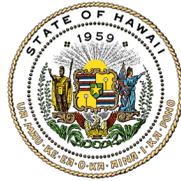


JOSH GREEN, M.D.
Governor

SYLVIA LUKE
Lt. Governor



State of Hawai'i
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & BIOSECURITY
KA 'OIHANA MAHI'AI A KIA'I MEAOLA
1428 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814-2512
Phone: (808) 973-9560 FAX: (808) 973-9613

SHARON HURD
Chairperson
Board of Agriculture & Biosecurity

DEAN M. MATSUKAWA
Deputy to the Chairperson

**TESTIMONY OF SHARON HURD
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND BIOSECURITY**

**BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEES ON WAYS AND MEANS
AND COMMERCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 2026
10:16 A.M.
CONFERENCE ROOM 211 & VIDEO CONFERENCE**

**SENATE BILL NO. 2100, SD1
RELATING TO PESTICIDES**

Chairs Dela Cruz and Keohokalole, Vice Chairs Morikawa and Fukunaga, and Members of the Committees:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill 2100, SD1 relating to pesticides. The bill requires quarterly rather than annual reporting of all use of restricted use pesticides (RUP). The bill also amends the contents of reports to include specific geospatial data and information and increases detail on the amount of RUPs used. Wood preservative pesticides would be exempt from the reporting requirements. The bill would also require the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity to develop an online reporting tool for RUPs. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity ("Department") offers the following comments.

Requiring quarterly reports of RUP use for "Every user of restricted use pesticides..." will create an excessive burden on both the Department and all certified applicators in the State which averages to be 1,281 applicators. If every certified pesticide applicator must submit a quarterly report, the Department would have to allocate labor resources away from current priorities such as enforcement, education, and outreach, to track the status of report submissions quarterly. The Department currently sends official notices and initiates civil penalties to each certified applicator who does not submit a report every year. Between February and December of 2025, the Pesticides Branch sent ninety-five warning notices and eighteen notices of violation to certified applicators who did not submit reports for reporting year 2024. Additionally, quarterly reporting to the Department would not affect the outcome of the yearly public report.

The Pesticides Branch would require a significant increase in its current staff to meet the demands of processing the increased number of reports. Currently, the Branch is allocated two (2) “temporary” Environmental Health Specialist (EHS) IIIs for annual reporting, processing, and analysis. An increase of eight (8) EHS IIIs would be requested to assist with the influx of reporting and education required to inform the certified applicators of changes. Work related to enforcement would also be required; four (4) EHS IVs need to be added to the Case Preparation Section due to increased reporting requirements. At least one (1) supervisor at the EHS V level would be required to oversee the reporting program. An additional Deputy Attorney General (for a total of two (2) Deputy Attorney Generals) would also be requested for legal review. An estimate of payroll for these staff would equal approximately \$1,312,464 annually.

This bill would quickly create a backlog of work for our Education, Enforcement, and Case Preparation staff at current levels. The Department has noted that California’s RUP Use Reports are backlogged and are only up to the 2023 reporting year due to similar reporting requirements.

If the Department is not provided with the staff requested, the Department will no longer be able to dedicate the resources to track every certified applicator. The Department will be forced to initiate workflow where submissions and tracking will be identified during official inspections and consultative visits rather than full records review and enforcement. This would be counter-intuitive with the purpose of increasing the frequency of reporting since oversight would be diminished. The current submission rate of Annual RUP Use Reports is 90.9%; if the Department does not continue current practices, the submission rate may decrease, providing less useful information.

The mandated post-application reporting requirements under Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) §149A-26 do not include the applicator’s name or certification number. The Department recommends adding these two fields and amending HRS §149A-26 to include reporting of no pesticide use to ensure reporting accountability and compliance for all certified RUP applicators.

Requiring certified applicators to report specific information, such as pounds of active ingredient applied and percentage of active ingredient(s), will create more confusion in reporting requirements and lead to an increase in non-substantive violations due to over-regulation and micro-specificity. This reporting requirement is already proposed in the public reports generated from the post-application reports in HRS §149A-27. Additionally, as of reporting for the year 2023, the Department has updated its reporting units to pounds of active ingredients and percentage of active ingredients

The requirement for of “geospatial data and information” on the post-application pesticide reporting may create a burden on companies who apply RUPs and do not employ staff who are trained or educated to complete these types of technical mapping

requirements. This puts smaller companies without the means to complete technical work related to gathering geospatial data at a regulatory disadvantage. The Department recommends allowing applicators to choose to report either the geospatial data or the tax map key, but not both.

The geospatial data is a new requirement, so if this provision is retained, the Department requests an implementation date of January 1, 2028. Outreach for this geospatial requirement will need to be prioritized, so the Department requests an additional Education Section staff for each county for a total of four (4) additional EHS IV positions. The rough estimate of payroll for these staff would equal approximately \$377,760 annually.

The Department requests funds to develop an online reporting tool for RUP reporting to help make the reporting more efficient and accessible. Additionally, the Department requests Environmental Health Specialist position numbers 123035 and 123036 be converted from temporary to full-time permanent positions to ensure continuity of staff and projects.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify to this measure.

JOSH GREEN, M.D.
GOVERNOR | KE KIA'ĀINA

SYLVIA LUKE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR | KA HOPE KIA'ĀINA



STATE OF HAWAII | KA MOKU'ĀINA 'O HAWAII'
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
KA 'OIHANA KUMUWAIWAI 'ĀINA
P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

DAWN N.S. CHANG
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
FIRST DEPUTY
CIARA W.K. KAHAHANE
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

Testimony of
RYAN K.P. KANAKA'OLE
Acting Chairperson

Before the Senate Committees on
WAYS AND MEANS
and
COMMERCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Tuesday, March 3, 2026
10:16 AM
State Capitol, Conference Room 211

In consideration of
SENATE BILL 2100, SENATE DRAFT 1
RELATING TO PESTICIDES

Senate Bill 2100, Senate Draft 1, mandates quarterly reporting instead of annual reports for all restricted-use pesticides. It updates reporting requirements to include specific geospatial data and more detailed information on the quantity of restricted-use pesticides used. Wood preservative pesticides are excluded from these reporting obligations. The bill further requires the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity to develop an online reporting tool for restricted-use pesticides. **The Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) provides the following comments.**

The Department currently monitors restricted-use pesticides for annual reporting to the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity (DAB). It will meet all required reporting obligations. The Department reports DAB location data using the Tax Map Key. Application quantities are specified for formulations and dilutions to match label use instructions. While the primary concern is pesticide spray application methods and associated drift, pesticide application may also involve other dispersal techniques or bait stations. As the list of restricted-use pesticides, application methods, locations, and quantity requirements changes, these factors might need further review to ensure applicators can use the product effectively and that it remains appropriate for the intended use. The Department supports DAB's development of an online, smartphone-based reporting tool that enables direct reporting of geospatial data.

Mahalo for the opportunity to comment on this measure.

