Chairpersons Gabbard and Baker and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on House Bill 1819 Proposed SD1. This bill: allows growers to produce hemp under the United State Domestic Hemp Production Program within the state agricultural district; allows licensed growers to transport hemp for processing or exportation; creates oversight of hemp processors and products by the department of health; and amends the definition of marijuana to allow licensed hemp production and hemp products in the state. The department supports this measure as a vehicle for implementing a federally compliant hemp production program in the state, allowing further expansion, growth, and investment in the state’s hemp industry.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.
Fiscal Implications: This measure may impact the priorities identified in the Governor’s Executive Budget Request for the Department of Health’s (Department) appropriations and personnel priorities.

Department Testimony: The Department supports Bill Section 2 only and does not take a position on other sections of HB1819. The intent of the proposal is to require hemp processors in the State to register with the Department before they can extract or otherwise process legally grown hemp plant into a hemp product. Under this new regulatory pathway, hemp products would include hemp topicals for application to skin or hair and hemp supplements intended to be ingested orally.

The Department is seeking to establish a regulatory framework for consumer products by requesting interim rule making authority that will address labeling and independent lab testing for THC and contaminants to inform and protect consumers. Hemp products in the State would only be allowed to be sold once a label prescribed by the Department identifies that the hemp product has complied with the established laboratory testing requirements.

The Department has concerns with allowing hemp derivatives, which include cannabinoids like cannabidiol (CBD), to be sold as a food or used as a food ingredient without it being evaluated
by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for safe use in the food supply. FDA has the primary legal responsibility for determining the safe use of a food additive. To market a new food additive, a manufacturer must first petition FDA for its approval. These petitions must provide evidence that the substance is safe for its intended use as determined by experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate its safety through scientific procedures. To date, FDA has not approved hemp derivatives, like CBD or other cannabinoids, for safe use in foods.

FDA notes there is no definitive scientific study that proves low dosages of CBD over an extended period is safe. The Department echoes FDA’s concerns regarding unanswered questions about the effects on children (and adults) with the possible consumption of a myriad of foods with unknown dosages of CBD over an extended period of time. Allowing hemp to be used in foods without evaluating safety data to determine safe use limits is not good public health policy. Currently, only hulled hemp seeds, hemp seed oil and hemp seed protein powder maintain FDA status as Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) for use, as intended, in our food supply. FDA’s GRAS allowance makes sense as hulled hemp seeds contain only fat, protein and carbohydrate and have yet to develop into a cannabis plant containing THC, CBD and other cannabinoids.

The Department is asking for patience to allow FDA to make a safety determination based on the evidence to adequately determine if hemp derivatives, like CBD and other cannabinoids, should be allowed as a food additive.

Until such FDA approval for use in foods, this proposal seeks to prohibit the sale, holding, offering or distributing for sale, any food into which a cannabinoid, synthetic cannabinoid, or other hemp product has been added.

Department is looking forward to working with all stakeholders on developing an efficient regulatory framework that addresses processing of hemp plants into hemp products for sale in Hawaii.

Offered Amendments: None
Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.
RELATING TO HEMP

The Department of Budget and Finance offers comments on House Bill (H.B.) No. 1819, H.D. 2, Proposed S.D. 1.

H.B. No. 1819, H.D. 2, Proposed S.D. 1, among other things, establishes a statutory framework to monitor and regulate hemp in the State through the United States Department of Agriculture Hemp Production Program and establishes the Hawai‘i Hemp Processing Special Fund (HHPSF) within the Department of Agriculture (DOA).

As a matter of general policy, the department does not support the creation of any special fund which does not meet the requirements of Section 37-52.3, HRS. Special funds should: 1) serve a need as demonstrated by the purpose, scope of work and an explanation why the program cannot be implemented successfully under the general fund appropriation process; 2) reflect a clear nexus between the benefits sought and charges made upon the users or beneficiaries or a clear link between the program and the sources of revenue; 3) provide an appropriate means of financing for the
program or activity; and 4) demonstrate the capacity to be financially self-sustaining.

Regarding H.B. No. 1819, H.D. 2, Proposed S.D. 1, it is difficult to determine whether the proposed special fund would be self-sustaining.

Further, it should be noted that H.B. No. 1819 does not contain an appropriation for the HHPSF.

The department defers to DOA regarding implementation of this measure.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.
HB 1819 HD2 PROPOSED SD1 – RELATING TO HEMP

Chairs Gabbard and Baker, Vice Chairs Ruderman and Chang, and members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment and Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health:

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of HB 1819 HD2 PROPOSED SD1. This bill has a number of tasks given to the Hawai‘i Department of Agriculture (HDOA) and we follow the lead of the HDOA as they are best prepared to comment on their aspects of the bill.

The future of Hawai‘i agriculture will thrive based on diversity of crops, quality of crops, and utility of crops for both Hawai‘i use and export. The use of hemp is versatile. It can be used for clothing, food supplements, animal feed, construction, medicinal products and various non-medicinal products.

Hemp is one of those crops that should be considered for its potential. Yet, there are challenges and misinformation that must be addressed through research.

1. Marijuana and hemp are the same species, only separated by the concentration of THC. Below 0.3% THC it is hemp, above 0.3% THC, it is marijuana. When the crop becomes marijuana, the crop is destroyed. This would not be a problem if the level of THC was stable, which it currently is not. Last year in Hawai‘i, over 50% of the acreage grown had to be destroyed because of the high level of THC. As long as the level is set at 0.3%, this will continue to be a problem. We cannot recommend the production of hemp until we can recommend cultivars and/or management regimes that control the level of THC. This means that we need to understand (a) what causes this instability; and (b) if that is understood from a basic or applied knowledge base, can we manage it? For example, if THC responds to stress (THC is a secondary metabolic
product, which can be stress related), can we grow hemp under conditions that would control the stress and stabilize the level of THC below the break point?

2. What will the main product be from hemp production? Given the falling prices in CBD (prices dropped 30% in May of last year and continues to drop), Hawai‘i can’t compete in the mainland market. A good analysis of the economics of the local hemp market would be useful in order to understand the potential of in-state use of hemp biomass. However, if seed production is the main crop, then THC stability of all cultivars, no matter where they are grown for profit (mainland for example), will be an issue. If the product is an extractive of hemp, then it will depend on developing new products that can compete in the market. CTAHR has the expertise to develop new products in the Molecular Biosciences and Bioengineering Department.

3. There are a number of misconceptions around growing hemp. First, it has been said that it does not need to be fertilized or requires very low levels of fertilization. That is not true. As long as a crop removes nutrients in its biomass, they will eventually need to be replaced. If seeds are the product and the plant biomass is returned to the soil, then fertilization levels would be lowered. Second, it has been said that it is resistant to pests. That also is not true. A wide variety of pests attack hemp, including aphids, budworms, cutworms, cornborers, stink bugs, and hemp borers to name a few. As more acres are planted, more issues will evolve. An Integrated Pest Management Program focused on hemp would be advisable.

Based on the above, producing hemp in Hawai‘i will be a challenge. Proper management related to THC levels, identification of THC stable cultivars (if they exist), developing new cultivars, and identification of viable markets are all challenges to be addressed by research which CTAHR is qualified to do.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in support of HB 1819 HD2 PROPOSED SD1 with deference to HDOA’s comments on their component of the legislation; and provided that its passage does not replace or adversely impact priorities as indicated in our BOR approved budget.
Honorable Mike Gabbard, Chair
Honorable Russell E. Ruderman, Vice Chair
and Members of the Committee on Agriculture and Environment

The Senate
Hawaii State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: House Bill No. 1819 HD2 – Relating To Hemp

Dear Chair Gabbard and Members of the Committee:

The Maui Police Department provides the following COMMENT of H.B. No. 1819 HD2.

The problem with growing hemp lies in the lack of strict testing. As long as testing of the hemp to ensure that it contains 0.03 % or less of tetrahydrocannabinol, or THC is maintained, we have no problem with the hemp grower producing as much as the Department of Agriculture allows. The problem lies in the testing:

Who conducts the testing and how often is the testing done?

Can the state of Hawaii meet the testing needs for the entire island chain?

With the testing of an immature hemp plant, the THC will be low; however, mature hemp plants have already tested above 0.03 % THC.

As an example, more than half of hemp crops cultivated in Hawaii in the past year were unusable due to THC level above the federal limit for the chemical that causes people to become high. The State Department of Agriculture related that 18 crops were destroyed due to heightened THC. A cannabis plant is legally classified as hemp rather than marijuana if it contains 0.3% or less THC, which causes marijuana's mind-altering effects (Source: The Garden Island; June 22, 2020).

Hemp production needs to be heavily regulated for quality control. Testing should be done at the final stages before the harvest so that we know that the integrity of the harvest is maintained by the companies (ie. including marijuana plants to grow with the hemp, switching out mature hemp with immature hemp, etc.).
In addition, the sanctions for non-compliance is only civil, not criminal. There should be a criminal statue incorporated with knowingly, intentionally or recklessly growing hemp above the 0.03% THC limit. By creating a criminal statue, it is reasonable to believe most companies will comply with the standards set forth.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

TIVOLI S. FAAUMU
Chief of Police
June 24, 2020

RE: Suggestions for HB 1819

Dear Chairs and Members of the Senate and House Agricultural Committees:

Thank you for supporting the Hawaii Hemp Industry, especially during these very challenging times. Our industry is very grateful that you are taking the time to pass critical legislation to ensure farmers may continue to farm and have legal channels for processing and manufacturing. We are optimistic that the leading hemp economist Beau Whitney’s projections for Hawaii can be realized, growing the industry to $100,000,000 million annually. After reviewing the most recent draft of HB 1819, the Hawaii Hemp Farmers Association Board of Directors would appreciate the following no-cost changes to HB1819:

1. **Put back into HB 1819 acreage restrictions, limiting cannabinoid hemp grows to 40 acres per license.**  
   Reasoning: This limit can be applied universally to all hemp licenses, like the newly proposed buffer requirements inserted by Hawaii DOA into HB 1819. The director of the USDA Hemp Program has stated Hawaii may ask for special considerations. With cultivation under the USDA hemp program, there are no residency requirements or other protections for Hawaii farmers and ag communities. Anyone from anywhere in the U.S. can apply to grown hemp in Hawaii. One large corporation could overwhelm the emerging Hawaii hemp industry. Also, Hawaii farmers want to discourage “slash and burn” CBD operations. 40 acres is enough acreage to capitalize larger processing operations if crops are grown in rotation. Please consider adding the following to page 16: "§141- Commercial hemp production.  
   
