

**JOSH GREEN, M.D.**  
Governor

**SYLVIA LUKE**  
Lt. Governor



**SHARON HURD**  
Chairperson  
Board of Agriculture & Biosecurity

**DEAN M. MATSUKAWA**  
Deputy to the Chairperson

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  
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**TESTIMONY OF SHARON HURD  
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND BIOSECURITY  
BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEES ON AGRICULTURE & FOOD SYSTEMS  
AND ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2026  
9:00 A.M.  
CONFERENCE ROOM 325 & VIDEO CONFERENCE**

**SENATE BILL NO. 2100, SD2  
RELATING TO PESTICIDES**

Chairs Chun and Lowen, Vice Chairs Kusch and Perruso, and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill 2100, SD2 relating to pesticides. The bill requires quarterly rather than annual reporting of certain uses 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. 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 every quarter. The Department currently sends official notices and initiates enforcement actions to each certified applicator who does not submit or submit a report late 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 or submitted late reports for reporting year 2024. Additionally, quarterly reporting to the Department would not affect the outcome of the public report that the Department publishes every year.

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 rather than full records review and enforcement. This would be counter-intuitive to 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. The department recommends omitting this additional requirement mentioned in lines 18 to 20 since 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 "geospatial data and information" on the post-application pesticide reporting may create a burden on companies who apply RUPs and do not

have the technology or 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, since both types of information serve the purpose of providing general descriptors of the application location. The Department also recommends that the public report be amended to include either the tax map key or the geospatial data, whichever one is available.

The geospatial data and active ingredient listings by total pounds and percentage of active ingredients applied are new requirements, so if these provisions are retained, the Department requests an implementation date of January 1, 2028. Outreach for these provisions 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 the current Environmental Health Specialist position numbers 123035 and 123036 be converted from temporary to full-time permanent positions to ensure continuity of staff and projects since the Department does not foresee the current reporting requirements being repealed.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify to this measure.



OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

‘Ōlelo Hō‘ike ‘Aha Kau Kānāwai

**TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 2100 SD2**

**RELATING TO PESTICIDES**

Ke Kōmike Hale o ka ‘Oihana Mahi‘ai a me ka ‘Ōnaehana Mea‘ai

(House Committee on Agriculture & Food Systems)

Ke Kōmike Hale o ke Ikehu a me ka Ho‘omalua Ao Kūlohelohe

(House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection)

Ke Kapitala ‘o Hawai‘i

(Hawai‘i State Capitol)

Malaki 25, 2026

9:00 AM

Lumi 325

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Aloha e Chair Chun, Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Kusch, Vice Chair Perruso, Members of the House Committee on Agriculture & Food Systems, and Members of the House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) **SUPPORTS SB2100 SD2** which strengthens reporting requirements for restricted use pesticides by requiring quarterly reporting, more precise geospatial information, clearer product and active ingredient data, and development of an online reporting tool by the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity.

OHA supports this measure because pesticide exposure can pose serious risks to public health, environmental quality, agricultural workers, nearby residents, and culturally significant natural resources. Stronger reporting improves the State’s ability to understand where restricted use pesticides are being applied, in what amounts, and how often. Better data supports better oversight, more informed public health analysis, and more effective policymaking.

This issue is especially important for communities living near large agricultural areas, where incomplete reporting can leave residents without meaningful access to information about nearby pesticide use. More specific geospatial reporting and more frequent reporting will improve transparency and help public agencies, researchers, and affected communities better assess cumulative exposure patterns and potential impacts over time. Requiring reporting by quarter rather than by year also improves timeliness and makes the information more useful for public health and environmental decision making. This bill also takes a practical step by requiring an online reporting tool. A modern reporting system can improve consistency, accessibility, and compliance while making the information more usable for both regulators and the public.

For Native Hawaiian communities, this measure carries added significance. Native Hawaiians over-represented in many rural and agricultural areas and have longstanding cultural, genealogical, and subsistence relationships with ‘āina and wai. Policies

improving visibility into pesticide use therefore support not only public health, but also environmental stewardship, food systems, and protection of places and resources many OHA beneficiaries rely upon. This measure reflects a careful and reasonable approach to improving pesticide oversight. It does not ban restricted use pesticides, but it does require better information about where, when, and in what quantities they are used.

For these reasons, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs respectfully urges the Committees to **PASS SB2100 SD2**. Mahalo nui for the opportunity to provide testimony on this important measure.

