

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM

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Statement of
THEODORE E. LIU
Director

Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism

before the

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Thursday, February 26, 2009

4:00 PM

State Capitol, Conference Room 308

in consideration of

HB 281 HD 2

RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT

Chair Oshiro, Vice Chair Lee, and Members of the Committee:

The Department supports the intent of this measure as long as its implementation does not impact or replace the priorities set forth in the Executive Biennium Budget for Fiscal Years 2009-2011.

We recognize the gravity of the economic downturn and the urgency it presents, but also acknowledge the opportunity that the economic stimulus package will offer the state in addressing the development of Hawaii's workforce. We want to assure the committee that we have been active in the development of a highly-skilled and well-trained workforce through programs that are focusing on aligning workforce, education and economic development. This alignment has evolved many partnerships with sister agencies, educational institutions and community organizations. These partnerships will play a large role in developing Hawaii's green workforce.

We do have comments with regard to this measure:

- Rather than defining these tasks and functions through statute, that this be handled administratively.
- DLIR is the lead agency for workforce development for the State. Workforce development policy and strategies should be under the lead and coordination of the DLIR and the Workforce Development Council (WDC).

- The Federal government with regard to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, to date, has not defined the disbursement of funding nor criteria for selection of recipient agency(s) or groups for both formula and competitive grant funding.

We would like the committee to note agency activities with regard to Green Industry development:

- DBEDT has been working with the DLIR to defining and developing baseline occupational / job information for Green Industries and together they are developing policy and programs that address green industries skills development for the workforce. Both agencies will be working together along with appropriate partners to target competitive grants that will be coming from the economic stimulus package.
- DLIR has aligned their focus to reflect Green Industry workforce development. Through WDC, they have lead discussions on Green Industry workforce development and recently asked county Workforce Investment Board's to include in stimulus package plans a focus on Green Job training in anticipation of economic stimulus formula and competitive funding (and reflecting the Green Jobs Act of 2007).
- Within green industry development, DBEDT is tasked with leading the Clean Energy Initiative as defined in HRS Chapters 201, 226, 269 to address issues of environment (recycling) and energy efficiency and the development renewable energy sources.

We do, however, agree with the committee that facing the budget shortfalls of the next biennium, it is imperative that we take full advantage of opportunities to leverage limited State resources by accessing Federal and other private resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer these comments.



**STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

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February 25, 2008

To: The Honorable Marcus R. Oshiro, Chair
and Members of the House Committee on Finance

Date: Thursday, February 26, 2009
Time: 4:00 p.m.
Place: Conference Room 308, State Capitol

From: Darwin Ching, Director
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

**Testimony in Opposition to
H.B. 281, HD 2, Relating to Environment**

I. OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

H.B. 281, HD 2, proposes to appropriate federal economic stimulus funds to two state agencies as follows:

- (1) Department of Business and Economic Development for developing a policy framework to create a highly skilled and well-trained "green collar" workforce that meets needs of emerging "green" economic sector; and
- (2) Research Corporation of University of Hawaii to create an emergency environmental workforce for persons unemployed as a result of the economic downturn to eradicate invasive species and carry out other on-going environmental programs.

II. CURRENT LAW

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, enacted on February 16, 2009, distributes federal economic stimulus funds to state, county, and various agencies for different purposes. Details on the distribution and allowable uses of funds are not available at this time. Federal agencies are drafting guidance and policies and expect to issue these policies and formula allotments by March 17, 2009. Competitive requests for

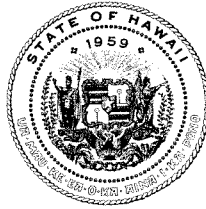
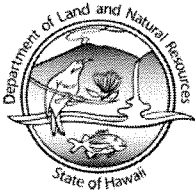
proposals will be issued later.

III. HOUSE BILL

While the Department recognizes the importance of green jobs, the Department opposes H.B. 281 H.D. 2 for the following reasons:

1. The Department finds this bill unnecessary as we must conform to federal guidelines when spending stimulus money.
2. The Department is in the process of determining how to best access these funds and determine how they can be used. The department feels that directing these funds to a specific purpose at this point in time would be premature.