COUNTY COUNCIL

Mel Rapozo, Chair
KipuKai Kualii, Vice Chair
Addison Bulosan
Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr.
Felicia Cowden
Fern Holland
Arryl Kaneshiro



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK

Jade K. Fountain-Tanigawa, County Clerk
Lyndon M. Yoshioka, Deputy County Clerk

Telephone: (808) 241-4188
Facsimile: (808) 241-6349
Email: cokcouncil@kauai.gov

Council Services Division
4396 Rice Street, Suite 209
Lihu'e, Kauai, Hawaii 96766

March 2, 2026

**TESTIMONY OF FERN HOLLAND
COUNCILMEMBER, KAUAI COUNTY COUNCIL
ON**

SB 2100, SD 1, RELATING TO PESTICIDES
Senate Committee on Ways and Means
Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection
Tuesday, March 3, 2026
10:16 a.m.
Conference Room 211
Via Videoconference

Dear Chair Dela Cruz, Chair Keohokalole, and Members of the Committees:

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony in **STRONG SUPPORT** of SB 2100, SD 1, Relating to Pesticides. My testimony is submitted in my individual capacity as a member of the Kauai County Council.

I serve as Chair of the Parks & Recreation / Transportation Committee, and I strongly support SB 2100, SD 1, which improves Hawaii's restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting system by requiring quarterly reporting, expanding report contents to include specific geospatial data, and directing the Hawaii Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity to develop an online reporting tool.

Under the current system, publicly available RUP data is summarized only at the island level. While this information may satisfy minimum reporting requirements, it provides little practical value to residents, researchers, or policymakers. Any community member concerned about pesticide use near their home, school, or workplace has no way to determine where pesticides are actually being applied or in what quantities. This lack of geographic specificity severely limits the ability to assess exposure risks or investigate potential health and environmental impacts.

By contrast, California requires pesticide use reporting within a one-square-mile area. This level of detail has enabled credible, peer-reviewed studies that meaningfully evaluate exposure pathways, cumulative impacts, and health outcomes. SB 2100, SD 1, moves Hawaii closer to this evidence-based standard by requiring more precise geospatial data and more frequent reporting, which are both essential for accurate analysis and public accountability.

Chair Dela Cruz, Chair Keohokalole, and Members of the Committees
Re: Testimony in Strong Support of SB 2100, SD 1
March 2, 2026
Page 2

The collection and retention of **specific location-based use data** is essential to conducting meaningful scientific analysis, including long-term environmental monitoring and epidemiological studies that assess real-world health outcomes. Without geographically precise data, it becomes nearly impossible to correlate exposure patterns with community-level health trends, environmental degradation, or cumulative impacts over time. This need is heightened by the recent rollback and stripping of federal reporting and data-collection requirements under the current administration, which has significantly reduced transparency and public access to critical information. In this context, State-level leadership is more important than ever. SB 2100, SD 1, helps ensure Hawai'i retains the ability to independently assess risk, protect public health, and make evidence-based policy decisions grounded in local realities rather than assumptions or incomplete datasets.

The bill's requirement for quarterly reporting is also critical. Annual reporting delays access to information by months or even years, reducing its usefulness for public health monitoring, regulatory oversight, and community awareness. More timely data allows agencies and researchers to identify trends, respond to concerns, and take corrective action when needed.

Finally, SB 2100, SD 1's directive to create an online reporting portal, is a practical and forward-looking solution. While it would require an initial investment, a centralized digital system would ultimately save time and resources for both regulators and pesticide users. It would streamline data submission, reduce errors, improve data quality, and provide transparent, accessible public reporting. Most importantly, it would finally provide communities with the information they have sought for decades.

SB 2100, SD 1, strengthens transparency, supports sound science, and improves public trust without banning products or disrupting lawful agricultural activity. I respectfully urge your support for this important measure.

Mahalo again for this opportunity to provide testimony in strong support of SB 2100, SD 1. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or Council Services Staff at (808) 241-4188 or via email to cokcouncil@kauai.gov.

Sincerely,



FERN HOLLAND
Councilmember, Kaua'i County Council

RM:ss

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 1:01:38 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Susan B Roberts Emery	Testifying for Green Party of Hawai'i	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Dela Cruz, Chair Keohokalole, Vice Chair Moriwaki, Vice Chair Fukunaga, and honorable members of committee,

My name is Susan RobertsEmery, as Co Chair of the Green Party of Hawai'i we are in strong support of SB2100 SD1. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

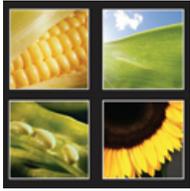
Green Party of Hawai'i urges your support for SB 2100 SD1

Mahalo,

Susan RobertsEmery

Green Party of Hawai'i

Paauilo



HAWAII CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

SB2100 SD1 – In Opposition
Relating to Pesticides
Senate Committee on Ways and Means
Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection

Date: Tuesday, March 3, 2026
Time: 10:16 AM
Place: Conference Room 211

Aloha Chairs Dela Cruz and Keohokalole and Members of the Committees:

The Hawaii Crop Improvement Association (HCIA) appreciates the opportunity to testify **in opposition to SB2100, SD1** which requires quarterly rather than annual reporting of all use of restricted use pesticides, amends the contents of reports to include specific geospatial data and information and increased detail on the amount of restricted use pesticides used, and requires the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity to develop an online reporting tool for restricted use pesticides.

HCIA understands the intent behind this measure but has concerns. While an online reporting tool would be beneficial, the rest of the bill is unnecessary and creates added administrative hurdles a farmer must clear all while trying to grow a marketable product and remain viable in a highly challenging business environment. The agricultural industry's costs will increase to comply with this proposed mandate, with small farming operations feeling the greatest impact.

Act 45 is a comprehensive law that requires all restricted use pesticide users to report annually to the Department of Agriculture. The report requires specific information including the address, tax map key (TMK), date of application, etc. This measure would, in addition to that, also require reports on the specific geospatial areas used within the TMK. We are concerned that with certain crops taking several months, or even years, before they are ready for harvest, a quarterly reporting requirement containing specific geospatial information would potentially expose farms to theft and vandalism.

We believe the current reporting requirements are sufficient to provide the data the state needs and this bill would just add undue administrative burden.

The Hawaii Crop Improvement Association is a Hawaii-based non-profit organization that promotes modern agriculture to help farmers 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.



SENATOR DONOVAN M. DELA CRUZ, CHAIR
SENATOR SHARON Y. MORIWAKI, VICE CHAIR
SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

SENATOR JARRETT KEOHOKALOLE, CHAIR
SENATOR CAROL FUKUNAGA, VICE CHAIR
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 2100

Tuesday, March 3, 2026, 10:16 a.m.
Conference Room 211 & Videoconference
State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i

Dear Chair Dela Cruz, Vice Chair Moriwaki, Chair Keohokalole, Vice Chair Fukunaga, and Committee Members:

Earthjustice **supports Senate Bill 2100** to establish more frequent and detailed requirements for reporting restricted-use pesticide (“RUP”) use. Passing these improved reporting requirements would facilitate gathering more specific data, which is critical for accurately assessing risks to human health and to our ‘āina.

For over a decade, our office has advocated for safeguards against pesticide spraying operations in Hawai'i. We have worked with communities in West Kaua'i, Maui, Moloka'i, and Hawai'i Island in the fight for stronger policies to reduce community pesticide exposure and protect human health.