**COUNTY COUNCIL**

Mel Rapozo, Chair  
KipuKai Kualii, Vice Chair  
Addison Bulosan  
Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr.  
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Jade K. Fountain-Tanigawa, County Clerk  
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**Council Services Division**  
4396 Rice Street, Suite 209  
Lihu'e, Kaua'i, Hawai'i 96766

March 23, 2026

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

**SB 2100, SD 2, RELATING TO PESTICIDES  
House Committee on Agriculture & Food Systems  
House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection  
Wednesday, March 25, 2026  
9:00 a.m.  
Conference Room 325  
Via Videoconference**

Dear Chair Chun, Chair Lowen, and Members of the Committees:

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony in **STRONG SUPPORT** of SB 2100, SD 2, Relating to Pesticides. My testimony is submitted in my individual capacity as a member of the Kaua'i County Council.

I serve as Chair of the Parks & Recreation / Transportation Committee, and I strongly support SB 2100, SD 2, which improves Hawai'i's restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting system by requiring quarterly reporting, expanding report contents to include specific geospatial data, and directing the Hawai'i 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 2, moves Hawai'i closer to this evidence-based standard by requiring more precise geospatial data and more frequent reporting, both of which are essential for accurate analysis and public accountability.

Chair Chun, Chair Lowen, and Members of the Committees  
Re: Testimony in Strong Support of SB 2100, SD 2  
March 25, 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 2, 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 2'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 2, 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 2. 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](mailto:cokcouncil@kauai.gov).

Sincerely,



FERN HOLLAND  
Councilmember, Kaua'i County Council

RM:sf



## HIPHI Board

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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 20, 2026

To: Rep. Nicole E. Lowen, Chair  
Rep. Amy A. Perruso, Vice Chair  
Members of the House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection

Rep. Cory M. Chun, Chair  
Rep. Matthias Kusch, Vice Chair  
Members of the House Committee on Agriculture & Food Systems

RE: Support for SB 2100 SD2, Relating to Pesticides

Hrg: March 25, 2026, at 9:00 AM, Conference Room 325

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Hawai'i Public Health Institute (HIPHI)<sup>1</sup> supports SB 2100 SD2, 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

### 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,

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> [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.<sup>4</sup> Long-term residential exposure to pesticides has also been associated with more than double the risk of Parkinson's disease.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup>

### **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.<sup>8</sup>

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 fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Kris Coffield  
Policy and Advocacy Associate

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

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

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

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

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



House Committee on Agriculture and Food Systems and House Committee on Energy and Environment

Chair Chun, Vice Chair Kusch and members of the House Committee on Agriculture and Food Systems

Chair Lowen, and Vice Chair Kahaloa and members of the House Committee on Energy and Environment

Wednesday, 25 March, 09:00 AM

Room 325

SB 2100 SD2 – Improve Pesticide Use Reporting

#### TESTIMONY

Sheryl McCarthy, Legislative Committee, League of Women Voters of Hawaii

Chair Chun, Vice Chair Kusch, Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Kahaloa and Committee members:

**The League of Women Voters of Hawaii strongly supports SB 2100 SD2 and is pleased it is having a hearing in the House. This bill, which will require quarterly, instead of the current annual reporting of certain uses of restricted use pesticides (RUP)/chemicals. It amends the contents of reports to include specific geospatial data, 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. We appreciate that this bill builds on existing law - in place since 2019 – requiring every certified restricted use pesticide applicator to submit an annual report of all restricted use pesticide use. SB 2100 SD2 upgrades and strengthens that framework.**

This bill would provide more timely data for public health protection, better geospatial precision, protection of children and vulnerable populations, streamlined compliance through an online tool, stronger ecosystem protection, and increased transparency. Moving from annual to quarterly reporting means harmful exposures can be detected and acted upon much faster. Current RUP data needs to include actual geospatial data that helps better understand the actual location where pesticides were applied. The American Academy of Pediatrics finds there to be a significantly increased health risk for children exposed to pesticides and additional precautions must be taken to protect them from unintended exposure. Requiring the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity to build an online reporting platform should make it easier for applicators to comply while also making data more accessible to regulators and the public. Granular, location-specific data enables more targeted and science-driven environmental stewardship. The public, neighboring landowners, and local communities would be

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF HAWAII

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better positioned to understand pesticide activity near their homes, schools, and farms – enabling more meaningful participation in policy discussions. SB 2100 SD2 strengthens public health protections, makes environmental data more granular and accessible, empowers community participation through transparency, and supports evidence-based policymaking.

The League of Women Voters US (LWVUS) has two deeply held institutional commitments that align directly with the Pesticide Use Reporting bill SB 2100 SD2: environmental protection and government transparency. The LWVUS has been at the forefront of the environmental protection movement for decades, consistently supporting legislation to preserve natural resources and public health. On transparency and the right to know, the LWVUS believes the public has the right to know about pollution levels, dangers to health and the environment, and proposed resource management policies and options, and to participate in decision-making.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony and for the work you are doing to protect Hawaii's residents and the Aina.