   (***) Acreage for growing hemp shall be restricted to 40 acres per license for cannabinoid grows;

2. **Allow Hawaii Hemp Pilot Program expiration date to remain June 30, 2021,** per advice from national and Congressional hemp experts and lobbyists. The expiration for Act 228, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016 should remain June 30, 2021.  
   Reasoning: It is very possible USDA may not be able to take over Hawaii’s hemp program by October 31, 2020 because of the requirement to have US DEA agents on the ground in Hawaii and other issues that often delay the smooth roll out of a first-time national regulatory program. Importantly, Congressional and national hemp lobbyists have informed us that this fall, Congress will extend the hemp provisions of the 2014 Farm Bill to allow state hemp pilot programs to operate until October 31, 2021, six months beyond Hawaii’s current sunset date. Hawaii should maintain flexibility to respond to options presented by this extension. The existing Hawaii pilot program is more farmer friendly compared to USDA rules, which is why many states and national hemp organizations are pushing hard to have the 2014 hemp provisions extended for one year, while USDA considers revising its 2018 Farm Bill hemp rules. There is no cost and no conflict between keeping the current expiration date for the pilot program and also stating in HB1819 that no cultivation will be allowed under a Hawaii license and that a USDA license is required. Please consider inserting in page 2 and 3, "§141- Commercial hemp production.  
   
   (***) To allow the USDA and Hawaii State flexibility in administering a hemp cultivation program in Hawaii, the expiration for Act 228, Session Laws of Hawaii
2016, relating to the Hawaii hemp program authorized under the U.S. 2014 Farm Bill shall remain June 30, 2021. However, any individual or entity wishing to cultivate hemp in Hawaii shall have a license issued by USDA beginning November 1, 2020 or later if USDA requires more time to establish administrative procedures for cultivation of hemp in Hawaii and no other license shall be considered valid. If the US Congress extends the hemp provisions of the 2014 US Farm Bill, USDA and Hawaii may elect to administer cultivation of hemp under Act 228, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016.

Please consider deleting on page 24, SECTION 6. Act 228, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016, is amended by amending section 8 to read as follows: "SECTION 8. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2016, and shall be repealed on [June 30, 2021.] October 31, 2020."

3. **Delete buffer requirements.** Reasoning: Requirement for production to be in an agricultural district are sufficient and buffers would immediately impact currently licensed farmers, putting them out of business. Please consider deleting from page 16 and 17,

   (3) Hemp shall not be grown within 750 feet of the real property comprising a playground, childcare facility, or school;

   (4) Hemp shall not be grown within 250 feet of any existing house, dwelling unit, residential apartment, or other residential structure that is not owned or controlled by the license holder;

   (5) Hemp shall not be grown in any house, dwelling unit, residential apartment, or other residential structure.

Again, we are very grateful for your assistance in ensuring the hemp industry in Hawaii will be able to survive and move towards a thriving agricultural sector.

Respectfully Submitted,

Ray Maki

Ray Maki, President
June 21, 2020

RE: HB 1819 for Hawaii Farmers

Dear Chair and Members of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture:

Thank you for your long-standing support of Hawai‘i’s hemp industry. Truly, it is because of the support of these two Committees that we have come this far. The Hawaii Farmers Union United (HFUU) has 1,000+ members across the state and adopted policies to support a vibrant Hawaii hemp industry at our annual convention in November of 2019, including ensuring that the policies, regulations, and market for hemp are accessible to family farms. We hope that you will consider these no-cost changes to HB 1819 to ensure the success of the Hawaii hemp farmer:

1. **Put back into HB 1819 acreage restrictions, limiting cannabinoid hemp grows to 40 acres per license.** Reasoning: This limit can be applied universally to all hemp licenses, like the newly proposed buffer requirements inserted by Hawaii DOA into HB 1819. The director of the USDA Hemp Program has stated Hawaii may ask for special considerations. With cultivation under the USDA hemp program, there are no residency requirements or other protections for Hawaii farmers and ag communities. Anyone from anywhere in the U.S. can apply to grow hemp in Hawaii. One large corporation could overwhelm the emerging Hawaii hemp industry. Also, Hawaii farmers want to discourage “slash and burn” CBD operations. 40 acres is enough acreage to capitalize larger processing operations if crops are grown in rotation. Please consider adding the following to page 16: "$141- Commercial hemp production. (**) Acreage for growing hemp shall be restricted to 40 acres per license for cannabinoid grows;

2. **Put back into HB1819 labeling, requiring all hemp products to identify on the front (face) of the label in clearly readable font the percentage of Hawaii-grown hemp in the product.** For example, “33% Hawaii-grown Hemp” or “100% Hawaii-grown Hemp” Reasoning: The Hawaii Farmers Union United, 21 licensed farmers and 3 hemp businesses, a processor on Oahu as well as a leading hemp economist identified 100% as critical for farmers financial success. Identification of the amount of dilution/blending is a compromise reached with other industry manufacturers. Please consider adding the following to page 9: "$328H-C Hemp processing; hemp product sale and prohibitions; labelling. (h) All hemp cannabinoid products shall identify the total quantity of cannabinoid in the product and the percentage of hemp cannabinoid, oil, isolate, compound and/or extract that is Hawaii-grown. Or the previous paragraph can be inserted on page 16, under "$141- Commercial hemp production.

3. **Allow Hawaii Hemp Pilot Program expiration date to remain June 30, 2021, per advice from national and Congressional hemp experts and lobbyists.** The expiration for Act 228, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016 should remain June 30, 2021. Reasoning: It is very possible USDA may not be able to take over Hawaii’s hemp program by October 31, 2020 because of...
the requirement to have US DEA agents on the ground in Hawaii and other issues that often delay the smooth roll out of a first-time national regulatory program. Importantly, Congressional and national hemp lobbyists have informed us that this fall, Congress will extend the hemp provisions of the 2014 Farm Bill to allow state hemp pilot programs to operate until October 31, 2021, six months beyond Hawaii’s current sunset date. Hawaii should maintain flexibility to respond to options presented by this extension. The existing Hawaii pilot program is more farmer friendly compared to USDA rules, which is why many states and national hemp organizations are pushing hard to have the 2014 hemp provisions extended for one year, while USDA considers revising its 2018 Farm Bill hemp rules. There is no cost and no conflict between keeping the current expiration date for the pilot program and also stating in HB1819 that no cultivation will be allowed under a Hawaii license and that a USDA license is required. Please consider inserting in page 2 and 3, "$141- Commercial hemp production. (** To allow the USDA and Hawaii State flexibility in administering a hemp cultivation program in Hawaii, the expiration for Act 228, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016, relating to the Hawaii hemp program authorized under the U.S. 2014 Farm Bill shall remain June 30, 2021. However, any individual or entity wishing to cultivate hemp in Hawaii shall have a license issued by USDA beginning November 1, 2020 or later if USDA requires more time to establish administrative procedures for cultivation of hemp in Hawaii and no other license shall be considered valid. If the US Congress extends the hemp provisions of the 2014 US Farm Bill, USDA and Hawaii may elect to administer cultivation of hemp under Act 228, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016.

Please consider deleting on page 24, SECTION 6. Act 228, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016, is amended by amending section 8 to read as follows: "SECTION 8. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2016, and shall be repealed on (June 30, 2021.) October 31, 2020."

4. Delete buffer requirements. Reasoning: Requirement for production to be in an agricultural district are sufficient and buffers would immediately impact currently licensed farmers, putting them out of business. Please consider deleting from page 16 and 17,

(3) Hemp shall not be grown within 750 feet of the real property comprising a playground, childcare facility, or school;

(4) Hemp shall not be grown within 250 feet of any existing house, dwelling unit, residential apartment, or other residential structure that is not owned or controlled by the license holder;

(5) Hemp shall not be grown in any house, dwelling unit, residential apartment, or other residential structure.

Again, we appreciate your work during these difficult times and support of the Hawaii hemp industry. Our farmers have worked with leading hemp economist Beau Whitney who has projected Hawaii’s hemp sector could grow to $100,000 annually. With your help this session, this crop will be an important financial success for Hawaii.

Sincerely,

Vincent Mina, President

The Hawaii Farmers Union United and its Chapters are a nonprofit corporation formed under Hawaii law and Section 501(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code. HFUU advocates for the sovereign right of farmers to create and sustain vibrant and prosperous agricultural communities for the benefit of all Hawaii through cooperation, education and legislation. Because HFUU is an agricultural advocacy organization, donations to it are not tax deductible.
Chair Gabbard, Chair Baker, and members of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment and Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health. Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support to HB 1819 HD2, Proposed SD1 – RELATING TO HEMP. The measure would Legalize the growth of hemp in the State through the United States Department of Agriculture hemp production program; allow the processing and sale of hemp products in the State through State licensing; and expedite the substitution of the USDA hemp production program for the existing industrial hemp pilot program as required by federal law. Takes effect on 7/1/2020

The U.S. Hemp Roundtable is a coalition of leading companies and organizations committed to safe hemp and CBD products. We proudly represent the industry's major national grassroots organizations, and are leading the way forward for hemp and CBD products through education and action. We believe that the most effective way to realize the potential of the hemp industry and allow for safe and regulated CBD products in the market is to establish the right conditions for the market and its products to flourish. HB 1819 HD2, Proposed SD1 is a positive step in that direction.

We respectfully request the committees consider the proposed amendments for clarification purposes;

Page 5 Line 3-7 (5) Is in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, softgel, gelcap, or liquid form (e.g. hemp oil) to be used by the consumer to infuse edible items at home for personal use or for topical application to the skin or hair.

Page 10 Line 1-7 (e) No person shall sell, hold, offer, or distribute for sale any food, as that term is defined in section 328-1, into which a cannabinoid, synthetic cannabinoid, hemp extract, hemp derivatives or other hemp product that has been added as an ingredient or component. This section shall not apply to hemp-derived ingredient that is generally recognized as safe (GRAS) by FDA for use in foods, as intended, in a public GRAS notification.
As we have shared with members of the committee, we respectfully oppose the provision that prohibits the sale of CBD as a food or beverage ingredient. As more and more states throughout the U.S. explicitly authorize the sale of these products, we respectfully request that the committee consider expanding legal protection to those products as well in the near future. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.
### HB-1819-HD-2

Submitted on: 6/23/2020 8:52:06 AM  
Testimony for AEN on 6/24/2020 1:30:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brian Miyamoto</td>
<td>Testifying for Hawaii Farm Bureau</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
Aloha Chair Gabbard, Chair Baker, Vice-Chair Ruderman, Vice-Chair Chang and members of the committees;

My name is Matt Plavan and I serve as the chief executive officer of Arcadia Biosciences, an agricultural technology company that develops high-value food ingredients, nutritional oils and other products and is actively engaged in the Hawai‘i and global hemp industry. We strongly support HB 1819, which establishes a statutory framework to monitor and regulate hemp.