The current reporting regime does not require geographic information that is sufficiently specific to alert the public of what RUPs are being applied near their communities or conduct public health studies to assess impacts. For example, RUPs are heavily used in West Kaua'i, which is home to Hawai'i's largest footprint of pesticide-intensive seed crop production (*See Fig. 1, below*). Under the current legal regime, pesticide usage is reported by TMK number, which provides no insight into whether pesticides are being applied near the many schools, residences, waterways, beaches, or fishing grounds that appear within or along this vast, 13,000-acre parcel (*See Fig. 2, below*). Requiring more geographically specific data reporting will make it easier to identify the source of pesticide drift and inform future advocacy and policies regarding pesticide use.

Senate Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce and Consumer Protection

March 3, 2026

Page 3

Please pass this bill to protect public health and safety and our public trust resources.
Mahalo nui for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

Harley M. Broyles, Esq.
Associate Attorney
Earthjustice, Mid-Pacific Office



HIPHI Board

May Okihiro, MD, MS
Chair

*John A. Burns School of Medicine,
Department of Pediatrics*

Jennifer José Lo, MD
Vice Chair

Hawai'i Health Partners

Titimaea Ta'ase, JD
Secretary

Taase Law Office

Jonathan Ching
Kaiser Permanente

Tammy Ho
The Queen's Medical Center

Carissa Holley, MEd
Hale Makua Health Services

Joyce Lee-Ibarra, MS
JLI Consulting

Misty Pacheco, DrPH
University of Hawai'i at Hilo

Dina Shek, JD
*Medical-Legal Partnership
For Children in Hawai'i*

JoAnn Tsark, MPH
*John A. Burns School of Medicine, Native
Hawaiian Research Office*

Danette Wong Tomiyasu, MBA
*Retired, Hawai'i State Department of
Health*

HIPHI Initiatives

Coalition for a
Tobacco-Free Hawai'i

Community-Based Research &
Evaluation

Community Health
Worker Initiatives

Environmental Health

Hawai'i Climate Change and Health
Working Group

Hawai'i Drug & Alcohol-Free Coalitions

Hawai'i Immunization Coalition

Hawai'i Oral Health Coalition

Hawai'i Public Health Training Hui

Healthy Eating + Active Living

Kūpuna Collective/Healthy Aging &
Community Living

Public Health Workforce Development

Date: March 1, 2026

To: Sen. Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Chair
Sen. Sharon Y. Moriwaki, Vice Chair
Members of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means

Sen. Jarrett Keohokalole, Chair
Sen. Carol Fukunaga, Vice Chair
Members of the Senate Committee on Commerce & Consumer Protection

RE: Support for SB 2100 SD1, Relating to Pesticides

Hrg: March 3, 2026, at 10:16 AM, Conference Room 211

Hawai'i Public Health Institute (HIPHI)¹ supports SB 2100 SD1, which improves restricted use pesticide reporting.

Responsibility To Reduce Harm

In our state today, restricted-use pesticides are used in significant quantities, with nearly 215,000 pounds applied on O'ahu in a single year, much near residential communities.² For volatile or drift-prone pesticides, current laws fail to protect people with health conditions, whom numerous medical groups have found to be subject to significantly increased risks of illness and other adverse impacts from prolonged pesticide exposure.³

Acute Health Risks For Keiki And Kūpuna

Scientific evidence shows that pesticide exposure is associated with increased risks of asthma, neurodevelopmental harm, endocrine disruption, and cancer. The elderly are particularly vulnerable because they often experience overlapping health conditions due to advanced age.

Aging bodies metabolize toxic chemicals more slowly, and many kūpuna live with chronic conditions, such as asthma, cardiovascular disease, or neurological disorders that can be worsened by pesticide exposure. Scientific literature has linked pesticide exposure in older adults to increased risks of respiratory illness,

¹ Hawai'i Public Health Institute's mission is to advance health and wellness for the people and islands of Hawai'i. We do this through expanding our understanding of what creates health of people and place, fostering partnerships, and cultivating programs to improve policies, systems, and the environments where people live, learn, work, age, and play.

² [The Scope Of Heavy Pesticide Use On Oahu Is Finally In The Public Domain](#), Honolulu Civil Beat, 2023.

³ [Pesticide Impacts on Communities and Schools](#), Richard G Ames, International Journal of Toxicology, October 2002.



neurodegenerative diseases, cancer, and acute symptoms like dizziness, nausea, and cognitive impairment.⁴ Long-term residential exposure to pesticides has also been associated with more than double the risk of Parkinson's disease.⁵

Additionally, for children, studies have linked pesticide exposure to impaired cognitive development, attention and behavioral disorders, and lower IQ, as well as respiratory problems and endocrine-related developmental effects.⁶ Research has found that children with higher prenatal exposure to pesticides had average IQ scores about 7 points lower than those with the lowest rates of exposure, demonstrating measurable impacts of pesticide drift on brain development.⁷

Promoting Community Health

Because many pesticides can drift beyond their application sites, communities near treated fields may be exposed simply by proximity, including at schools and nearby residential areas. Moreover, exposure to pesticide drift is not experienced equally. Communities located closest to agricultural operations are often rural, Native Hawaiian, or of lower socioeconomic status. Therefore, strengthening pesticide regulations is a matter not just of mitigating exposure, but of promoting overall health equity.

Reporting Strengthens Response

Hawai'i is a leader in pesticide regulation. In 2018, Hawai'i became the first state in the nation to ban the neurotoxic pesticide chlorpyrifos because of its well-documented health hazards, setting a national precedent for states taking independent action against pesticide abuse.⁸

More timely and precise reporting allows health agencies and local communities to identify exposure patterns, respond more quickly to potential incidents, and better protect nearby residents, especially keiki, kūpuna, and those with existing health conditions. Given that hundreds of thousands of pounds of restricted-use pesticides have been applied annually in parts of Hawai'i, improving data collection and transparency is essential to ensuring accountability and safeguarding community health.

Accordingly, we urge you to pass this bill to continue Hawai'i's legacy of prioritizing public health.

Mahalo,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kris Coffield". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kris Coffield
Policy and Advocacy Associate

⁴ [Parkinson's Disease Is Predominantly an Environmental Disease](#), Journal of Parkinson's Disease, January 2024.

⁵ [The pesticide chlorpyrifos increases the risk of Parkinson's disease](#), Molecular Neurodegeneration, December 2025.

⁶ [Pesticide Exposure and Child Neurodevelopment](#), Workplace Health and Safety, 2012.

⁷ [Prenatal exposure to organophosphate pesticides and IQ in 7-year-old children](#), Environmental Health Persp., 2011.

⁸ [Hawaii Bans Pesticides Containing Chlorpyrifos](#), National Caucus of Environmental Legislators, 2018.

