



Policy of the Hawaii Farmers Union United
Enacted by Delegates to the Annual Convention

Kahului, Maui
November 8-10, 2019
Hawaii Farmers Union United's
Mission and Vision Statements

Our mission is to...

advocate for the sovereign right of farmers, ranchers and fishers to create and sustain vibrant and prosperous agricultural communities for the benefit of all Hawai'i through cooperation, education and legislation.

Our vision is to...

assert that a multitude of smallholder diversified family farms that implement regenerative eco-logical techniques, in growing and raising our food, will create a resilient, vital and productive agricultural system to better feed the people of Hawai'i

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Preamble

We, the members of the Hawai‘i Farmers Union United, in the following policy statement, strive to articulate the fundamental principles of food, fiber, and energy policy essential to our islands’ sustainability. We support and extend our Aloha to our farmers, native biodiversity, the ‘Aina and the health and wellbeing of the people of Hawai‘i Nei.

We establish these policies as a reflection of the sustainable values and practices of the people of Hawai‘i. We recognize that promoting sustainable, ecological, and regenerative agriculture will serve the best interests of the people of Hawai‘i, our watershed ecosystems and all the inhabitants of Hawai‘i Nei.

Hawaii Farmers Union United supports the State of Hawaii’s strategy of greater food security and agricultural self-sufficiency through increased local food production. Hawaii regional food production helps reconnect people to the ‘Aina—the source of the food they eat—and the people who grow it. Increased consumption of locally grown foods results in opportunities to employ more people in agriculture, the ability of farmers to capture a larger share of the retail market, and keeps consumer dollars circulating in each local economy.

We strive to use the most sustainable and appropriate energy solutions available in our farming practices while prioritizing local food security, food sovereignty and a thriving farm economy. We support Native Hawaiian traditional agricultural practices. HFUU is a solution-based organization collaborating and cooperating with those who share our mission and vision of vibrant and resilient agricultural communities in Hawai‘i.

As farmers and farmer advocates, we recognize that nutrient-rich food is essential for the health and wellbeing of our communities. We support organic and other sustainable practices and farmers in transition towards these practices. We know sustainable family farming creates economic, environmental and sociocultural benefits within our island communities.

Hawaii Farmers Union United acknowledges and accepts the scientific evidence that clearly indicates that human activities are a contributing factor to climate change. We believe that human activity also has the potential to help mitigate climate change. Sustainable farming systems are key to climate change reversal. Our job is to enhance the quality of life and vitality for our children, families, neighbors and friends through family agriculture as an expression of Aloha ‘Aina and Malama ‘Aina.

1. Sustainable Agricultural Practices

We support:

1. The 1990 USDA definition of sustainable agriculture: Public Law 101-624, Title XVI, Subtitle A, Section. Under that law, “the term sustainable agriculture means an integrated system of plant and animal production practices having a site-specific application that will, over the long term:
 - satisfy human food and fiber needs;
 - enhance environmental quality and the natural resource base upon which the agricultural economy depends;
 - make the most efficient use of nonrenewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls;
 - sustain the economic viability of farm operations; and
 - enhance the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole.”
2. The Organic Foods Production Act of 1990, which among other things provides for organic food production certification;
3. We support the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition (NSAC) and their work that advocates for federal policy reform to advance the sustainability of agriculture, food systems, natural resources, and rural communities;
4. We support regenerative agriculture as a major component of sustainable agriculture; and
5. We support the National Agricultural Library's (NAL) Thesaurus and Glossary of agricultural terms as guidance for terms used in HFUU policy statement.

2. Regenerative Agriculture

Regenerative agriculture is a system of farming and ranching principles and practices that increase biodiversity, enriches the soil, purifies watersheds, and all while increasing in-farm fertility, which may help producers save money by reducing input expenses. Regenerative practices include no tillage to minimal tillage, diverse cover crops, multiple crop rotations, agroforestry and silvopasture, all of which should be augmented by holistic grazing guidelines.

