



Department  
of Agriculture

STATE OF HAWAII

# PLANT QUARANTINE BRANCH

## BIOSECURITY PROGRAM

JANUARY 28, 2011



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of Agriculture

STATE OF HAWAII

# INSPECTOR POSITIONS

PORT	PRE-RIF	ACTUAL 2011
STATEWIDE	92	60
OAHU	58	35
MAUI	17	14
KAUAI	3	2
KONA	4	2
HILO	10	7



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# INSECT INTERCEPTIONS

STATE OF HAWAII

Insect interceptions have fallen drastically due to furloughs (Oct 2009), RIFs (Dec 2009), and retirements (Apr-Dec 2010). The Airport system is the highest risk pathway with 80% of the pest interceptions.

## AIRPORTS FY 2010

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
STATE	164	408	239	171	322	153	117	84	153	141	52	105	2109
OAHU	103	173	129	88	86	84	66	27	54	50	15	49	924
MAUI	38	228	108	70	224	54	38	49	84	83	24	46	1046
KAUAI	6	0	0	8	3	12	12	2	3	5	11	3	65
KONA	3	2	1	0	9	3	0	6	12	3	1	7	47
HILO	14	5	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	27

## AIRPORTS FY 2011

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	TOTAL
STATE	131	397	280	33	42	36							730
OAHU	24	12	26	2	17	6							87
MAUI	104	255	194	31	25	30							639
KAUAI	0	0	0	0	0	0							0
KONA	3	1	0	0	0	0							4
HILO	0	0	0	0	0	0							0



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# INVASIVE SPECIES

If the interception trend continues, between 75% to 90% of invasive species will get past the ports and into communities, farms, and forests.

We will not know what is getting through until an outbreak occurs.



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RESTORING

AG INSPECTORS

SPECIAL FUND IS INADEQUATE TO FUND THE  
CURRENT AMOUNT OF INSPECTORS

Change the MOF from special funds to general  
funds

Increase fees going into special fund

Provide other sources of revenue into special fund



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# BIOSECURITY INSPECTION FACILITIES

## DELIVERABLES

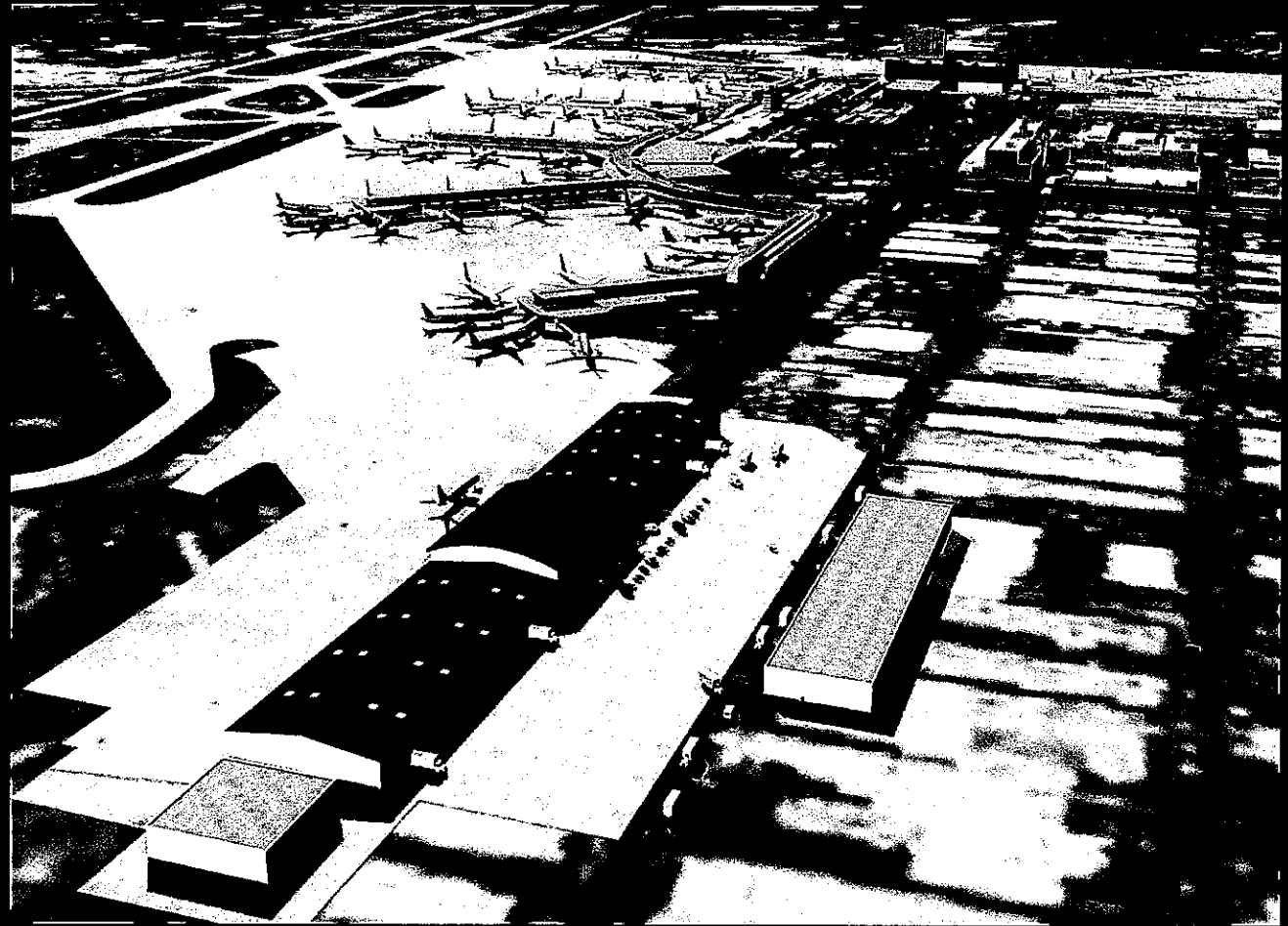
REDUCE THE IMPACT OF  
GEOGRAPHICALLY  
DISADVANTAGED FARMERS  
AND RANCHERS AND  
FACILITATE AIR CARGO BY

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



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# 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**



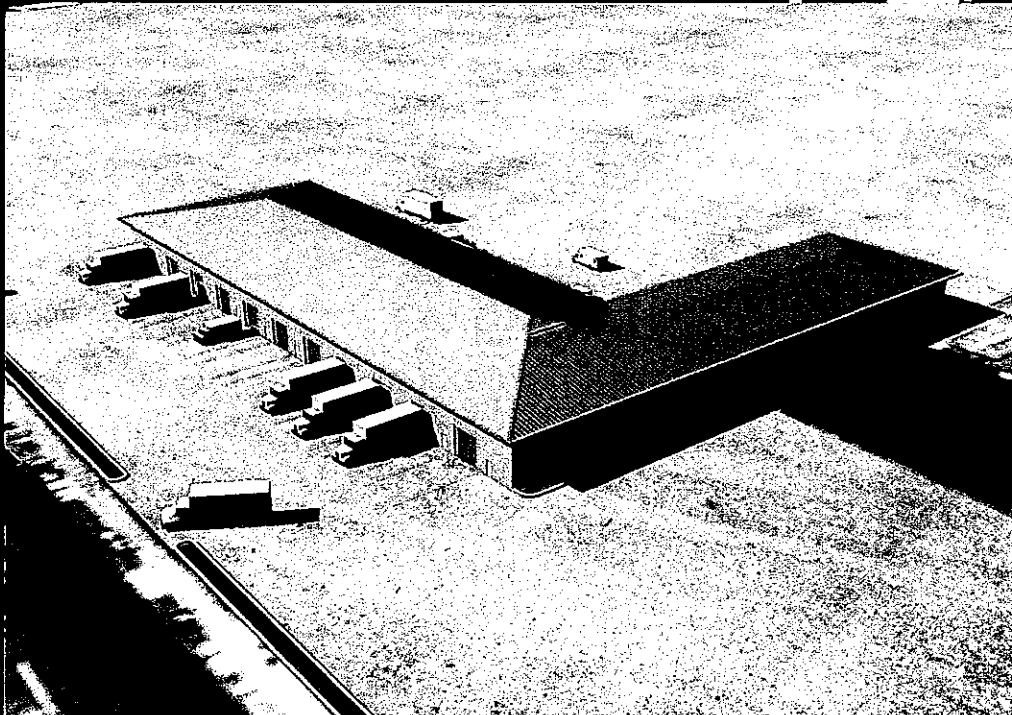
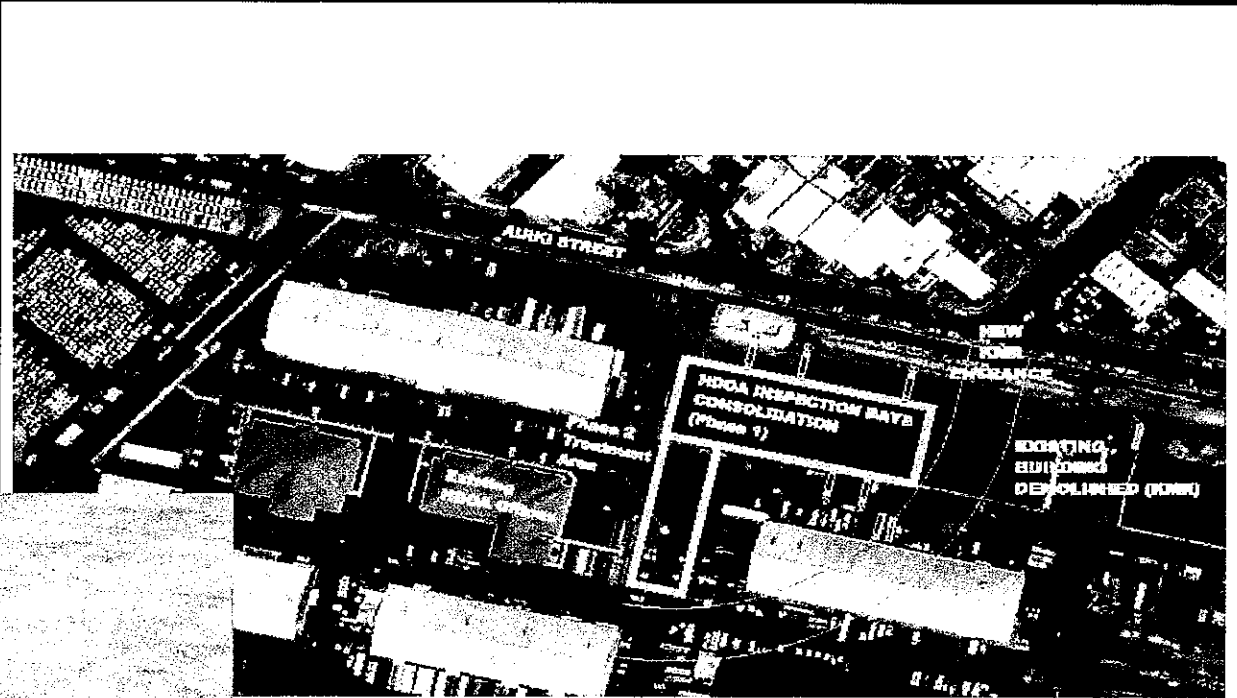
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# HARBORS