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 9:01:41 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
laurel brier	Testifying for Kauai Climate Action Coalition	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. Pesticide exposure is a proven threat to public health and the environment. Strong support for SB2100



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

March 3, 2026

HEARING BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

**TESTIMONY ON SB 2100, SD1
RELATING TO PESTICIDES**

Conference Room 211 & Videoconference
10:16 AM

Aloha Chairs Keohokalole Dela Cruz, Vice-Chairs Fukunaga and Moriwaki, and Members of the Committees:

I am Brian Miyamoto, Executive Director of the Hawai'i Farm Bureau (HFB). Organized since 1948, the HFB is comprised of 1,800 farm family members statewide and serves as Hawai'i's voice of agriculture to protect, advocate and advance the social, economic, and educational interests of our diverse agricultural community.

The Hawai'i Farm Bureau opposes SB 2100, SD1, which specifically and unfairly targets farmers and ranchers, but not other RUP users, to provide unnecessary and burdensome additional pesticide reporting requirements. The bill requires more frequent reporting of RUP use, increased use details including specific location, and online reporting.

As active community members, our primary focus is on the safety and health of our families, our employees, and our communities as we produce the food and other products that residents and visitors need and enjoy. **We support evidence-based pesticide laws and regulations, along with appropriate enforcement and penalties for violations.**

The proposed mandates in SB 2100, SD1 impose redundant and burdensome requirements on farmers without providing a clear, demonstrable benefit to public health or environmental safety. Current regulations already ensure detailed recordkeeping, accessibility of records to authorized entities, and oversight through DAB. Increased reporting requirements and geospatial data collection risk exposing farmers to legal challenges and undue operational hurdles. Any amendments to pesticide regulations should prioritize practicality and fairness while maintaining accountability and transparency.

Quarterly Reporting

The proposed shift to quarterly reporting offers no clear advantage to the public because current practices already ensure accountability:

- All RUP applications are recorded at the time of application, as mandated by existing regulations (e.g., HAR §4-66-62).
- These detailed records must be maintained and made available for inspection by authorized entities, such as DAB.

Existing Access to Records:

- DAB already has the authority to review these records at any time, ensuring oversight and compliance without the need for additional reporting frequency.
- The current requirement to retain records allows historical data to be reviewed comprehensively.

Encourages Unnecessary Legal Exposure:

- Requiring quarterly reporting with increased detail unnecessarily exposes local farmers to lawsuits or legal challenges from groups seeking to misuse this information, despite farmers adhering to existing laws and regulations.
- This could create a chilling effect on local farm production, making it harder for local farmers to operate without fear of vandalism, threat of boycotts, and legal action, even when they comply fully with pesticide regulations.

Enhanced Reporting Details (Geospatial Data and Uniformity)

The requirement to include detailed geospatial data is unreasonable because:

- Not all farmers have the tools or technology to record and provide precise geospatial data, such as GPS devices or GIS mapping systems.
- This imposes an unnecessary burden on farmers who are already complying with existing regulations requiring recordkeeping.

Current Recordkeeping Practices Already Address Location:

- Under current federal and State laws and regulations, those who use RUPs are already required to record the specific location/field of application in their detailed logs. This ensures sufficient traceability without needing additional layers of complexity like geospatial data.

Lack of Clear Benefit:

- The addition of geospatial data does not demonstrably improve public safety or environmental outcomes beyond what is already achieved by written location details in current records.

Online Reporting Tool

- While the development of an online reporting tool may provide convenience for data submission, its implementation should not impose additional reporting burdens on farmers beyond what is already required. If the DAB develops this tool, it must ensure that it simplifies, rather than complicates, compliance for farmers.

We respectfully ask our leaders across the state to please set aside unjustified legislation that discourages local farming and instead support laws and policies that will strengthen agriculture's foundation and its chances for success in Hawai'i.

SUGARLAND FARMS, INC.
PO BOX 27
KUNIA, HAWAII 96759
(808) 688-2892

SB2100sd1 Pesticides
Senate CPN/WAM Hearing – 10:16 AM
Tuesday, March 3, 2026
Testimony By: Jonathan Jefts

Chairs Keohokalole and Dela Cruz, Vice Chairs Fukunaga and Moriwaki, and Members of the Senate CPN/WAM Committee:

I am Jonathan Jefts, Manager of Sugarland Farms, Inc. Our family farms on Oahu and Molokai grow approximately 1 million pounds of import replacement produce weekly. These crops include bananas, green bell peppers, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, cucumbers, and several varieties of tomatoes and watermelons.

We respectfully oppose SB2100sd1, which proposes to change the annual reporting to a quarterly reporting schedule, seeks a consistent unit of reporting for active RUP ingredients, and requires detailed descriptions of geospatial data and information up to one square mile.

As a commercial agricultural business, we use the tools of Integrated Pest Management, general and restricted use pesticides that include organic pesticides when necessary to grow produce that is competitive with imported mainland or international produce. We use pesticides registered by the US EPA, which have been vetted for safety and ensure the protection of communities, farm workers and sensitive populations. We follow federal and state requirements for application and reporting.

Oppose Reporting Exemption of Wood Preservative Treatments and the DOH:

SB2100sd1 exempts wood preservative treatments from reporting, and now exempts the Department of Health from reporting. Use of RUPs by these entities is often in residential or business locations with proximity to people and animals. Application of RUP reporting and restrictions should be applied fairly among all industries, and not specifically to agriculture.

Oppose Increased Reporting Frequency and Detailed Geospatial Data and Information:

If the reporting is done in more frequent intervals than annually, the crops can be in active field production. The public information about crops in field production can invite trespassers, vandalism, and theft. This jeopardizes food safety and food security standards for the farm.

We oppose the disclosure of commodity or crop information and specific location. It gives competitors information about what and where certain crops are in production, and what might be a proprietary blend of applications to increase crop yields.

Further, we oppose the release of specific commodity or crop information because it unfairly targets locally grown produce for pesticide use, making consumers not want to buy the product. Imported produce from the continental United States is grown under all the same Federal guidelines for pesticide application. However, the general consumer public doesn't know what pesticides were specifically put on imported commodities. This seems to target locally grown food to make it less desirable over imports at a time when local food production for import replacement is championed by many in Hawaii.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony.



Testimony from Scott Dahlman, Senior Director Government Affairs, CropLife America

Testimony in Opposition to SB 2100 – Relating to Pesticides
Senate Committees on Consumer Protection and Ways and Means
Tuesday, Mar. 3, 10:16 am

Aloha Chairs and members of the committee,

CropLife America (CLA) is the national association representing manufacturers, formulators, and distributors of pesticides products used in agriculture production. We support and promote scientific-based policy in the regulation of pesticide products at both the state and federal level. We oppose SB 2100 - specifically the section which would require reporting of geospatial data.

Requiring specific geospatial data for pesticide use presents significant challenges ranging from data privacy and logistical hurdles to technological limitations. For CLA, the practical, economic, and privacy concerns of farmers needs priority consideration as food security continues to be a challenge for Hawaii.

Mahalo for your time.

Hawaii Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics In support of SB2100

The Hawaii Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) strongly supports SB2100, which seeks to improve the reporting system for restricted-use pesticides (RUPs) in Hawai'i.

The Health Risks of Pesticide Exposure

In 2012, the national AAP published a Policy Statement on Pesticides and Children, emphasizing that chronic low-level pesticide exposure can lead to developmental delays, neurobehavioral disorders, respiratory illnesses, and even life-threatening conditions such as cancer.