We support:

1. Research, cost-sharing and other incentives for regenerative farming and ranching practices that sequester more carbon, improve soil health and productivity, slow erosion and build up topsoil, and increase water filtration;

2. Development of new markets and other funding for farmers and ranchers who are currently practicing regenerative farming and ranching or who are transitioning to regenerative practices; and
3. Applied research on soil health in regenerative food production systems.

3. Local Food Economy

HFUU supports all initiatives aimed at regionalizing our food system. The local food system is defined as food that originates and is consumed in Hawai'i and includes direct to consumer, farm-to-table types of economic activities, such as farmers markets and Community Supported Agriculture (CSA), farm sales as well as traditional distribution pathways such as grocery store, wholesaler, restaurant and institutional buyers selling to groups including schools, prisons and the military. This may include encouraging the development of regional food hubs and incentivizing those farms who commit to growing non-commodity food crops.

1. The local food economy has many benefits including:
 - a. Enhanced markets for the products that many members' farms produce;
 - b. The ability for farmers to capture a larger share of the retail food dollar;
 - c. Opportunities to employ and engage more residents, in more regions, in the pursuit of agriculture;
 - d. Keeping consumer dollars circulating in each respective region, and to the family farms therein;
 - e. Reconnecting consumers to the food they eat and their families;
 - f. Reducing transportation costs;
 - g. Providing fresher, healthier food products, with a reduced need for transportation, long-term storage, processing or treatment;
 - h. Food security: encouraging more food production
 - i. Allowing for more profitable and sustainable methods of agriculture to be employed; and
 - j. Educating interns and apprentices on locally-oriented farms results in improved farm viability, larger pool of skilled agricultural labor, and more beginning farmers.
2. Food Hubs: The members of HFUU operate several community-based cooperatives and food hubs - defined by the USDA as "a centrally located facility with a business management structure facilitating the aggregation, storage, processing, distribution, and/or marketing of locally/regionally produced food products." We support:

- a. Establishment of a multi-stakeholder task force under the Lieutenant Governor's office to advance institutional food procurement with key partners including Aina Pono, food hub operators and family farmers, other state procurement offices, distributors, and producer groups; this task force would develop a framework to address:
 - 1. Increasing regional sourcing of local food through food hubs, cooperatives and family farmers;
 - 2. Measure the number of family farm livelihoods that benefit from purchases of locally produced foods by the Farm-to-State program;
 - 3. Mechanisms to promote binding contracts with producers and ensure timely payments for local food acquired by the State;
 - 4. Purchases directly from family farmers and food hubs as these dollars multiply in the community and lead to more economic, social, and environmental benefits;
 - 5. Supports and resources needed to develop, expand, and connect our islands' local food production and distribution; and
 - 6. A clear and flexible bureaucratic structure and interface for exclusively-local food operators.
 - b. Funding means to support critical infrastructure to grow food hubs on every island, including:
 - 1. Construction of food safety qualified facilities to include aggregation, washing, minimal processing, packaging, cold storage, and other value-added facilities; and
 - 2. Provision of technical assistance to help develop internal capacity to supply state institutions and other markets; and
 - 3. Access to adequate inter-island transportation and distribution facilities that maintain the integrity of the cold-chain between the farm and the customer.
3. HFUU supports local food systems development. We support:
- a. Removing regulatory barriers such as conflicting health and building department regulations;
 - b. The development of Cottage Food Industry laws and regulations in Hawai'i;
 - c. Support for sustainable, inter-generational jobs, fair wages and safe working conditions for farm labor;
 - d. Prioritization of local food procurement from all Federal, State and local government agencies;
 - e. Municipal and Institutional composting and nutrient recycling;
 - f. Farmer and cropland protection from chemical drift, urban storm water runoff and associated pollutants, raw manure and other organic runoff,

- GMO genetic transfers (such as pollen contamination), invasive species, regional pest and disease outbreaks such as Coffee Borer Beetles;
- g. Funding priorities that emphasize production, training and workforce development; and
- h. Expansion of Hawaii Food Producers Fund and similar approaches, which provides 0% interest crowd source funds to the local food system.