## Deliverables

Inspection off the port  
reducing congestion at the  
harbor

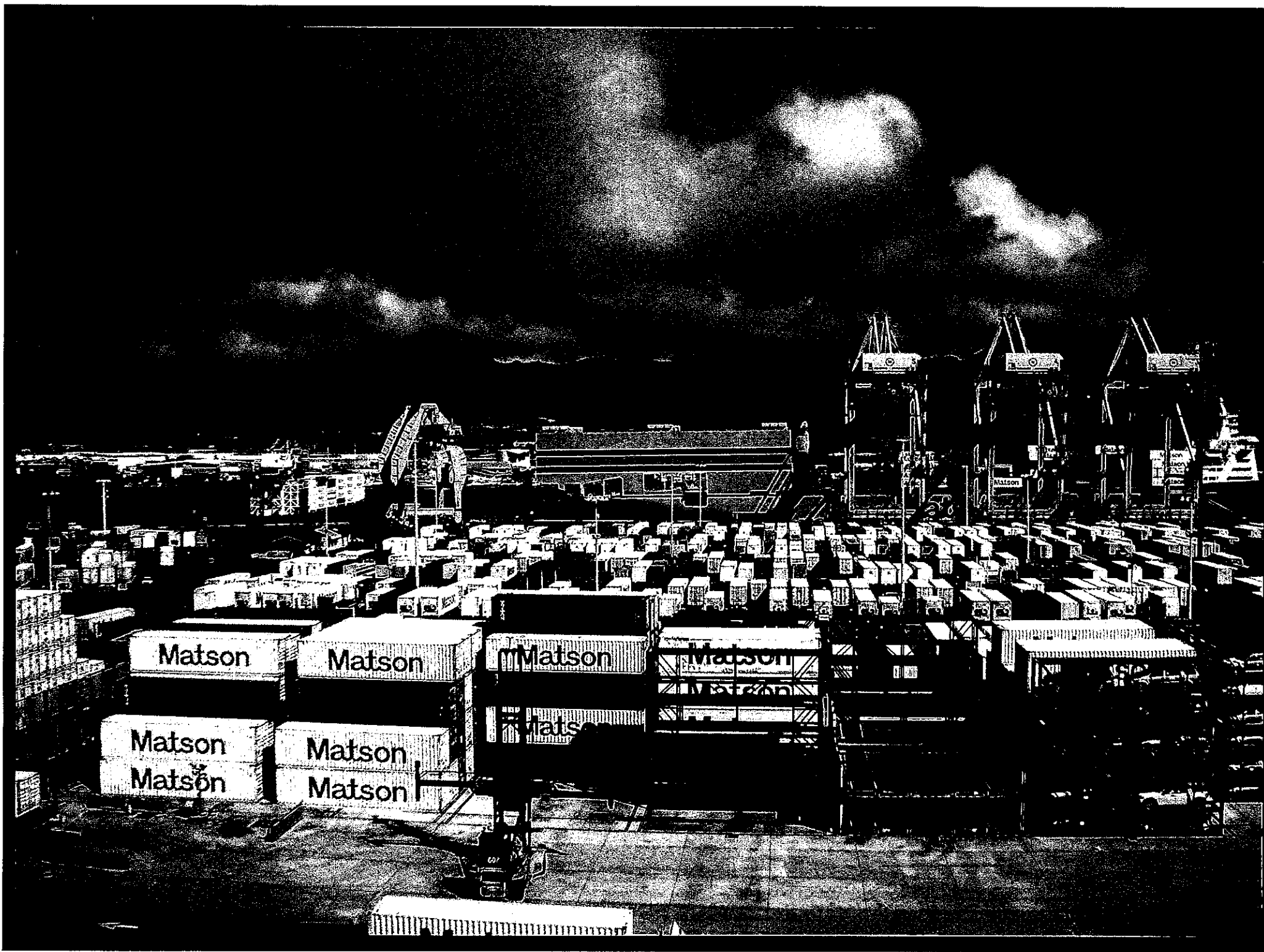
Climate controlled for food  
safety



Consolidation/deconsolidation  
capability for neighbor islands

Treatment capability for import/export





# Manifest System

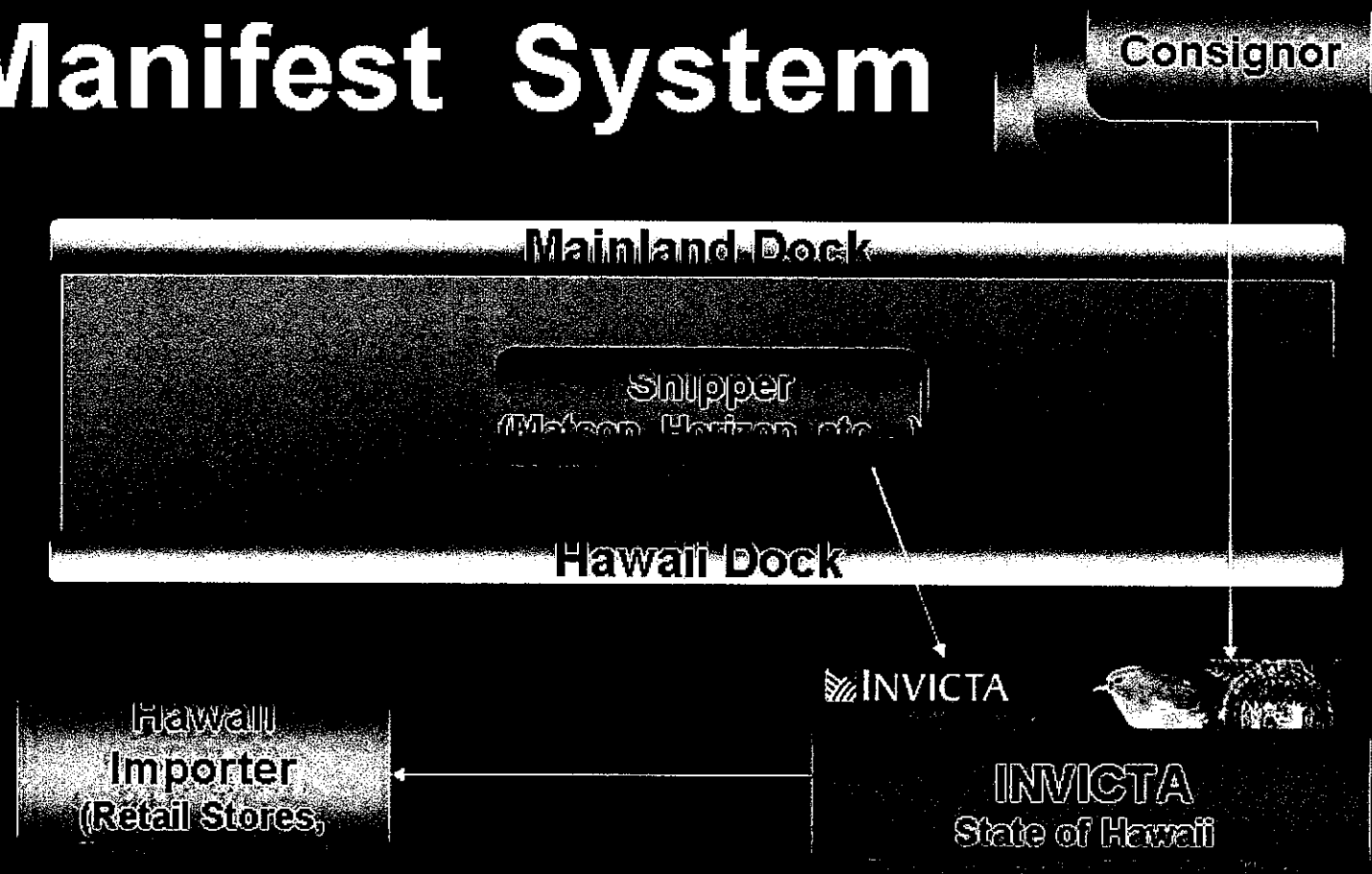
## DELIVERABLES

A more comprehensive view of port activity.

Improved workflow management with more efficient scheduling of resources.