We, along with Legacy Partners Hawai‘i, formed Archipelago Ventures to breed and grow hemp and to produce hemp products in Hawai‘i. We are committed to non-GMO innovation of the hemp crop to enable it to grow efficiently in Hawai‘i’s unique conditions. Today, Archipelago Ventures employs 28 staff members in a variety of field-level, managerial and scientific ladder positions on Molokai, having doubled the staff size in the last 100 days alone, defying the COVID-19 pandemic trend.

In light of the devastating effects of the global COVID-19 pandemic on Hawai‘i’s economy, we support the substantive changes in HB 1819 which ensure Hawai‘i complies with federal law: 1) expediting the substitution of the USDA hemp production program for the existing industrial hemp pilot and 2) allowing the processing and sale of certain hemp products in Hawai‘i. We support the clarity these rules, along with the adoption of USDA hemp rules, bring to the industry.

We support HB 1819 and respectfully request the following changes:
1. Ensure there is clarity regarding hemp processors, who appear to be regulated federally by USDA and then additionally registered with the Hawaiian Department of Health. Page 19, line 10-12 references hemp processors who are “authorized under state law” creates the opportunity for confusion.
2. Resolve the contradiction with federal law, whereby hemp leaf or hemp floral material intended to be smoked or inhaled cannot be sold, held, offered, or distributed. The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, signed into law by President Donald Trump on Dec. 20, 2018, removed hemp from the federal list of controlled substances and redefined the plant as an agricultural commodity.

Federal guidelines also state that states cannot pass laws that interfere with the right to transport lawfully-produced hemp (including help leaf and floral material) in interstate commerce. In fact, this question was previously litigated in Indiana, where the federal court ruled against Indiana’s similar law was not appropriate. Hawai‘i growers and producers should be enabled to produce and sell hemp products for export.

3. Delete additional buffer requirements. There is already a requirement for production to be in an agricultural district and this should be sufficient, while proposed additional buffers are not needed and could potentially negatively impact currently licensed farmers.

The effective dates of the Act of July 1, 2020, coupled with the repeal date of the Hawaii’s Industrial Hemp Pilot Program by October 31, 2020, will greatly assist in moving Hawaii’s hemp industry forward.

Arcadia Biosciences and Legacy Partners targeted Hawai‘i specifically as a growing location because we believe the combination of climate and current land costs make it likely that Hawaii can be the low-cost producer of hemp nationally. Hawaii’s agricultural industry has declined because although the climate and land costs are favorable relative to the mainland, the cost of shipping bulk products such as corn or wheat to the consumption centers is cost prohibitive. Hemp, especially CBD oil extracts, are very high value relative to its weight therefore the cost of shipping is less of a burden, as an example 56 pounds of corn trades for approximately $3.75 while 56 pounds of CBD trades for more $63,000. It is clear that Hawai‘i cannot become a leader in bulk commodities due to shipping costs, but in high value crops like hemp Hawai‘i’s farmers can be successful.

Hawai‘i hemp growers will likely vary from the boutique grower active on small land area to larger growers, who achieve economies of scale through larger production areas. Given Hawai‘i’s unique climate that may enable more production seasons per calendar year, there is the potential for Hawaii to emerge as a leading cost-of-production state for hemp. For Hawai‘i to be a leader in hemp nationally, a bill that is consistent with the Federal Rules and that does not constrain producers in Hawaii beyond mainland producers is needed. Limits to farm size or other burdens make disfavor Hawai‘i’s growers. We support the USDA Interim Final Rule, which places no limitation on production area per license.

The swift passage of this bill and signing into law will allow us and others to continue our expansion, creating jobs and increasing the food security of Hawaii. We are in the process of experimenting with several rotation crops which we hope to sell into the local market in the future. For Hawaii to be in a position to increase food security, acres under cultivation are the key to achieving that. We believe hemp can be a vital crop industry for Hawaii and can bring a sustainable source of jobs.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Matt Plavan
CEO, Arcadia Biosciences
Our company would like to Testify in support of Bill HB1819-SD1 - 06-24-20
PROPOSED

This current bill for growing, manufacturing, and sale of CBD products in Hawaii will provide many wonderful opportunities for local businesses and consumers. Hemp is an extremely versatile plant with enormous health and nutritional benefits.

As the owner of a company that has previously purchased and sold Hemp CBD products, one particular story hits close to home. My grandfather was diagnosed with dementia a few years back. As his dementia got worse his doctors prescribed him pharmaceutical grade medicine that would supposedly help him with his condition. However, the side effects were horrible. My grandfather could not eat nor function properly. This caused him to fall into depression. It was heartbreaking to see the Happiest man I knew turn into a shell of what I remembered him to be. Our family decided to take my Grandfather off of his pharmaceutical meds and look for other options. After much research and prayer we decided to try CBD as part of his daily supplement regime. To make a long story short, Grandpa has been on his hemp CBD supplement for over 2 years now. He has a great appetite and continues to live a happy life. He may not remember everything he did 10 minutes ago but he is as health and happy as ever.

Although hemp may not be the one cure all, I truly believe that it's health and nutritional benefits can definitely change lives and help others through increased vitality. It worked for my family!

-Saxon Sawai
To: Honorable Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair
Senator Russell E. Ruderman, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.

RE: “HB1819 – SD1 – 06-24-20 PROPOSED”

JOCOR Distro stands in strong support with amendments to “HB1819 – SD1 – 06-24-20 PROPOSED” as it pertains to the retail sale of CBD. Hawaii’s retailers rely on a diverse group of products to keep sales channels open while abiding by all state legalities and CBD is no exception. With CBD being in plentiful supply from online retailers on the mainland it’s important to keep Hawaii retailers congruent and competitive while keeping consumers safe.

We strongly urge the committee to amend the current draft bill “HB1819 – SD1 – 06-24-20 PROPOSED” to include the category of gummy supplement products in addition to the listed categories. Many other over the counter supplements offered today come in a gummy / lozenge style product and we know Hawaii CBD users would greatly benefit from the addition of this category in the product offering as long as the products adhere to the same testing requirements and are packaged in a way that is not appealing to minors under 21.

As it stands, CBD is legal to consume and purchase in the United States and many other places because it comes from the hemp plant rather than the marijuana plant. Both plants belong to the cannabis family. The difference between the two is that hemp, unlike cannabis, has no psychoactive properties when it is consumed. This is because of its incredibly low level of THC, a cannabinoid that is responsible for the high that people experience when they consume the leaves and buds of the marijuana plant.

As it turns out, marijuana can contain up to 30 percent THC, which explains why users can get extremely high off of small amounts. On the other hand, hemp contains approximately 0.3 percent THC. Because of this, CBD products that come from the
hemp plant rather than the marijuana plant don’t put users at risk of experiencing psychoactive effects. Therefore, CBD is not considered to be an illegal substance when consumed.

It is our believe that this bill with the addition of gummy supplements would help draw a clear legal line and allow Hawaii retailers to create new business and provide safe products for Hawaii consumers of CBD.
We support HB1819 but we would like to see amendments that allow vape and edibles. Edibles and Vapes have been proven to be a good method of taking the medicine and being very effective. The state dispensary system has both vape and edibles (Soft lozenges and hard lozenges) being sold today and with the same testing requirements, I see this no different. Please revise this as you are leaving a lot of users out. Thank you!
**HB-1819-HD-2**  
Submitted on: 6/22/2020 6:34:19 PM  
Testimony for AEN on 6/24/2020 1:30:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spectra analytical lab</td>
<td>Testifying for Steep Hill Hawaii-State certified Cannabis testing lab</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

Aloha,

We support HB 1819 and know from a scientific testing standpoint we will make sure to keep all growers, Manufacturers and retail stores in compliance with all state regulations. We have been testing for the state certified dispensaries for 3 years and the majority of all Dept of AG certified Hemp grows and we will make sure they are FREE of contaminants. Please support this bill and allow edibles and vape for more methods of administering this medicine.
ABC Stores is in support of HB-1819. Without the passage of HB-1819, hemp products will be illegal to manufacture and sell in Hawaii and farmers will be forced to work under federal USDA programs which do not address the specific needs of Hawaii farmers. It is likely that without HB-1819 a few large outside interests could easily dominate the Hawaii hemp space with profits leaving Hawaii. HB-1819 allows for outside participation, but ensures Hawaii farmers are protected, whereas the USDA hemp program does not. HB-1819 can be passed with a reduced budget with funding only for the current DOA hemp coordinator position with administrative assistance and funds for software, which is a Federal requirement.
Good Afternoon!

Thank you for the opportunity to supply written testimony in SUPPORT of HB1819.

On behalf of Hawaiian Choice, a luxury CBD product manufacturer with 150+ retailers, we feel this bill is an excellent bill in support of Hawaii’s hemp product industry. We support it wholeheartedly.

We ask only three suggestions are considered -

1. §328H-C (c): "Hemp shall not be processed within 1,000 feet of an existing playground, school, state park, state recreation area, residential neighborhood, hospital, or daycare."

   COMMENT: We feel this should be omitted or modified. For any manufacturer that does not have a farm or rural location - especially based in urban Oahu, this is unrealistic. Nearly every industrial unit where manufacturing will take place will be within 1000 feet of a residential neighborhood. We are uncertain of the purpose of this point - if it is for public safety (i.e. fires/explosion) then surely the fire code addresses this, especially as final stage blending of retail products do not require any hazardous solvents, hydrocarbons, etc. We feel that manufacturing should be allowed in a commercial kitchen space (subject to fire code) so the location restrictions for hemp manufacturing are similar to any similar food product.

2. §328H-D Rulemaking - "(b) The department may adopt and amend interim rules, which shall be exempt from chapter 91 and chapter 201M, to effectuate the purposes of this chapter; provided that any interim rules shall only remain in effect until July 1, 2025, or until rules are adopted pursuant to subsection (a), whichever occurs sooner."