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



**STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
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CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
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HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAIHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

Transmittal Cover Sheet for
Department of Land and Natural Resources Testimony

Date Submitted: February 25, 2009

Testifier's Name/Position/Title: Paul Conry, Forestry and Wildlife Division Administrator

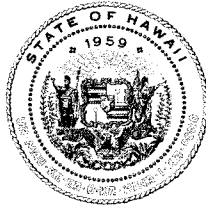
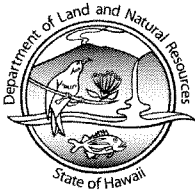
Committee the comments are directed to: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (FIN)

The Date & Time of Hearing: Thursday, February 26, 2009
4:00 PM, Conference, Room 308

Measure Number: HB 281 HD 2 Relating to Environment

Number of Copies the Committee is Requesting: In paper, 2 copies (including original) to
Room 306 in the State Capitol

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



**STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

**Testimony of
LAURA H. THIELEN
Chairperson**

**Before the House Committee on
FINANCE**

**Thursday, February 26, 2009
4:00 PM**

State Capitol, House Conference Room 308

**In consideration of
HOUSE BILL 281, HOUSE DRAFT 2
RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT**

House Bill 281, House Draft 2 proposes to appropriate federal funds from the economic stimulus package to (1) the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT) to identify and develop a strategy to meet the needs of a green economy sector; and (2) the Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii (RCUH) to create an emergency environmental workforce to provide employment to persons who have lost their jobs in the economic downturn. While the Department of Land and Natural Resources (Department) defers to DBEDT and RCUH on the merits of this measure, the Department offers the following.

Currently, many environmental jobs are funded through Conveyance Tax contributions to the Department's the Natural Area Reserves Fund (NARF). Due to a steep decline in real estate sales, watershed protection, invasive species control, and land preservation programs funded through NARF are anticipating a minimum of 50-60% in cuts. More than 90 positions, many of them within RCUH-Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit (PSCU), are threatened. It would be more efficient to provide funding support from this bill to continue these highly trained staff, rather than see them laid-off and hire temporary workers as replacements, creating a paper-work burden for the State, RCUH, and individuals. On-going projects would be halted and re-started, and some trained staff would likely move to other jobs. The receiving programs would also be hindered in that they would potentially need to absorb large numbers of new, untrained hires. This could create concerns for RCUH about liability issues related to temporary workers being placed in relatively hazardous work environments that require significant investments in training. The preferred approach would be to retain trained experienced staff working under RCUH-PCSU as a priority in this process.

The Department is aggressively pursuing federal stimulus package funding and is currently working with the United States Forest Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Department of Commerce to pursue Hawaii's share of conservation and green jobs-related

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LAND
STATE PARKS

funding. The Department urges the priority to use any funds obtained under conservation and green jobs to retain existing work force and programs. Additional funding received from the stimulus package can be used to create an environmental workforce for broader implementation and use.

The Department suggests the following amendments to implement the above recommendation.

1. Page 1, Section 1, purpose. Add new item.

“(6) Support retention of existing resource conservation and management workforces with short-term employment for individuals at risk of becoming unemployed due to Hawaii’s recent economic downturn. Individuals on the workforce will continue existing programs for:

- (A) Watershed, natural area, sanctuary and forest reserve management;
- (B) Invasive species eradication and control;
- (C) Endangered species protection and management;
- (D) Resource inventory and monitoring;
- (E) Project management and administration; and
- (F) Carry out other ongoing conservation and environmental programs.

~~(6)~~ (7) Establishing an emergency environmental workforce for short-term employment for individuals who have recently become unemployed due to Hawaii's recent economic downturn. Individuals on the workforce will assist the efforts to:

- (A) Eradicate invasive species; and
- (B) Carry out other ongoing environmental programs.”

