this fund is described in border funding action item BorTifs1.4. These actions would be achieved by SECTION 2 and SECTION 3 of this measure.
- <u>Increased capacity for coordinated, interagency research and control projects.</u> The Hawaii Invasive Species Council (HISC) receives funding from the legislature on annual basis to

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

ROBERT K. MASUDA

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

support interagency research and projects that fill gaps between agency mandates. These projects include critical support entities including the University of Hawaii Invasive Species Committees and Hawaii Ant Lab. The HISC receives roughly \$10,000,000 in requests for interagency project support each year. Currently the HISC receives an appropriation of \$4,750,000 in LNR 402 to support these requests. The need to increase this capacity is described in HIBP postborder funding action PosTifs1.1. SECTION 4 of this measure would provide an additional \$1,000,000 for this purpose and would address this HIBP action.

- Adding positions at the Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) for invasive species control in protected areas: Invasive species are a primary threat in DOFAW's management of natural resources in Forest Reserves, Natural Area Reserves, and Wildlife Sanctuaries. HIBP action PosTifs1.10 sets a goal of adding 45 biosecurity positions statewide by 2027 to address this gap. While these positions are referred to as "biosecurity positions" and will work on invasive species mitigation, the exact position class varies by DOFAW Branch depending on the needs of that particular island. The positions described in SECTION 5 are the same as the position classes in the administration request. The amount of general funds described in SECTION 6 also matches the administration request for equipment and supplies needed to support these positions. This measure would effectively address this critical action identified by the HIBP for the fiscal biennium 2019-2021.
- Increase resources for rapid ohia death and other forest pathogen responses. Rapid ohia death threatens to compromise the ecosystem function of our native forests. The HIBP calls for increasing forest health capacity, including the hiring of response capacity for rapid ohia death, under postborder action PosTifs1.8. SECTION 7 of this measure would provide an additional \$500,000 in support for rapid ohia death response and would effectively address this HIBP action for fiscal year 2020.
- Build a coqui frog containment barrier around Maliko Gulch, Maui. The HIBP broadly discusses the need for invasive species containment features (e.g., fences or other barriers), particularly at ports of entry, in border action BorTifs2.2. While Maliko Gulch on Maui is not a port of entry, it is a continued source of coqui frog infestations as frogs leave the gulch and enter into neighboring properties, from which they can be further spread around Maui on landscaping or other materials. The installment of a containment barrier would remove this pathway of spread out of the gulch, allowing the Maui DOFAW Branch and partners at the Maui Invasive Species Committee to focus on reducing the number of frogs within the gulch. This is a critical need if the goal for coqui frogs on Maui is island-wide eradication. Without this barrier, coqui frogs will likely become permanently established on Maui. SECTION 8 of this measure would address this critical need.
- Provide specialized expertise in risk analyses for organisms arriving in imported cargo. The HIBP prioritizes the need for enhanced capacity at the DOA Plant Quarantine Branch for inspection of incoming goods, risk assessments based on interceptions, and increased efficiency in utilizing limited inspection capacity on the highest risk commodities. The DOA has made substantial progress in developing the technology for electronic manifesting and now needs entomologists, plant pathologies, botanists, and data specialists to utilize the electronic manifest system to accurately assess the risk of new species introductions and direct inspection resources appropriately. SECTION 9 of this measure would begin to develop this capacity by providing 4 positions dedicated to risk assessment, out of a total of 7 positions highlighted as a goal in HIBP preborder action item PreTifs2.2.

- <u>Increased use of detector dogs for biosecurity.</u> HIBP action item BorPro1.1 describes the
 need to increase the use of detector dogs for the inspection of high-risk cargo. The DOA
 has made excellent progress in restoring its detector dog program. SECTION 10 of this
 measure would provide funds for a canine detection kennel and training facility needed to
 support this program.
- New biological control research facilities. The legislature provided \$180,000 in planning funds to the DOA in 2018 to scope a project for the construction of new biological control research facilities. The current research facilities are antiquated and cannot be used for work with pathogens and other small agents. The US Forest Service is concurrently exploring opportunities to update its research facilities in a collaborative partnership with DOA. The production of a report as described in SECTION 11 would advance a vision of a joint planning process for state and federal biological control research facilities.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.



