



Department of Agriculture

STATE OF HAWAII

HAWAII BIOSECURITY PROGRAM

THE TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE
STATE CAPITOL
JANUARY 2008



Invasive Species

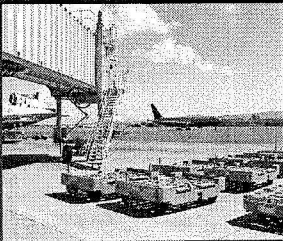


"The present problem is severe. The future, though may be even more dire. Slow, piecemeal action will not be sufficient. Drastic improvements must be made now to stem the tide of invasive species."

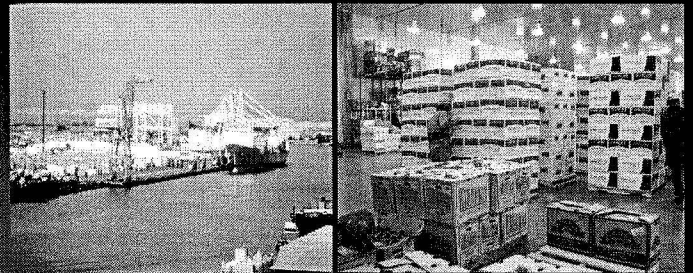


Invasive Species

As long as people, cargo, and especially agricultural products come into Hawaii, invasive species will be brought in. Close to 90% of Hawaii's consumer goods are imported.



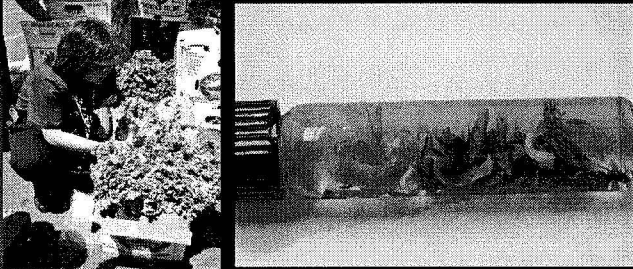
Invasive Species



Ships alone bring in 500,000 sea containers carrying 25 million cartons into the State. Another 500,000 sea containers move between islands.



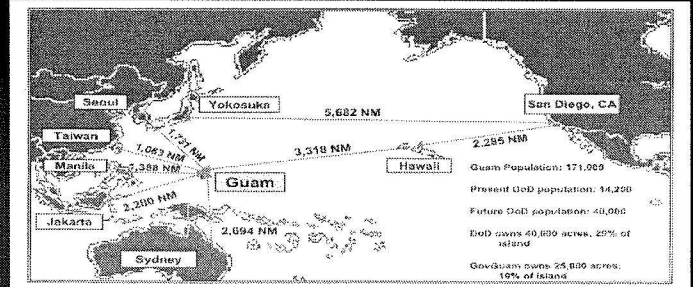
Invasive Species



20 new insects gets established each year with 2-3 becoming significant pests of agriculture, environment, or public health



Invasive Species



With Guam military expansion and additional transportation routes, the risk is increasing exponentially.



Invasive Species

Total Estimate of Annual costs to Hawaii from the BTS

Input Value	Min Impact	Max Impact
Power Outages	\$335,140,000	\$454,160,000
Medical Incidents	\$351,706	\$351,706
Tourism	\$137,545,043	\$1,377,450,426
Endangered Birds	\$12,400,000	\$75,000,000
Total	\$485,436,749	\$1,906,962,132



Protection Obstacles

Plant Protection Act of 2000 preempts the State from preventing the entry of any pest in foreign commerce

2003 changeover from USDA to DHS transferred the federal agricultural inspection duties and ceased the notification to the State



Overcoming Obstacles

- Senator Inouye is introducing bills addressing federal preemption in Congress
- Senator Akaka is assisting us with Homeland Security
- Plan for interim and permanent inspection facilities at Airports and Harbors statewide
- Implement the manifest system