   COMMENT: We assume the final rules will take a long time for the DOH to develop, and so we ask for a specific, quantified and short timeline is required for DOH interim rules to be announced - for the health of the industry and confidence of larger retailers, especially in light of the urgency to move forward.
3. §328H-F  Enforcement; penalty - “a) Any person who violates this chapter or any rule adopted by the department pursuant to this chapter shall be fined not more than $10,000 for each separate offense.”

COMMENT: $10,000 for each violation sounds very steep especially as retailers may have dozens of products, and so we request this is reduced to $1,000 (or less) or somehow graded with severity so as to attract investment/confidence into this industry.

Thank you for your time,

Jared Dalgamouni
Hawaiian Choice
Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing
--- | --- | --- | ---
Tai Cheng | Testifying for Intellectual AG LLC | Support | No

Comments:

We generally support but suggest amendments to allow for hemp derived vape, drinks, edibles and hemp flower to provide consumers a variety of administration methods. Mainland products are already sold in stores and online which provide these products. Limiting products by Hawaiian producers and retailers will only lead to further grey market activities.
6/23/2020

To whom it may concern,

We at Power Distribution LLC the makers of Hempzilla CBD support the HB1819 bill. As we have been one of the top CBD brands on the market that prides itself on being from farm to table to ensure the quality of all our products for over 6 years now. Since, being in business for so many years with thousands of testimonials from our customers about how CBD has impacted their lives by relieving stress, promoting relaxation and decreasing inflammation as an all-natural way of bringing relief to multiple symptoms which would help many more people once CBD is allowed to be sold in Hawaii. As CBD is an all-natural method to help many people with no side effects.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Stavros Vrahnos
Partner
Hempzilla CBD
Elisabeth Bluml, owner
Khandro Farm
(808) 280-1556

Committee on Agriculture and Environment
6-24-20, 1:30 pm, Conference Room 224

HB 1819, HD 2 Relating to Hemp

To the honorable Mike Gabbard, Chair and members,

I own Khandro Farm, which is an organic farm that has been producing local grown crops for over 20 years. The property adjacent to mine has been bought and converted from greenhouses to a CBD growing and manufacturing facility.

This is an entirely new use of agricultural land and due to how the law has been written, a major impact for over 40 people in the surrounding neighborhood has occurred.

It is important that these operations do not harm neighbors and that the law is well written.

There needs to be a 1000 feet buffer zone between existing residencies and the new hemp growing facilities, written into this legislation.

This legislation should include the use of Agriculture zoned lands.

The agriculture zoning system has to be updated to the land use we have today.

Please insert language to this bill reflecting the 1000 foot buffer from any existing housing on all zoning including agriculture.

I am more than happy to answer any follow up questions.
June 23, 2020

COMMENT IN SUPPORT OF HB 1819 – SD1 (06-24-20 PROPOSED)

To Whom It May Concern,

We are the attorneys for Global Widget, LLC (dba “Hemp Bombs”), a Florida company that manufactures and distributes lawful hemp-derived cannabidiol (CBD) products. This letter is written on behalf of Global Widget in support of HB 1819, and to comment on the position the Bill takes toward a form of orally consumed softgel that is widely sold in the market as “CBD gummies”, and to express a concern regarding interstate commerce in hemp products.

HB 1819 expressly authorizes the manufacture and sale of dietary supplements containing hemp-derived CBD. This authorization is in direct conflict with the position of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which has failed to issue regulations regarding hemp and CBD. We support the rights of individual states to take action in this sector by proactively regulating hemp in the absence of coherent FDA policy toward these products. Hawaii is not the first state to do this. Colorado has explicitly authorized hemp-derived CBD in food products. We acknowledge that HB 1819 does not go this far. Still, we support this progressive step toward creating a legal market for hemp products in Hawaii.

Additionally, we contend that products currently being marketed as “CBD gummies” are lawful hemp products under HB 1819 to the extent that they are a “product containing naturally occurring cannabinoids…or derivatives from processed hemp and…[are] intended to be consumed orally to supplement the human or animal diet and [are] in the form of a…softgel”. CBD gummies are gelatinized, individually dosed oral supplements, and distinct from foods. This range of products would be lawful in Hawaii and categorized as a dietary supplement in softgel form under current language in HB 1819.

Finally, as a Florida-based manufacturer of hemp products, we are concerned that HB 1819 is silent on the status of hemp products from other jurisdictions. Our assumption is that hemp products that were lawfully manufactured in another jurisdiction are implicitly allowed under HB 1819. However, in the interest of clarity we believe that HB 1819 should address this issue directly. To the extent that it would prohibit the sale of hemp products that are manufactured in another jurisdiction, such prohibition likely is in conflict with the 2018 Farm Bill and the Commerce Clause of the US Constitution.

We thank you for your time and consideration in review of this comment in support of HB 1819.

Kight Law Office, PC
On behalf of:

Global Widget, INC dba “Hemp Bombs”
**Submitted By** | **Organization** | **Testifier Position** | **Present at Hearing**
--- | --- | --- | ---
Regina Gregory | Testifying for EcoTipping Points Project | Support | No

Comments:
Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on this measure. I have an interest in this bill because of the potential impact it will have upon our Medical Cannabis patients and our local hemp farmers.

Unfortunately, this bill follows the common practice of inadequately protecting our local businesses and resources.

The Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 allows states to create their own hemp programs with USDA approval. Proper regulation at the state level is essential for an island state like Hawaii, which has unique economic considerations due to its climate and isolation. Our overarching attitude should be finding ways to protect our local hemp farmers in order to further Hawaii’s goal of sustainable agriculture.

The importation of hemp seed from other states should not be the primary means of acquiring seed when we already have hemp pilot program licensees who are perfectly capable of supplying viable seeds from locally acclimated hemp cultivars to future hemp licensees. There should be a provision in this bill that requires the Department of Agriculture to support local hemp breeding in order to take advantage of this local resource.

“An Accepted Medical Use Supporter”
This bill does not specifically mention Cannabidiol (CBD), which will be the primary product that hemp farmers and distributors are interested in because of its high market value. The ability of hemp businesses to sell CBD products in Hawaii needs to be reconciled with the Department of Health’s (DOH) current policy that the only legal source of CBD is from our dispensaries, and with the current classification of the only FDA-approved CBD oil (Epidiolex) as a state Schedule V controlled substance requiring a prescription from a physician/APRN with controlled substance prescribing registration. We don’t want DOH to come back later and say that locally produced Hemp CBD products cannot be sold in Hawaii, even if they have no intention of enforcing such restrictions.

This bill also needs to address the fact that hemp farmers and processors will be in possession of Delta-9 Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) that exceeds 0.3% when THC is removed from CBD rich hemp material to create a final product that is 0.3% or less of THC. THC greater than 0.3% does not qualify as hemp and would put hemp business at risk of violating Hawaii’s Uniform Controlled Substances Act. This situation could be addressed by having the Narcotics Enforcement Division issue hemp farmers and producers a state Schedule I registration for THC, like they do for dispensaries, along with the necessary reporting and disposal oversight.

In addition, hemp businesses should be able to direct excess THC to our state dispensaries. However, in order for there to be cooperation between a future hemp program and our current Medical Cannabis Program, the following provision should be added to this bill in order to remove the misconception that our medical cannabis program violates federal law:

"329D-25 Coordination among state and federal agencies. The department shall initiate ongoing dialogue among relevant state and federal agencies to identify processes and policies that ensure the privacy of qualifying patients and qualifying out-of-state patients and the compliance of qualifying patients, primary caregivers, qualifying out-of-state patients, and caregivers of qualifying out-of-state patients and medical cannabis dispensaries with state laws and regulations related to medical cannabis. The department shall submit a written request, in accordance with title 21 C.F.R. section 1307.03, to the Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration by
September 1, 2020, stating that part IX of chapter 329 and this chapter do not create any positive conflict with state or federal drug laws and regulations and are consistent with title 21 U.S.C. section 903, and requesting formal written acknowledgement that the listing of marijuana as a controlled substance in federal schedule I does not apply to the nonprescription use of cannabis under the medical cannabis registry and dispensary programs established pursuant to chapters 329 and 329D."

This bill also creates unfair penalties for hemp material that exceeds 0.3%. Rather than forcing farmers to destroy a perfectly good crop just because it exceeds the allowable levels of THC, hemp farmers should be able to direct such material to our dispensaries, and be able to take advantage of the current dispensary provision that allows farmers to be contracted cultivators for Hawaii dispensaries, which would also be supported by the provision above.

This bill also needs to address the potential drug interactions between CBD and many prescription medications, and should require proper warnings on all Hemp CBD product labels.

Aloha.
Aloha, We are a HDOA hemp lisc holder on the Big Island.

We are in support of this bill and believe it is a step in the right direction.

We believe the voices of the Farmers should always be heard.

Mahalo, Steve Black

Tropical Sunset Farms LLC
Greetings:

Our company, Bric-A-Brac, Inc. supports HB-1819. This bill is critical to allow Hawaii farmers to grow and process hemp products and for Hawaii distributors and retailers to sell hemp related products. This bill will allow Hawaii to govern and regulate Hawaii's hemp products and not leave it solely to federal programs which may not consider the specific needs of Hawaii farmers. HB-1819 protects Hawaii farmers and can be passed with a reduced budget with funding only for the current DOA hemp coordinator position with administrative assistance and funds for software, which is a federal requirement.

Thank you for your consideration.
Aloha kakou;

My name is Shane Victorino and I would like to thank you for the opportunity to express my support for HB 1819. As a native of Hawai‘i who has made my professional success away from my home, I am in the position to invest in new business opportunities that revitalize Hawai‘i’s agriculture economy. I strongly support HB 1819, which establishes a statutory framework to monitor and regulate hemp, because I believe hemp can restore Hawai‘i’s vibrant agriculture sector.

My company, Legacy Partners Hawai‘i, joined Arcadia Biosciences to form Archipelago Ventures with the goal of breeding and growing hemp and producing hemp products in Hawai‘i. We are committed to non-GMO innovation of the hemp crop to enable it to grow efficiently in Hawai‘i’s unique conditions. Today, Archipelago Ventures employs 28 staff members in a variety of field-level, managerial and scientific ladder positions on Molokai, having doubled the staff size in the last 100 days alone, defying the COVID-19 pandemic trend.