4. Food Security

Hawai'i State Legislature in the regular session 2012 reported: "As the most geographically isolated state in the country, Hawai'i imports approximately ninety-two percent of its food, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Currently, Hawai'i has a supply of fresh produce for no more than ten days. Ninety percent of the beef, sixty-seven percent of the fresh vegetables, sixty-five percent of the fresh fruits, and eighty percent of all milk purchased in the State are imported. The legislature further finds that Hawaii's reliance on out-of-state sources of food places residents directly at risk of food shortages in the event of natural disasters, economic disruption, and other external factors beyond the State's control." Each year people spend approximately \$6 billion on food purchases in Hawaii, with roughly half spent by visitors, which could be fulfilled by family farmers. We support:

1. Increased funding and technical assistance for family farmers;
2. Incentivize family farmers to participate in direct-to-consumer markets including farmers markets, CSA, and on-farm retail;
3. State funds to promote all direct-to-consumer markets;
4. The State to take action to attract Hawaii residents to jobs as agricultural workers and acknowledge the importance of educating interns and apprentices on farms as a pathway to increased availability of skilled agricultural labor;
5. Support and promote small-scale family dairy and entrepreneurial environmentally sustainable dairy practices in Hawaii, including micro-dairies focused on raw milk or PMO based microdairies, as well as family and organic coop- based dairies. The HFUU is committed to get the State Milk Act amended and the Health Department PMO Act amended to support specialty milk markets and small scale dairies as opposed to large industrial Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) based dairies;
6. HFUU to participate in the Green New Deal in Hawaii and the Agricultural Partnership to ensure that the Union has a seat at the table as new agricultural policies are formulated;
7. Community food security defined as a situation in which all residents obtain

- a safe, culturally acceptable, nutritionally adequate diet through a sustainable food system that maximizes community self-reliance and social justice;
8. Perpetuate, promote, and increase use of traditional Hawaiian farming systems, such as the use of loko i‘a, māla, and irrigated lo‘i, and growth of traditional Hawaiian crops, such as kalo, ‘uala, and ‘ulu;
 9. Planning that recognizes food security as dependent upon water security; and
 10. Taxing of farm dwellings at a lower rate than urban dwellings.

5. Soil, Air, Water and Watersheds

HFUU promotes soil, air, water and watershed health because we understand their relationship to food, fiber and fuel crops and to the health and vitality of our communities. We support:

1. Hawai‘i-based traditional and ecologically advanced concepts and practices of the ahupua‘a resource management systems and the watershed councils within the ahupua‘a;
2. Increased funding for regional nutrient cycling centers;
3. Promotion of integrated agriculture and aquaculture production systems that optimize recycling of organic wastes and nutrient recovery;
4. Increased funding for applied research and environmental monitoring consistent with maintaining and enhancing healthy plant, animal, and human communities; and
5. Freshwater is essential to all life and is Hawai‘i’s most important and scarce public trust resource and must therefore be equitably allocated and rigorously protected. HFUU supports all current appurtenant water rights and their allocations and recognizes that these policies must be fulfilled on a watershed-by-watershed basis and must include the following water policies:
 - a. Watershed resource conservation and restoration.
 - b. Appurtenant water allocations must be met first, before other water allocations. Access for smallholder farmers and farmer cooperatives to water resources with long term Memorandum of Understanding MOUs from the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Board of Land and Natural Resources (BLNR) and these water uses will be prioritized over other lesser non-agricultural uses that do not support local food production and food security.
 - c. Amend FSMA to allow filtered catchment water for washing produce and in value-added processing of food on a farm-by-farm basis.
 - d. Reestablishment and adequate funding for community-based watershed management with Aha councils to guide the comprehensive

- conservation and restoration of all natural and cultural resources.
- e. We believe that all fresh water resources, both ground and surface waters, and nearshore waters should be recognized and prioritized as public water trust resources to be held, conserved, managed, regulated, shared and enhanced for the greater public good, recognizing and supporting freshwater appurtenant water rights as a top priority.