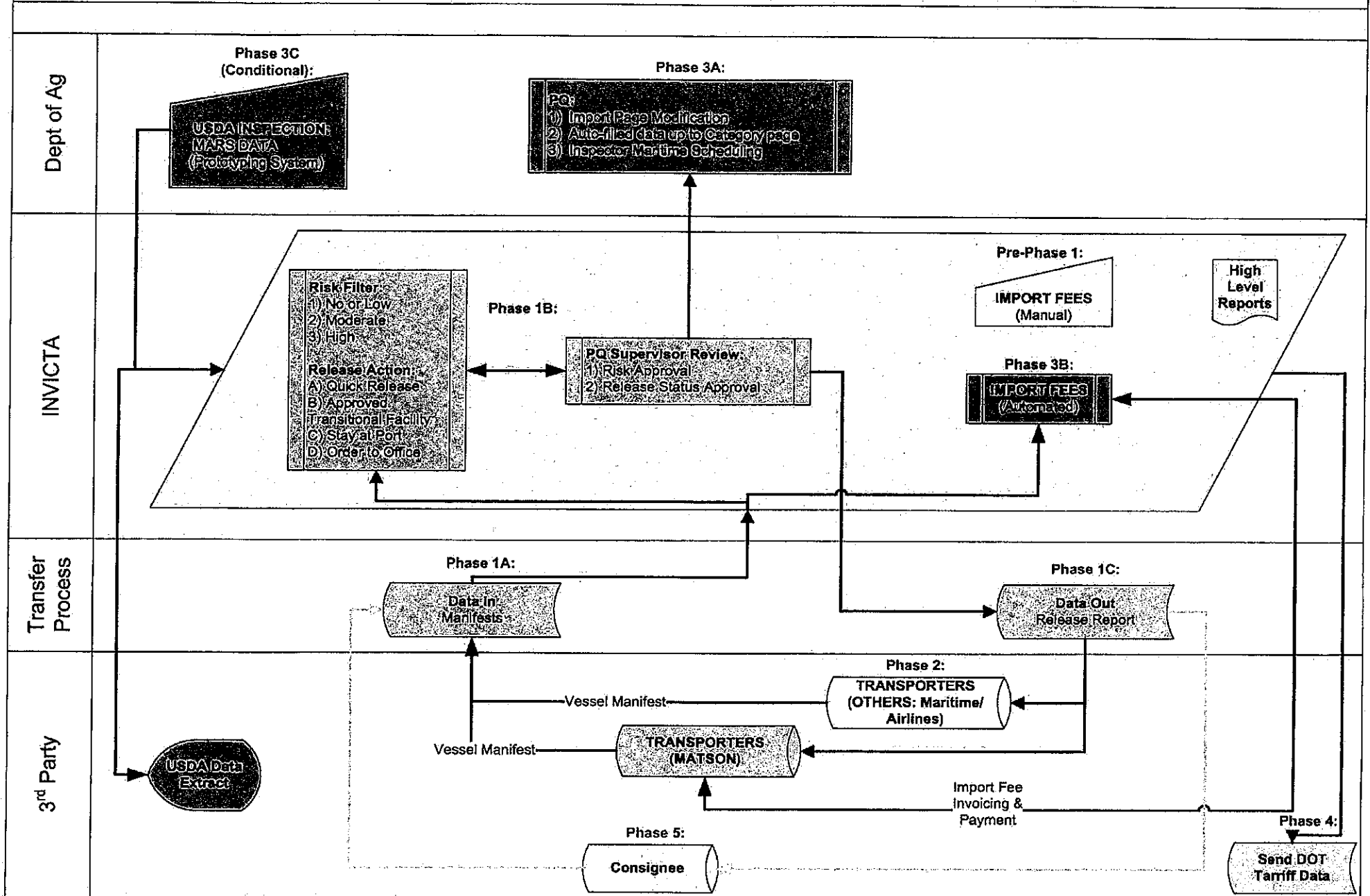
Improved inspection of high-risk commodities.

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.

# MANIFEST SYSTEM





# DIRECT RELEASE PROGRAM

## Process Overview

Step 1: Importer enters load

Step 2: Assign risk and print release action plan

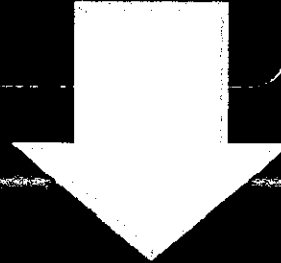
Step 3: Ag Pre-approved (automated)

Step 4: Print and affix label

No of Packages  
Arrival Port  
Arrival Date  
Airline/Shipper  
Flight/Voyage No  
Product Code  
Product Description  
Weight  
USDA Cert #

# DIRECT RELEASE PROGRAM

Step 5: Shipments  
immediately  
released



Step 6: Inspection  
Recorded to  
Invicta



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# IMPORT REPLACEMENT

Import  
pests

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



Or Grow it Here

NEIL ABERCROMBIE  
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



**STATE OF HAWAII**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES**  
POST OFFICE BOX 621  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

**Testimony of**  
**WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.**  
**Chairperson**

**Before the House Committees on**  
**AGRICULTURE**  
**And**  
**WATER, LAND, & OCEAN RESOURCES**

**Friday, January 28, 2011**  
**9:00 – 11:00 A.M.**  
**State Capitol, Conference Room 312**

**Informational Briefing On**  
**INVASIVE SPECIES**

This testimony provides some brief background on the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council (HISC). The HISC was established for the purpose of providing policy level direction, coordination, and planning among state departments, federal agencies, and international and local initiatives for the prevention, control, and eradication of invasive species throughout the State of Hawai'i.

The HISC was established in 2003 by Chapter 194, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, which determines its composition and responsibilities. Co-chaired by the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture, the HISC also includes voting members from the University of Hawai'i and Departments of Health, Transportation, and Business, Economic Development and Tourism. Representatives from federal agencies, the legislature, and members of the private sector also participate and are consulted for advice as non-voting members. HISC is supported by a portion of the Natural Area Reserve Fund share of the Conveyance Tax, which is administered by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife.

The HISC approves an annual budget that is recommended by HISC working groups to support efforts in the areas of Prevention, Response and Control of Established Pests, Public Outreach, and Research and Technology. The tasks, goals, objectives, and measures of effectiveness for the Council and each working group are described in the 2008-2013 HISC Strategic Plan (<http://www.hawaiiinvasivespecies.org/hisc/pdfs/20080809hiscstrategicplan.pdf>).

In FY11, the HISC was allocated \$1.4M in Conveyance Tax funding. This amount was supplemented by an additional \$400,000 from the Land Conservation Fund share of the

WILLIAM J. AILA, JR.  
INTERIM CHAIRPERSON  
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GUY H. KAULUKUKUI  
FIRST DEPUTY

WILLIAM M. TAM  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES  
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION  
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES  
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS  
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT  
ENGINEERING  
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION  
LAND  
STATE PARKS



Conveyance Tax as authorized by Act 209, SLH 2010 and approved by the Legacy Land Conservation Commission. Programs supported by FY11 funding are detailed in the attached HISC FY11 Budget, approved by the Council in October 27, 2010.

A summary sheet about the HISC is attached that outlines current programs, initiatives and needs. One of the most critical issues facing the HISC and the invasive species program is the need to obtain adequate and stable funding for invasive species prevention and management. The recent budget cuts have resulted in not only a loss of basic operational capacity in HISC member agencies and funded partners, but also a loss of capacity for conducting the programmatic strategic analysis and assessment that is needed.

Priority actions for HISC member agencies include:

- Identify and develop an adequate and **sustainable funding** source for invasive species prevention and management
- Coordinate and promote the state's position on federal issues, such as international trade agreements, quarantine preemption, and first class mail inspection
- Address inter-island transport of invasive species
- Implement the capacity to conduct snake interdiction and rapid response to all snake sightings
- Review and update the injurious wildlife and noxious weed lists
- Review and revise regulations governing the introduction of biocontrol agents
- Restore the Research and Technology Grants Program
- Conduct a public awareness survey to measure effectiveness of HISC-supported outreach
- Restore staff capacity in all aspects of the invasive species program lost during the recession

The activities and expenditures of the HISC are reported each year in an annual report: Budgetary and Other Issues Regarding Invasive Species; prepared by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife and is available on line at: <http://hawaii.gov/dlnr/reports-to-the-legislature/2011/FW-Invasive-Species-Rpt-FY10-Sec-194-2-%20Act%20162-SLH-09.pdf>.

October 27, 2010

Chairpersons and Members  
Hawai'i Invasive Species Council  
State of Hawai'i

Council Members:

**SUBJECT:** Approval of the 2011 Fiscal Year Budget for the  
Hawai'i Invasive Species Council (HISC)

The invasive species budget initiative calls for the expenditure of \$1.4 million in State special funds for State Fiscal Year 2011 to provide support for the operations of the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council (HISC) and its cooperating partners to develop and implement a partnership of federal, state, county, and private entities for a comprehensive state-wide invasive species prevention, detection, and control program. In FY 2011, this amount has been supplemented by an additional \$400,000 from the Legacy Land Conservation Commission, provided via amendments to Act 209, Section 3, Section 173A-5: "The fund shall be used for...invasive species control and mitigation by the invasive species council under chapter 194."

Although this budget request is under the Department of Land and Natural Resources, it includes and involves programs and projects through multiple departments, the four counties, and federal and private partners. The funding will not replace state agency, private, or federal funding, but will support the development and implementation of innovative approaches that address gaps in capacity and build on existing cooperative programs. The goal of this program is to build successful programs that better protect Hawai'i from invasive species and encourage the incorporation of these programs into agency operations.

This budget was developed under the direction of the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism-chaired Resources Working Group. Projects were proposed and selected for consideration in public meetings of the Public Outreach Working Group, Response and Control of Established Pests Working Group, and Prevention Working Group. The Resources Working Group then met with Working Group Chairs in a public meeting on September 8, 2010, to allocate the \$1.8 million in funds to the program areas based on the project requests.

The overall goals of the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council budget are to:

- Advise the governor and legislature on budgetary and other issues regarding invasive species.
- Coordinate invasive species management and control programs for county, state, federal, and private sector entities by developing a structure for cooperators to work together to share resources and responsibilities to address specific invasive species issues.
- Educate the public and private sector about invasive species to positively affect perception, action, and funding for control and prevention.

Hawaii Invasive Species Council - 10/27/2010  
Budget Approval

- Review risks of pest/invasive species entry into the State; and implement measures and improve capacity to prevent the entry of new pests/invasive species with shared resources and shared responsibilities of all agencies.
- Review priorities for the control of pests already present or recently arrived in the state; and implement cost-effective eradication and control programs against incipient and established pests with shared resources and shared responsibilities among private, not-for-profit, county, state, and federal agencies.

This funding has historically been broken into four programs, as well as an administrative support budget. The Resources Working Group, the group tasked with balancing the HISC budget, agreed upon the following Fiscal Year 2011 budget:

	Recommended Funding	% of \$1.8M
Public Outreach	\$224,818	12.5%
Response & Control	\$1,120,282	62.2%
Prevention	\$155,266	8.6%
Research and Technology*	\$0	0%
HISC Support	\$299,634	16.6%
Total HISC Funding	\$1,800,000	

\*To maintain capacity in the other programs, Research and Technology is not recommended for funding in 2011.

A budget request that details program and project funding is attached as an addendum.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

The Hawai'i Invasive Species Council approves the proposed FY 2011 budget for the program areas as presented to implement the State of Hawaii's Strategic Plan for invasive species prevention, control, and public outreach.

Please indicate your recommendation and return this letter to our offices.