2. Page 5, Section 3, item 1. Amend as follows:

“SECTION 3. There is established the resource conservation and management workforce and emergency environmental workforce to be attached to the research corporation of the University of Hawaii for administrative purposes. The resource conservation and management workforce emergency environmental workforce shall:

- (1) Employ approximately four hundred to four hundred fifty individuals who are at risk of being laid-off, or were terminated or laid off from their jobs as a result of the local economic downturn. The individuals shall be employed as short-term contract employees or, if currently employed by RCUH, retained in current positions as funding provides; and

- (2) Deploy contract employees to all state or county agencies certifying a need for resource conservation and management or environmental clearance and eradication services to supplement current services being provided for the eradication of invasive species or other ongoing conservation and management or environmental improvement programs.”



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

Legislative Testimony

Testimony Presented Before the
House Committee on Finance
February 26, 2009 at 4:00 pm

By

John Morton

Vice President for Community Colleges, University of Hawaii

and

David Lassner

Vice President for Information Technology/CIO, University of Hawaii

HB 281, HD2 – RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT

Chair Oshiro, Vice Chair Lee and Members of the Committee:

The University of Hawaii is supportive of the intent of this Bill to provide "green collar" training and employment opportunities for individuals who have lost their jobs as a result of current economic conditions. And we understand that the Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii (RCUH) is willing to undertake the program as modified by the testimony they will be submitting directly.

The University of Hawaii requests one very important change in any measure that moves forward to implement the program.

Section 4, Paragraph (5) calls for attorneys employed or retained by the University of Hawaii to provide legal support for this program. The University of Hawaii does not provide legal support to the RCUH, which is a separate organization represented by the Office of the Attorney General. So we respectfully request that this paragraph be stricken in its entirety.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on this measure.

The Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii

Human Resources Department

February 25, 2009
DP022501.NS4

Testimony of the Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii
Supporting H. B. 281, HD2 RELATING TO ENVIRONMENT
Before the House Committee on Finance
Conference Room 308
February 26, 2009

Committee Chair Marcus Oshiro and Committee Members:

The Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii (RCUH) supports the intent of H. B. 281 with recommended changes.

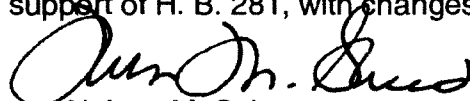
Act 004 of the Third Session of the 2001 Hawaii State Legislature established the Emergency Environmental Workforce (EEWF). The Act provided funding for the RCUH to employ Hawaii residents economically displaced by the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The RCUH in collaboration with the Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit (PCSU) of the University of Hawaii, numerous private organizations, and government agencies (federal, state, and county) employed 225 individuals. These RCUH employees augmented existing programs combating the State's serious environmental problems relating to invasive species. The RCUH is prepared to do the same job for the State to employ Hawaii residents economically displaced by our current economic crisis.

The RCUH supports H. B. 281 with the following changes:

1. Section 3.(1) & (2) and Section 4. (4) – Delete the word “contract”. These are not “contract” employees.
2. Section 4. (5) – Delete this entire section of text. The RCUH utilizes the services of the State Attorney General's Office as its legal counsel. There will be no “employment contracts”. Replace wording with:

“These employees will be subject to the Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii's (RCUH) policies and procedures relating to employment; except for any applicable Unemployment Insurance coverage which will be the responsibility of the State of Hawaii. In addition, all procurement actions related to this program will be subject to the applicable RCUH policies.”

Thank you for considering our testimony in support of H. B. 281, with changes.



Nelson M. Sakamoto
Director of Human Resources



The Nature Conservancy
Hawai'i Program
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Honolulu, HI 96817

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Testimony of The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i
Commenting on H.B. 281 HD2 Relating to Environment
House Committee on Finance
Thursday, February 26, 2009, 4:00PM, Room 308

The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i is a private non-profit conservation organization dedicated to the preservation of Hawaii's native plants, animals, and ecosystems. The Conservancy has helped to protect nearly 200,000 acres of natural lands for native species in Hawai'i. Today, we actively manage more than 32,000 acres in 11 nature preserves on O'ahu, Maui, Hawai'i, Moloka'i, Lāna'i, and Kaua'i. We also work closely with government agencies, private parties and communities on cooperative land and marine management projects.