BUILDING CORE PREVENTION CAPABILITIES

- Change from one-dimensional to multi-dimensional prevention systems
- Collaboration of state and federal quarantine programs to examine and develop joint integrated systems for pests



Current Inspection Capacity

Current methodologies require change

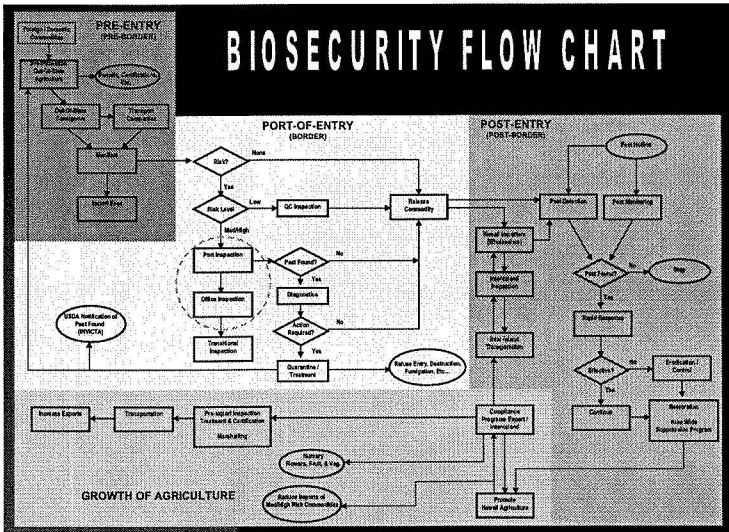


BIOSECURITY

The Biosecurity program changes Plant Quarantine from a one dimensional focus to four basic program segments with multiple layers. In the past, we focused 90% of our resources on port-of-entry inspection. Now, our program segments incorporate:

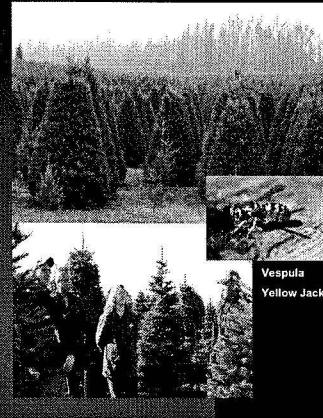
- Pre-entry inspection/treatments at the source (farm)
- Port-of-entry inspection utilizing joint-inspection facilities
- Post-entry detection, rapid response, control and eradication
- Growth of agriculture to reduce the dependency on imports





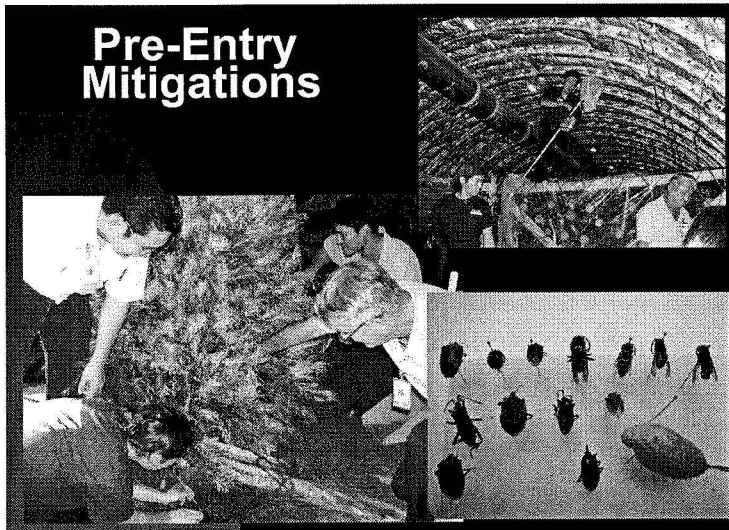
Pre-Entry Mitigations

Pre-Entry mitigations are used to lower the amount of invasive species in high-risk commodities at origin.