RECOMMENDATION

APPROVED

DISAPPROVED

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name, Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Attachment: ADDENDUM: HISC Fiscal Year 2011 Budget and Project Descriptions

Hawaii Invasive Species Council - 10/27/2010  
Budget Approval

ADDENDUM

HISC Fiscal Year 2011 Budget and Project Descriptions

ORGANIZATION	FUNDS	PROJECT TITLE
<b>PUBLIC OUTREACH WORKING GROUP</b>		
Big Island Invasive Species Committee	\$30,000	Big Island Education and Outreach
Kaua'i Invasive Species Committee	\$19,800	Public Outreach Proposal FY2011: Kaua'i
Moloka'i/Maui Invasive Species Committee	\$24,000	Outreach & Public Education on Invasive Species: Maui, Moloka'i, and Lana'i
Oahu Invasive Species Committee	\$17,500	Weed Risk Assessment/Oahu Invasive Species Committee Outreach to Gardeners and Landscapers
Hawaii Invasive Species Council	\$75,330	HISC Communications Coordinator
Aquatic Invasive Species Program	\$7,000	Aquatic Invasive Species Outreach
Watershed Partners Program	\$12,000	Video Production- The Impacts of Feral Animals on Hawaiian Forests
4 Ag Hawaii	\$15,000	Buy Local, It Matters PSA – Import Replacement
Hawaii Department of Health	\$3,000	"Perils in Paradise" Outreach to Schools
Hawaiian Ecosystems at Risk Project	\$20,000	Hawaiian Ecosystems at Risk Project Technical Assistant
Pacific Basin Information Node/MISC	\$1,188	Hawaii Early Detection Network Outreach/Display Materials
Working Group Total	\$224,818	
<b>RESPONSE AND CONTROL OF ESTABLISHED PESTS WORKING GROUP</b>		
Big Island Invasive Species Committee	\$340,280	Big Island Established Pest Control
Kaua'i Invasive Species Committee	\$150,224	Kaua'i Invasive Species Committee Core Funding
Moloka'i/Maui Invasive Species Committee	\$172,248	Detection and Control of Invasive Species in Maui County
Oahu Invasive Species Committee	\$122,248	O'ahu Invasive Species Committee Core Funding
Aquatic Invasive Species Program	\$280,282	Aquatic Invasive Species Team
Hawaii Department of Agriculture	\$55,000	HDOA Biocontrol Foreign Exploration
Working Group Total	\$1,120,282	
<b>PREVENTION WORKING GROUP</b>		
Division of Aquatic Resources	\$37,296	Ballast Water and Hull Fouling Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Agriculture	\$58,000	Invasive Ant Program
Hawaii-Pacific Weed Risk Assessment	\$59,970	Proposal for Continued Support of the Hawaii-Pacific Weed Risk Assessment
Working Group Total	\$155,266	
<b>HISC SUPPORT</b>		
DOFAW Overhead	\$54,000	3% of \$1,800,000
Central Services Fee	\$98,000	7% of \$1,400,000
Hawaii Invasive Species Council	\$147,634	Invasive Species Project Manager and HISC Coordinator
HISC Support Total	\$299,634	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,800,000</b>	

- 1) Public Outreach (Total Funding: \$224,818)
  - a. \$30,000 to the Big Island Invasive Species Committee for **Big Island Education and Outreach**: Support of educational efforts to increase detection and limit the spread of invasive pests within the Big Island and to neighboring islands. Target audiences include citizens in priority communities, schools, policymakers, and backcountry workers.
  - b. \$19,800 to the Kaua'i Invasive Species Committee for **Public Outreach Proposal FY2011**: Conduct outreach activities on invasive species issues on Kaua'i.
  - c. \$24,000 to the Maui Invasive Species Committee and Moloka'i Invasive Species Committee for **Outreach & Public Education on Invasive Species: Maui, Moloka'i, and Lana'i**: Conduct outreach activities on invasive species issues in Maui County.
  - d. \$17,500 to the O'ahu Invasive Species Committee and the Hawaii-Pacific Weed Risk Assessment for **Weed Risk Assessment/Oahu Invasive Species Committee Outreach to Gardeners and Landscapers**: Targeted invasive species outreach, using the Weed Risk Assessment to communicate good planting choices to landscapers, gardeners and the general public.
  - e. \$75,330 to the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council for the **HISC Communications Coordinator**: This fulltime position is dedicated to the coordination and implementation of internal and external communications for the HISC member agencies and partners. The Communications Coordinator also serves as a point of contact for the Public Outreach Working Group strategic priorities, as well as statewide issues such as biocontrol and rodent control.
  - f. \$7,000 to the Division of Aquatic Resources, DAR Aquatic Invasive Species for **Aquatic Invasive Species Outreach**: This project seeks to address a gap in the AIS program: outreach. The program is working on several control and prevention projects that will require public buy-in and support in order to be successful, yet there has been no public outreach on the issues. This project will produce and distribute outreach materials for O'ahu, Maui, and Hawai'i; will work in partnership with the ISCs on each island; and will hold workshops to bring together public, research, and agency stakeholders.
  - g. \$12,000 to the Hawaii Association of Watershed Partnerships in cooperation with the Division of Forestry and Wildlife/Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hawaii Association of Watershed Partnerships (HAWP), for **Video Production- The Impacts of Feral Animals on Hawaiian Forests**: A short video (10 -20 minutes) that can be shown at public hearings, outreach events, and on `Olelo public access channels to summarize the effects of feral animals on native forest. The audience will be the general public in Hawai'i.
  - h. \$15,000 to 4 Ag Hawaii, Buy Local, It Matters – 4 Ag Hawaii, for **Buy Local, It Matters PSA – Import Replacement**: Funding will produce and air at least one and possibly two public service announcements that

specifically encourages consumers to help reduce the risk of introducing invasive species by purchasing locally grown foods over imported foods. This import replacement PSA will join four other Buy Local, It Matters PSAs that have already been produced and aired on all local television stations.

- i. \$3,000 to Hawai'i State Department of Health for **"Perils in Paradise" Outreach to Schools:** Duplication and dissemination of dvd of 'Ohi'a Project's show "Perils in Paradise" (about invasive species in Hawai'i) to schools and State libraries to all islands.
  - j. \$20,000 to Hawaiian Ecosystems at Risk Project (HEAR) for **Hawaiian Ecosystems at Risk Project Technical Assistant:** The Hawaiian Ecosystem at Risk project technical assistant provides support functions including general technical support, content created and maintained at the HEAR website ([www.hear.org](http://www.hear.org)), and support of outreach and inter-agency communication efforts of the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council (HISC), Coordinating Group on Alien Pest Species (CGAPS), and the island-based Invasive Species Committees (ISCs). The HEAR Technical Assistant has provided ongoing key support and outreach services to the invasive species community, including the creation and dissemination of important invasive species information through the HEAR website; maintenance of invasive species community e-mail lists that facilitate inter-agency communication; posting announcements; and revision, maintenance and update of the new Hawai'i Invasive Species Partnership website: [www.hawaiiinvasivespecies.org](http://www.hawaiiinvasivespecies.org).
  - k. \$1,188 to the Maui Invasive Species Committee for **Hawaii Early Detection Network Outreach/Display Materials:** The Hawaii Early Detection Network (HEDN) is the outreach component of statewide early detection survey and eradication programs administered by the Island Invasive Species Committees (ISCs). Display materials include posters and postcards with island-specific information regarding community workshop/fieldtrip/training dates and event displays for each Hawaiian Island describing the Hawaii Early Detection Network and island-specific early detection and rapid response information.
- 2) Response and Control of Established Pests (Total Funding: \$1,120,282)
- a. \$340,280 to the Big Island Invasive Species Council for **Big Island Established Pest Control:** The Big Island Invasive Species Committee (BIISC) is a voluntary partnership of private citizens, community organizations, businesses, land owners, and government agencies to address invasive species issues on the island of Hawaii. BIISC's mission includes education, early detection, rapid response, control and eradication of invasive pests threatening agriculture, native ecosystems, industry, human health or the quality of life within Hawaii County. This proposal seeks to allow BIISC to become fully operational at the scale of the Big Island by working together with local partners to scale up operations after several years of budget cuts and downsizing.

- b. \$150,224 to the Kaua'i Invasive Species Committee for **Kaua'i Invasive Species Committee Core Funding**: Survey and eradication work for incipient forest pests and incipient invasive vertebrates in Kaua'i County.
- c. \$172,248 to the Maui Invasive Species Committee and Moloka'i Invasive Species Committee for **Detection and Control of Invasive Species in Maui County**: Conduct detection and control operations for high priority invasive species on the islands of Maui, Moloka'i, and Lana'i.
- d. \$122,248 to the O'ahu Invasive Species Committee for **O'ahu Invasive Species Committee Core Funding**: Survey and eradication work for incipient forest pests and incipient invasive vertebrates.
- e. \$280,282 to the Division of Aquatic Resources/ Department of Land and Natural Resources, DLNR Aquatic Invasive Species, for **Aquatic Invasive Species Team**: Continued implementation of field activities for the control of aquatic invasive species in Hawai'i.
- f. \$55,000 to the Hawaii Department of Agriculture Plant Pest Control Branch (PPC) for **HDOA Biocontrol Foreign Exploration**: HDOA's Biocontrol Program has effectively controlled many invasive pests in Hawai'i which were not amenable to control by other means. This proposal requests funding for PPC foreign exploration and operations to address some of PPC's primary biocontrol targets, particularly fireweed, maile pilau, fountain grass, banana aphid, miconia, and small hive beetle.

3) Prevention (Total Funding: \$155,266)

- a. \$37,296 to Division of Aquatic Resources/ Department of Land and Natural Resources, for **Ballast Water and Hull Fouling Coordinator**: This position is critical to maintain for the management and prevention of aquatic invasive species for DLNR. Duties of this position include: recording and evaluating ballast water reports, maintain ballast water database, coordinate the Alien Aquatic Organism Task Force, develop hull fouling management policies and guidelines, conduct hull inspections, and maintain equipment for hull inspections.
- b. \$58,000 to Hawai'i Department of Agriculture Plant Pest Control Branch (PPC) for the **Invasive Ant Program**: Project is to provide funding for the Invasive Ant Specialist and expansion of the program to address prevention and established pest issues of invasive ants in Hawaii including but not limited to Little Fire Ant and prevention activities for Imported Fire Ant and other invasive ant species.
- c. \$59,970 to the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council for the Hawaii-Pacific Weed Risk Assessment (HPWRA) for **Continued Support of the Hawaii-Pacific Weed Risk Assessment (HPWRA)**: The Hawaii-Pacific Weed Risk Assessment addresses gaps in our capacity to prevent new invasive plants from entering the state and reduce the spread of existing invasive plants. Continuation of funding for the HPWRA will fulfill prevention objectives highlighted in the 2008- 2013 Strategic Plan of the Hawaii Invasive Species Council, will allow for ongoing screening of new plants, as the only science-based "background check" available for plant importers, and will also expand the list of both high risk species as well as

low risk or "approved" species that are essential to public and private adoption of the system.

4) Research and Technology (Total Funding: \$0)

To maintain capacity in the other programs, Research and Technology is not recommended for funding in 2011.