The Nature Conservancy provides the following comments on H.B. 281 HD2.

The Emergency Environmental Workforce (EEWF) established by the Legislature after September 11, 2001 produced job opportunities and significant conservation benefit. Many of those workers are still employed in conservation today. However, a foundation of support is needed to ensure the effectiveness of a renewed EEWF today.

The existing conservation programs that will likely be tapped to coordinate and supervise new EEWF workers are facing severe cutbacks. The Island Invasive Species Committees (ISCs) www.hawaiiinvasivespecies.org/iscs/, Watershed Partnerships (WPs) www.hawp.org, and the DLNR Natural Area Reserve System (NARS) and Forest Reserve (FR) programs <http://hawaii.gov/dlnr/dofaw> that took on and managed EEWF personnel in 2001 will experience a reduction of 50-60% in their State funding for Fiscal Year 2010.

These existing conservation management programs are supported by the Department of Land & Natural Resources' Natural Area Reserve Fund (NAR Fund). The NAR Fund is a special fund within the DLNR that receives 25% of State conveyance tax revenues. With the down economy and resulting decline in real estate transactions, conveyance tax revenues are severely diminished.

The ISCs and WPs will be laying off significant numbers of professional staff in FY10 and cutting back on the conservation services they provide for the benefit of all island residents. They will not likely be in a position to train and manage new personnel, particularly individuals who have no background in conservation field work. Highly skilled conservation workers would lose their jobs only to be replaced by unskilled labor that would not have sufficient mentoring, training or support to do good work.

Beyond ensuring a proper foundation for training and supervision, a lesson learned in 2001 with the prior EEWF is that the Legislature must provide reasonable funding for human resources support, safety equipment, tools, vehicles, and other necessities for workers and managers.

We recommend that if federal stimulus funding is available for an EEWF as described in H.B 281, that a portion of that funding be used to shore up our existing environmental workforce to prevent job loss and ensure the foundation of support needed to make the new EEWF an environmental and workforce development success.

Attachments

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	TOTAL # OF STAFF	STAFF SUPPORTED BY STATE FUNDS	RESULTS OF ANTICIPATED 60% REDUCTION IN STATE FUNDS IN FY10
WATERSHED PARTNERSHIPS	The Hawaii Association of Watershed Partnerships (HAWP) is comprised of nine Watershed Partnerships on six islands. Watershed Partnerships are voluntary alliances of landowners and other partners working collaboratively to protect more than 1 million acres of forested watersheds for water recharge, conservation, and other ecosystem services.	67	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layoff 24 Staff • Reduced weed/ungulate control activity • Only maintain current fences • Gains of prior years severely eroded • Loss of species, habitat and water recharge capacity • Increased exposure to fire • Decreased outreach • Increased cost to repair environmental degradation downstream and on reefs
NATURAL AREA PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM	The Natural Area Partnership Program was established in 1991 to provide state funds on a two-for-one basis with private funds for the management of private lands that are dedicated to conservation. With over 30,000 acres enrolled, this innovative program complements the protection efforts on state lands - a partnership essential for the success of conservation in Hawaii.	28	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layoff 11 staff • Reduce forest management activity by 60% • Lose investment in staff training and expertise • Increased future costs to control identified invasive species • Feral pig damage will increase significantly causing degradation to native ecosystems, rare plants and watershed • Invasive weeds will significantly displace native ecosystems • Lose ground gained by removing ungulates from newly fenced area
NATURAL AREA RESERVES SYSTEM	The Natural Area Reserves System (NARS) was established in 1970 to preserve in perpetuity Hawaii's most unique ecosystems. There are currently 19 reserves on five islands, encompassing more than 109,000 acres. The diverse areas found in the NARS range from marine and coastal environments to lava flows, tropical rainforests, and an alpine desert. The reserves also protect major watershed areas, which are vital sources of fresh water.	39	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layoff 8-13 staff • No ability to conduct necessary archaeological/cultural surveys or design services necessary for effective management of resources within the NARS • Reduced ability to maintain existing fences and special mgmt units, control priority weeds/ungulates, or outplant rare plants • Significantly reduced ability to coordinate volunteers and outreach • Reduced support/funding for educational/outreach programs • No ability to provide consistent presence and reduced ability to accomplish management priorities at ORMP areas: Kaena Point NAR and Ahiki Kinau NAR • Reduced ability to maintain and repair infrastructure such as fences, trails, roads, boardwalks, helpads, and management shelters.
YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS	The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) is a hands-on summer learning experience aimed at educating Hawaii's youth on the many conservation issues that threaten Hawaii's unique environment. Students are mentored by and work alongside some of Hawaii's premiere conservation leaders. Nearly 170 local youth participated in the 2008 summer program.	8	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layoff 2 staff • Summer program will be reduced from 120 students to 58 • Summer program leaders will remain at 24 as they are funded by federal dollars, but for half of the managers, duties will change from mentoring youth to working as an intern for 7 weeks • Natural resources will suffer from less human assistance to mitigate for ungulates, invasives and other impacts