Passage of this bill will allow us and others to continue our expansion, creating jobs and increasing the food security of Hawai‘i. We are in the process of experimenting with several rotation crops which we hope to sell into the local market in the future. For Hawai‘i to be in a position to increase food security, acres under cultivation are the key to achieving that. Hemp can be a vital crop industry for Hawai‘i and will be a sustainable source of jobs.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Shane Victorino
Legacy Ventures Hawai‘i
June 23, 2020

To: Committee on Agriculture and Environment
   Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair
   Senator Russell E. Ruderman, Vice Chair

   Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health
   Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair
   Senator Stanley Chang, Vice Chair

From: Maggie Cole, Pan Pacific Ventures

Re: TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HB 1819 HD1, SD1 Proposed
   RELATING TO HEMP

As a state-licensed hemp producer dedicated to the production of quality-assured, hemp-derived consumer products made in Hawai`i, PPV strongly supports the key provisions contained within HB 1819 HD2 SD 1, which would help to foster the development of an economically viable hemp industry in Hawai`i while safeguarding the public and serving consumer demand for safe and affordable products.

Cannabidiol (CBD) products that are produced by indoor cannabis producers are typically expensive because they are produced in highly controlled facilities that are very costly to operate. By contrast, CBD derived from industrial hemp, which is grown outdoors on a large scale, can be produced far less expensively. PPV estimates that CBD derived from field grown industrial hemp can be produced at 1/10th the cost of CBD derived from cannabis cultivated in highly controlled indoor facilities.

That said, industrial hemp derived CBD is far more susceptible to contamination than cannabis derived CBD grown in controlled indoor facilities. As ‘bioaccumulators’, hemp plants commonly absorb and store soil impurities such as heavy metals. These impurities often find their way into hemp-derived consumer products. Furthermore, plants cultivated in large outdoor plots, as industrial hemp commonly is, are frequently exposed to pathogenic microbes and insect pests, and therefore demand the use of fungicides and insecticides to a much greater degree than plants grow in controlled indoor environments.

The establishment of a legal path to market for CBD derived from Hawai`i grown industrial hemp has the potential to improve access to affordable, quality-assured CBD products for consumers and medical cannabis patients at a fraction of their current cost. However, because field-grown industrial hemp plants are highly susceptible to contamination, rigorous testing by state-certified laboratories for the presence of microbial contaminants, heavy metals and pesticides is an imperative.

We cannot build a trusted and sustainable hemp sector if we compromise on product quality and safety.

Mahalo for your consideration.
Aloha Chair Mike Gabbard, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

Aloha Chair Rosalyn Baker, Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

Re:   HB 1819 HD2
Date:  Wednesday, June 24, 2020
Time   1:30 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 224

I am writing as spokesman of the Omaopio/Piliwale Ohana based in Kula, Maui on behalf of 11 properties, 15 residences, and 40+ individuals. We support your creating legislation to regulate Hemp farming and production however feel it’s important that the Department of Health’s recommended HRS 328 H-C (c) proposal be modified and included in the final legislation. The Health Department’s proposal for HRS 328 H-C (c) says,

“Hemp shall not be processed within 1,000 feet of an existing playground, school, state park, state recreation area, residential neighborhood, hospital, or daycare.”

Our group has suffered immensely by having a Hemp farm operating for the past 4 months right in the middle of our Ag zoned residential neighborhood. We ask that you include the Department of Health wording but change it to something like,

“Hemp shall not be processed within 1,000 feet of an existing playground, school, state park, state recreation area, any residential neighborhood including Agriculture zoned areas, hospital, or daycare.”

Mahalo,

Peter Fay
Omaopio/Piliwale Ohana
312 Piliwale Rd.
Kula, HI 96790
808-293-3072
Aloha Chair Mike Gabbard, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

Re: HB 1819 HD2
Date: Wednesday, June 24, 2020
Time 1:30 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 224

I am writing as one of the members of the Omaopio/Piliwale Ohana based in Kula, Maui which includes 11 properties, 15 residences, and 40+ individuals. We support your creating legislation to regulate Hemp farming and production and SUPPORT WITH COMMENTS HB 1819, HD2, SD1.

In Section 3) there is proposed language to amend HRS 141 which includes these two sections

(3) Hemp shall not be grown within 750 feet of the real property comprising a playground, childcare facility, or school;

(4) Hemp shall not be grown within 250 feet of any existing house, dwelling unit, residential apartment, or other residential structure that is not owned or controlled by the license holder;

We applaud the inclusion of this wording as it will help all members of our group who have suffered immensely by having a Hemp farm operating for the past 4 months right in the middle of our neighborhood. However, Hawaii’s citizens would be much better protected if the limit in section (4) would be changed from “250 feet” to “750 feet” as in section (3).

Mahalo,

Emma Fay
Omaopio/Piliwale Ohana
312 Piliwale Rd.
Kula, HI 96790
808-281-3436
I support the expansion of different industries in Hawaii to move away from such a strong reliance on tourism.
HB-1819-HD-2
Submitted on: 6/22/2020 12:57:30 PM
Testimony for AEN on 6/24/2020 1:30:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mike Ruggles</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

This bill will stifle and suppress commerce at one of the worse economic times in our lives, for no benefit whatsoever. A diversified hemp industry has the potential to work wonders for Hawaii’s local farmers and economy, and this bill completely kills that potential. This bill allows us to grow a crop that we can't use or sell for anything besides fiber, which is not profitable for small farmers in Hawaii. Hemp is a cash crop, we need this hemp cash crop so farmers can continue to grow other crops to feed themselves sustainably. We need economic diversity and hemp could help, but not with this bill that doesn’t allow us to grow it for CBD food and medicine, which is where much of the value of hemp comes from.

Please don't punish the people of Hawaii by not allowing us to do something that is federally legal across the nation. Americans used to pay our taxes with hemp, and everyone was required to grow a quarter acre across America. It should not require this level of restriction. It is not a dangerous plant.
Aloha Chair & members; Hemp production will create many new local businesses, jobs, revenue, food & building materials, Hawaii is already late to the game again. Please pass this bill and allow the taxpaying citizens of our state to start to catch up now. Mahalo, Mike Moran for KCA
Aloha,

As a long time Maui resident, I would like to express my strong support for the section §328H-C (c).

A large Hemp operation has severely impacted my neighborhood in a negative way. The loud fans run 24/7; with the smell and lights and potential for crime, these operations are not suitable for close proximity to residents.

Mahalo for your time.

Brooke Shenfield
Hi ..we are living next to a hemp farm in Lower Kula , Maui ....4 month now...it has been absolute hell.....it smells like marijuana , day & night....the loud industrial fans to create airflow cause intense low frequency noise which robs our neighborhood of sleep and they run all day and night . ANY DAY OF THE YEAR....hemp or any COMMERCIAL Cannabis operation should be kept away from ANY homes ( we are zoned agricultural) a minimum of 1000ft ......our neighborhood is suffering terribly with this operation next door .....don't let this happen to the rest of Hawaii! Cannabis needs it's own Ag park or needs to be in an industrial zoned area!!!! Keep it away from homes !!!

Please help us ....it needs to be grown at least 1000ft away from ANY home!!! Regardless of zoning

Thank you Aloha Jutta Mueller
Comments:

This bill is a win-win for everyone - let's do it!
Comments:

Aloha....we are living next to a hemp operation on Maui....the smell of marijuana penetrates the whole neighborhood....the facility runs loud industrial fans all ay and all night long , nightlights illuminate the sky all night long....such facilities belong into an industrial park ..not into an agricultural neighborhood....its horrible, its soo wrong on every level to have a hemp operation next to any homes ..no matter what zoning...please protect the Hawaiian people from this in the future...please keep it it far away from any homes and any children !

Over 500 people signed this petition to keep any commercial Cannabis operation 1 mile from any homes !

Aloha Edward Shepherd
Sean Lester

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Wednesday, June 24, 2020 1:30PM Conference Room 224

HB 1819, HD2 RELATING TO HEMP

Aloha Senator Gabbard and CAD committee members.

Please modify this bill to reflect a 1000 ft buffer zone between all CBD facilities and existing residential housing. Several jurisdictions on the mainland have made this buffer up to 2 miles. This should reflect on all land usages here in Hawaii, including agricultural zoned lands.

If a residence on agricultural based land is in place before a CBD facility is built then the land owner of the existing residence should have precedence. The original legislation allowing CBD plants to be grown and the licensing of these uses was hastily drawn up and you have the chance to change this to a better bill.

The ultimate goal of CBD’s are to alleviate pain and suffering. There is a great need to ensure the growing and manufacturing processes does not cause the pain and suffering for the surrounding community.

Mahalo for your consideration

Sean Lester

PO box 1047, Makawao, Hawaii 96708
Comments:

Aloha Chair Mike Gabbard, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

Aloha Chair Rosalyn Baker, Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

Re: HB 1819 HD2Date: Wednesday, June 24, 2020

Time 1:30 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 222

Aloha

My name is Jutta Mueller, a Kula Maui resident.

Our neighborhood is terribly impacted by a hempfarm. The operation emits loud humming noise from industrial fans all day & all night...every day of the year nonstop. The smell of marijuana fills our neighborhood, day & night, nightlights irritate all living beings in the community.

Can I please ask to install a 1000ft setback for not only processing but also the growing areas of hemp.

It needs to stay out of ANY neighborhood. Please add a setback for growing hemp...we have it currently 40 feet from our bedroom window, we can't sleep anymore due to the nonstop noise...its terrible....please protect all people of Hawaii and implement a setback for ALL ZONING INCLUDING AGRICULTURAL!!!

Mahalo

Jutta Mueller
Chairperson Luke and Members of the Committee:

Aloha and thank you for the opportunity to testify on House Bill 1819

As a resident in Kula since 19 yrs we are very familiar and used to agricultural activities.

We appreciate your legislation to regulate Hemp farming and production and have first hand experience with neighboring hemp farms. Growing and processing hemp has, compared to all other agricultural activities that I have experience with, a major impact on adjacent properties. From 24/7 illumination and ventilation noise to its significant stench. Its has compared to traditional ag much more of an industrial footprint. It is by our own experience impossible, especially with children, to live in close proximity to a hemp operation. Noise and stench is just overwhelming.

I would there for suggest to state more clearly in the Health Department’s proposal for HRS 328 H-C (c)

"Hemp shall not be grown or processed within 1,000 feet of any existing playground, school, state park, state recreation area, hospital, or daycare and any residential home including in agriculture zoned areas.

Mahalo

Ralf Simon
Comments:

I am writing to voice my strong support for HB1819 – SD1 – proposed on 06-24-20.

