

DAVID Y. IGE GOVERNOR

July 11, 2017 GOV. MSG. NO. 1277

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,
President
and Members of the Senate
Twenty-Ninth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki, Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives Twenty-Ninth State Legislature State Capitol, Room 431 Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

This is to inform you that on July 11, 2017, the following bill was signed into law:

HB1325 HD1 SD1 CD1

RELATING TO BIOSECURITY **ACT 163 (17)**

Sincerely,

DAVID Y: IGE

Governor, State of Hawai'i

JUL 11 2017

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE, 2017
STATE OF HAWAII

ACT 163
1325
H.B. NO. H.D. 1
S.D. 1
C.D. 1

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO BIOSECURITY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

- 1 SECTION 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the
- 2 "Clift Tsuji Act".
- 3 SECTION 2. The unchecked spread of invasive species is one
- 4 of the greatest threats to Hawaii's economy and natural
- 5 environment as well as to the health and lifestyle of Hawaii's
- 6 people. Invasive pests can cause millions of dollars in crop
- 7 losses, the extinction of native species, the destruction of
- 8 native forests, the spread of disease, and the quarantine of
- 9 exported agricultural crops.
- 10 Island ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the
- 11 destructive power of invasive pests. On Guam, the accidental
- 12 introduction of the brown tree snake has resulted in widespread
- 13 devastation. Without natural predators or competition for food,
- 14 brown tree snake populations have grown exponentially, causing
- 15 the mass extinction of endemic birds. Where there were once
- 16 bird songs, the forests of Guam are now silent and home to as
- 17 many as fifteen thousand snakes per square mile. The
- 18 introduction of just one new pest like the brown tree snake



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- 1 could change the ecological character of the Hawaiian islands
- 2 forever.
- 3 Despite the State's ongoing efforts to detect and eradicate
- 4 invasive species, Hawaii's fragile island ecosystem is
- 5 constantly at risk from insects, disease-bearing organisms,
- 6 snakes, weeds, and other invasive pests. The coconut rhinoceros
- 7 beetle, little fire ant, coffee berry borer, coqui frog, and
- 8 other introduced invasive species are disrupting the delicate
- 9 balance of island ecosystems, crowding out native species, and
- 10 reducing the biodiversity of Hawaii.
- 11 The department of agriculture has created a biosecurity
- 12 program to fight invasive species on several fronts by:
- 13 (1) Administering pre-entry measures to minimize the risk
- of invasive pests entering the State;
- 15 (2) Conducting port-of-entry inspections to detect and
- 16 quarantine or destroy pests upon arrival; and
- 17 (3) Administering post-entry measures to mitigate the
- 18 establishment of pests in the State.
- 19 The department of agriculture has also supported the growth
- 20 of Hawaii's agriculture industry by attempting to reduce the
- 21 State's dependency on imported agricultural products that may

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1	contain	pests.	The	department	of	agriculture's	biosecurit [*]	v

- 2 program is vital to the public's health and welfare, and the
- 3 department must fully execute its comprehensive strategy to
- 4 control and prevent increasing invasive species threats from
- 5 entering into and spreading throughout the State. Although
- 6 inspections are critical, building local capacity to increase
- 7 the State's ability to stop the entry of high-risk products
- 8 would enhance Hawaii's efforts to mitigate and manage invasive
- 9 species. This ability is vitally important not only to protect
- 10 Hawaii's fragile environment but also to grow the State's local
- 11 agricultural industry and to increase levels of self-sufficiency
- 12 and sustainability.
- 13 The lack of adequate resources has seriously undermined the
- 14 plant quarantine branch's functionality and has resulted in the
- 15 compromise of the effectiveness and efficiency of the quarantine
- 16 and biosecurity programs.
- 17 The purpose of this Act is to:
- 18 (1) Reaffirm the legislature's finding that the
- implementation of the department of agriculture's
- 20 biosecurity program is vital to the State;