Vespa
Yellow Jacket

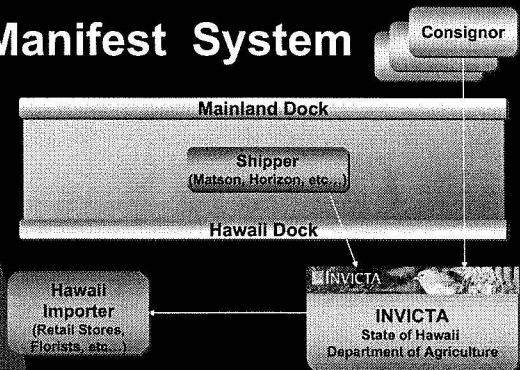
Working with agricultural officials at production sites to ensure that Christmas trees are mechanically shaken to "shake" out pests. There are no effective chemical treatments available.



Manifest System

DELIVERABLES

- A more comprehensive view of port activity.
- Improved workflow management with more efficient scheduling of resources.
- Improved inspection of high-risk commodities.
- Improved overall inspection quality and service.



Allows prioritization of inspection prior to importation enabling PQ to utilize staffing more effectively. Containers will be able to leave docks sooner alleviating congestion currently held for inspection.

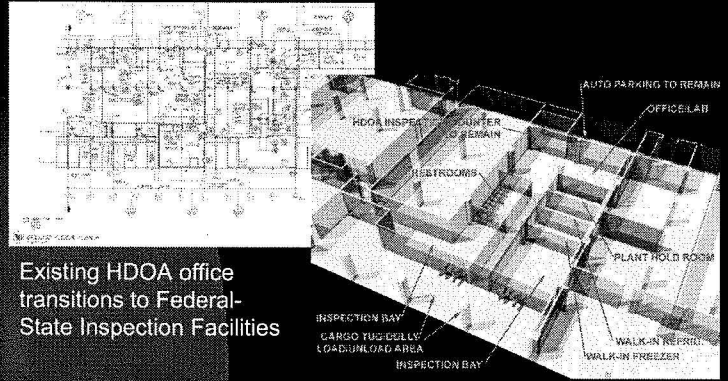


Kahului Airport



New facilities have been constructed at Kahului Airport to assist in the interdiction of alien species into Maui. This new facility will house two fully-enclosed inspection rooms and a third screen-enclosed inspection area for lower risk commodities. In addition, this facility will have laboratory, plant and animal holdrooms, kennels and office spaces for HDOA, USDA and CBP

Interim Joint Inspection Facilities Honolulu International Airport



Existing HDOA office transitions to Federal-State Inspection Facilities

Planning for Permanent Facilities

DELIVERABLES

REDUCE THE IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHICALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS AND RANCHERS AND FACILITATE AIR CARGO BY

Providing climate controlled and ambient marshalling areas

Consolidating cargo to expedite inbound and outbound agricultural inspections

Providing quarantine treatments to increase access to mainland and foreign markets

Provide "Reconditioning" option for infested agricultural commodities

Working with DOT and industry on permanent joint-inspection facilities which will also house cargo marshalling areas and treatment/destruction capability



Deliverables

- Increased prevention for invasive species
- Allows the State to inspect foreign shipments with or without notification
- Increased coordination with federal-state agencies
- Increased compliance to meet food-safety guidelines
- Expedite agricultural clearance for both import and export

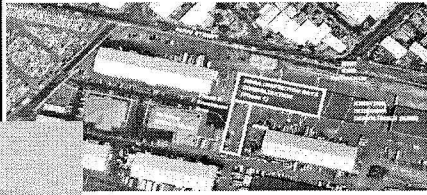
Addressing Harbors

Deliverables

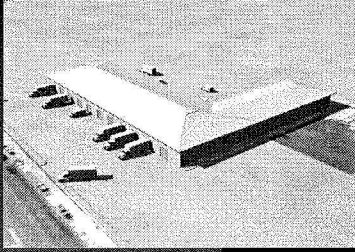
Inspection off the port
reducing congestion at the harbor