6. Land Access & Living on Farms

HFUU promotes access to land for family farmers and recognizes that the lack of availability and high cost of land are major constraints for new and established farmers in Hawaii. We support:

1. Legislation for farmers to live on the farm;
2. Living on Farms as a statewide priority for HFUU farmers partly because:
 - a. living on-site allows farmers to better understand, monitor and respond to the effects of local weather;
 - b. farming is very hands-on and requires an intense time commitment;
 - c. farmers can attract, train and employ farm workers by offering housing as an employee benefit; and
 - d. it helps with on-farm security and protection from stealing. The challenge has to do on the one hand, with state and county zoning to enable farmers and workers to be productive and funding, on the other hand, to afford additional housing for labor.
3. Incentivizing land tenure for small and beginning farmers;
4. Counties to have the authority to allow more housing on agricultural lands without LUC approval on parcels up to 100 acres. At present, any parcel 15 acres or more has to go through the LUC to get a change of classification;
5. The establishment of new zoning and building codes that support smallholder farmers' needs, including ordinances to permit the use of farm labor dwellings, composting toilets, grey water systems, water catchment and off-grid alternative energy systems on property zoned in the agricultural district;
6. The creation of an Agricultural Land Trust that holds land owned by or conveyed through a perpetual conservation easement, with the intent of keeping agricultural land affordable to farmers through the community land trusts model of housing development;
7. The right to have both water catchment and legal access to county water on the same parcel of land;
8. The maintenance and repair of private/public agricultural irrigation systems provided they have no negative environmental impacts, and all appurtenant water rights are met or restored; and

9. To amend State laws, rules and/or regulations and County ordinances to allow boundary amendments or other procedures as exceptions to the subdivision process to permit large landowners to sell property to adjacent landowners who are actively farming as the primary source of their income.

7. Funding of Government Efforts that support Hawaii's Family Farmers

We support:

1. Reestablishment and adequate funding for community-based watershed management with Aha councils to guide the comprehensive conservation and restoration of all natural and cultural resources;
2. An increased budget for the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture programs that are in alignment with HFUU policy statement; and
3. Increased funding and assistance for Agricultural Skills Education.

8. Labor & Workforce Development

We support:

1. Continued funding of existing programs and establishing new grant initiatives that aim to improve the supply, stability, education and training of the agricultural labor force and to attract Hawaii residents to jobs as agricultural workers;
2. Educating interns and apprentices trained on farms as a pathway to increased availability of skilled agricultural labor and funding for farmers and ranchers for those purposes;
3. Increased funding and assistance for Agricultural Skills Education;
4. Continued and expanded funding for HFUU Farm Apprenticeship Mentoring (FAM) program to increase program impact beyond Maui County; and
5. Encourage farmer and apprenticeship training programs to develop stronger mechanisms for matching graduates with farms after the training and a stronger pathway for graduates to gain land tenure.

9. Education

We support:

1. Involvement in local, state and national 4-H, FFA, and other vocational education organizations, and we encourage these organizations to link with family farmers;
2. Schools that have developed courses in entrepreneurship as a means of encouraging young people to stay in their rural communities;
3. The development and expansion of school garden programs;
4. Public environmental education, focusing on increasing public awareness

- about the economic benefits and multiplier effect of local food production;
5. Pre-K-20 public, charter and independent school agricultural education programs;
 6. Monthly or quarterly HFUU Chapter membership meetings with educational presentations;
 7. University and the college level P-20 working group, and continuing education programs, including intern programs related to sustainable farming systems; and
 8. The building of business, marketing and entrepreneurship farmer skills.

10. Research & Extension

We support:

1. Relevant research specifically designed to explore innovative production, processing and marketing topics that enhance small or family-sized farm operations;
2. Cooperation between HFUU and University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources (CTAHR), and the agricultural research stations to promote family farmers contributions to Hawaii's food security;
3. Education, research, and support of small, diverse farms as well as larger farms;
4. Extension training respecting and utilizing the agricultural practices of traditional native peoples and acknowledge the significant role these practices play in sustainable agriculture;
5. Farmers and ranchers having opportunity to be part of the research team;
6. The ability to earn college credit through continuing adult and extension education programs especially as an incentive for interns and apprentices trained on family farms; and
7. Agricultural extension educators mentoring low- and moderate-income families to improve agricultural economies by adding value to agricultural products.