Children are uniquely vulnerable due to their developing bodies, increased exposure relative to body weight, and behaviors such as playing on the ground and hand-to-mouth activity.

Their paper called for pediatricians to become more involved in teaching parents and the community about the danger of even low-dose chronic pesticide exposure. They suggested pediatricians champion buffer zones and increase reporting of what is being sprayed and where.

California has led the nation in collecting data on pesticide spraying. Only by knowing what is being sprayed, when, and where can adequate studies be conducted, which may help to identify and mitigate risks. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) has collected Pesticide Use Report (PUR) data since 1990, providing a comprehensive dataset on agricultural pesticide applications. These data have been instrumental in evaluating the relationship between pesticide exposure and health outcomes.

[Examples of the data](#) they have been able to collect because of their geospatial and time requirement include the following:¹

- Methyl bromide – Higher use of this fumigant within 5 to 8 km of maternal residences during pregnancy was associated with lower birth weight.

- Chloropicrin – Exposure to this fumigant, along with methyl bromide, within 8 km of children's residences was associated with reduced FSIQ scores.

Organophosphate (OP) pesticides—The Increased use of OP pesticides within 1 km of maternal residences was linked to lower IQ and cognitive deficits in children.

Carbamate insecticides within 1 km of maternal residences during pregnancy were associated with an increased risk of neural tube defects.

- Pyrethroid pesticides – Proximity to agricultural applications of these pesticides during pregnancy was linked to higher odds of autism in children.

The Need for Legislative Action

We will be growing much more food and already have many fields under cultivation. Please join the pediatricians in calling for better reporting. Help us know where our risks are. Our Keiki are our future.

Mahalo for considering our testimony.

Hawaii Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics

¹ Gunier RB, Bradman A, Harley KG, Eskenazi B (2017) Will buffer zones around schools in agricultural areas be adequate to protect children from the potential adverse effects of pesticide exposure? PLoS Biol 15(12): e2004741. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.2004741>



February 27, 2026

To: The Honorable Jarrett Keohokalole, Chair
Members, Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection

The Honorable Donovan Dela Cruz, Chair
Members, Senate Committee on Ways and Means

From: Lindsay Stovall
Director, State Affairs

RE: SB 2100 SD1 – COMMENTS; AMENDMENT REQUEST

The American Chemistry Council (ACC) appreciates the opportunity to submit the following comments relative to SB 2100 SD1, legislation that would require more detailed and frequent reporting on the use of restricted-use pesticides.

Structural insulation treated with pesticides is often utilized as a proactive measure to help deter termites, carpenter ants, and other wood-destroying insects that can cause significant structural damage. In regions with elevated pest activity—such as Hawaii, where the warm, humid, year-round tropical climate supports continuous termite activity—incorporating pest-resistant materials into construction can enhance long-term building durability and may help protect adjoining untreated wood from damage caused by termites or other insects. By discouraging infestations within wall assemblies, treated insulation can help lower maintenance and repair costs over time. Some products may also offer added benefits, such as resistance to mold and fungal growth, while maintaining energy efficiency and helping projects meet building code requirements in termite-prone areas.

Pesticide treated structural insulation is embedded within walls or enclosed building cavities. Quarterly reporting would require companies to repeatedly submit information that does not materially change from quarter to quarter, creating unnecessary recurring compliance obligations. For these reasons, ACC is proposing the following amendment language to additionally exempt structural insulation:

SECTION 2. Section 149A-26, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

"[~~§~~149A-26] Post-application reporting of pesticide use. (a) [~~Beginning January 1, 2019,~~ every] Every user of restricted use pesticides shall be subject to the requirement to submit to the department, for departmental use, [~~an annual~~] a quarterly report of all use of restricted use pesticides as provided in this section[-]; provided that this section shall not apply to:

- (1) The application of a wood preservative or structural insulation pesticide; and***
- (2) The application of any restricted use pesticide by the department of health.***

Thank you in advance for considering our views. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 916-448-2581 or via email at Lindsay_Stovall@americanchemistry.com. You may also contact ACC's Hawaii based representative Ross Yamasaki at 808-531-4551 or via email at ryamasaki@808cch.com

**Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection
Senate Committee on Ways and Means**

Hawai'i Alliance for Progressive Action (HAPA) Strongly Supports: SB 2100 SD1

Tuesday, March 3rd, 2026 10:16 p.m. Conference Room 211

Aloha Chair Keohokalole, Chair Dela Cruz, Vice Chair Fukunaga, Vice Chair Moriwake and Members of the Committees,

HAPA strongly supports SB 2100 SD1 which requires quarterly rather than annual reporting of all use of restricted use pesticides. Amends the contents of reports to include specific geospatial data to within a square mile and increased detail on the amount of restricted use pesticides used. Requires the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity to develop an online reporting tool for restricted use pesticides.

Hawai'i's Current RUP Reporting Regime Does Not Support Public Health Assessment:

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides (RUP's) have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12}

¹ Shelton J et al. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. Environ Health Perspect. 2014 122(10) 1103-1109. <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1307044/>

² Shelton J and I Hertz-Picciotto. Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Agricultural Pesticide Exposures: Shelton and Hertz-Picciotto Respond. Environ Health Perspect. 2015. 123(4): A79–A80. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4384207/>

³ Eskenazi B et al. Organophosphate Pesticide Exposure and Neurodevelopment in Young Mexican-American Children. Environ Health Perspect. 2007. 115(5): 792–798. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1867968/>

⁴ Marks AR et al. Organophosphate pesticide exposure and attention in young Mexican-American children: the CHAMACOS Study. Environ Health Perspect. 2010. 18:1768–1774. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21126939>

⁵ Gonzalez-ALzaga B. A systematic review of neurodevelopmental effects of prenatal and postnatal organophosphate pesticide exposure. Toxicol Lett. 2014. 230(2):104-21 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24291036>

⁶ Roberts EM, et al. Maternal residence near agricultural pesticide applications and autism spectrum disorders among children in the California Central Valley. Environ Health Perspect. 2007. 115(10):1482-9. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17938740>

⁷ Deziel NC et al. A Review of Nonoccupational Pathways for Pesticide Exposure in Women Living in Agricultural Areas. Environ Health Perspect. 2015. 123 (6) 515-524. <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1408273/>

⁸ Simcox NJ Pesticides in household dust and soil: exposure pathways for children of agricultural families. Environ Health Perspect. 1995. 103:1126–1134. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1519258/>

⁹ Jim A'ana et al. v. Pioneer HiBred International, Inc. Waimea Community Dust Impacts, Preliminary Evaluation Report, Knox Hoversland Architects LTD. Feb 24, 2014.