Climate controlled for food safety

Maritime Inspection Facilities



Consolidation/deconsolidation capability for neighbor islands
Treatment capability for import/export



Addressing Harbors

Help move containers off the dock in an efficient manner

Protect Hawaii from incoming species

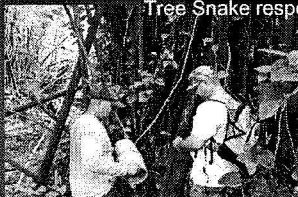
Minimize or reduce the movement of invasive species between islands

Increase agricultural exports

Rapid Response & Control Programs



Training for Brown Tree Snake response



Little Fire Ant

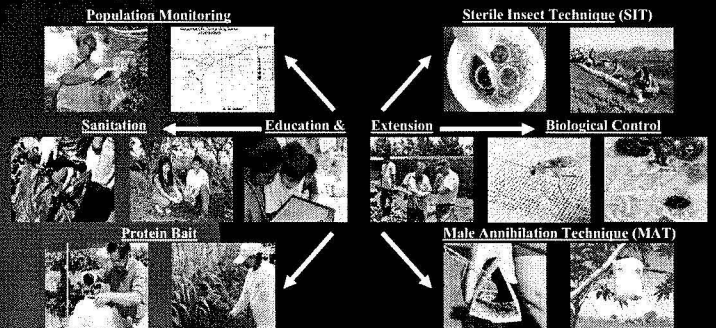
To minimize the spread of newly established pests, research is required to develop quarantine treatments to lower infestation at production sites



Area-Wide Suppression

The first and very successful area-wide suppression program targeted the four established fruit fly species in Hawaii and was a collaborative effort between USDA-ARS, University of Hawaii, and Hawaii Department of Agriculture.

Without this management program in place, fruit flies would continue to severely impact our ability to build a strong diversified agriculture. The development of new area-wide suppression programs will lower the impact of recently introduced invasive species.



Growing Agriculture

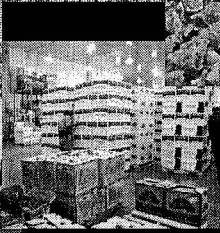
DELIVERABLES:

- Reduces dependence on imports
- Reduces imports of high-risk commodities lowering invasive species introductions
- Strengthens economy

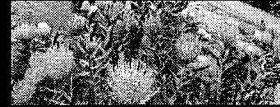
Import pests



Hawaii has only eleven days of food



Or Grow it Here



Risk to Costs

COSTS Full Implementation of Biosecurity Program

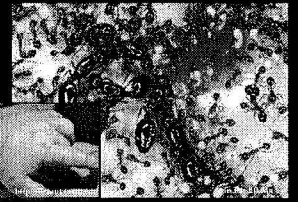
Brown Tree Snake - \$485 Million/year

RISKS Red Imported Fire Ant - \$200 Million/Year

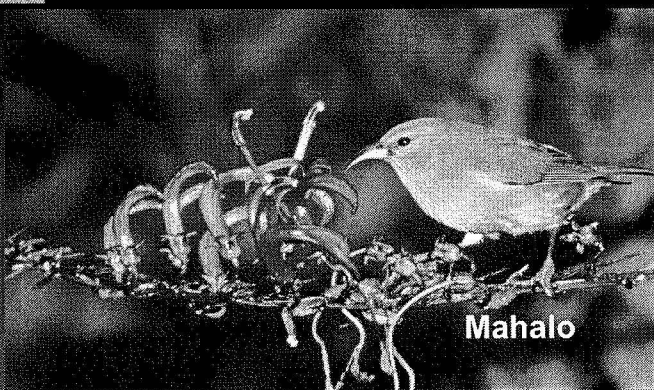
Coqui Frog - \$2 Million/Year

Varroa Mite - \$650,000

Quality of Life - Priceless



PROTECT HAWAII



Mahalo