SARAH ALLEN

BONNIE KAHAKUI ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR

STATE OF HAWAII STATE PROCUREMENT OFFICE

TESTIMONY
OF
SARAH ALLEN, ADMINISTRATOR
STATE PROCUREMENT OFFICE

TO THE SENATE COMMITTEES
ON
AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT
AND
WATER AND LAND
February 11, 2019, 2:45 P.M.

SENATE BILL 523 RELATING TO BIOSECURITY

Chairs Gabbard and Kahele, Vice-Chairs Ruderman and Keith-Agaran, and members of the committees, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on SB523. The State Procurement Office's (SPO) comments are limited to SECTION 2, lines 20 and 21 on page 2, and lines 1 to 3 on page 3:

"(c) Upon declaration by the governor pursuant to subsection (b) that there exists an invasive species emergency, the council may take action in response to the emergency and make expenditures from the special fund without legislative approval and without regard to chapters 36, 37, 89, and 103D."

Exemption from HRS Chapter 103D is unnecessary as the Governor already has the ability to suspend the requirement to follow HRS Chapter 103D pursuant to HRS 127A-12 (b)(8) which states:

"...Chapter 103D and sections 103-50, 103-53, 103-55, 105-1 to 105-10, and 464-4 shall not apply to any emergency management functions of the governor to the extent that the governor finds that the provisions, in whole or in part, impede or tend to impede the expeditious discharge of those functions, or that compliance therewith is impracticable due to existing conditions;..."

The SPO opposes the exemption to chapter 103D language on page 3, line 3.

Thank you.

JOSH GREEN Lt. Governor



PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Acting Chairperson
Board of Agriculture

State of Hawaii **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

1428 South King Street Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-2512 Phone: (808) 973-9600 FAX: (808) 973-9613

TESTIMONY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

FEBRUARY 11, 2019 2:45 P.M. CONFERENCE ROOM 224

SENATE BILL NO. 523 RELATING TO BIOSECURITY

Chairpersons Gabbard and Kahele and Members of the Committees:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill 523, relating to biosecurity. The bill provides for (1) establishment and funding for an invasive species rapid response special fund, to be used by the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) for mitigating or eradicating newly detected invasive species threats in the State: (2) funding for the DLNR to support additional research, prevention, control, and outreach projects as directed by the Hawaii invasive species council, including but not limited to the invasive species committees in each county and the Hawaii ant lab; (3) funding for ten full-time equivalent positions in DLNR in support of the interagency biosecurity plan; (4) funding to DLNR to remove invasive species in forests; (5) funding to DLNR to increase capacity for rapid ohia death response; (6) funding to DLNR to plan, design, and construct a coqui frog barrier for Maliko Gulch on the island of Maui; (7) funding to the Department of Agriculture (DOA) for four full-time equivalent positions in support of the interagency biosecurity plan; (8) funding for DOA to develop plans for a canine detection kennel and training facility to be managed by the DOA; and (9) direction for DOA to submit a report of findings and recommendations to the legislature no later than 20 days prior to the convening of the 2020 session on the feasibility and planning of construction of a biological control research and containment facility,



Page 2

including any federal funds provided to explore a joint research center. The Department supports the intent of this bill.