11. Specialty Crops

Specialty crops include but are not limited to fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits, nursery crops, pulse crops, floriculture and horticulture including turf grass, sod, Camellia sinensis teas, coffee, hemp and herbal crops. We support:

1. Mandatory and expanded funding for the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program;
2. Each county to extend specialty crop grants to producers and not supplant state appropriations;
3. Increasing the allowable THC content of industrial hemp to 3 percent;

4. Adopting policies and regulations that ensure the market for cannabis is accessible to family farms and do not create unfair advantages to large companies and monopolies. We oppose “pay to play” systems;
5. That hemp licensee applicants shall be natural persons who are fulltime residents of the State of Hawaii for at least five years (5) prior to submitting an application to support a local food economy;
6. A state’s right to make their own choice on medical and recreational marijuana by calling on Congress and U.S. DEA to reclassify marijuana as a schedule 2 or lower drug;
7. Allowing cannabis and cannabis-related businesses that are state regulated to have access to the normal banking system; and
8. An expansion to Internal Revenue Code Section 280E that would allow businesses compliant with state laws to claim deductions and credits associated with the production and sale of medical and industrial cannabis.

12. Labeling

We assert that each individual has the right to a transparent and ethical framework for making decisions about food. We support:

1. Reauthorization and full implementation of mandatory country-of origin labeling (COOL) for agricultural, aquaculture and wild-caught seafood products. Mandatory COOL is a valuable marketing tool for producers, and it allows consumers to know where the meat products they consume are born, raised, slaughtered, and processed. U.S. producers and consumers have the right to distinguish products from those of other countries and U.S. products should not be categorized as a North American product. We recommend that USDA and Congress reinstate mandatory COOL;
2. Thorough and accurate food labels are an important tool that helps consumers make informed decisions and allows producers to differentiate their products. We support conspicuous, mandatory, uniform, and federal labeling for food products throughout the processing chain to include all ingredients, additives, and processes such as:
 - a. Artificial growth hormones;
 - b. Products derived from cloned animals;
 - c. The identity of the parent company;
 - d. Carbon monoxide injected in meat and seafood or packaging for appearance or shelf-life purposes;
 - e. Point of origin and producer-determined standards for geographic indicators, including percentage coming from that origin;
 - f. Date of kill, for meat and seafood;
 - g. Whether the meat was frozen;

- h. The date/dates the meat was subsequently refrozen;
 - i. Irradiated products, and we call for further research on its long-term effects on human health;
 - j. Maintaining and protecting the integrity of organic labeling;
 - k. Labeling standards for the sale of organic products, while not limiting opportunities to market other natural or sustainably produced food products;
 - l. A designation for soil-less systems so as to maintain the integrity of the USDA Organic label;
 - m. Requiring labeling of milk from cows injected with recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBST), a hormone to stimulate milk production. In the absence of federal labeling requirements, we encourage farmer-certified rBST-free labeled products;
 - n. Labeling the use of casein, MPC/UF dairy blends, and food preps in food production;
 - o. Requiring the labeling of artificial sweeteners;
 - p. Requiring any laboratory or artificially produced products to be labeled as such; and
 - q. Adding to the Food Standards and Labeling Policy Book the following definitions and labeling requirements for meat and beef:
 - 1. “Meat” is a product derived from the tissue or flesh of animals that have been harvested in the traditional manner;
 - 2. “Beef” is a product derived from the tissue of cattle born, raised, and harvested in the traditional manner.
3. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture efforts of enhancing the attractiveness and authenticity of Hawaii grown products through labeling;
 4. Certified organic labeling and enforcement of labeling laws to ensure the integrity of organic foods in Hawai‘i; and
 5. The goal that the labeling and sale of Hawaii Origin agricultural products should require 100% Hawaii-grown product in the packages-- as is the case in several other states where origin products are grown.
 - a. Truth in labeling to clarify the origin of Camellia sinensis tea cultivated, processed, and packaged in Hawaii;
 - b. With respect to the labeling of Hawaii coffee “blends”, we support the interim step of requiring that a minimum of 51% Hawaii grown coffee be in the package and that the origin of all other coffees in the blend be listed on the package; and
 - c. 100% Hawaii grown hemp shall be used in products that use labels or marketing materials and strategies that use the words “Hawaii” and “hemp”. There may be a transition period of a year to support the

development of a Hawaii grown supply of hemp products.