REPRESENTATIVE CORY M. CHUN, CHAIR  
REPRESENTATIVE MATTHIAS KUSCH, VICE CHAIR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

REPRESENTATIVE NICOLE E. LOWEN, CHAIR  
REPRESENTATIVE AMY A. PERRUSO, VICE CHAIR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 2100

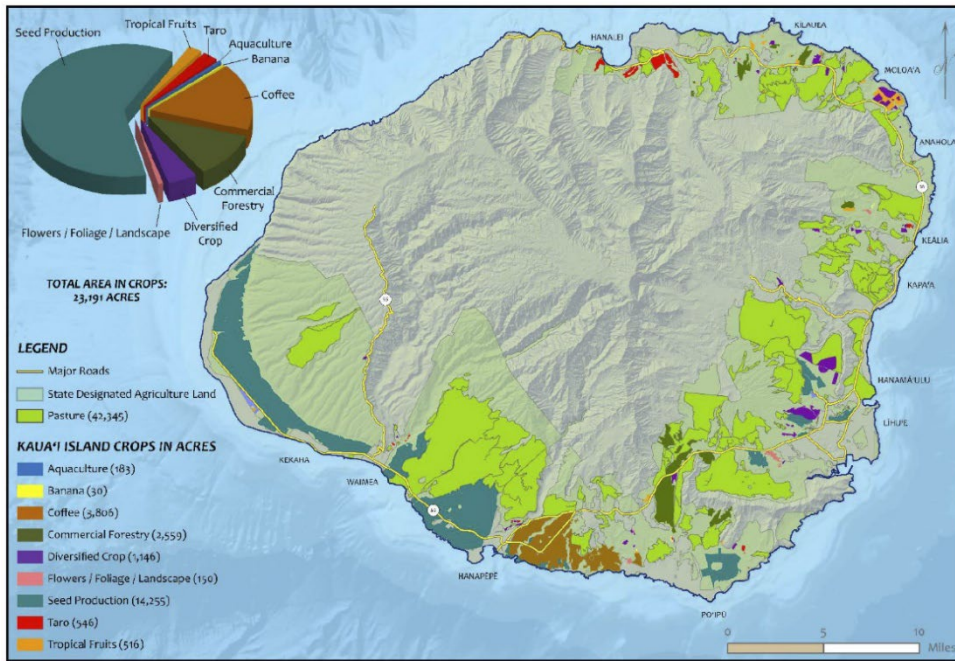
Wednesday, March 25, 2026, 9:00 a.m.  
Conference Room 325 & Videoconference  
State Capitol  
415 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i

Dear Chair Chun, Vice Chair Kusch, Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso, 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.

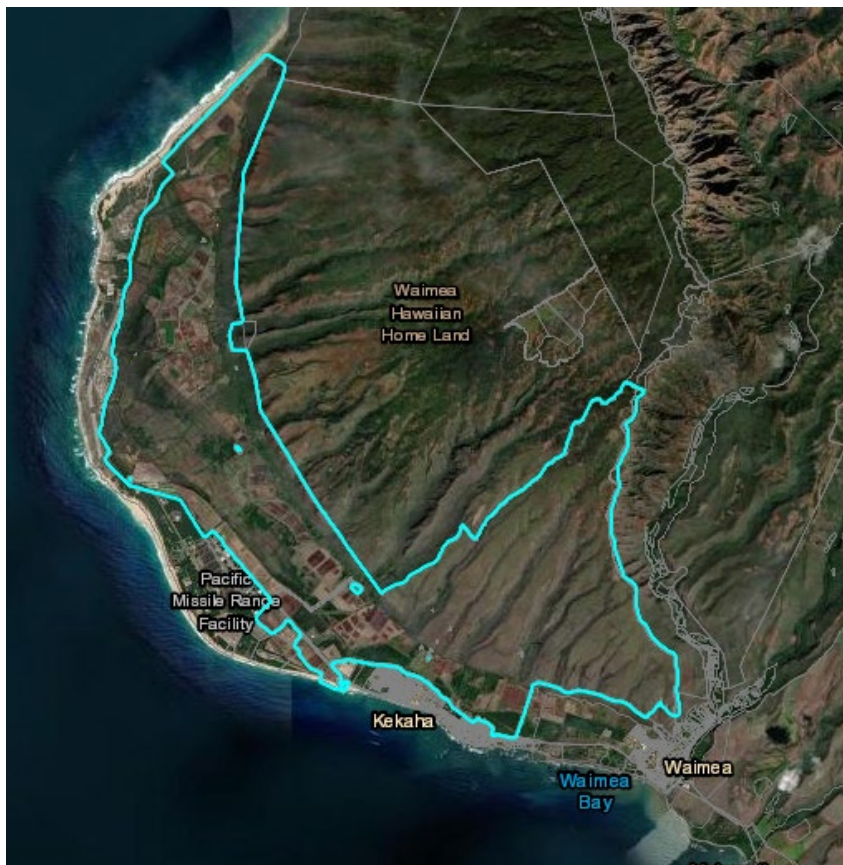
For over a decade, our office has advocated for safeguards against pesticide spraying operations in Hawai'i. We have worked with communities in West Kaua'i, Maui, Moloka'i, and Hawai'i Island in the fight for stronger policies to reduce community pesticide exposure and protect human health.