¹⁰ Stemp-Morlock G. Reproductive Health: Pesticides and Anencephaly Environ Health Perspect. 2007 Feb; 115(2): A78. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1817703/>

¹¹ Lacasaña M. Maternal and paternal occupational exposure to agricultural work and the risk of anencephaly. Occup Environ Med. 2006 Oct; 63(10): 649–656. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2078046/>

¹² Brender JD et al. Maternal Pesticide Exposure and Neural Tube Defects in Mexican Americans. Annals of Epidemiology, Dec 2009, 20(1):16-22 <http://europepmc.org/article/med/20006272>



As such, comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The US regulatory system often acts after an overwhelming amount of harm has occurred and been proven through long-term studies. **The current reporting regime in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.**

HAPA was founded in response to community members living near large agrochemical fields asking for the right to know what pesticides are being used adjacent to their homes, schools, waterways and other sensitive areas. After over a decade-long effort to provide residents with clear information on what they may be exposed to, the implementation of Act 45 still has not provided communities with that information.

The Need for More Geographic Specificity

Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. This kind of reporting is essentially useless to someone who might be concerned about exposure to drift.

The reporting for RUP use data in Hawai'i has only recently started to become available, as of 2019. Because of poor reporting, it has taken considerable effort to make sense of the data, do the calculations, to format them into consistent metrics and to GIS map the data by TMK¹³. However in 2020 alone 203 applications representing 162,000 pounds of RUP's could not be GIS mapped (or associated with a TMK) due to poor reporting. This led to a severe underestimate of total pounds applied statewide.

Currently, users are required to report the address, tax map key (TMK), and location of the application site but are not required to provide specific geospatial data that could provide comprehensive mapping of pesticide impacts. This poses difficulties to communities who live adjacent to large tracts of agricultural land. Because TMK sizes vary widely, application data in larger TMK's doesn't provide the level of specificity that can be used to conduct peer reviewed studies to assess risk from potential exposures. **California has long required reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for peer-reviewed epidemiological studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts.**

¹³ <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/1fbfb09ad12746be8df6df082fe61886>



The Need for Consistent Units of Measurement

HAPA worked with our partners to convert the 2019-2021 data into a consistent unit of measurement (pounds), as data is reported in gallons, pounds and ounces, to GIS map the amounts used per TMK, pounds per acre, frequency of application, and combinations of pesticides. We have begun to analyze hotspot areas such as North-Central O‘ahu for areas of concern and share that data out with those local communities. A recent presentation in Whitmore Village documented by ‘Ōlelo can be viewed at: <https://youtu.be/3gwVotl-Y1w>, the info session last year before the legislature also provides important insights.

Each RUP formulation requires a different calculation to convert usage data into a consistent unit of measurement. This is important to allow for an “apples to apples” comparison of RUP usage in each community and statewide.

Why Improved Data is Critical to Assessing Risk

According to the state sponsored Joint Fact Finding Group study, Pesticide Use by Large Agribusinesses on Kaua‘i (2016)¹⁴, “more information is needed about the time and place of applications along with greater oversight to ensure compliance on all Islands. California appears to lead the nation in studies of chronic health effects and/or associations with pesticide use. They are able to reach this level of scientific inquiry because they require careful reporting of pesticide applications that specify what was sprayed, where, when, and in what quantities.”¹⁵ Improved reporting in Hawaii can provide policymakers and public health experts with important data with which to make evidence based decisions about pesticide use.

When Hawai‘i became the first state to ban chlorpyrifos, many of the studies conducted in California’s central valley provided long-term epidemiological research that proved the neurological harm to fetuses and children. It was due to this research that state regulators and ultimately the EPA banned this dangerous neurotoxin, but only after decades of harm had already occurred. This type of study and research was only possible due to more geographically specific data. Applicators need to record this information to ensure they are properly treating target areas and following the label. It is not a matter of whether this data is available, but rather whether the state is willing to require that it be publicly reported.

While opponents of these measures often argue that pesticides are already evaluated for safety at the federal level, these safety assessments often fail to assess low-level chronic impacts. Long term studies have revealed how these oversights have led to long-term chronic illness in communities who are frequently exposed.

¹⁴ Pesticide Use By Large Agribusiness on Kaua‘i: *Findings and Recommendations of the Joint Fact Finding Study Group*; <https://www.accord3.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/jff-kauai-final-report1.pdf>

¹⁵ A Guide to Pesticide Regulation in California: <https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pressrls/dprguide/chapter9.pdf>



Creating an Online Reporting Tool Will Streamline Data Collection and Save Resources:

The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would save considerable time and resources once established and minimize human error in reporting. Formulas for converting data into a consistent format/unit of measurement could be automated, users could simply input their data into the portal and community members interested in local RUP usage could easily search for what is being used in their local community.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

Mahalo for your consideration.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anne Frederick', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Anne Frederick
Executive Director



LATE

Officers

Kaipo Kekona
State President

Christian Zuckerman
Vice-President

Maureen Datta
Secretary

Reba Lopez
Treasurer

Chapter Presidents

Kelii Gannet
Kohala, Hawai'i

East Hawai'i

Puna, Hawai'i

Ka'u, Hawai'i

Maureen Datta
Kona, Hawai'i

Gina Lind
Hāna, Maui

Mason Scharer
Haleakalā, Maui

Kaiea Medeiros
Mauna Kahālāwai,
Maui

Kaipo Kekona
Lahaina, Maui

Kilia Avelino-Purdy
Moloka'i

Negus Manna
Lāna'i

India Clark
North Shore, O'ahu

Christian Zuckerman
Wai'anae, O'ahu

Rachel LaDrig
Waimānalo, O'ahu

Vincent Kimura
Honolulu, O'ahu

Natalie Urminska
Kaua'i

Aloha Chairs Keohokalole & Dela Cruz, Vice Chairs Fukunaga & Moriwaki, and Committee Members,

The Hawai'i Farmers Union is a 501(c)(5) agricultural advocacy nonprofit representing a network of over 2,500 family farmers and their supporters across the Hawaiian Islands. **HFU supports SB2100.**

By requiring quarterly reporting, rather than annual, the bill promises to provide more timely and granular data on pesticide application. This is crucial for both environmental monitoring and public health, as it allows for more responsive and informed policy making. The inclusion of detailed geospatial data further enhances the ability to track the distribution and potential impact of pesticides more accurately across different regions, giving farmers, researchers, and policymakers a more comprehensive view of pesticide use and its effects on various ecosystems.

Additionally, the bill's provision for the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity to develop an online reporting tool is a forward-thinking move towards modernizing how data is collected and shared. A digital platform not only facilitates ease of reporting for farmers but also provides more accessible and transparent data to the public and stakeholders. This can foster greater collaboration among farmers, scientists, and policymakers in developing best practices for agriculture while addressing community concerns about pesticide use.

Overall, SB2100 is a balanced and necessary measure to enhance environmental stewardship, ensure public safety, and support sustainable farming in Hawaii.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Hunter Heavilin
Advocacy Director
Hawai'i Farmers Union

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 12:48:04 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
ANDREW ISODA	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

What Does This Bill Do?

Improves data and transparency on pesticide use by requiring quarterly rather than annual reporting of all use of restricted use pesticides. Requires reporting within one square mile of usage to allow for public health risks to be assessed. Requires the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity to develop an online reporting tool for restricted use pesticides.