1	(2)	Require the department of agriculture to establish
2		parameters and construction requirements for
3		biosecurity facilities; and
4	(3)	Appropriate moneys to enable the department of
5		agriculture to complete the implementation of the
6		biosecurity program to include import replacement and
7		pest management programs.
8	SECT	ION 3. Section 150A-53, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
9	amended to	o read as follows:
10	" [+]	§150A-53[] General actions to achieve objectives.
11	<u>(a)</u> To a	chieve the objectives of the biosecurity program, the
12	departmen	t shall plan for and, within available legislative
13	appropria	tions[7] or through funding from other sources,
14	implement	the following:
15	(1)	Work with government agencies and agricultural
16		commodity exporters of other states and countries to
17		establish pre-entry inspection programs under which
18		inbound cargo into the State is inspected at the ports
19		of departure or other points outside the State;
20	(2)	Establish, operate, or participate in operating port-
21		of-entry facilities where multiple government agencies

1		may inspect, quarantine, rumigate, disinfect, destroy,
2		or exclude as appropriate, articles that may harbor
3		pests or exclude articles that are prohibited or
4		restricted without a permit, with the goals of:
5		(A) Performing inspections in an efficient,
6		effective, and expeditious manner for the
7		government agencies involved and for cargo
8		owners, carriers, and importers; and
9		(B) Providing for the proper and safe storage and
10		handling of cargo, especially agricultural and
11		food commodities, awaiting inspection;
12	(3)	Develop, implement, and coordinate post-entry measures
13		to eradicate, control, reduce, and suppress pests and
14		as appropriate, eradicate or seize and dispose of
15		prohibited or restricted organisms without a permit
16		that have entered the State;
17	(4)	Collaborate with relevant government agencies,
18		agricultural commodity importers, and other persons to
19		examine and develop joint integrated systems to better
20		implement the biosecurity program;

1	(5)	Improve cargo inspection capabilities and methods,			
2		including enhancement of the content and submission			
3		requirements for cargo manifests and agricultural			
4		commodity ownership and movement certificates;			
5	(6)	Promote the production of agricultural commodities in			
6		the State to reduce cargo shipments of imported			
7		commodities into the State; and			
8	(7)	Provide public education on the negative effects of			
9		pests and prohibited or restricted organisms without a			
10		permit, to the environment and economy of the State.			
11	<u>(b)</u>	The department shall establish parameters and			
12	construct	ion requirements for biosecurity facilities that			
13	provide for and ensure the safety of agricultural and food				
14	commodities consumed by Hawaii residents, including cold storage				
15	facilities established by private-public partnerships to				
16	preserve the quality and ensure the safety of the commodities				
17	arriving at the State's airports and harbors."				
18	SECT	ION 4. The department of agriculture shall submit a			
19	report on its progress with respect to the biosecurity program				
20	to the legislature no later than thirty days prior to the				
21	convening	of the regular session of 2018.			

1	SECT:	ION 5. There is appropriated out of the agricultural
2	developmen	nt and food security special fund the sum of \$1,200,000
3	or so mucl	h thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2017-2018
4	and the sa	ame sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for
5	fiscal yea	ar 2018-2019 for the biosecurity program of the
6	departmen	t of agriculture; provided that the sums appropriated
7	shall be	used for the following projects:
8	(1)	\$200,000 for import replacement of high-risk crops and
9		\$500,000 for the development of systems management to
10		enhance pest management practices in agricultural
l 1		production areas in coordination with agricultural
12		commodity organizations;
13	(2)	\$100,000 for the development of quarantine treatment
14		options;
15	(3)	\$100,000 for the development and implementation of
16		diagnostics to quickly and reliably identify new and
17		evolving pests and diseases;
18	(4)	\$200,000 for the improvement of productivity of
19		inspection capacity within the plant quarantine
20		branch; and

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1	(5) \$100,000 for public and agriculture industry education
2	activities in coordination with agricultural commodity
3	organizations.
4	The sums appropriated shall be expended by the department
5	of agriculture for the purposes of this Act.
6	SECTION 6. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
7	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2017.

APPROVED this 11 day of JUL 3, 2017.

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

Date: May 2, 2017 Honolulu, Hawaii

We hereby certify that the above-referenced Bill on this day passed Final Reading in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-Ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2017.

Joseph M. Souki

Speaker

House of Representatives

Mi L. Telle

Brian L. Takeshita

Chief Clerk

House of Representatives

THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII

Date: May 2, 2017 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

We hereby certify that the foregoing Bill this day passed Final Reading in the Senate of the Twenty-ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2017.

President of the Senate

Clerk of the Senate