The current reporting regime does not require geographic information that is sufficiently specific to alert the public to 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.



**Figure 1. Kaua'i Agricultural Footprint (seed production in teal).**

Source: Department of Agriculture 2020 Update to the Hawai'i Statewide Agricultural Land Use Baseline



**Figure 2. TMK No. 12002001 (outlined in blue), ADC lands in West Kaua'i.** Source: County of Kaua'i

House Committees on Agriculture & Food Systems and Energy & Environmental Protection

March 25, 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

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

SB2100sd2 Pesticides  
House AGR/EEP Hearing – 9:00 AM  
Wednesday, March 25, 2026  
Testimony By: Jonathan Jefts

Chairs Chun and Lowen, Vice Chairs Kusch and Perruso, and Members of the House AGR/EEP 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 SB2100sd2, 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:**

SB2100sd2 exempts wood preservative treatments from reporting, and 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.



## House Committee on Agriculture & Food Systems House Committee on Energy and Environment

### Hawai'i Alliance for Progressive Action (HAPA) Strongly Supports: SB 2100 SD2

Wednesday, March 25rd, 2026 9:00 a.m. Conference Room 325

Aloha Chair Chun, Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Kusch, Vice Chair Perruso and Members of the Committees,

**HAPA strongly supports SB 2100 SD2** 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 and appropriates funds.

#### **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.<sup>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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/>

<sup>2</sup> 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/>

<sup>3</sup> 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/>

<sup>4</sup> 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>

<sup>5</sup> 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>

<sup>6</sup> 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>

<sup>7</sup> 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/>

<sup>8</sup> 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/>

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

<sup>10</sup> 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/>

<sup>11</sup> Lacasafña 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/>

<sup>12</sup> 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 TMK<sup>13</sup>.

**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.**

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<sup>13</sup> <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)<sup>14</sup>, “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.”<sup>15</sup> 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.

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<sup>14</sup> 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>

<sup>15</sup> 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 SD2.

Mahalo for your consideration.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anne Frederick', written in a cursive style.

Anne Frederick  
Executive Director

# Hawaii Chapter

OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

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## Testimony in Strong Support of SB2100: Improving the Reporting System for Restricted Use Pesticides: Hawaii Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics (HAAP)

Chair, Vice Chair, and Members of the Committee:

The Hawaii Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics 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.

The AAP Policy Statement 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 increased 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<sup>1</sup> they have been able to collect because of their geospatial and time requirement include the following:<sup>i</sup>

-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 of the American Academy of Pediatrics (HAAP)

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>

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# HAWAII CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

SB2100 SD2 – In Opposition  
Relating to Pesticides  
House Committee on Agriculture & Food Systems  
House Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection

Date: Wednesday, March 25, 2026

Time: 9:00 AM

Place: Conference Room 325

Aloha Chairs Chun and Lowen, Vice Chairs Kusch and Perruso and Members of the Committees:

The Hawaii Crop Improvement Association (HCIA) appreciates the opportunity to testify **in opposition to SB2100, SD2** 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.*



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Honolulu, O'ahu

Natalie Urminska  
Kaua'i

Aloha Chair Chun, Vice Chair Kusch, and Members of the House Agriculture & Food Systems Committee,

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



**LATE**

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

March 25, 2026

HEARING BEFORE THE  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & FOOD SYSTEMS  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

**TESTIMONY ON SB 2100, SD2  
RELATING TO PESTICIDES**

Conference Room 325 & Videoconference  
9:00 AM

Aloha Chairs Chun and Lowen, Vice-Chairs Kusch and Perruso, 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, SD2**, 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, SD2 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.