Given the current economic crisis it is ever more important to support our local Hawaii farmers and Hawaii agriculture, Hawaii manufacturers, Hawaii stores and Hawaii consumers.

This measure is imperative for our hemp farmers and hemp oil manufacturers to be able to stay in business after they have invested so much time, effort and money into their ventures.

We need safe regulations for hemp and CBD and this bill offers exactly that. Please don't wait any longer or it will be too late. Without this bill, our Hawaii hemp farmers and manufacturers will go out of business. At the same time, it will make online sales from unregulated Mainland and foreign products soar with all the dangers associated with that.

Please pass this bill for our agriculture, economy and the safety of our people. Mahalo for hearing my testimony.
I support hb1819 sd1 6-24-20 proposed. This is a good bill to pass that is good for Hawaii. Two things I would change are: the fines should only be max one thousand ($1000.00) dollars and there should not be restrictions for people convicted of a felony. It is hard enough for individuals with a record to get a job, and we can use all the farmers we can get. I do not see any issues with such individuals working in the hemp industry. We need allow folks who have served their time to be done, to not keep paying their debt for the rest of their lives. These types of restrictions only increase recidivism.
HB-1819-HD-2
Testimony for AEN on 6/24/2020 1:30:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stacy King</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

I support HB1819 – SD1 – 06-24-20 PROPOSED
I'm support of this bill as I see that it will help make Hawaii more self sufficient having a commodity to export. It will also create jobs for residents. There are 2 things I would like to see changed in this bill however, the fine of $10,000 is too high. It shouldn't be higher than $1000. Secondly, it's not fair to exclude felons who have been convicted of a controlled substance from working in this industry. If a felon (no matter the crime) has paid their dues, they should be allowed to find work in whatever sector of the economy will hire them! The reform system needs to be changed to help these people enter society successfully. Let have this bill be the beginning of such reform.
Comments:

I support this but I would change 2 things- reduce the fines from 10k to 1k, and erase the part where folk convicted of felony for controlled substances cannot work in the industry.
Comments:

As a long-time resident of the Oma’opio, Kula community, with roots in a farming family, I have had the unfortunate displeasure of witnessing how improperly unregulated hemp farms can negatively impact and ruin a perfectly good community. Between the unbearable fan vibrations and other disruptive/noisy farm operations, the heightened security concerns with increased traffic of unsavory visitors in the neighborhood, and the pungent odors and pollen that spread out for miles from the open-air greenhouses and trigger allergies and health concerns in many of our neighborhood residents, hemp farms should not be allowed to be anywhere near homes for the good of the community.

I support this HB1819 HD2 bill provision that "hemp shall not be processed within 1,000 feet of an existing playground, school, state park, recreation area, residential neighborhood, hospital, or daycare." However, I believe the bill provision needs to consider that processing is not growing, and there is room for abuse with agriculturally-zoned areas, so this bill provision must be revised to include more specific language that "hemp shall not be grown or processed within 1,000 feet of ANY homes irrespective of zoning."

The concerning part of this bill is that it lacks the specific language necessary to prevent hemp growers and processors from getting away with ruining communities and neighborhoods in thriving agriculturally-zoned areas. There are thousands of people living in agriculturally-zoned areas. Just because folks like me are living in areas that support agriculture does not mean that we should have to be punished. We should not feel threatened or abused by selfish farmers who display a wanton disregard for their neighbors and only care about their bottom line. The hemp farmers in the Oma’opio neighborhood have clearly displayed their lack of concern for the mental health, wellbeing, and safety of its neighbors.

Many of us have ancestors and family members who have been in this area, perpetuating culture and sound agricultural practices, for a century. Now, all of a sudden, the government allows a hemp farm to move in and ruin what has been built for 100 years. We have great neighbors, and they are good people that have been hurting since this farm has been allowed to operate as it does.

This is simply not right, and I find it unconstitutional, as this hemp farm is impacting people’s right to simply breathe clean, fresh air and live their lives in peace. Some
nights, many of us can't even open our windows or spend time outside. That is a travesty, as we live in Hawaii, and our area is gorgeous and full of expensive, million-dollar homes. It is not cheap to live here, and many have had to sacrifice to make this their home, but now they cannot even go outside or open windows and enjoy the beautiful homes they've built and have worked so hard to keep, because the air is offensive and stinks so badly like an angry skunk due to the hemp farm nearby.

Your home is your sanctuary, but I ask you, how is one supposed to feel calm, relaxed, safe and happy in a place where hemp farms are allowed to destroy such peace of mind?

Thank you for your consideration.

Traci S., Oma'opio Resident
My husband and I own a home on Omaopio Rd. We moved here in June 2019. My mom was born and raised in Waikapu. She was one of ten children. Although I wasn’t raised here, my family and I visited several times a year. I’ve always felt a deep connection. I still have family in Waikapu and Makawao.

We finally had the finances and freedom to make our move. I am 61 years old and my husband is 75. We envisioned a peaceful, productive and healthy life in Kula. We thought it would be quiet and fresh.

A few months ago the overwhelming and sickening smell of marijuana filled the air. Day and night. It gives us headaches and forces us inside rather than out enjoying our pool and property. It is unrelenting! It will unfairly drive our home values in the area down.

Before the current Covid situation, we had friends and their kids over frequently enjoying the pool. Now, when things get back to normal, how will this smell affect the children? I certainly don’t want to “normalize” marijuana use to little kids. And I also don’t want them to experience health issues, like we are, because of the noxious odor.

Had we known the air would no longer smell of plumerias and night blooming jasmine we would not have purchased here.

I don’t think this odor was on the radar of the people that approved the project. But this kind of industrial venture has no place among people living their lives peacefully in their homes. It belongs in an area of industrial buildings.

We are not affected by the large fans used in the greenhouses. But I have spoken to two neighbors who are. They can’t sleep due to the vibrations. I have also been told this industry wants to expand and acquire neighboring properties. That is unthinkable.

If this industrial venture were simply loud stinky neighbors, they would be told to clean up and be quiet. Why is this allowed to continue and negatively affect so many families? Money should never be the deciding factor. Fairness, health, and families should be the primary concern.

Please help us. This has to stop! Please put yourself and those you love in this situation and think about our daily lives.

It’s an easy resolution. Implement a distance of at least 1000 ft from existing homes. Homes where people have lived and thrived prior to this new industry.

I appreciate your time.

Sincerely,
Lorrie and Vince Rogers
1311 Omaopio Rd
Kula, HI. 96790
H-808-214-5272
C-408-674-7873
June 24, 2020

Re: Suggestions for HB 1819

Dear Committees on Agriculture,

I would like to say thank you for your support of Hawaii hemp farmers, especially during this unprecedented time. The work you are doing is instrumental for Hawaii’s future and the survival of its small businesses. Many small business, including Hawaii’s hemp farms, are doing their very best to weather this storm but need your help in order to do so.

I am a licensed hemp farmer and member of the Hawaii Hemp Farmers Association. I have had the opportunity to work with and speak with many licensed hemp farmers around the state and hope you will consider these no-cost minor changes to HB1819 which would improve the hemp program. Please note that two of the suggestions have been in all of the previous drafts of HB1819.

1. Put back into HB 1819 acreage restrictions, limiting cannabinoid hemp grows to 10 acres per license. (This is similar to DOA’s recent additions of buffers and can be applied to all applicants);
2. Put back into HB1819 labeling, requiring all hemp products to identify on the front (face) of the label in clearly readable font the percentage of Hawaii-grown hemp in the product (I personally believe all hemp products that use Hawaiian-grown on the label should be required to use 100% Hawaiian-grown hemp in products that are sold in Hawaii. This would help protect the Hawaii reputation and keep related money’s in our community. As an example, if a Hawaiian-grown hemp
product contains 90% synthetic CBD from China and 10% Hawaiian-grown CBD and someone doesn’t achieve their desired effect or heaven forbid, gets hurt from it being adulterated, Hawaii’s hemp industry develops a bad reputation and China makes a profit from it. That is not right and Hawaii should not be exploited!)

3. Allow the Hawaii Hemp Pilot Program expiration date to remain June 30, 2021 or please even consider extending it to October 31, 2021 under the 2014 federal farm bill to allow licensed Hawaii hemp farmers to continue to cultivate hemp without interruption during transition to a program that is USDA compliant and,

4. Delete buffer requirements.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Brittany Neal MSOM, BSN, RN

Licensed Hawaii Hemp Farmer
Aloha Chair Mike Gabbard, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

Aloha Chair Rosalyn Baker, Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

Re: HB 1819 HD2
Date: Wednesday, June 24, 2020

Time 1:30 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 222

Aloha...

I am a Kula resident living near a hemp operation. It has burdened our community with excessive noise, terrible marijuana smell and awful nightlights...

Ideally a 1000 feet setback for any hemp operation, growing and processing to ANY existing home regardless of zoning would be appropriate!

Please support this bill

Aloha Gretchen
Re: Suggestions for HB 1819

Dear Committees on Agriculture,

Thank you for your support of Hawaii hemp farmers, especially during this challenging time.

I am a research assistant for a licensed hemp farmer and I am a member of the Hawaii Hemp Farmers Association. I have had the opportunity to work with and speak with many licensed hemp farmers around the state and hope you will consider these no-cost minor changes to HB1819 which would improve the hemp program.

1. Put back into HB 1819 acreage restrictions, limiting cannabinoid hemp grows to 10 acres per license. (This is similar to DOA’s recent additions of buffers and can be applied to all applicants);
2. Put back into HB1819 labeling, requiring all hemp products to identify on the front (face) of the label in clearly readable font the percentage of Hawaii-grown hemp in the product (I support products using Hawaiian-grown on the label being required to use 100% Hawaiian-grown hemp in product sold in Hawaii.)
3. Allow the Hawaii Hemp Pilot Program expiration date to remain June 30, 2021 or please even consider extending it to October 31, 2021 under the 2014 federal farm bill and,
4. Delete buffer requirements.

