JAN 1 5 2025

## A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO INVASIVE SPECIES PREVENTION.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that diversifying and 2 strengthening the State's agricultural sector is a high 3 priority. Citrus, including oranges, limes, tangelos, and 4 grapefruit, is increasingly being planted in the State, 5 particularly on Maui. According to the United States Department 6 of Agriculture (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service, 7 the production of citrus crops in the State increased from 8 347,610 pounds in 2018 to 940,770 pounds in 2021. The 9 legislature wants to protect and promote this food crop as 10 production continues to increase, and as pest and disease 11 pressure in major citrus-producing states hamper production.

12 The legislature further finds that the federal and state 13 governments must work cooperatively to prevent the spread of 14 pests and diseases that impact crops, including citrus. When a 15 pest or disease of high concern is discovered infesting a crop 16 or is being moved with a particular commodity, the USDA may 17 establish a quarantine on that infested crop or commodity to



prevent the movement of invasive pests or diseases from an
infested area to a non-infested area.

3 The legislature also finds that citrus crops around the world are threatened by serious diseases and pests, including 4 citrus greening, or huanglongbing, citrus canker, citrus black 5 spot, and many species of fruit flies. Citrus greening is the 6 7 most serious citrus disease as there is no cure, the fruit of infected trees never mature, and infected trees die within a few 8 9 years. The disease has devastated millions of acres of citrus 10 crops around the world. In the United States, it is currently 11 found in Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, 12 Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Texas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. 13 Hawaii is one of the very few citrus-producing states that 14 remains free of citrus greening.

15 The legislature additionally finds that the USDA 16 establishes and updates areas and items that are quarantined and 17 not allowed to be moved interstate to prevent the spread of 18 citrus greening, other citrus diseases and pests, and other 19 diseases and pests.

20 The legislature further finds that the Hawaii department of 21 agriculture restricts the importation of many citrus species



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from Puerto Rico and parts of south Florida to protect against
Caribbean fruit flies. However, these restrictions were last
updated in 1981 and are not sufficient to protect citrus crops
in the State today.

The legislature also finds that federal USDA inspectors do 5 not inspect items coming into Hawaii from other states, and when 6 7 commodities from quarantined areas arrive in the State, the department of agriculture does not have the legal authority to 8 enforce federal quarantines. Therefore, while the USDA 9 10 quarantines are established to protect the State from potentially devastating invasive pests and diseases, there is no 11 mechanism to enforce them in the State. 12

13 The legislature finds that authorizing inspectors of the 14 department of agriculture to enforce federal and state pest and 15 disease quarantines will close this gap in the State's 16 biosecurity.

17 Therefore, the purpose of this Act is to authorize the 18 department of agriculture to enforce quarantines issued by the 19 USDA or another state to prevent the introduction of invasive 20 pests and diseases into the State.



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1	SECTION 2. Chapter 150A, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is		
2	amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated		
3	and to read as follows:		
4	" <u>§150A-</u> Federal and state quarantines; enforcement;		
5	cooperative agreements. (a) The department may enter into		
6	cooperative agreements with the United States Department of		
7	Agriculture, and other federal, state, or county agencies to		
8	assist in the enforcement of federal quarantines. The		
9	department may establish a quarantine and adopt rules against a		
10	pest or an area not covered by a federal quarantine. The		
11	department may seize, destroy, or require treatment of products		
12	moved from a federally regulated area if the products were not		
13	moved in accordance with the federal quarantine rules or, if		
14	certified, the products were found to be infested with the pest.		
15	(b) Interstate shipments for entry into the State shall be		
16	subject to the following:		
17	(1) A regulated or restricted article shall not enter the		
18	State if it is:		
19	(A) Prohibited from interstate movement pursuant to a		
20	quarantine issued by the United States Department		



1		of Agriculture or a valid quarantine issued by a
2		state; or
3		(B) Required by the United States Department of
4		Agriculture to be certified to prevent the
5		movement of a pest and found to be infested with
6		the pest;
7	(2)	The owner or carrier of regulated or restricted
8		articles that are reportedly originating in
9		nonregulated areas of a quarantined state shall
10		provide proof of origin of the regulated or restricted
11		articles through an invoice, waybill, or other
12		shipping document; and
13	(3)	If only a portion of a state is under a state or
14		federal quarantine, the shipment shall not be refused
15		nor a certificate required if the article originates
16		from a nonregulated or nonrestricted area of the
17		shipping state, unless the article is found to be
18		infested or prohibited."
19	SECT	ION 3. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
20	matured,	penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
21	begun bef	ore its effective date.



- 1 SECTION 4. New statutory material is underscored.
- SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval. 2

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INTRODUCED BY:

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#### Report Title:

DOA; USDA; Invasive Species Prevention; Federal and State Quarantines; Enforcement

#### Description:

Authorizes the Department of Agriculture to enforce quarantines issued by the United States Department of Agriculture or another state.

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