**MAUI**  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
VOICE OF BUSINESS

**LATE**

**HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & FOOD SYSTEMS AND  
THE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
HAWAII STATE CAPITOL, HOUSE CONFERENCE ROOM 325  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2026 AT 9:00 A.M.**

To The Honorable Representative Cory M. Chun, Chair  
The Honorable Representative Matthias Kusch, Vice Chair  
Members of the Committee on Agriculture & Food Systems

To The Honorable Representative Nicole E. Lowen, Chair  
The Honorable Representative Amy A. Perruso, Vice Chair  
Members of the Committee on Energy & Environmental Protection

**OPPOSE SB2100 SD2 RELATING TO PESTICIDES**

The Maui Chamber of Commerce respectfully opposes SB2100 SD1.

While we appreciate policies that protect public health and the environment, this measure places a disproportionate burden on farmers and ranchers by singling them out for additional pesticide reporting requirements not applied to other restricted-use pesticide users. This uneven approach raises concerns about fairness and consistency in regulation.

Agricultural producers across Hawai'i are deeply committed to the well-being of their workers, neighbors, and the broader community. They already operate under existing state and federal regulations that require detailed recordkeeping, allow for agency oversight, and include enforcement mechanisms when violations occur. These frameworks are designed to ensure accountability while allowing operations to remain viable.

SB2100 SD1 would add layers of reporting—such as more frequent submissions, detailed location tracking, and online data requirements—that may be duplicative and administratively burdensome without clear evidence that they would meaningfully improve safety or environmental outcomes.

We encourage policymakers to pursue balanced, evidence-based solutions that uphold transparency and safety without imposing unnecessary or uneven regulatory burdens that add to our unfriendly business environment.

Mahalo for the opportunity to provide testimony. We ask that SB2100 SD2 be deferred.

Sincerely,

Pamela Tumpap  
President

To advance and promote a healthy economic environment for business, advocating for a responsive government and quality education, while preserving Maui's unique community characteristics.

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/20/2026 4:07:09 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Michele Nihipali	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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Michele Nihipali

54-074 A Kam Hwy.

Hauula, HI 96717

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/20/2026 4:08:25 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Safia Gravel	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha, Please support SB 2100 SD2. Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to drift off target, causing 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.

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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 while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Safia Gravel, Hilo

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/20/2026 4:09:55 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Shannon Matson	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair, Vice Chair, and Committee Members,

Please support this measure. Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Mahalo,

Shannon M.

Hawai'i Island Resident

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/20/2026 4:57:20 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Georgia L Hoopes	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Committee 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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Mahalo,

Georgia Hoopes, Kalaheo

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/20/2026 5:01:04 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

kimdonghyeon

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/20/2026 6:02:06 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Ann Dorsey	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I urge you to support SB 2100 SD2.

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2 to keep our communities safe. .

Thank you

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/20/2026 6:40:50 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Ezgi Green	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

As a mom living in Waialua, the health and safety of my family and our community is always on my mind. Restricted use pesticides have the potential to drift off target, and I worry about what that means for our children, our neighbors, farm workers, the pollinators we depend on, and the beautiful ‘āina we call home.

Good information is at the heart of keeping communities safe. Right now, Hawai‘i’s pesticide reporting system only summarizes data at the island level, which makes it really difficult for families like mine to understand what’s being used near our homes and schools. California requires reporting within a square mile — that kind of detail is what allows researchers to conduct meaningful public health studies. I’d love to see Hawai‘i move in that direction too.

An online portal where restricted use pesticide data could be reported and shared publicly would be a wonderful step forward. There would be an initial investment, but over time it would save resources and — most importantly — give our communities the transparency we’ve been hoping for a long time.

I humbly ask for your support of SB 2100 SD2. Thank you so much for your time and for all that you do for our community.

Ezgi Green, Waialua

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/20/2026 8:10:06 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 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-2**

Submitted on: 3/20/2026 9:40:58 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Annalise Brolaski	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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Aloha,

Annie

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/20/2026 10:22:44 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
B.A. McClintock	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

For those of us disabled with MCS this is a matter of life and death. I understand you may be skeptical of that statement because you, personally, do not have an immediate reaction to this group of chemicals. However, when you have an impaired immune system, it can at the very least, send us to the hospital; at the worst, death. Also, please note, everyone is affected by them. The accumulative exposures collect in our blood and tissues eventually manifesting as another types of illness never to be traced to pesticide exposure. Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to drift off target, causing harm to surrounding communities, farm workers, pollinators, the environment, and other crops. This class of chemicals is being found in our polar ice. Drift is not a supposition. It is a reality.