Thank you for your time and consideration.
Sincerely,

Brent Neal

Research Assistant
Submitted By: kealiʻi  
Organization: Individual  
Testifier Position: Support  
Present at Hearing: No  

Comments:

i support the HB1819 - SD1 -06-24-20 because of Hemp market starting to grow nation wide and Organic hemp grown in Hawaiʻi will help boost the economy and for the peoples natural health. a win win for all!
June 23, 2020

To: Senator Mike Gabbard, Chair
    Senator Russell E. Ruderman, Vice Chair
    Committee on Agriculture and Environment

    Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair
    Senator Stanley Chang, Vice Chair
    Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

From: Teri F. Gorman, Kula, Maui Resident

Re: TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HB 1819 HD1, SD1 Proposed June 24, 2020
RELATING TO HEMP

Aloha e Chairs Gabbard & Baker, Vice Chairs Ruderman & Chang,

Mahalo for the opportunity to testify in support of HB 1819, HD1,SD1. I have been a resident of the ‘Ōma‘opio area in Lower Kula since 2005. Ours is a quiet, rural community surrounded by farmers of onions, coffee, goats and various fruits and vegetables. Sadly the serene nature of our neighborhood changed when a Hawai‘i hemp licensee established an indoor hemp cultivation operation in close proximity to many of my Piliwale Road neighbors. The associated nonstop fan noise, bright grow lights and offensive plant smells have disrupted the lives of many of my long-standing neighbors living near this operation.

Their resulting frustration is expressed through an online petition https://sign.moveon.org/petitions/say-no-to-commercial-cannabis-farms-within-1-mile-from-homes signed by 546 individuals to date. The petition requests residences and commercial hemp/cannabis production sites be separated by one mile, which, in my opinion, is unnecessarily restrictive. However, this unfortunate experience has underscored the need for a meaningful buffer between residences and hemp/cannabis cultivation facilities, to prevent licensed hemp farmers from disturbing neighbors with the negative effects of their operations.

HB1819 HD1, SD1 proposes such a buffer: Hemp shall not be grown within 250 feet of any existing house, dwelling unit, residential apartment, or other residential structure that is not owned or controlled by the license holder. However, out of concern for my neighbors, and for those who may be potentially impacted by a licensed hemp farmer in the future, I request the buffer between private residences and hemp/cannabis farms to be expanded to 750 feet.

Mahalo for your consideration of this request

Teri F. Gorman
PO Box 901339 • Kula, HI 96790
Aloha Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

Aloha Chair Rosalyn Baker, Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

Re: HB 1819 HD2

Date: Wednesday, June 24, 2020

Time 1:30 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 222

We would like to support this bill Hb1819...however we would like to see a greater setback of at least 1000 ft for any hemp operation, growing and processing hemp. 1000 feet from ANY residence would be the minimum.

Please integrate this into the new bill

Mahalo the Decoite family!
Aloha Chair Mike Gabbard, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

Re: HB 1819 HD2
Date: Wednesday, June 24, 2020
Time 1:30 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 224

I am writing as one of the members of the Omaopio/Piliwale Ohana based in Kula, Maui which includes 11 properties, 15 residences, and 40+ individuals. We support your creating legislation to regulate Hemp farming and production and SUPPORT WITH COMMENTS HB 1819, HD2, SD1.

In Section 3) there is proposed language to amend HRS 141 which includes these two sections

(3) Hemp shall not be grown within 750 feet of the real property comprising a playground, childcare facility, or school;

(4) Hemp shall not be grown within 250 feet of any existing house, dwelling unit, residential apartment, or other residential structure that is not owned or controlled by the license holder;

We applaud the inclusion of this wording as it will help all members of our group who have suffered immensely by having a Hemp farm operating for the past 4 months right in the middle of our neighborhood. However, Hawaii’s citizens would be much better protected if the limit in section (4) would be changed from “250 feet” to “750 feet” as in section (3).

Mahalo,

Marjorie Wendler
Omaopio/Piliwale Ohana
312 Piliwale Rd.
Kula, HI 96790
808-281-3436
Aloha Chair Mike Gabbard, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

Re: HB 1819 HD2
Date: Wednesday, June 24, 2020
Time 1:30 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 224

I am writing as one of the members of the Omaopio/Piliwale Ohana based in Kula, Maui which includes 11 properties, 15 residences, and 40+ individuals. We support your creating legislation to regulate Hemp farming and production and SUPPORT WITH COMMENTS HB 1819, HD2, SD1.

In Section 3) there is proposed language to amend HRS 141 which includes these two sections

(3) Hemp shall not be grown within 750 feet of the real property comprising a playground, childcare facility, or school;

(4) Hemp shall not be grown within 250 feet of any existing house, dwelling unit, residential apartment, or other residential structure that is not owned or controlled by the license holder;

We applaud the inclusion of this wording as it will help all members of our group who have suffered immensely by having a Hemp farm operating for the past 4 months right in the middle of our neighborhood. However, Hawaii’s citizens would be much better protected if the limit in section (4) would be changed from “250 feet” to “750 feet” as in section (3).

Mahalo,

Charles Fay
Omaopio/Piliwale Ohana
312 Piliwale Rd.
Kula, HI 96790
808-281-3436
**Comments:**

Aloha please include a generous distance (1000ft) from any hempfarm to any residence.

Mahalo Elly
HB-1819-HD-2
Submitted on: 6/23/2020 1:05:08 PM
Testimony for AEN on 6/24/2020 1:30:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jasmine Lum</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:

IT'S PURE MEDICINE FOR HUNDREDS OF DISEASES INCLUDING AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES. I AM SUFFERING FROM 4 AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES PRESENTLY. PLEASE ALLOW THIS MEDICINE THAT WORKS WITHOUT GIVING YOU ANY SIDE EFFECTS !!!

MAHALO
Comments:

By allowing Hawai'i citizens to grow hemp legally, you are allowing these citizens to care for themselves. There has been numerous articles and studies that show how much hemp/hemp products provide healing. I support this bill because it supports people taking steps to better their health and overall lives.
I support this HB1819 HD2 bill provision that "hemp shall not be grown within 750 feet of the real property comprising a playground, childcare facility, or school" and "hemp shall not be grown within 250 feet of any existing house, dwelling, etc." but feel revisions need to be made to include more specific language that "hemp shall not be grown within 1,000 feet of any existing house, dwelling, etc. irrespective of zoning." The setback from homes for hemp farms should be at least 1,000 feet. A 250-foot setback is not sufficient. These farms are highly disruptive as far as noise, smell, and pollen/allergens that travel great distances. My allergies have definitely worsened since the farm has moved into the neighborhood, and I'm nearly 1,000 feet away. Hemp farms should not be allowed near any homes for the good of the community.

Thank you,

Mike S., Oma'opio Resident
Aloha,

I am in support of moving forward with exploring this as a potential means to stimulate Hawaii economy and empower Hawaii residents.

Thank you,

Ernest Milligan
Comments:

Aloha. I am a local Hemp business owner. This bill directly effects my company as it bans the use of "smokeable" hemp. Hemp was legalized in 2018 and I understand the need to introduce laws and regulations. But I do believe that is the public's choice to "smoke" hemp or not. I do not believe it is right to take away that "choice" As a business owner I have seen the way that hemp plays a very positive role in consumers lives. I have had many customers quit smoking tobacco/nicotine 100% from using hemp flower. I have single moms that smoke our hemp flower to help relieve anxiety and relax. It is just one of the many ways to receive the beautiful plants benefits. I also believe that if you take away the CHOICE of "smokeable" hemp flower, you then leave the only choice of HARMFUL NICOTINE, TOBACCO and VAPE products, which have proven to be dangerous to the public and even Cause terrible addiction. Hemp is the safest possible alternative to smoking, with no physical dependency, or any alteration psychologically. . Hemp Flower is CBD in its Rawest form. It is what is used to create all of the products you see on the market today. Why would you make it illegal for the public to have the CHOICE of enjoying this plant in its most organic form? With this being said I understand the need to regulate these products for the "public safety" so why not introduce new testing policies instead of placing a BAN on "smokeable hemp" all together. As a company we pride ourselves in providing clean, organic hemp to people. Some People enjoy taking oils, some enjoy the body rub and creams, and for some, they enjoy SMOKING Hemp to achieve its benefits. It is their CHOICE. To take away that CHOICE would not only be unfortunate for the consumers that benefit from this plant, but it would CAUSE more harm, by KEEPING NICOTINE and TOBACCO in the line light. We put our flower through extensive testing at Steep Hill Hawaii. This ensures the flower does not contain any bacteria, heavy metals, pesticides, or illegal amounts of THC. Again I understand and agree with the need to protect the public safety. But don't take away the people's ChoICE.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drew Erickson</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
Dear Hawaii State Legislature,

I am writing in opposition to certain elements of the proposed 1819 bill in consideration of Industrial Hemp for the State of Hawaii. I write as a Cannabis professional who serves as a project manager of a Hawaii Hemp License holder and as a consultant to hemp license holders in other states.

Though I am happy to see Hawaii moving forward with modernizing its Industrial Hemp program, the language regarding the restriction of hemp being grown greater than 250 ft from residences is too general. As it is written, hemp farmers would need roughly 11 acres to cultivate 1 acre of hemp. This would effectively put many of the few farmers that participate lawfully in the Hemp pilot program out of compliance, even if they are in agriculturally zoned land. This also puts a high barrier to entry as it is an implicit land requirement in order to farm hemp.

Another matter of interest is allowing Hawaii hemp farmers to be the first to benefit from the Hawaii hemp industry. An acre limit for licenses during the first few years of running a hemp program would give Hawaii farmers a powerful tool for leveraging their previous success to the benefit of the State and the program.

Thank you for accepting my testimony. May it be considered.
My name is Alex Trejo, I am a small business owner who lives on the North Shore of Oahu. I am a longtime hemp advocate and operate a hemp company. A large portion of laws that would come into effect would not only limit, but in many cases proposed, outlaw the sales of certain cbd products entirely, a main one being smokable hemp flower. If CBD is available to the public in every other form, why does the naturally occurring, smokable version stand to be made illegal? When all forms of addictive, not to mention dangerous, smokable and vaporizing nicotine products are available? Taking away smokable hemp flower takes away the public’s option for a cleaner and safer alternative to nicotine, leaving tobacco products in the limelight. Our keiki and young adults are experiencing one of the worst nicotine addiction epidemic in the past century due to flood of vaporizer products to the market. Taking away hemp flower will only exponentiate this.