5) HISC Support (Total Funding: \$299,634)

HISC Support includes

- a. \$54,000 (3% of \$1,800,000) for DOFAW overhead.
- b. \$98,000 (7% of \$1,400,000) for Central Services Fee.
- c. \$147,634 for two HISC support positions:
  - i. **Invasive Species Project Manager** - Responsible for invasive species program development and implementation, providing policy direction on invasive species issues and resource development. Is a key point of contact for statewide invasive species programs including; the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council (HISC), the Invasive Species Committees (ISCs), the Brown Treesnake Technical Working Group, Avian Influenza and West Nile Virus working groups, and partner agencies on projects related to invasive species, including: strategic planning; coordination of statewide invasive species prevention and management efforts; budget management; project administration; and public outreach and education coordination. Works in conjunction with state and federal agency partners and assists island coordinators and members to implement invasive species prevention and management projects such as Environmental Assessments for control actions, consistency between agency regulations related to invasive species, project organization and species-specific planning. Supervises, directs and facilitates the work of the Invasive Species Program administrative staff.
  - ii. **HISC Coordinator** - Provides professional assistance to the Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) Invasive Species Program on matters pertinent to the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council (HISC), Invasive Species Committees (ISC), and related tasks: planning; contract administration; public meetings; writing of annual reports; facilitation; writing of management plans and drafting policy documents with activities including quarantine, noxious weed and animal control, early detection and rapid response to invasive species; administration; preparation of correspondence and reports; public outreach coordination; some field work related to invasive species control.



# Hawai'i Invasive Species Council

## Mission

The Hawai'i Invasive Species Council (HISC) was established for the special purpose of providing policy level direction, coordination, and planning among state departments, federal agencies, and international and local initiatives for the control and eradication of invasive species throughout the State of Hawai'i and for preventing the introduction of new invasive species.

The HISC was established in 2003 by Chapter 194, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, which determines its composition and responsibilities, and gives its member agencies special abilities to enter property to control invasive species. Co-chaired by the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture, the HISC also includes voting members from the University of Hawai'i and the Departments of Health, Transportation, and Business, Economic Development and Tourism. HISC is supported by a portion of the Conveyance Tax, which is administered through the Natural Area Reserve Fund and the DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife.

## Programs and Scope

The HISC approves an annual budget that is recommended by HISC working groups to support efforts in the areas of Prevention, Response and Control of Established Pests, Public Outreach, and Research and Technology. The tasks, goals, objectives, and measures of effectiveness for the Council and each working group are described in the 2008-2013 HISC Strategic Plan. The Resources Working Group facilitates the budget-setting process and presents a proposed balanced budget to the Council for a final decision.

FY	Funds
2008	\$4,000,000
2009	\$4,000,000
2010	\$2,000,000
2011	\$1,800,000

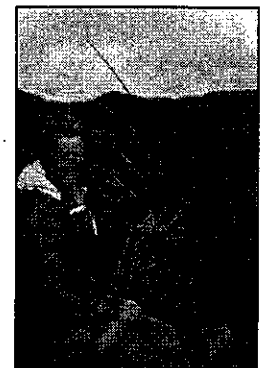
For FY11, the HISC received \$1.4M in Conveyance Tax funding. This amount was supplemented by an additional \$400,000 from the Legacy Land Conservation Commission provided via amendments to Act 209, Section 3, Section 173A-5.



*Mr. Earl Sanders, head greens keeper at Hualalai Resort, inspecting rover ant nests with Dr. Arnold Hara. Rover ants sometimes drive golfers from the course, who demand a refund of their greens fees.*

## Current Program Focus and Initiatives

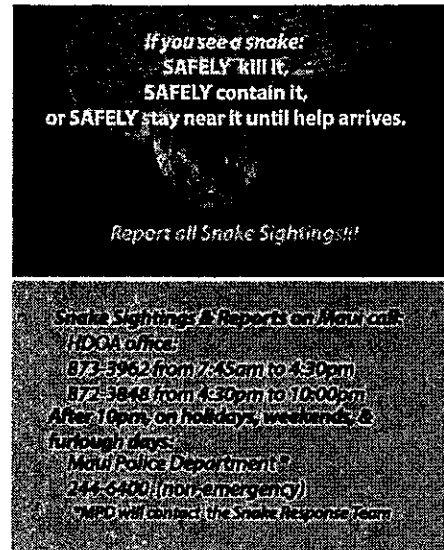
- **PREVENTION WORKING GROUP**
  - Prevent the introduction of aquatic invasive species by supporting a ballast water and hull fouling program
  - Prevent the spread of invasive ants and the introduction of species not-yet-known to Hawai'i by supporting a statewide invasive ant program
  - Prevent the introduction of invasive plants through the horticultural trade by supporting Weed Risk Assessment Specialists
- **RESPONSE AND CONTROL OF ESTABLISHED PESTS WORKING GROUP**
  - Manage established pests, such as miconia and coqui frog, on a statewide level by providing core support to the county-based Invasive Species Committees (ISCs) to conduct early detection, rapid response, management, and eradication programs for island-specific priorities
  - Manage widespread pests, such as fireweed and fountain grass, by supporting the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture's biocontrol program
  - Manage invasive pests in marine and fresh water systems by supporting an Aquatic Invasive Species Team to control species like invasive algae



*Pampas grass removal in East Maui Watershed*

- **PUBLIC OUTREACH WORKING GROUP**

- Support county-based outreach efforts by providing core funding for ISC Outreach Specialists
- Provide statewide coordination of the HISC's priority public outreach initiatives and partnership communications by supporting a Communications Coordinator
- Increase public education about aquatic invasive species issues by supporting the outreach efforts of the Division of Aquatic Resources, Aquatic Invasive Species Program
- Provide educational resources to the public via a website, [www.hawaiiinvasivespecies.org](http://www.hawaiiinvasivespecies.org), managed by the HISC-supported, Hawai'i Ecosystems at Risk Technical Assistant
- Support new educational projects that target audiences identified in the Strategic Plan and incorporate priority messages, such as the Public Service Announcements to encourage the public to "Buy Local" as a way to lower the risk of introducing invasive species through imports



*Wallet-sized snake response card*

- **RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY WORKING GROUP**

- The Research and Technology Grants Program was not continued in FY10 and FY11 due to limited funds. Past projects include: "Ecological, Hydrological, and Economic Impacts of Miconia in Hawai'i" and "Green and Healthy Hawai'i: Identifying and Introducing Alternative Ornamental Landscape Plants in Response to Invasive Species Issues."

### Most Pressing Needs

- Identify and develop **sustainable funding** for invasive species prevention and management
- Hire a full-time Grants Manager dedicated to grant management and funding acquisition
- Coordinate and promote the state's position on federal issues, such as international trade agreements, quarantine preemption, and first class mail inspection
- Address inter-island transport of invasive species
- Implement the capacity to conduct snake interdiction and rapid response to all snake sightings
- Review and update the injurious wildlife and noxious weed lists
- Review and revise regulations governing the introduction of biocontrol agents
- Restore the Research and Technology Grants Program
- Conduct a public awareness survey to measure effectiveness of HISC-supported outreach
- Restore staff capacity in all aspects of the invasive species program lost during the recession.

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*The silent invasion of Hawai'i by insects, disease-bearing organisms, snakes, weeds, and other pests is the single greatest threat to Hawai'i's economy and natural environment and to the health and lifestyle of Hawai'i's people. Invasive species already cause millions of dollars in crop losses, the extinction of native species, the destruction of native forests, and the spread of disease. Every day the media reports another serious case of an invasive species attacking Hawai'i, whether it is the coqui frog, Salvinia molesta, Miconia calvescens, or dengue fever.*

*Yet there are many more harmful species that threaten to invade Hawai'i and wreak further damage. Even one new pest, such as the brown tree snake or the red imported fire ant, could forever change the character of the islands. Stopping the influx of new invasive species and containing their spread is essential to Hawai'i's future well-being. Unwanted invasive species are entering Hawai'i at an alarming rate--about two million times more rapidly than the natural rate. In 1993, the federal Office of Technology Assessment declared Hawai'i's alien pest species problem as the worst in the nation. Hawai'i's isolation from the continents and its modern role as the commercial hub of the Pacific make these islands particularly vulnerable to destruction by invasive species. Gaps in invasive species prevention systems and a lack of public awareness further add to this serious problem.*



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January 28, 2011

**TESTIMONY**

**INFORMATIONAL BRIEFING ON INVASIVE SPECIES  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WATER, LAND AND OCEAN RESOURCES**

Chair Tsuji, Chair Chang and Members of the Committees:

My name is Warren Watanabe, field staff for the Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation. I come before you today representing farmers and ranchers across the State. Thank you very much for this opportunity to address invasive species. We appreciate the help and leadership provided by this body in passing the original Biosecurity Plan in 2005 and all of the subsequent amendments and bills.

We have come a long way but the past year saw derailment of our efforts. However, we strongly believe that if everyone can agree on a common goal and understands each other's points of view, we can again get back on track, perhaps not at the same momentum as before but moving forward. With a solidified base, improvements in the system as the economy improves can be done systematically and constructively. Without a united vision provided in the Biosecurity Plan, piecemeal efforts will result and efforts will be diluted reducing our success in fighting invasive species. Agriculture is a victim of invasive species as well as a solution to minimizing invasives. As such, this topic has significant implications to our industry. I am sure others will address the impacts of invasives. I would like to focus on solution strategies today. The Biosecurity Plan is extensive, but I will address one area that is critical to our State.

There are many invasive species bills introduced this year along with bills addressing Food and Energy Security. The goals of the bills are interrelated and a common pinch point is transportation. We can fight invasive species but it is preferable to implement preventive measures to keep invasives from coming into our environment. The original Biosecurity Plan addressed protecting our shores and plans to improve our harbors and ports became a focus. Efficient and well designed harbors and ports will facilitate critical inspections while improving interisland transportation critical to agricultural viability. Viable agriculture will reduce imports that will ultimately reduce invasives.

What is needed? Currently there are over 450 federal inspectors in Hawaii protecting the mainland U.S. Hawaii has 60 inspectors to protect Hawaii. How often have you gone to the airport and seen Federal inspectors sitting around since there was no baggage to inspect? Are people asking why our tax dollars are used to protect the continent but not used to protect Hawaii that is a State of the Union? During the past years, HFBF along with HDOA has worked with our Congressional delegation to bring parity into the system. A goal is to construct Joint Use Inspection Facilities at our ports of entry, whether harbor or airports, so efficient inspections that maximize the use of existing resources can occur.