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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2. Mahalo

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/21/2026 5:18:47 AM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Jennifer S. Ho	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Pesticide exposure will cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

My friends lived on Ali'i Dr near Magic Sands beach park. Being sensitive to chemicals my friend Darby Thompdon carried a bag to put the pulled weeds in, a hand weeder (like a tiny o'o bar) and wearing gloves, she walked a mile on one side of the street and returned on the other side having regularly handpulled weeds. The next day she walked in the other direction and followed the same weedpulling method. Sometimes she and her husband pulled weeds at Magic Sands Beach Park. They soon were joined by locals at the park as people always like to help when someone is doing something good. Darby Thompson asked the County not to spray as she was sensitive to the chemical poisons. Soon they obliged and the evidence of her sucess was visible in the decreasing weeds and the lack of dead plants lining the road.

She enjoyed her walks, beginning with a mile in one direction one day and the next day, walking a mile in the opposite direction. In a couple of years no seeds were coming up and the unsightly brown of sprayed weeds was gone After the weeds became less it took much less time to garden the road, so she raised the distance covering two miles to either side of their home on Ali'i Dr in Kailua Kona. Darby with the occasional hep of friends and neighbors did the weeding for about 5 years until the Thompson's moved to a home in another part of Kailua Kona. Please consider hiring people to pull weeds. It's much more efficient to get the plants before they go to

seed. Weeding could be used as a community service option for those who cant pay a traffic ticket, and Please support SB 2100 SD2. mahalo,

Jennifer Ho. 55 Ala Muku St, Hilo, HI 96720

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/21/2026 8:02:50 AM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Johnnie-Mae L. Perry	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I, Johnnie-Mae L. Perry, Support

2100 SB RELATING TO PESTICIDES.

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/21/2026 11:28:02 AM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Priscilla Stuckey	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha, Chair and Members of the Committee,

Please support SB 2100 SD2, to strengthen reporting of restricted use pesticides.

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.

At the present time, residents have no place to go to find out what pesticides are being applied near us. We need more frequent reporting for more specific geographic locations to assess the risk to our health and families.

Pesticides are poisons, and the public should be made fully aware of how they are being used on our lands and waters and what is drifting in the air.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Priscilla Stuckey, PhD, Kihei

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/21/2026 11:46:02 AM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Shay Chan Hodges	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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/21/2026 11:59:54 AM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Malia Holubeck	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Mahalo for your consideration.

Malia Holubeck, Honolulu

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/21/2026 12:08:04 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Von Kaanaana	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I strongly urge the committee to SUPPORT SB 2100 SD1.

The state of Hawaii has an outright obligation to accurately tracking and reporting the use of pesticides within the state.

Before we see a future Hawaii where no pesticide are either necessary or used we must take the first steps to this future by accurately tracking and reporting their use for tracking the health of the population.

Private pesticide companies are using Hawai'i as a testing ground! If we aren't atleast entitled to the same data they are using to improve their products by exposing our population to these pesticides.

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/21/2026 2:46:02 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Breon Michel	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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Breon Michel, Kula HI

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/22/2026 8:05:19 AM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Leo Nahe Smith	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha!

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Leo Nahe, Nu'uauu

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/22/2026 10:51:42 AM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
ANDREW ISODA	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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Andrew Isoda  
Lahaina, Mau'i

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/22/2026 1:20:50 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
laurel brier	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

As a resident, parent, grandparent, small farmer, environmentalist, and consumer of locally grown food, I have a right to know. Mahalo

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & FOOD SYSTEMS

Rep. Cory M. Chun, Chair

Rep. Matthias Kusch, Vice Chair

## COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Rep. Nicole E. Lowen, Chair

Rep. Amy A. Perruso, Vice Chair

### HEARING:

Wednesday, March 25, 2026 at 9:00 am

Via Videoconference and Conference Room 325

### TESTIMONY IN **SUPPORT** OF SB 2100, SD2 - RELATING TO PESTICIDES.

Aloha Chair Chun, Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Kusch, Vice Chair Perruso, and Members of the Committees,

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 reported and documented 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 interest such as Monsanto and others in Maui County.

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 issues. 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 or how frequently they were applied. 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. I also knew that typical Hawaii wind patterns are 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.

As a lawyer who has read the analysis of legal and public health experts preparing litigation due to the harmful health impacts of public and work-related exposures to agricultural chemicals, as well as that of people working on regulatory frameworks for pesticide, and also as someone directly involved with years of trying to document violations of state and federal law by HC&S that ultimately resulted in litigation, an investigation by the EPA, and substantial fines against HC&S, **I strongly support the reporting requirements and transparency required by SB 2100, SD2.**

The first step in protecting our communities from the harms of agricultural chemicals such as pesticides is knowing what is being used, where, how frequently, and how applied, 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, SD2.**

Mahalo,

Christine Andrews, JD  
Wailuku, Maui

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/22/2026 4:24:38 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Inam Rahman	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Testimony in Strong Support with Recommended Amendments

SB 2100 SD2 – Relating to Pesticide Use Reporting

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

I write in strong support of SB 2100 SD2, which takes an important step toward protecting public health, strengthening environmental stewardship, and improving transparency in Hawaii through enhanced reporting of restricted use pesticides.