The Department is grateful for the additional funding and positions to assist in carrying out its mission related to biosecurity. However, it is noted that the amount proposed for the four new DOA positions would need to be doubled to cover the costs of salaries and benefits for the second year. The amount listed only covers a 6-month delay hire for all four positions in the first year. It would also be desirable to make these positions permanent, rather than just for the next two fiscal years.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

<u>SB-523</u> Submitted on: 2/9/2019 9:17:02 AM

Testimony for AEN on 2/11/2019 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Submitted By Organization		Present at Hearing	
Nancy Redfeather	Testifying for Ka Ohana O Na Pua	Support	No	

Comments:

Obviously, a rapid response fund with staff in both DLNR & DOA is extremely necessary. The lack of such a fund in the past allowed all kind of invasives to become "established" that are now changing our way of life and agricultural economy. I don't think the Maui Coqui Containment wall will work, and I wonder why DLNR doesn't have to make a yearly report to the Legislature only HDOA.



The Nature Conservancy Hawai'i Program 923 Nu'uanu Avenue Honolulu, HI 96817 Tel(808) 537-4508 Fax(808) 545-2019 nature.org/hawaii

Testimony of The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i Supporting SB523 Relating to Biosecurity Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment Senate Committee on Water and Land Monday, February 11, 2019, 2:45PM, Room 224

The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i is a non-profit conservation organization dedicated to the preservation of the lands and waters upon which all life depends. The Conservancy has helped protect more than 200,000 acres of natural lands in Hawai'i and Palmyra Atoll. We manage 40,000 acres in 13 preserves and work in over 30 coastal communities to help protect the near-shore reefs, waters and fisheries of the main Hawaiian Islands. We forge partnership with government, private parties and communities to protect forests and coral reefs for their ecological values and the many benefits they provide to people.

The Nature Conservancy strongly supports SB523 to create a mechanism and fund for rapid response to address newly detected invasive species threats, provide additional funding for projects directed by the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council, and to provide much needed additional staffing at the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture.

Invasive weeds, insects, diseases, snakes, and other pests are one of the greatest threats to Hawaii's economy, agriculture, natural environment, and the health and lifestyle of its people. With favorable conditions and limited competition, non-native species arrive in the Hawaiian Islands to find an easy environment in which to thrive.

The <u>Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan</u>—prepared by the Department of Agriculture with the support of its many government and non-government partners—addresses the full range of invasive species prevention, early detection, rapid response, control, research, and outreach priorities across the state.

We appreciate that this bill recognizes the need for a multi-faceted approach to invasive species. And, we hope that the funding in this this measure will continue to be additive, thereby allowing the Legislature, the Administration and partners to enhance our collective attention and funding applied to the full range of pest issues across the islands as outlined in the comprehensive Biosecurity Plan.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of this bill.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mark E. Agne Duke E. Ah Moo Paul D. Alston Dr. C. Tana Burkert Richard A. Cooke III Kaʻiulani de Silva Brian J. Doyle Robert J. Dzielak Dr. Alan M. Friedlander James J.C. Haynes III Sean A. Hehir Brett MacNaughton Kathy M. Matsui Janet Montag Alicia Moy James C. Polk Dustin E. Sellers Nathan E. Smith (Chair) Peter K. Tomozawa Richard N. Zwern





The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment Committee on Water and Land February 11, 2019 2:45 p.m., Conference Room 224 State Capitol

Testimony in Support of SB 523

Aloha Chairs Gabbard and Kahele, Vice Chairs Ruderman and Keith-Agaran, and Committee Members,

The Coordinating Group on Alien Pest Species (CGAPS) is in support of SB 523, Relating to Biosecurity. The aim of this measure is to create a rapid response fund to address new pest incursions, provide additional staff positions at Department of Land and Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture, and provide funding for projects directed by the Hawaii Invasive Species Council.

Funding and sufficient staffing continue to be a challenge in properly addressing invasive species issues especially once a species escapes and spreads into natural areas. Additional "boots on the ground" will help to quickly respond to incipient pest populations and support the continued management of species that threaten native ecosystems, the economy, public health, and way of life in Hawaii.