Why Is This Important? Sample Testimony:

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP's unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

Andrew Isoda
Lahaina, Mau'i

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 1:30:54 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
fred hofer	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP's unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

Fred Hofer

Hilo

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 1:43:18 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
John C Wert III	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha CPN/WAM Members,

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators; the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity (DAB) and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts.

The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Mahalo for your consideration,

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 1:56:38 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Michele Nihipali	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Dear Committee Mambers,

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP's unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Michele Nihipali54-074 A Kam Hwy.

Hauula, HI 96717

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 2:24:47 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Dita Škalic	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai‘i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP’s unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 2:37:26 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
B.A. McClintock	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP's unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1. Mahalo.

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 2:39:53 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Troy Schacht	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Better data is needed to adequately. assess risks.

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 3:23:39 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Kathy Shimata	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

My name is Kathy Shimata & I live in Honolulu.

Pesticides can cause a multitude of health problems. Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai‘i does not provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

Mahalo,

Kathy Shimata

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 5:08:45 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Stephanie Austin	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please support this important safeguard!

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 7:07:22 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Val Hertzog	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP's unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 7:33:34 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
G	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops. I have concerns about what is being used near my home in Waiialua and I currently have no way of gleaning more geographically specific information about the usage. From the currently available data I can see that there is usage nearby but I have no way to learn more to protect myself, I am frequently walking with ag land all around me but no information about the pesticide usage. I need this information to avoid exposure.

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 7:54:17 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Ann Dorsey	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I urge you to support SB 2100 SD1.

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP's unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Thank you

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 2/28/2026 10:13:13 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
emily gambino	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai‘i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP’s unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

Mahalo,

Emily Gambino
Makawao, HI

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 12:36:23 AM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
kimdonghyeon	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP's unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

kimdonghyeon

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 6:04:50 AM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Norman Miyasato	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please support SB2100 SD!

Sincerely,

Norman Miyasato, Kaneohe

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 9:35:49 AM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
William Caron	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

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

I am testifying in strong support of SB2100, which would modernize Hawai‘i’s pesticide reporting system to protect public health and ensure transparency.

Restricted-use pesticides are classified as such because they carry a high potential to cause significant harm to human health, farmworkers, sensitive ecosystems, and pollinators. The community’s right to know what chemicals are being applied near homes, schools, and waterways is fundamental to the right to a safe and healthy environment.

However, our current reporting system fails to provide the geographically specific data necessary for credible public health assessment or for meaningful public awareness. Aggregating usage data only by island renders it useless for a concerned parent in Mā‘ili, a farmer in Kula, or a researcher studying cancer clusters. They cannot determine what is being used in their specific community.

SB2100 addresses this critical gap by requiring reporting within a one-square-mile area, a standard already successfully implemented in states like California. This level of precision is the bedrock of sound science and informed policy. It enables:

- **Credible Health Studies:** Researchers and health officials can accurately correlate pesticide application data with public health outcomes.
- **Informed Communities:** Residents can finally access actionable information about potential exposures in their neighborhoods.
- **Accountability and Oversight:** Regulators and the public can better monitor compliance and assess the cumulative impact of pesticide use.

Furthermore, the bill’s provision to create a modern, online reporting portal is a wise investment. While requiring initial setup, it will streamline reporting for applicators and provide immediate, searchable transparency for the public, saving time and resources in the long run while building essential trust.

Transparency is not a luxury; it is a cornerstone of public health and environmental stewardship. For decades, communities across our islands have sought this basic right to know. SB2100 delivers it.

I urge you to pass SB2100 to ensure our pesticide laws keep pace with the fundamental need for safety, science, and accountability.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 9:39:22 AM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
cheryl hendrickson	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts.

SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency.

The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 9:46:03 AM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Patricia Blair	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Strongly support

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 11:33:54 AM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Valerie Weiss	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I support this bill.

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 1:01:23 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Jackie Keefe	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Gabbard, Vice Chair Richards, and Members of the Senate Agriculture and Environment Committee,

My name is Jackie Keefe, and I am **in strong support of SB2100 SD1**, which improves data and transparency on pesticide use by requiring quarterly rather than annual reporting of all use of restricted use pesticides. Requires reporting within one square mile of usage to allow for public health risks to be assessed. Requires the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity to develop an online reporting tool for restricted use pesticides.

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai‘i does not provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP’s unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts.

The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1 to protect us and our ‘āina.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Jackie Keefe, Lahaina

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 1:22:24 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
janice palma-glenie	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

This is long overdue way to insure that neighbors can track what's happening with potentially dangerous pesticides in their area. in my Ag subdivision, there are people who use toxic pesticides and herbicides willy-nilly, believing that it's their right and that no one will be harmed despite scientific evidence to the contrary.

Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts.

The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

please use your power and wisdom to support SB2100.

mahalo and best,

janice palma-glennie

kailua-kona

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 2:39:55 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Jessica Kuzmier	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha, I am writing in support of SB2100 SD1 because I believe it will help increase transparency with regards to the usage of restricted use pesticides (RUPs). Mahalo for your consideration.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
Senator Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Chair
Senator Sharon Y. Moriwaki, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
Senator Jarrett Keohokalole, Chair
Senator Carol Fukunaga, Vice Chair

HEARING:

Tuesday, March 3, 2026 at 10:16 am
Conference Room 211 & Videoconference

TESTIMONY IN STRONG SUPPORT OF SB2100, SD1 - RELATING TO PESTICIDES.

Aloha Chair Dela Cruz, Chair Keohokalole, Vice Chair Moriwaki, Vice Chair Fukunaga, Senator Hashimoto for my Maui district, Senator DeCoite of Maui, Senator McKelvey of Maui, and Members of the Committee,

My name is Christine Andrews and I am a long-term resident of Wailuku, Maui and an attorney licensed in the State of Hawai'i for over 25 years. From 2010 to 2015, I was a community leader who worked with Sierra Club Maui, the Maui Clean Air Coalition, Maui Tomorrow, and Earthjustice for whom I was a plaintiff in actions against Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company for violations of the Clean Air Act and reporting requirements. I involved with the Environmental Protection Agency in reporting and documenting violations by HC&S that resulted in a \$1.3 million dollar fine by the State of Hawaii Clean Air Branch, a criminal investigation brought by the EPA, and litigation brought by Earthjustice that, together with public pressure, ultimately resulted in the closure of the last operating sugar plantation in Hawai'i.

While most of my efforts were focused on direct violations of state and federal law by HC&S at their Pu'unene Sugar Mill, my efforts were informed by concerns regarding the use of glyphosate on 32,000 acres of land under sugar cultivation by HC&S, the application of which was at that time undertaken by the use of aerial dispersal over crops that were adjacent to roadways, parks, and schools such as those attended by my children. This was during a period when the public health harms of glyphosate, since proven, were still disputed. While matters related to HC&S violations at the Pu'unene Mill were being addressed separately by EPA and Earthjustice after my submission of evidence of wrongdoing, I was called upon my community groups and members to focus my attention not just on HC&S, but also on the use of agricultural chemicals by large, global agrichemical interests in Maui County such as Monsanto and others.