As a physician serving families in West Oahu, I am deeply concerned about the health impacts of environmental exposures. Restricted use pesticides are, by definition, chemicals with a higher potential to cause harm to human health and the environment if not properly managed. These substances can drift beyond their intended targets, affecting nearby residents, farm workers, and vulnerable populations, including children, pregnant women, and kupuna.

At present, Hawaii’s pesticide reporting system provides only broad, island-level data. This lack of geographic specificity makes it difficult—if not impossible—to conduct meaningful public health studies or to identify potential exposure patterns within communities. Without accurate, localized data, we are limited in our ability to prevent harm, respond appropriately, and build evidence-based policy.

SB 2100 SD2 addresses this gap by requiring quarterly reporting and improving geographic detail to approximately a square-mile level. This is a reasonable and necessary step that aligns Hawaii with best practices seen in other states, such as California, and allows for credible scientific analysis and informed decision-making.

The bill's requirement to develop an online reporting system is also an important modernization effort. While it will require initial investment, it will ultimately improve efficiency, accessibility, and transparency for both regulators and the public.

For these reasons, I strongly support the intent and direction of this measure.

—

## Recommended Amendments

### 1. Provide Support for Farmers and Small Agricultural Operators

To ensure fairness and avoid unintended economic burden, the State should provide technical assistance, training, and, where appropriate, financial support to help farmers comply with new reporting requirements—particularly small and local producers.

### 2. Include Clear Context and Public Education with Data Reporting

Public access to data must be accompanied by clear, science-based explanations to prevent misinterpretation. Not all pesticide use equates to unsafe use, and providing appropriate context will help maintain public trust and informed understanding.

### 3. Ensure Privacy and Safety Protections

While geographic specificity is important, safeguards should be in place to prevent identification of individual farms or operators that could lead to targeting or unintended consequences.

### 4. Consider Phased Implementation

A phased or pilot rollout would allow for system testing, stakeholder feedback, and smoother statewide implementation, reducing disruption and improving long-term success.

### 5. Clarify Funding and Implementation Resources

The development and maintenance of an online reporting system will require dedicated resources. Identifying sustainable funding will be essential to ensure effectiveness without placing undue strain on existing agencies.

Closing

SB 2100 SD2 represents a thoughtful and necessary step toward protecting Hawaii's people and environment through better data, transparency, and accountability. With these targeted refinements, the bill can achieve its goals while supporting our agricultural community and ensuring practical implementation.

From a public health perspective, better data leads to better prevention—and prevention is always more effective, and less costly, than treatment.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Warm regards,

Dr. Inam Rahman, MD

West Oahu, Hawaii

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/22/2026 6:06:53 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Melissa Barker	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Honorable Members,

I am writing to ask that you support SB2100 SD2 which requires quarterly reporting on all restricted pesticide use. It also requires reporting within one square mile so credible public health studies can be conducted.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Melissa Barker

Kapaa, HI

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/22/2026 8:36:32 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

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

Comments:

**What Does This Bill Do?**

Requires quarterly rather than annual reporting of all use of restricted use pesticides. Requires reporting within a square mile so that credible public health studies can be conducted. 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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Val Hertzog, Kilauea



**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/22/2026 8:39:35 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
John Fitzpatrick	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please support SB2110 SD1. Healthy soils provide many environmental and economic benefits, by supporting healthy crops and a productive ag sector, capturing carbon/climate change mitigation, making plants more pest and climate impact resilient and less dependent on costly inputs. Healthy soils are the foundation of a healthy and regenerative food system.

We must provide farmers with education and technical assistance to implement farm management practices that contribute to healthy soils and issue awards and other financial incentives to implement farm management practices that contribute to healthy soils.

In recent decades we have learned a great deal about the importance of microbial life, soil biodiversity and the potential for our soil to capture carbon, aiding in mitigating climate change. The impacts heavy industrial practices have in depleting our local soil health for over a century, we must move away from the outdated practices of sterilizing lands with pesticides and herbicides and killing the soil microbes and life. Instead we should support the biodiversity of insects and microbes that are beneficial to soil health and a productive agricultural sector. Please support SB2110 SD1.

Mahalo for your consideration!