PROGRAM	OBJECTIVE	TOTAL # OF STAFF	STAFF SUPPORTED BY STATE FUNDS	RESULTS OF ANTICIPATED 60% REDUCTION IN STATE FUNDS IN FY10
FORESTRY/ FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM	<p>The Forest Stewardship Program (FSP), administered by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DLNR-DOFAW), provides technical and financial assistance to owners of nonindustrial private forest land that are interested in conservation, restoration, and/or timber production.</p> <p>The Forestry Program manages 55 forest reserves comprising more than 640,000 acres, or 16% of Hawaii's land area. The program also provides financial incentives to agricultural landowners to convert fallow or open land to trees, shrubs, and forest habitat, conducts control and monitoring efforts in each county for existing and incipient invasive species, and coordinates T&E species management.</p>	17	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layoff 4-6 staff • Limited ability to maintain existing fences and special management units, control priority weeds, or control ungulates • Decreased ability to mitigate known threats to federally endangered species, interruption of restoration and data collection projects • No new FSP projects. Two projects in development to be placed on hold • Limited ability to continue multi-year fence construction projects • Unmitigated degradation of existing road, trail and fencing infrastructure • Possible loss of federal funds due to lack of matching, including loss of up to 2.5 FTE state funded staff supporting these projects; more positions may be lost if federal grants are lost due to lack of funding • Erosion of existing rare plant restoration/ research projects, further loss of Hawaii's natural heritage due to extinction
INVASIVE SPECIES COMMITTEES	<p>The Invasive Species Committees (ISCs) are island-based partnerships of government agencies, NGOs, and private businesses working to protect each island from the most threatening invasive pests. The ISCs address the need for rapid response and control work on new invasive pests that have the ability to severely impact our economy, ecosystem, watersheds, human health, and quality of life. A driving objective of the ISCs is to control the most threatening pests while populations are still relatively small and it is economically feasible to control or eliminate them.</p>	64	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layoff 19 staff • Increased future costs to control identified invasive species (e.g., estimated cost impacts from delaying miconia work on Maui range from \$22M-\$34M) • Inability to respond to new coqui reports resulting in island-wide infestations • Inability to assist with HDOA nursery surveys to prevent spread of Little Fire Ant, nettle caterpillars, and coqui frogs
HAWAII INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL	<p>The Hawaii Invasive Species Council (HISC) was established to provide policy level direction, coordination, and planning among state departments, federal agencies, and international and local initiatives for the control and eradication of harmful invasive species infestations throughout the State, and to prevent the introduction of other invasive species that may be potentially harmful.</p>	35	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Layoff 13 staff • Cease operation of SuperSucker, and lose 5-year investment in technology/research • Reduced capacity to conduct risk assessments for new plants • Lose ballast water management data collection • Reduced ability to conduct vessel hull inspections • Reduced capacity to respond to new pest incursions • Reduced community outreach • 50% reduction in West Nile Virus sample collection (mosquito traps, dead birds, bird sera), testing and detection