These Joint Use facilities could also be used for consolidating and deconsolidating cargo, critical to our smaller farmers that do not ship container loads of product as well as the small business community that relies on Just in Time inventory management. Risk assessments by HDOA have shown that paths of entry are no longer limited to agricultural products but can come in with fiber used for ceiling material or rocks for landscaping. This is why increased efficiency in the system to allow increased inspections will be critical. Efficiency is important to minimize costs as the farmers nor the consumers can afford added burdens during economic downturns. Reduced economies do not result in reductions in invasives ...it means increased risk of invasives as inspection capacity is reduced.

Another reason for the Joint Use facilities is to protect the integrity of our agricultural products and food supply. Maintaining proper temperatures are critical to food safety. There are bills in the legislature addressing food safety as it relates to farmers. Food safety means maintaining integrity from the farm to the table ... it includes the transportation system. Joint Use facilities with proper air condition/refrigeration facilities will be important as our farmers and ranchers become food safety certified. All of their efforts will be for naught if their products are not handled properly during transport. Good product integrity will increase their viability and success allowing them to expand and thereby reduce our need for imports. HDOA has identified the high risk commodities. Strawberries fall into that category. These are locally grown Kula strawberries, without risk of invasive introduction to the islands. We need to provide the necessary infrastructure so our farmers can grow high risk crops such as this locally while reaching the consumers in good condition.

I have attached the Food Safety Certification Self Audit form from Primus Labs that is one of the more commonly used third party certification companies. This section has to do with the handling of the agricultural products in transport.

Invasive Species are important to us in agriculture. The most recent identification of the coffee berry borer and the small hive beetle show how important it is to protect our shores. We hope the Legislature will support the Department by whatever means necessary to address the ATA challenge on HDOA's right to collect fees and inspect air cargo. Air cargo due to its speed of delivery provides the greatest risk. Pests can survive the short ride and reproduce rapidly in our tropical climate. Losing this lawsuit will have severe implications to Hawaii.

To successfully address invasive species, HFBF respectfully requests your continued support of a comprehensive approach represented by Hawaii's Biosecurity Plan. Planning for Joint Use Inspection Facilities will be important for not only control of invasive species but key to Hawaii's Food Security. The Plan will provide focus and increase the return on investment that the

State makes through capital improvements, general fund expenditures and other resources. All of the Mayors have written letters of support to the Congressional delegation supporting the need for Joint Use Facilities. These letters are available at HDOA. HB1567 and HB1568 provide mechanisms to implement this Plan. We respectfully request your strong support of these measures. Working together we can protect Hawaii's agriculture and environment for future generations.

Thank you.



when food safety counts

# Food Safety Audit

## Storage & Distribution Center v08.06

Auditor: \_\_\_\_\_ Educational Audit (Y/N): \_\_\_\_\_  
Audit Start (Time .Data): \_\_\_\_\_ Audit End (Time .Data) \_\_\_\_\_  
Audit Scope: \_\_\_\_\_  
Commodities: \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
G.P.S. Coordinates: \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Facility Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Facility Contact Position (Title): \_\_\_\_\_  
Facility Contact E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Customer Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Customer Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Customer Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Customer Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
Customer Contact Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Customer Contact Position (Title): \_\_\_\_\_  
Customer Contact E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Buyer (s): \_\_\_\_\_  
Buyer Audit Number if relevant e.g. Costco Audit Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Billing Address (Circle):            Facility            Customer            Buyer  
Other Comments: \_\_\_\_\_



# Food Safety Audit Storage & Distribution Center

when food safety counts

## Good Manufacturing Practices

		Max. point value		Verified
General Food Safety  1.1.1	Is there a designated person responsible for the food safety program?	10		
General Food Safety  1.1.2	Are all chemicals (sanitizers, detergents, lubricants, etc.) stored securely, safely and are they labeled correctly?	15		
General Food Safety  1.1.3	Are "food grade" and "non-food grade" chemicals handled and stored in a controlled manner?	10		
General Food Safety  1.1.4	Are signs supporting GMP's posted appropriately?	10		
Pest Control  1.2.1	Are products or ingredients free of insects/rodents/birds/reptiles/mammals or any evidence of them? ANY DOWN SCORE IN THIS QUESTION RESULTS IN AUTOMATIC FAILURE OF THE AUDIT.	15		
Pest Control  1.2.2	Are packaging supplies free of insects/rodents/birds/reptiles/mammals or any evidence of them? ANY DOWN SCORE IN THIS QUESTION RESULTS IN AUTOMATIC FAILURE OF THE AUDIT.	15		

comments:



Pest Control 1.2.3	Are plant and storage areas free of insects/rodents/birds/reptiles/mammals or any evidence of them?	10		
Pest Control 1.2.4	Is the area outside the facility free of evidence of pest activity?	10		
Pest Control 1.2.5	Does the operation have a pest control program? ANY DOWN SCORE IN THIS QUESTION RESULTS IN AUTOMATIC FAILURE OF THE AUDIT.	15		
Pest Control 1.2.6	Are pest control devices (inc. rodent traps and electrical fly killers) located away from exposed food products? Poisonous rodent bait traps are not used within the facility?	10		
Pest Control 1.2.7	Are pest control devices maintained in a clean and intact condition and marked as monitored (or bar code scanned) on a regular basis?	5		
Pest Control 1.2.8	Are interior, exterior building perimeter and land perimeter pest control devices adequate in number and location?	5		
Pest Control 1.2.9	Are all pest control devices identified by a number or other code (e.g. barcode) ?	5		
Pest Control 1.2.10	Are all pest control devices properly installed and secured?	5		
Storage Areas & Packaging Materials 1.3.1	Are ingredients (including ice), products, and packaging stored to prevent cross contamination (this includes iced product pallets stored above pallets of product without adequate protection as well any allergen cross contamination issues)?	15		

comments:

Storage Areas & Packaging Materials 1.3.2	Is the storage area completely enclosed?	10		
Storage Areas & Packaging Materials 1.3.3	Is the facility's use restricted to the storage of food products?	5		
Storage Areas & Packaging Materials 1.3.4	Are rejected or on hold materials clearly identified and separated from other materials?	10		
Storage Areas & Packaging Materials 1.3.5	Are products, ingredients (including ice) and food contact packaging within accepted tolerances for spoilage or adulteration? ANY DOWN SCORE IN THIS QUESTION RESULTS IN AUTOMATIC FAILURE OF THE AUDIT.	15		
Storage Areas & Packaging Materials 1.3.6	Are all storage areas clean, especially the racking structures, lights, ceilings, floor areas by the walls and other hard to reach areas?	10		
Storage Areas & Packaging Materials 1.3.7	Are materials (commodities, packaging, ingredients, processing aids, work in progress, etc.) properly marked with rotation codes (receipt dates, manufacture dates, etc.)?	5		
Storage Areas & Packaging Materials 1.3.8	Are materials (commodities, packaging, ingredients, processing aids, work in progress, etc.) rotated using FIFO policy?	5		
Storage Areas & Packaging Materials 1.3.9	Are storage areas at the appropriate temperatures for the specific products being stored?	10		
Operational Practices 1.4.1	Are all exposed materials (product, packaging, etc.) protected from overhead contamination (e.g. ladders, motors, condensation, lubricants, walkways, loose panels, degrading insulation, etc.)?	15		

comments:

Operational Practices 1.4.2	Are hand washing stations adequate in number, appropriate in location, in working order, have warm water and adequately stocked (e.g. disposable towels, soap, etc.)?	15		
Operational Practices 1.4.3	Are toilet facilities adequate in number and location and are they adequately stocked (e.g. toilet paper, disposable towels, soap, etc.)?	15		
Operational Practices 1.4.4	Are re-usable containers clearly designated for the specific purpose (trash, raw product, finished product, re-work, ice etc.) such that cross contamination is prevented?	5		
Employee Practices 1.5.1	Are employees washing and sanitizing their hands before starting work each day, after using the restroom, after breaks and whenever hands may be contaminated?	15		
Employee Practices 1.5.2	Are employees with boils, sores, open wounds or exhibiting signs of foodborne illness excluded from operations involving direct and indirect food contact?	10		
Employee Practices 1.5.3	Is jewelry confined to a plain wedding band?	3		
Employee Practices 1.5.4	Is smoking, eating, chewing and drinking confined to designated areas?	10		
Equipment 1.6.1	Are surfaces free of flaking paint, corrosion, rust and other unhygienic materials (e.g. tape, string, cardboard, etc.)?	10		
Equipment 1.6.2	Does equipment design and condition (e.g. smooth surfaces, smooth weld seams, non-toxic materials, no wood) facilitate effective cleaning and maintenance?	15		

comments:

Equipment 1.6.3	Are thermometers (independent of thermostat probes) present in all coolers and freezers?	5		
Equipment 1.6.4	Are all thermometers non-glass and non-mercury?	10		
Equipment Cleaning 1.7.1	Are cooling units including coils in coolers and freezers clean and free of aged, dirty ice?	5		
Equipment Cleaning 1.7.2	Are all fan guards dust-free and the ceiling in front of the fans free of excessive black deposits?	5		
Equipment Cleaning 1.7.3	Is stored equipment that is not used on a daily basis stored in a clean condition with food-contact surfaces protected and/or are they retained on cleaning schedules in some manner, even though they are not in use?	10		
Equipment Cleaning 1.7.4	Are all utensils, hoses, and other items not being used stored clean and in a manner to prevent contamination?	10		
Equipment Cleaning 1.7.5	Are excess lubricants and grease removed from the equipment?	5		
General Cleaning 1.8.1	Are spills cleaned up immediately?	10		
General Cleaning 1.8.2	Are waste and garbage frequently removed from packing and storage areas?	5		

comments:

General Cleaning 1.8.3	Do floor drains appear clean, free from odors and well maintained?	5		
General Cleaning 1.8.4	Do high level areas including overhead pipes, ducts, fans, etc. appear clean?	10		
General Cleaning 1.8.5	Are plastic strip curtains maintained in a good condition, kept clean and mounted so that the tips are not touching the floor?	5		
General Cleaning 1.8.6	Is safety equipment for the sanitation crew adequate, in good condition and stored to prevent cross contamination to ingredients, packaging or product?	3		
General Cleaning 1.8.7	Is cleaning equipment available and stored properly?	5		
General Cleaning 1.8.8	Is cleaning equipment identified in order to prevent potential cross contamination issues e.g. production, maintenance, outside, restroom equipment?	5		
General Cleaning 1.8.9	Are all items used for sanitation appropriate for their designated purpose? (no steel wool, metal bristles, etc.)	5		
General Cleaning 1.8.10	Are toilet facilities and hand-wash stations clean?	15		
General Cleaning 1.8.11	Are employee locker and lunchroom facilities clean, including microwaves and refrigerators? No rotting or out of date foodstuffs?	5		

comments:

General Cleaning 1.8.12	Is the maintenance shop organized - i.e. equipment and spares stored in a neat and tidy fashion?	5		
General Cleaning 1.8.13	Are internal transport vehicles (e.g. forklifts, bobcats, pallet jacks, trolleys, floor cleaners, etc.), clean, do not emit toxic fumes and being used in a sanitary manner?	5		
General Cleaning 1.8.14	Are shipping trucks clean and in good condition?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.1	Are all lights in the production, product storage areas, packaging storage areas and maintenance shops intact and protected?	15		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.2	Has the facility eliminated or controlled any potential metal, glass or plastic contamination issues?	15		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.3	Has the facility eliminated the use of wooden items or surfaces?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.4	Is there adequate lighting in the packing and storage areas?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.5	Is ventilation adequate to remove dust, steam, and odors?	3		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.6	Are floor surfaces in good condition, with no standing water, no debris trapping cracks and are they easy to clean?	10		

comments:

Buildings and Grounds 1.9.7	Are the floor drains where they are needed for drainage and cleanup?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.8	Are doors to the outside pest proof?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.9	Are dock doors fitted with buffers to seal against trucks (where dock doors have been installed)?	3		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.10	Are dock load levelers and shelters maintained in a good condition, pest proof and debris free (where dock doors have been installed)?	3		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.11	Are exterior walls free of holes to exclude pests? Are pipes, vents, air ducts designed and protected in order to prevent pest entry e.g. by using fine mesh?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.12	Are interior walls and ceilings free of cracks and crevices to prevent pest harborage and allow proper sanitation?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.13	Employees personal items are not being stored in the production and material storage areas?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.14	Is an 18" internal wall perimeter being maintained within the facility, with adequate access to these wall perimeters thereby allowing inspection and cleaning ?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.15	Is the exterior area immediately outside the facility free of litter, weeds and standing water?	5		

comments:

Buildings and Grounds 1.9.16	Are control measures being implemented for the storage of pallets, equipment, tires etc. (i.e. out of the mud, stacked to prevent pest harborage, away from building perimeter)?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.17	Are pallets inspected to separate and replace dirty or broken pallets?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.18	Is the area around the dumpster/cull truck/trash area clean?	3		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.19	Are outside garbage receptacles and dumpsters kept covered or closed?	5		
Buildings and Grounds 1.9.20	Are all water lines protected against back siphonage?	5		

### Food Safety File Requirements

		Max. point value		Verified
General File Requirements 2.1.1	Are there written procedures for handling regulatory inspections?	3		
General File Requirements 2.1.2	Is there a documented glass management policy and procedure (including company glass policy, glass breakage procedure and where necessary glass register)?	5		
General File Requirements 2.1.3	Are there written Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that detail work instructions for activities ensuring food safety and Good Manufacturing Practices?	5		

comments:



General File Requirements 2.1.4	Are the SOPs available to relevant users and is a master copy maintained in a central file (SOP Manual)?	5		
Traceability 2.2.1	Is there is a documented account that indicates how the company product tracking system works, thereby enabling trace back and trace forward to occur in the event of a potential recall issue?	10		
Traceability 2.2.2	Does the facility have a documented recall program including: procedures, recall team roles and contact details, external contact listings, explanation of different types (classes) of recalls?	15		
Traceability 2.2.3	Is testing of recall procedures (including trace back) performed and documented annually? Can the company identify where affected product was sent?	10		
Traceability 2.2.4	Is there a written procedure for handling on hold or rejected products?	10		
Chemicals 2.3.1	Are copies of all Materials Safety Data Sheets (detergents, sanitizers, pesticides, etc.) on file and fully accessible at all times with clear indexes?	5		
Chemicals 2.3.2	Are there copies of specimen labels for chemicals used, where the full label is not immediately accessible e.g. rodent chemicals, product sanitizers?	5		
Pest Control 2.4.1	Is there a documented pest control program, including a copy of the contract with the extermination company (if used), Pest Control Operator license(s) (if baits are used) and insurance documents?	15		
Pest Control 2.4.2	Is there a schematic drawing of the plant showing numbered locations of all traps and bait stations, both inside and outside the plant?	10		

comments:

Pest Control 2.4.3	Are service reports created for pest control checks detailing inspection records, application records, and corrective actions of issues noted (in-house and/or contract)?	10		
Self Inspection 2.5.1	Where the auditee sells product to the customers is there a documented system for dealing with customer and buyer food safety complaints and are rejections on file, along with company responses, including corrective actions?	5		
Self Inspection 2.5.2	Are there records of regulatory inspections and/or contracted inspections, company responses and corrective actions, if any?	5		
Self Inspection 2.5.3	Is there a daily pre-operation inspection log?	5		
Self Inspection 2.5.4	"Is there a program for periodic facility/GMP internal (self) inspections and are records maintained detailing corrective actions?"	10		
Self Inspection 2.5.5	Are there equipment calibration procedures and records for pH meters, ORP meters, thermometers and other measuring equipment related to the safety of the product?	10		
Self Inspection 2.5.6	Is there a program for periodic inspections of food safety system records e.g. pest control records, temperature control records, sanitation records, maintenance records, etc?	5		
Self Inspection 2.5.7	Where the auditee buys product or packaging, does the facility have incoming goods (products, ingredients and packing materials) inspection data?	5		
Self Inspection 2.5.8	Where the auditee buys product or packaging, does the facility have relevant supplier third party audit certifications, third party audit reports and/or supplier letters of guarantee for products and packaging items?	15		

comments:

Self Inspection 2.5.9	Are there inspection logs on incoming trailers for rodents and insects, cleanliness, holes and temperature control?	10		
Maintenance & Sanitation 2.6.1	Does the facility have a preventative maintenance program and schedule?	10		
Maintenance & Sanitation 2.6.2	Is there a log of maintenance work or repairs ordered and is it signed off on work completed?	10		
Maintenance & Sanitation 2.6.3	Is there a written cleaning schedule (Master Sanitation Schedule) that shows what and where is to be cleaned and how often?	10		
Maintenance & Sanitation 2.6.4	Are there written cleaning procedures (Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures) for the facility and all equipment?	10		
Maintenance & Sanitation 2.6.5	Are sanitation logs on file that show what cleaning was done, when and who carried out the cleaning?	5		
Maintenance & Sanitation 2.6.6	Is there a log indicating that floor drains are cleaned on a regular basis (minimum daily in wet and fresh-cut production areas)?	5		
Maintenance & Sanitation 2.6.7	Are there records showing cooling units are serviced and cleaned at least on an annual basis or more frequently as required?	10		
Personnel 2.7.1	Are there logs of new employee food safety (GMP) orientation training with topics covered and attendees?	5		

comments:

Personnel  2.7.2	Are there logs of ongoing employee food safety education training with topics covered and attendees?	10		
Personnel  2.7.3	Is there a documented training program with training logs for the sanitation employees including best practices and chemical use details?	5		
Personnel  2.7.4	Is there an employee non-compliance/disciplinary action procedure? (verbal confirmation accepted).	3		
Microbial Tests  2.8.1	Are there records of routine environmental microbiological testing?	5		
Microbial Tests  2.8.2	Is there at least an annual microbiological test on water used in the facility (sampled from within the facility)?	10		
Temperature Controlled Storage & Distribution  2.9.1	Are there temperature logs for storage rooms?	5		
Temperature Controlled Storage & Distribution  2.9.2	Are there records of shipping truck temperature checks, indicating that the truck was pre-cooled prior to loading?	5		
Temperature Controlled Storage & Distribution  2.9.3	Are there sanitary condition logs for shipping trucks (cleanliness, trailer condition, odor, etc.)?	10		

## Food Security

Max. point  
value

Verified

comments:

Facility Security 3.1.1	Are the facility external areas and vulnerable entry points (i.e. those that are not permanently locked) surrounded by security fencing?	5		
Facility Security 3.1.2	Is access to the facility controlled by, locks, swipe cards, alarms or other devices?	10		
Facility Security 3.1.3	Are inbound food product storage areas (fruits, vegetables, etc.) secure i.e. within the secure compound?	5		
Facility Security 3.1.4	Are chemicals such as chlorine, citric acid, fungicides and sanitation chemicals stored within secured areas with controlled access?	5		
Employee Security 3.2.1	Are background checks conducted on all personnel with special attention to employees who have access to sensitive areas and/or control of sensitive processes (verbal confirmation accepted)?	5		
Employee Security 3.2.2	Employees personal items are not being stored in the production and material storage areas?	5		
Employee Security 3.2.3	Are employees issued non-reproducible identification badges?	5		
Employee Security 3.2.4	Are visitors (including contractors) also required to be issued with identification e.g. badges, high visibility visitor apparel, etc?	5		
Employee Security 3.2.5	Are visitors (including contractors) required to "sign in" and sign out" in a visitors log book?	5		

comments:

Transport Security  3.3.1	Does the company make use of sealed and/or locked trailers on inbound loads (excluding open flatbed trucks)?	3		
Transport Security  3.3.2	Does the company make use of sealed and/or locked trailers on outbound loads?	3		
Transport Security  NEW 3.3.3	Are transportation vehicles (trucks, trailers, rail cars, etc.) equipped with a communication device e.g. cell phones, two-way radio?	3		
Water Supply Security  3.4.1	Are potable and non-potable water supply clearly identified?	3		
Water Supply Security  3.4.2	Are tamper evident systems (e.g. tamper tags) in place where appropriate?	3		
Water Supply Security  3.4.3	Is there restricted access to sensitive water systems, e.g. anti-microbial addition systems (like chlorine injection pumps), that helps ensure that only authorized personnel are able to adjust these systems?	3		
Food Security Systems  3.5.1	Does the company have documented food security policies based on the risks associated with the operation?	10		
Food Security Systems  NEW 3.5.2	Is there a current list of emergency contact phone numbers for management, law enforcement and appropriate regulatory agencies?	3		
Food Security Systems  3.5.3	Are all personnel required to undergo training on food security issues and are training records kept?	10		

comments:

Food Security Systems 3.5.4	Is there is a log of who has access to sensitive areas e.g. a listing of key holders for access to areas like chemical storage?	3		
Food Security Systems 3.5.5	Is there an implemented and documented system to protect the security of food safety documentation and computer systems (including a back-up system for computer food safety data)?	3		
Food Security Systems 3.5.6	Is there a chemical inventory and/or usage log?	3		