Fitz, Makawao

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/22/2026 11:02:30 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

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

Comments:

Aloha Chairs Chun and Lowen, Vice Chairs Kusch and Perruso, and Members of the House Committees on Agriculture & Food Systems and Energy and Environmental Protection,

My name is Jackie Keefe, and I am **in strong support of SB2100 SD2**, 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 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 SD2 to protect us and our ‘āina.

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify.

Jackie Keefe, Lahaina

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/23/2026 9:05:46 AM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Nanea Lo	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Hello Chair, Vice Chair, and Committee Members,

My name is Nanea Lo. Please support SB2110 SD1. Healthy soils provide many environmental and economic benefits, by supporting healthy crops and a productive ag sector, capturing carbon/climate change mitigation, making plants more pest and climate impact resilient and less dependent on costly inputs. Healthy soils are the foundation of a healthy and regenerative food system.

We must provide farmers with education and technical assistance to implement farm management practices that contribute to healthy soils and issue awards and other financial incentives to implement farm management practices that contribute to healthy soils.

In recent decades we have learned a great deal about the importance of microbial life, soil biodiversity and the potential for our soil to capture carbon, aiding in mitigating climate change. The impacts heavy industrial practices have in depleting our local soil health for over a century, we must move away from the outdated practices of sterilizing lands with pesticides and herbicides and killing the soil microbes and life. Instead we should support the biodiversity of insects and microbes that are beneficial to soil health and a productive agricultural sector. Please support SB2110 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-2**

Submitted on: 3/23/2026 12:07:12 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Molly Mamaril	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Lowen, Vice Chair Perruso and Committee Members,

I hope you are well. My name is Molly Mamaril from Kaimukī, O‘ahu and I am writing in support of SB 2100 SD2 which would require quarterly rather than annual reporting of certain uses of 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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Molly Mamaril

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/23/2026 12:47:49 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Shannon Rudolph	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

**Support!**

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/23/2026 12:51:04 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Glenn Choy	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I strongly support this bill. Thank you.

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/23/2026 4:13:19 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Mary Lu Kelley	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha from Kauai.

I am writing in strong support of this bill that requires quarterly rather than annual reporting of all use of restricted use pesticides. Requires reporting within a square mile so that credible public health studies can be conducted. 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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Thank you,

Mary Lu Kelley, Koloa

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/23/2026 10:20:01 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Laila Moire-Selvage	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 drift off target, causing 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.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Laila Moire-Selvage, Mountain View (96771)

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/23/2026 11:59:26 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Dana Keawe	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Strong Support SB2100 SD2

Dana Keawe

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/24/2026 6:41:47 AM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Jessica Kuzmier	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha, I am writing in support of SB2100 SD2 because I believe it will help increase transparency with regards to the usage of restricted use pesticides (RUPs). Mahalo for your consideration.

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/24/2026 7:47:29 AM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Sherry Pollack	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

By shifting from annual to quarterly reporting, the bill provides faster, more detailed pesticide data, enabling proactive environmental and public health policymaking. Please pass this important measure!

**LATE**

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/24/2026 3:10:19 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Testify</b>
Dominique Childs	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

To whom it may concern,

Pesticide exposure can cause significant harm to public health and the environment. Restricted use pesticides have been deemed to have a high potential to drift off target, causing 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. People should know what their communities, keiki, and themselves are being exposed to.

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 save considerable time and resources once established while providing the transparency communities have sought for decades.

Please support SB 2100 SD2.

Dominique Childs, Paho

**LATE**

**SB-2100-SD-2**

Submitted on: 3/24/2026 8:59:37 PM

Testimony for AGR on 3/25/2026 9:00:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Claudia cox	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please support SB 2103 SD1. An abundance of scientific literature on pesticide drift and the unique susceptibility of children to pesticide exposure provide a sound argument for establishing meaningful buffer zones to protect children at school and where they recreate.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) usage data in Hawai‘i has revealed that many communities are still heavily exposed to highly hazardous drift prone pesticides. 100’ buffer zones are simply not supported by scientific research. Research has shown that certain pesticides are known to drift over a mile and cause health impacts.

California has enacted similar legislation requiring pesticide buffer zones around schools, yet still maintains the most robust agricultural production and economy in the US. Hawaii can both meet its goals to increase local food production and protect our most vulnerable from pesticide drift.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) finds there to be a significantly increased health risk for children exposed to pesticides, and additional precautions must be taken to protect them from unintended exposure.

I am very concerned about long-term pesticide exposure of keiki while they are at school or at play in our parks, which constitutes a health threat that can lead to cancer, neurological, and respiratory damage, among other medical conditions.

Please protect our keiki and pass SB 2103 SD1.

Claudia Cox - Haleiwa