The creation of a rapid response fund would provide extra security to agencies responding to new pest incursions that are already spread thin with their current workloads that address multiple pests across the state. Grants from the HISC support programs like the Invasive Species Committees and the Hawaii Ant Lab that are essential to keeping pests like Little Fire Ants, Miconia, and coqui frogs from spreading statewide.

The Hawaii Interagency Biosecurity Plan is a multiagency effort, supported by DLNR and HDOA, that lists 147 action items to address invasive species issues across the state and improve on prevention, early detection, rapid response, communications. research, control, and outreach. This bill recognizes those actions identified in the HIBP that are necessary to address invasive species in Hawaii and we encourage the committees to support SB 523.

Mahalo for your consideration.

Aloha, Chelsea Arnott CGAPS





P.O. Box 253, Kunia, Hawai'i 96759 Phone: (808) 848-2074; Fax: (808) 848-1921 e-mail info@hfbf.org; www.hfbf.org

February 11, 2019

HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT SENATE COMMITTEE ON WATER AND LAND

TESTIMONY ON SB 523 RELATING TO BIOSECURITY

Room 224 2:45 PM

Aloha Chairs Gabbard and Kahele, Vice Chairs Ruderman and Keith-Agaran, and Members of the Committees:

I am Brian Miyamoto, Executive Director of the Hawaii Farm Bureau (HFB). Organized since 1948, the HFB is comprised of 1,900 farm family members statewide, and serves as Hawaii's voice of agriculture to protect, advocate and advance the social, economic and educational interests of our diverse agricultural community.

HFB supports the intent of SB 523 which establishes the invasive species rapid response special fund within DLNR.

Invasive species have become one of the most challenging problems impacting Hawaii. Many invasive species are damaging Hawaii's environment and the state's economy. Agriculture has a vested interest in this matter. Agriculture is one of the major casualties when invasive species are introduced. Every year, numerous new pests are introduced into the State, such as the coqui frog, coffee berry borer, macadamia felted coccid, little fire ant, coconut rhinoceros beetle, small hive beetle, and varroa mite, to name a few.

In the 2002 LRB study on invasive species, it was reported that the estimated cost of financing all invasive species programs was \$50 million. The report estimated that the lost revenue to agriculture was \$300 million per year. It also states that the invasion of unwanted pests has the potential to economically devastate the State by keeping tourists away from the island and that invasive species can affect tourism indirectly by altering or displacing Hawaii's environmental assets.

HFB appreciates the intent of this measure and the many other bills that seek to address invasive species. However, we respectfully request that the Legislature fund the DOA's Biosecurity Program which is a comprehensive strategy that addresses the increasing amount of invasive species entering the state.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this measure.

<u>SB-523</u> Submitted on: 2/10/2019 2:33:08 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/11/2019 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melodie Aduja	Testifying for O`ahu County Committee on Legislative Priorities of the Democratic Party of Hawai`i	Support	No

Testimony Presented Before the
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment
And
Senate Committee on Water and Land
Monday, February 11, 2019 at 2:45 p.m.
By
Nicholas Comerford
Dean, College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources
And
Michael Bruno
Interim Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs
Vice Chancellor for Research
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

SB 523 - RELATING TO BIOSECURITY

Chairs Gabbard and Kahele, Vice Chairs Ruderman and Keith-Agaran, and members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment and Committee on Water and Land:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on SB 523 relating to biosecurity that creates the invasive species rapid response special fund, adds ten full-time positions to the Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) per the Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan (HIBP), adds four full-time positions to the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture (HDOA) and requires the department submit a report to the legislature, and appropriates funds for positions and for execution of the HIBP. The University of Hawai'i at Mānoa (UHM), College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (CTAHR) supports the intent of this bill and we respectfully provide the following information to substantiate our position.

We consider invasive species and biosecurity to be one of the more crucial, if not the most crucial, issue facing agriculture and sustainable natural resources. The HIBP references the need for a rapid response to invasive species as many as 20 times, indicating its value in addressing Hawai'i's biosecurity issues.