My business and livelihood will be directly affected by these proposed laws and would put me and my employees in a potential vulnerable place during a global pandemic when resources are already stretched so thin. I understand the need for regulations and advocate for stricter in state testing of hemp products. I personally take all hemp products my company sells to a state certified lab in Honolulu to test for illegal levels of THC and any potentially dangerous heavy metals or pesticides. I believe all companies should do the same. With this being said, I urge the state of Hawaii to not only reconsider the prososed laws regarding hemp, but revise them in a manner that will benefit the citizens of Hawaii. We are American citizens, and we deserve the right to choose
Comments:

Yá’át’ééh and Aloha,

My name is Valerie Marie Bounds, I am Táchii’nii and bilagáana clan, currently living Hawaii. I am addressing the Senate today to discuss the revisions made to bill HB1819 regarding the selling of Hemp Products in their most natural form as floral material. With the 2018” Farm Bill ” companies everywhere have had the ability to increase their standards and production of hemp, not categorized as marijuana. I am here to voice my disagreement with (g) “No person shall sell, hold, offer, or distribute for sale, any hemp leaf or hemp floral material that is intended to be smoked or inhaled, including but not limited to hemp cigars or hemp cigarettes”. I am a consumer and take pride in sourcing from the companies out there that are doing things right and ethical with the health of the public in mind. Providing the natural form of hemp, that is accompanied by official tests from a lab that ensures there are NO harmful levels of THC as well as all other potentially harmful metals this allows me as a consumer to make a more health conscious choice. I am able to see what is in what I am consuming. Before you place a ban on selling all smokable hemp please think of how this will affect our community. You are taking away a choice to smoke hemp and giving only a choice to smoke tobacco( never accompanied by lab tests or ingredients), that knowingly causes addiction and adverse health effects.

As consumers we have to make choices everyday, you are taking away that choice from people, and more importantly you are leaving them left with only tobacco to smoke. Tobacco gives people “nicotine rushes” and develops drug dependencies whereas raw hemp foral does not make you feel like that with all the additives like tobacco incorporates.

My personal solution is to support testing that the Senate needs to take action and require any company in Hawaii that shall sell, hold, offer, or distribute for sale, any hemp leaf or hemp floral material that is intended to be smoked or inhaled, including but not limited to hemp cigars or hemp cigarettes will be required testing of all heavy metals, levels of cannabinoids readily available for inspection at any time. You must have required testing to operate. We need to regulate, not ban and be scared.
I understand the need to protect public safety and every company needs to have required testing but it is not fair for you as our Senators to take away our choice and have tobacco being the only legal option to smoke. It's sickening that it’s $.99 to buy a nicotine vape at 7/11 in Haleiwa, HI. Please I ask you to revise this portion of the bill and think about the choices you leave your people with banning hemp leaf or hemp floral as a smokable product.

Mahalo and Ahéhee’,

Valerie M Bounds
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rayne Kauhi</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lauren swift</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
Aloha,

Thank you for taking the time to read this testimony—I’ll be brief. My name is Megan Talley Womble and I am the operations manager for Omao Lands and Omao Labs. We are a vertically integrated hemp farm located on Kauai, complete with a 6 acre farm and a state of the art hemp extraction facility.

We have been working on this project since August of 2018, when we were awarded one of Kauai’s first hemp licenses. From there we turned our attention to a build out Hawaii’s first ethanol extraction facility. We have invested millions of dollars (local private investment) into the farm, processing facility and developing our staff members. Our intention, since conception, has been to lead the charge in developing a hemp industry in Hawaii as a way to further diversify agriculture and alleviate some dependence on tourist dollars. We started training our processing facility staff in February, and have officially passed all of our final inspections this week. Folks, we are officially open for business. Our facility can process up to 60 acres of hemp a year, on a standard business work week. If we increase our hours, our biomass intake capacity increases as well.

1819 is an important bill, and I am so grateful that you have made the time in your session to address our transition out of the hemp pilot program. Since Covid and the tourism economy turn-down, I have taken on 3 additional farms, as a consultant, to help them develop viable hemp-farming business plans. Beyond that, I have fielded about a dozen other inquiries, many wanting to get started in Spring ’21. The interest is there, we just need 1819 to pass. I have employed 13 people since the start of this project and we have expansion plans on the horizon which will provide even more local jobs. In order to keep the lights on in the processing facility, biomass transfer needs to happen immediately.
I believe that the DOH’s level of involvement in 1819 is reasonable. We built our processing facility with compliance and safety in mind, right down to our food-grade flooring. We hope that the DOH will work with us as they develop their framework for what a hemp processing facility looks like in Hawaii. We want to be a valuable asset to the department and we can provide plenty of insight as far as what we’ve learned along the way. Ultimately, we believe it is important for the end user consumer to know exactly what they are utilizing/purchasing, and I believe that 1819 requires a level of transparency from the processors that is reasonable and feasible.

I would like to do a friendly ask in regards to an adjustment to the buffer zones set in place by 1819. Many current license holders with a proven, working model will be affected by this. On Kauai, for example, agricultural land and residences cohabitate in very close proximity due to the rural nature of our community. Is there any way to grandfather existing licensees (specific to location/buffer zone) as long as they have good standing within the communities they operate? Ultimately, hemp is a non-psychoactive agricultural product. By placing buffer zones, it is implied that public safety is of concern. This should not be the case, as you cannot get “high” off of industrial hemp.

I believe that 1819 is sound and can move the needle forward for the hemp industry in Hawaii. Thank you for your attention to this issue. I am available to answer questions: 808-639-0775

May you all continue to be well and healthy during these uncertain times.
Dear Senate Committee on Agriculture and Environment

Dear Chair Rosalyn Baker, Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

Re: HB 1819 HD2

Date: Wednesday, June 24, 2020

Time 1:30 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 222

We are Kula residents severely impacted by a hemp growing neighbor, loud industrial fans day and night, stench of Marijuana in our family home and nightlights are ruining our life on our fruit farm.

We support your creating legislation to regulate Hemp farming and production and SUPPORT HB 1819, HD2, SD1 but have the following suggestion to further protect Hawaii's citizens from the tragic unintentional consequences our group has been going through for the past 4 months since a hemp operation has been operating right in the middle of our agriculture zoned residential neighborhood. We have suffered from excessive noise from commercial fans running non-stop all day and night, from the vibrations caused by those fans that make it feel like you are in a jet plane while sitting in your house all day and all night, gigantic grow lights that light up the sky all night long, and the dense smell of cannabis all day and all night. All of these problems that are destroying the lives and health of our group's members could easily be solved by regulating how close to residences a hemp operation may grow and process hemp.

HB1819, HD2, SD1 limits hemp processing "within 1000 feet from an existing playground, school, state park, state recreation area, residential neighborhood, hospital, or daycare." We would ask that the legislation be amended to clarify that the term 'residential neighborhood' also include residences in agricultural zoned areas as well as residential zoned areas.

HB1819, HD2, SD1 also limits hemp growing "within 750 feet of the real property
comprising a playground, childcare facility, or school." It also limits hemp growing "within 250 feet of any existing house, dwelling unit, residential apartment, or other residential structure that is not owned or controlled by the license holder." From personal experience our members can attest that the 250 feet limit is not large enough to prevent other Hawaii citizens from going through the mess we are experiencing and would request that the 250 limit be changed to 750 feet or larger.

thank you for your time Aloha Soenke & family
Comments:

Aloha

Please keep Hemp and any Cannabis out of residential and agricultural communities. It should only be allowed in areas far from any residences

Mahalo Tracy Hashimoto
TO:
Committee on Agriculture and Environment, and Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health
Senator Mike Gabbard and Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Chairs
Senator Russell E. Ruderman Senator Stanley Chang, Vice Chair

FROM: HAWAII FOOD INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
Lauren Zirbel, Executive Director

DATE: June 24, 2020
TIME: 1:30pm
PLACE: Conference Room 224

RE: HB1819 HD2 SD1

Position: Support

The Hawaii Food Industry Association is comprised of two hundred member companies representing retailers, suppliers, producers, and distributors of food and beverage related products in the State of Hawaii.

HFIA is in support of this measure. Hemp is a high value crop with a great deal of potential to help us grow our state’s agriculture sector and manufacturing sector. We believe the legislature should support this growth by updating state especially in light of the change in the federal status of hemp. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frank Solo</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
Comments:

Aloha Sentors

Hemp and Cannabis businesses have caused big problems on the mainland already.

Let's make sure Hawaii does it right! Keep it out of neighborhoods...keep it in a secure area far away from any homes with children.

Keep a 1mile distance to any houses. My family in Colorado has seen the problems first hand. Terrible smell, noise and crime...

Put people before money !!! ALWAYS

Mahalo Gary Nuka
HB-1819-HD-2
Testimony for AEN on 6/24/2020 1:30:00 PM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erin Gonsalez</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
Go Hemp!!!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitted By</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Testifier Position</th>
<th>Present at Hearing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omaopio ohana</td>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
To make this plant that grows on earth illegal is a gross step backwards. The war on drugs has desparaged our communities enough. Why would we make hemp and cbd illegal when it’s so obvious that eventually the fate of this state and country will be the legalization of cannabis entirely. We are talking about a plant with no ability to alter ones mind. There should indeed be regulations put in place and testing done. Regulation of this necessary plant is vital for our state to move forward.
I would also like to say that this is terrible what you’re doing holding this meeting without people being able to come in and have their voices heard. If it’s because you want social distancing, well you will get an opposite result when we have to protest to stop this kind of thing from happening again.
Thank you for reading. If you even did.
Aloha Sen. Mike Gabbard, AEN Chair, Russell E. Ruderman, AEN Vice Chair, Sen. Rosalyn H. Baker, CPH Chair, Stanley Chang, CPH Vice Chair, and Committee Members,

Down to Earth Organic and Natural testifies in support of HB 1819, HD2.

Down to Earth Organic and Natural has six locations on Oahu and Maui. Since we opened in 1977, we have supported healthy lifestyles and preservation of the environment by selling local, fresh, organic and natural products, and by promoting a healthy, plant-based and vegetarian lifestyle.

We are in support of HB 1819, HD2. We have experienced a great demand for CBD and other hemp-derived products because of the improvement in quality of life that these products may offer due to the reduction of anxiety, depression, pain, inflammation, and general calming properties. Finding a natural substance with these benefits can be life-renewing for people who suffer from a wide range of mental and physical health challenges. We are in support of establishing a uniform, safe regulatory framework for the testing and sale of CBD products while ensuring their proper labeling. Being able to legally produce and sell CBD and other hemp products in Hawaii will be beneficial for our local businesses and provide a needed boost for our economy.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this bill.

Alison Riggs
Public Policy & Government Relations Manager
Down to Earth
2525 S. King St., Suite 309
Honolulu, HI 96826
Phone (808) 824-3240
Fax (808) 951-8283
E-mail: alison.riggs@downtoearth.org