We oppose:

1. Labeling poultry chilled below 26 degrees Fahrenheit as fresh;
2. USDA regulation that allows the addition of up to eight percent waterweight to poultry products without mandating that these products are so labeled;
3. Labeling alternative protein sources as meat;
4. Cellular technology being called agriculture;
5. The use of the words milk, cheese, butter, yogurt, or other words used to describe dairy products in labels on imitation or substitute dairy products without conspicuous labeling as non-dairy ;
6. The use of the word milk to designate any product not derived from mammals without conspicuous labeling as non-dairy; and
7. Labeling meat products produced from animals raised outside the United States as “Product of U.S.A.” or equivalent.

13. Food Safety Certification for Smallholders and Family Farmers

We support:

1. Consumer and regulator education on the benefits of healthy soils in relation to our physical health, particularly as related to the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA);
2. FDA ensuring Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) rules are science based, have size-appropriate regulatory flexibility, and do not conflict with the National Organic Program;
3. A continued evaluation of the regulations for the FSMA to rationally address the practice of organic, natural and diversified farm operations vital to the local food movement, to scale requirements and fees with an understanding of the differences between corporate and family agriculture, and remove from the regulations the needless elements that serve the purposes of corporate agriculture at the expense of family farms, sovereign nations, growers of local foods, and consumers; and request that Congress provide appropriate funding to support the implementation of FSMA;
4. We support the development of an appropriate food safety registration system, county and state, for family famers, smallholder farmers, including aquaculture, aquaponics, and other animal husbandry practices;
5. We support an alternative to the current food safety certification system with a new food safety registration system to eliminate third party certifications and the need for inspections. Appropriate food safety certification system should require a farmer to identify farm location and contact through the label, maintain a liability insurance policy for its

products, and permit health officials to inspect the farm in the event of food borne illness. In exchange for the health officials' access to the farm to trace the source and cause of the food borne illness, the farmer will be granted a reasonable dollar limit to its liability;

6. We support an affordable, efficient, and equitable food safety registration system that is socially equitable, environmentally sound and economical efficient;
7. We support a cost-sharing program through the department of agriculture for the benefit of small farmer compliance with food safety laws.
8. We support the development and implementation of mobile slaughter units for each island, and appropriate recycling of all waste including Large Animal Mortality Composting (LAMC); and
9. We recognize that the traditional staple Hawaiian crop of kalo, because of its inherent biological composition, and its function in watershed nutrient recycling and sediment trapping, its function in providing excellent habitat for endangered Hawaiian water birds, and that it must be cooked before eaten, and be exempt from food safety certification laws.

14. Agri-Tourism

Agri-tourism is critical revenue stream for many family farms and we encourage expanding responsible agri-tourism development. We support:

1. Farmer hosted agri-tourism, including on-farm bed and breakfasts and short-term rentals, as part of the definition of agriculture;
2. Encouraging USDA, State and County governments to recognize the value of agri-tourism and on-farm education programs as a value-added product development;
3. USDA, State and County governments to developing and implementing a program to educate producers about liabilities associated with agri-tourism operations;
4. Educating our tourism industries to the many agri-tourism opportunities available, including Hawai'i Tourism Authority, each island's visitor bureau and hotel concierge, for our residents and visitors; and
5. Allow agri-tourist to legally sample food and herbal products grown on participating farms.

15. Pesticides

HFUU supports Hawai'i Article 11 Section 7, as well as the creation, implementation and enforcement of safety standards and buffer zones around all water resources and aquatic eco systems, schools, hospitals and residential areas to protect people and wildlife from exposure to pesticides. We

understand that pesticide use is a common component in food production practices today. We support:

1. Education and advocacy for Sustainable Agriculture practices that enhance soil health, grows healthy nutritious food and minimizes negative impacts. Through these practices, many farmers have been able to reduce or eliminate pesticide use;
2. A proactive approach to pesticide use that utilizes Integrated Pest Management guidelines to minimize usage;
3. Rigorous pesticide safety policies at all levels of government that protect human health, downwind farms and communities and the environment;
4. Mandatory restricted use and neonicotinoids pesticide disclosure;
5. Long-term, 10 year minimum, independent safety testing of pesticides;
6. Risk Benefit Studies of pesticides that strongly weigh toward human, animal and environmental safety;
7. Adequate local monitoring and enforcement of pesticide drift laws;
8. Environmental pesticide monitoring of food, soil, air, water, and pollinator health;
9. Creating and implementing an independent pesticide review process to allow reevaluation of the safety of pesticides and combinations of pesticides, such as restricted use pesticides and Glyphosate; and
10. Increased funding and resources to implement these policies.

16. HFUU and Our Organization

1. Communication. We support:
 - a. Inter-Island and Intra-Island communication is paramount to the functioning of this organization. We support regular communication and other healthy interaction between Chapters, as well as between the State organization and the individual Chapters;
 - b. HFUU's Newsletters, Notices and Legislative Updates. Continued funding to be allocated to these functions. Chapters should regularly report their activities, plans and meetings for inclusion in the HFUU newsletter or their own Chapter newsletters published through our communication channels; and
 - c. Encouraging Chapter Presidents to submit their regional updates, concerns or success stories with images or video on the HFUU Website blog page via the HFUU Communication publisher.
2. Strategic Planning. We support:
 - a. HFUU leadership to physically come together twice a year. One of these meetings should be held in the Spring for two or three days to permit

- enough time for true strategic planning. The other meeting should be the Annual Fall Convention focused on policy review and development. Strategic planning should focus on and prioritize policies adopted at the Annual Conventions. The HFUU State Division shall pay for the Spring and Fall meeting sites and a professional facilitator if needed for the Spring meeting. Allocation of other costs such as for food and lodging shall be determined on a case-by-case basis; and
- b. Chapters shall raise and use their funds for travel to enable their President to attend the Spring and Fall meetings.
3. Membership. HFUU members feel that numbers matter and drive the desire to be of member of HFUU. We support:
 - a. The State Division and its Chapters shall each make membership recruitment a strategic priority by diligently pursuing programs and benefits of value to their members; and
 - b. The Communications Division shall assist and advise the State Division and its Chapters to develop social media and informational programs to recruit and retain members.
 4. Fundraising: Fundraising for the chapters or the state shall be under the supervision of the State Treasurer and the State executive Committee. HFUU has one EIN, and the State Chapter is ultimately responsible for accurate and timely revenue reporting and accounting. Thus, we support:
 - a. A state level finance committee that has one representative from each chapter. That member shall be the treasurer from the respective chapter;
 - b. The treasurers from a given county or chapter deciding the proper manner of fundraising, whether it be for state or local purpose;
 - c. Local resolution of any disputes regarding the raising of funds. If local chapters cannot agree on the issues at hand, the entire committee will vote as a whole, with a majority vote required to resolve the issue;
 - d. Revenues raised being deposited into the HFUU State Bank account, or the Hawai'i Farmers Union Foundation, a 501(c)(3), bank account, as decided by the HFUU Finance Committee in a regular meeting;
 - e. Funds raised by a specific chapter for a specific purpose honor the wishes of the donor as long as the purpose is in accordance with our mission and preamble;
 - f. Chapter treasurers maintaining accurate and timely financial records;
 - g. Grant proposals will be communicated to and approved by the executive state board prior to submission to grantor; and
 - h. Any online funding campaign will be approved by the Executive State

Board before initiating and any fundraising campaign launched by the state organization be approved by the state level finance committee.

5. HFUU Committees. We support:
 - a. The formation of Specialty Crop Committee(s) within the HFUU organization to promote the cultivation, processing, marketing and distribution of Specialty Crops including Hemp, Camilla sinensis Tea, Chocolate, Breadfruit, Jackfruit, 'Awa, Coffee, Moringa and other Specialty Crops for Hawaii's family farmers; and
 - b. The formation of non-Specialty Crop Committee(s) within the HFUU organization to support family based and regenerative dairy and other non-Specialty Crops for Hawaii's family farmers.

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