My work in the area of agricultural chemicals as a public health, public policy, and regulatory issue helped me to have a greater understanding of the use of agricultural chemicals, including herbicides and pesticides, on Maui, and to work with public health experts who were documenting the harms thereof to children statewide. I learned that my children had gone to school for many years downwind of Monsanto fields, and that they were likely exposed to harmful agricultural chemicals while at school as the result of drift of these chemicals based upon dominant tradewind patterns and the application methods utilized. As a direct result of my increased understanding of the potential health risks presented by the widespread use of agricultural chemicals on Maui at that time, and fear for the wellbeing of my daughters, I chose to move my family to the mainland in June, 2015. I returned to Maui in 2021, after HC&S had ceased operations and once my youngest child had gone to college.

As someone who was directly involved with the GMO Initiative on Maui in 2014, and who worked on public policy and community awareness at the time, I can assure you that the desire to have better and more granular reporting information on the application of pesticides is directly related to legitimate public health concerns related to the use of these chemicals. Ironically, my father was a prominent attorney for global agrichemical corporations, so I have a deep understanding of the labeling and other regulatory issues related to such chemicals. The nuance of the U.S. regulatory schema for agricultural chemicals, including pesticides, the undue influence of agrichemical

companies on things such as labeling requirements for such chemicals, and the potential health impacts of the application of such chemicals in Hawaii, where drift related to our tradewinds is a legitimate public health concern, makes granular information related to application location and more frequent reporting on them extremely important public health and regulatory compliance issue. For example, back in the time of the GMO Initiative on Maui in 2014, there were serious concerns related to data tampering related to the potential health impacts, such as missing data on birth defects and childhood cancers on Kauai, concerns related to the public health harms of agricultural chemicals to children on Molokai, where employee health care was provided by Monsanto doctors with an interest in suppressing information related to the harms of agricultural chemicals.

It was difficult, if not impossible, to try to document public health harms when it was impossible to document what kinds of chemicals were applied, when, and where. The agricultural companies withheld information and blocked access to information. I moved my family off Maui because I knew, maybe, where Monsanto and HC&S had crops, but there was no accessible information on the agricultural chemicals they were using. I did know that agricultural companies involved in GM crop development do use exponentially more of their agricultural chemicals than would be associated with use by commercial farmers cultivating those crops in traditional use, and I knew that Maui wind patterns were such that drift of these chemicals into areas where my children would be exposed to them, at school, at the park, at home, was a risk that I was not willing to take with my children's health and wellbeing.

I am not a paranoid Maui hippie. I am a lawyer who has read the analysis of legal and public health experts preparing litigation as the result of the health impacts of agricultural chemicals, people working on regulatory frameworks therefor, and I was also directly involved with years of trying to document violations of state and federal law by HC&S that ultimately resulted in litigation and a criminal investigation by the EPA because of evidence of collusion between local and state regulatory enforcement agencies and a corporate bad actor.

The first step in protecting our communities from the harms of agricultural chemicals such as pesticides is knowing what is being used, where, and how, so that there is sufficient specific information to be able to document public health impacts, develop appropriate regulatory schema, and protect our children and families. I have learned through hard-earned experience that companies large and small will harm children for profit, and the best protection we have is information and documentation and elected officials willing to put children and communities before profits and donors.

I respectfully request that you stand with your constituents, with Hawai'i children and families like mine, and **vote in support of SB 2100, SD1.**

Mahalo,

Christine Andrews, JD
Wailuku, Maui

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/1/2026 7:47:34 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Ruta Jordans	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does not provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies. Please support our health by supporting this bill.

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/2/2026 8:43:16 AM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Nanea Lo	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Hello **Chair, Vice Chair, and Members of the Committee,**

I strongly support SB 2100 SD1, which improves data accuracy and transparency around the use of restricted use pesticides (RUPs) in Hawai‘i.

This bill strengthens Hawai‘i’s pesticide reporting system by requiring quarterly—rather than annual—reporting of all restricted use pesticide applications. It also requires reporting within one square mile of where pesticides are used, allowing public health risks to be more accurately assessed. In addition, the bill directs the **Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity** to develop an online reporting tool for restricted use pesticides, improving both compliance and public access to information.

This legislation is critically important because pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides are classified as such because they pose a high potential risk to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, ecosystems, and neighboring crops.

Comprehensive, geographically specific pesticide data is essential for credible public health research and effective risk assessment. Hawai‘i’s current reporting system does not provide sufficient geographic detail to meaningfully evaluate exposure risks. As a result, communities lack the information needed to understand what chemicals are being applied near their homes, schools, and workplaces.

In 2020 alone, flaws in the reporting system resulted in 203 pesticide applications—totaling more than 162,000 pounds of restricted use pesticides—that could not be traced to a specific parcel. SB 2100 SD1 addresses these deficiencies by streamlining reporting requirements and improving data quality for applicators, regulators, and the public.

Currently, publicly available pesticide data is summarized only at the island level. This level of aggregation makes it impossible for residents to assess localized exposure concerns. By contrast, **California** requires reporting within one square mile, providing enough geographic specificity for credible scientific studies and meaningful evaluation of health and environmental impacts. SB 2100 SD1 brings Hawai‘i closer to this best-practice standard.

While creating an online reporting portal will require an initial investment, it will ultimately reduce reporting errors, save time and resources, and provide the transparency that communities have sought for decades.

For these reasons, I respectfully urge you to support SB 2100 SD1.

Me ke aloha 'āina,

Nanea Lo, 96826

Sierra Club of Hawai'i Member

Hawai'i Workers Center Board Member

Clean Elections Hawai'i Member

Honolulu Tenants Union Member

350 Hawai'i Member

Carbon Cashback Hawai'i Member

Hawai'i Tax Fairness Coalition Member

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/2/2026 9:44:12 AM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
KEALA FUNG	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

My name is Keala Fung and I support SB2100 SD1.

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP's unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

Keala Fung, Honolulu HI

LATE

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/2/2026 4:43:20 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Marion McHenry	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

To the members of the committees,

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP's unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1

Sincerely

Marion McHenry

Princeville, Kauai

LATE

SB-2100-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/2/2026 6:03:03 PM

Testimony for CPN on 3/3/2026 10:16:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Georgia L Hoopes	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Committee Members.

I strongly support SB2100 SD1

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to cause harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops.

Comprehensive pesticide use data is essential to accurately assess risks and ensure that communities are protected from adverse impacts. The current reporting system in Hawai'i does provide geographically specific enough data to conduct credible public health studies.

In 2020 alone, flaws in reporting led to 203 applications and 162,000 pounds of RUP's unable to be traced to a parcel. SB 2100 seeks to address current flaws in reporting by streamlining and improving the system of reporting for applicators, DAB and communities seeking transparency. Publicly reported data on each RUP is summarized by island. Any resident who might have concerns about what is being used nearby has no way of gleaning more geographically specific information. California currently requires reporting within a square mile, which allows enough specificity for credible studies to be conducted to meaningfully assess risk and health impacts. The creation of an online portal for RUP users to upload their usage data and for public reporting would require an initial investment, but ultimately would minimize errors in reporting and save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD1.

Georgia Hoopes, Kalaheo