**Programs Supported by the DLNR
Natural Area Reserve Fund**

	FY09 State Funding	FY10 Expected 60% Reduction in State Funds	Staff Funded with State Funds	Expected Layoffs
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HAWAII ASSOCIATION OF WATERSHED PARTNERSHIPS

Kauai Watershed Alliance	\$294,190	\$117,676	5	5
Koolau Mountains Watershed Partnership	\$227,514	\$91,006	6	3
East Molokai Watershed Partnership	\$124,740	\$49,896	8	1
Lanai Forest & Watershed Partnership	\$75,000	\$30,000	0.5	0
W. Maui Mountains Watershed Partnership	\$217,500	\$87,000	5	4
E. Maui Watershed Partnership	\$441,900	\$176,760	5	4
Leeward Haleakala Watershed Restoration Partnership	\$343,830	\$137,532	6	4
Kohala Watershed Partnership	\$235,500	\$94,200	2	0
Three Mountain Alliance	\$448,320	\$179,328	6	3
HAWP Subtotal	\$2,408,494	\$963,398	43.5	24

NATURAL AREA PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Waikamoi Preserve	\$220,000	\$88,000	4.5	4
Kapunakea Preserve	\$125,000	\$50,000	2.5	2.5
Kanepuu Preserve	\$16,667	\$6,667	0.5	0.5
Kamakou Preserve	\$218,737	\$87,495	3	0
Pelekunu Preserve	\$96,289	\$38,516	0.5	0.5
Moomomi Preserve	\$52,455	\$20,982	0.5	0
Kau Preserve	\$119,910	\$47,964	2.5	1
Puu Kukui Preserve	\$281,216	\$112,486	5	3
NAPP Subtotal	\$1,130,274	\$452,110	19	11.5

NATURAL AREA RESERVES SYSTEM

Hawaii Island NARS			12	5
Maui Nui NARS			12	6
Oahu NARS	\$4,590,000	\$1,836,000	7	1
Kauai NARS			3	0
Statewide Administration			5	1
NARS Subtotal	\$4,590,000	\$1,836,000	39	13

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORP

	\$474,588	\$189,835	4	2
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FORESTRY / FOREST STEWARDSHIP

Forest Stewardship	\$453,516	\$181,406	0.5	0
Watershed Management in Forest Reserves	\$1,000,000	\$400,000	1	0
Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program	\$300,000	\$120,000	1	0
DLNR Invasive Species Program Operations	\$244,898	\$97,959	4	0
T&E Species Management	\$400,000	\$160,000	5.5	5.5
FORESTRY / FS Subtotal	\$2,398,414	\$959,366	12	5.5

INVASIVE SPECIES COMMITTEE

Big Island Invasive Species Committee (BIISC)	\$375,094	\$150,038	9	5
Kauai Invasive Species Committee (KISC)	\$374,249	\$149,700	6	4
Maui Invasive Species Committee (MISC)	\$430,700	\$172,280	7	4
Oahu Invasive Species Committee (OISC)	\$437,200	\$174,880	7	6
ISCs Subtotal	\$1,617,243	\$646,897	29	19

HAWAII INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL

AIS / Hull Fouling	\$579,800	\$231,920	11.5	4.5
DOA / USDA	\$129,200	\$51,680	3	3
Bishop Museum	\$160,000	\$64,000	1	1
Invasive Species Research Grants	\$330,000	\$132,000	10	0
HISC Support	\$135,000	\$54,000	1.5	0.5
Weed Risk Assessment	\$97,700	\$39,080	2	1
Invasive Species Outreach	\$97,700	\$39,080	4	1
West Nile Virus Detection & Suppression	\$307,300	\$122,920	2	2
HISC Subtotal	\$1,836,700	\$734,680	35	13

GRAND TOTAL	\$14,455,713	\$5,782,285	182	88
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