### Miscellaneous Survey Questions

		Max. point value		Verified
Employing Minors 4.1.1	Minors (children) are not employed below the National and/or State Legal Minimum Age (verbal confirmation accepted)?	0		
Employing Minors 4.1.2	If Minors are employed, do the records of hours of employment meet National and/or State Laws (both in and out of school time)?	0		
Employing Minors 4.1.3	If Minors are employed, are they prohibited from doing certain jobs which are restricted by law?	0		
Allergens 4.2.1	There are no allergen risks handled or stored on site?	0		
Allergens 4.2.2	Are there adequate storage controls (separation, identification etc.) that ensure that allergens are not contaminating other raw materials ?	0		

comments:

Allergens 4.2.3	Is there a dedicated production line or adequate clean down and production procedures that prevent allergen cross contamination?	0		
Allergens 4.2.4	Are utensils and work in progress storage containers identified in order to prevent allergen cross contamination?	0		
Allergens 4.2.5	Does re-work handling take into account the issue associated with allergen containing products?	0		
Allergens 4.2.6	Are employees trained with respect to allergen risks and the facility allergen cross contamination controls (including hand washing between production runs) and are there allergen training records?	0		
Allergens 4.2.7	Are all products manufactured on site, labeled correctly with respect to allergens?	0		

**New Questions ( Not part of overall Food Safety percentage)**

		Max. point value		Verified
General File Requirements 5.1.1	Is there an annual certificate of inspection for the backflow prevention systems on water lines into and within the facility?	3		
Operational Practices 5.1.2	Where gloves are used, are they latex-free (e.g. vinyl, nitrile) or powder-free latex?	3		
Personnel 5.1.3	Are employees required to sign a document stating that they will comply with the operation's personal hygiene, health and occupational safety policies?	5		

comments:



Self Inspection 5.1.4	Are visitors and contractors required to sign a log stating that they will comply with the operation's personal hygiene, health and occupational safety policies?	3		
Self Inspection 5.1.5	Are there written procedures in place that require food handlers to report any cuts or grazes and/or if they are suffering any illnesses that might be a contamination risk to the products being produced? (In the US, auditors can check procedure/policy but not actual records).	3		
Employee Practices 5.1.6	Are all cuts and wounds covered with waterproof detectable blue bandages (Band Aids) that contain a metal strip?	5		
General File Requirements 5.1.7	Does the facility have documented evidence to ensure that any food safety hazards relevant to waste water treatments (e.g. settling ponds, land applications, etc.) are controlled?	10		
General File Requirements 5.1.8	Are all records free of "correction fluid" (white out), pencil text and erasable ink text? If using computerized records, is there a system that shows record amendments (data history) if the records are changed after initial entry?	3		

comments:

comments:

Hawaii Floriculture Nursery Association

**Testimony for the Twenty-Six Legislature, 2011  
State of Hawaii**

**House Committee on  
Agriculture  
Friday, January 28, 2011 9:00 A.M.**

**A bill for an act  
Relating to Agriculture**

**Honorable Chairperson Cliff Tsuji  
And  
Committee Members**

My name is Eric S. Tanouye and I am the protem president for the Hawaii Floriculture and Nursery Association. HFNA is a statewide umbrella organization with approximately 300 members. Our membership is made up with breeders, hybridizers, propagators, growers, shippers, wholesalers, retailers, educators, and the allied industry, which supports our efforts in agriculture.

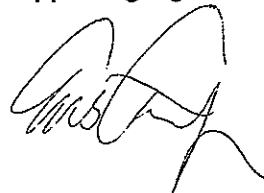
Invasive species is an important concern to Hawaii with our delicate ecosystem and our need to import products into our islands. No one wants a new pest or organism to spread. Farms and Nurseries are well aware of the need to stop invasive species as new pests have to be controlled, which can lead to an increase in the cost of production as new controls have to be established and implemented. Then as an exporter invasive species that would threaten other areas can lead to threats of embargo and quarantines.

With the reduction in funding and the resulting loss of inspectors, this has created a situation where inspectors are only intercepting 10% to 25% of what they did prior to the funding drop. The 75% to 90% difference can cause Hawaii economic harm if an invasive species was to take a foothold. This could lead to higher costs of control in our production areas and in turn a loss of market. I can not stress the importance of our inspectors having the funding to be able to prevent invasive species.

The 'Import Replacement Program' can help ease the quantity of high risk items needing to be inspected and at the same time provide products that will help strengthen the Floriculture Industry, all Farmers and Ranchers as well as the Community in the State of Hawaii.

If you have any questions at this time, I would be happy to discuss them.

Supporting Agriculture and Hawaii,



Eric S. Tanouye  
ProTem President  
Hawaii Floriculture and Nursery Association



# OISC

## O'AHU INVASIVE SPECIES COMMITTEE

The O'ahu Invasive Species Committee is a partnership of public and private organizations united to protect our island from invasive species that threaten our island's environment, watersheds, agriculture, economy and quality of life. In order to have the greatest impact for the least expense, OISC prioritizes those species that present the greatest threat, but are not yet abundant.

### Continued Successes!

#### Stopped the spread of Hawai'i's most threatening watershed weed, miconia (*Miconia calvescens*):

- Miconia forms dense single species stands that smother the forest understory, increasing erosion and landslides.
- OISC spends 50% of its time surveying the southern Ko'olau mountains and removing miconia.
- In 2010, the OISC field crew removed 3,898 immature and 1 mature miconia trees over 5,731 acres of difficult backcountry terrain.

#### Continued systematic removal of Himalayan blackberry from Pālolo Valley and Mau'umae Ridge:

- Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*) is a thorny vine that blocks access to trails and recreation areas, clogs streams and displaces native plants.
- OISC crew removed 2,406 plants over 64 acres.

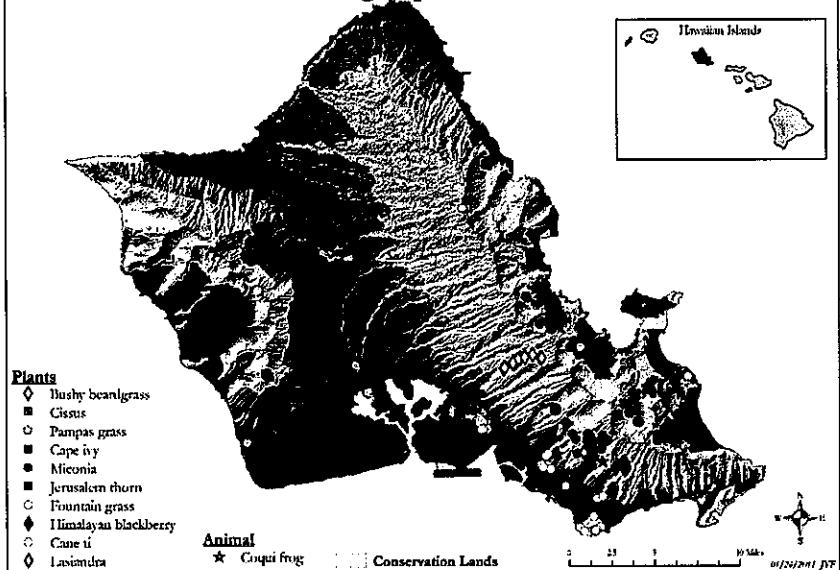
#### Protected Wai'anae coast from fire-prone fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*):

- Controlling on major roadways
- OISC regularly monitors Wai'anae coast. No plants have been found since 2006.



OISC field crewmember removing miconia from the Ko'olau forest.

#### O'ahu Invasive Species Committee 2010 Target Species Actions



#### Worked with private property owners to remove invasive pests:

- Large-scale pampas grass (*Cotaderia selloana*) removal from two leeward golf courses
- Worked in partnership with HDOA to control coqui frogs in 'Ewa, Hale'iwa, Hau'ula, Mānoa, and Waimānalo areas.

#### Discovered and removed incipient weeds with O'ahu Early Detection Program:

- O'ahu Early Detection Program, a partnership between the Bishop Museum and the OISC, discovered and removed Jerusalem thorn (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) on the Wai'anae Coast, which has become a problem in the Western U.S. and other Pacific islands. Koko Head Botanical Garden has voluntarily removed this species from its collection.
- Discovered and began removal of Cape Ivy (*Delairea ordorata*) in Wai'anae. Cape Ivy has already invaded and damaged Big Island forests.

#### Educated the public about invasive species:

- Volunteer trips to remove miconia and other target pests have brought families, students, and veteran volunteers together for a common goal.
- Participated in school and community events, television and radio interviews, school presentations, and newspaper articles.

## New Threats

### Pampas Grass invading Ha'ikū cliffs!



Pampas grass is a flammable invasive grass that has displaced native forest on Maui and in New Zealand and overrun coastal shrublands in California.

- Up until 2008, pampas grass had not been seen in the wild. OISC has since discovered 2 wild populations of pampas grass.
- Preventing further spread of this weed will be costly. The plants are growing on vertical cliffs and helicopters are required to remove them.
- Some nurseries continue to sell pampas grass.
- The good news is that over 40 homeowners and businesses have already voluntarily removed their pampas grass, once they were informed about how invasive it was.

### Funding:

OISC raises funds from federal and state sources and is grateful to its partner organizations for their strong support. The Hawai'i Invasive Species Council has been a strong supporter of OISC. OISC participates in an annual competitive process for HISC funds. State funds are always leveraged with federal money. One dollar of state money buys 2 or more dollars worth of invasive species management.

### **Mahalo to our OISC Partners:**

*Bishop Museum; Conservation Council of Hawai'i; Coordinating Group on Alien Pest Species; Hawai'i Department of Agriculture; Hawai'i Department of Health; Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)/Division of Forestry and Wildlife; Hawai'i Department of Transportation Highways Division; Hawai'i Invasive Species Council; Honolulu Board of Water Supply; Hui Kū Maoli Ola; Ko'olau Mountains Watershed Partnership; Lyon Arboretum; Marine Corps Base Hawai'i; The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i; O'ahu Army Natural Resources Program; Sierra Club Hawai'i Chapter; University of Hawai'i College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources; Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; U.S. Geological Survey Biological Resources Division Haleakalā Field Station.*

## Contact Information

### Administrative and Technological Support:

- Project administration and support is provided by Pacific Cooperative Studies Unit at the University of Hawai'i .
- Further information about the O'ahu Invasive Species Committee can be found at [www.oahuisc.org](http://www.oahuisc.org).



*(OISC field crew treating Himalayan Blackberry on Mau'umae Ridge).*

**Please contact OISC for information on target pests located in your district and how you can help!**



# OISC

**O'AHU INVASIVE SPECIES COMMITTEE**

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