Rapid response to invasive species is currently part of the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council's activities and part of the HDOA strategy for prevention of movement of pests statewide.

Given the critical nature of rapid response techniques and the manpower required to engage these techniques, UHM/CTAHR supports the intent of forming an invasive

species rapid response special fund. As with any disaster, funding often is the limitation to rapid response to immediate concerns. This fund addresses that issue.

The appropriation for DLNR and HDOA for full-time positions is following the recommendation of the HIBP.

The funding for projects addressing specific invasive species issues such as rapid ohia death and coqui frogs is also in concert with the HIBP.

We <u>support</u> the intent of this bill and its support of the HIBP provided that its passage does not replace or adversely impact priorities as indicated in our Board of Regents Approved Budget. There is concern though on the various invasive species bills and a need to compare and contrast the various bills on invasive species into a more integrated approach, especially where establishing positions is concerned, with particular note to SB 685 and SB 871.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

<u>SB-523</u> Submitted on: 2/7/2019 6:43:08 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/11/2019 2:45:00 PM

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

<u>SB-523</u> Submitted on: 2/7/2019 7:20:39 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/11/2019 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
John R. Gordines	Individual	Support	No

SB-523

Submitted on: 2/9/2019 7:56:34 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/11/2019 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Submitted By Organization		Present at Hearing
Hattie Gerrish	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

Aloha,

I am a young farmer and life-long resident of the Big Island, and I am greatly concerned by the threat of invasive species to Hawai'i's economic potential and ecological well-being. I am also a member of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i, and I am aware that biosecurity is a high priority of the Environmental Caucus. Therefore, I urge you to support this bill without ammendments.

As I am sure the committee is aware, invasive species are a major threat facing farmers here. It seems like it gets harder every year to grow food as invasives spread and new ones pour in. There are so many: blights, scales, or bugs that target specific crops, to rat lung worm that has taken down the salad greens industry on my island, or old problems like the feral pig over population that destroys crops and crop land. Or the verroa mite that knocked back our promising Hawaiian honey and queen bee industry. Or the Madagascar fireweed that has come to plague our best grazing land in the last few years, which contains an accumulative liver toxin that finds its way into the meat of grazing animals, and even honey made from its nectar. My farm has been negatively impacted by the little fire ant. And of course invasive species displace or kill native species, degrading our unique ecosystems.

I think major funding and staffing are needed to study and control invasive species, and better yet, stop any new ones from getting in. Prevention is the best cure. Farmers, businesses, and home owners need relief from the unrelenting assault on our property value, means of making a living, and health and safety. I believe that investing in biosecurity is well worth the price tag and these proposals will pay for themselves many times over, benefiting our economy and all who live and work in these islands.

I believe that Hawai`i has great potential to market specialty products that take advantage of our unique resources, such as quality green tea or queen bees, and I also feel strongly that we must produce more food locally for our own use. To reach our potential, we must contain the damage caused by invasive species.

Mahalo for considering SB523.

<u>SB-523</u> Submitted on: 2/10/2019 2:07:10 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/11/2019 2:45:00 PM

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

Comments:

Dear Honorable Committee Members:

Please support SB523. Hawaii is called the endangered species capital of the world, due in large part to invasive species. Hawaii's ecosystem is fragile, which is why we must take measures to limit the entry of non-native species.

Thank you for the opportunity to present my testimony.

Sincerely,

Andrea Quinn



<u>SB-523</u> Submitted on: 2/10/2019 6:30:05 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/11/2019 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Organization Testifier Position	
Dain Christensen	Individual	Support	No



<u>SB-523</u> Submitted on: 2/10/2019 10:47:03 PM

Testimony for AEN on 2/11/2019 2:45:00 PM

Submitted By Organization		Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dale Sandlin	Testifying for Hawaii Cattlemens Council	Support	Yes