

LINDA LINGLE
Governor

JAMES R. AIONA
Lieutenant Governor



Hawai'i Invasive Species Council

MEMBERS

Co-Chairs:
ALLAN A. SMITH
SANDRA LEE KUNIMOTO

Barry Fukunaga
Chiyome L. Fukino M. D.
Theodore E. Liu
David McClain, Ph. D.

PARTICIPANTS

Major General Robert G.F. Lee
Micah A. Kane
Mark E. Recktenwald

SENATORS:
J. Kalani English
Carol Fukunaga
Gary L. Hooser
Russell S. Kokubun

REPRESENTATIVES:
Mele Carroll
Hermina M. Morita
Clift Tsuji
Tommy Waters

COUNTIES:
Mayor Charmaine Tavares
Mayor Bryan J. Baptiste
Mayor Mufi Hannemann
Mayor Harry Kim

FEDERAL:
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Department of Defense

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE
2:00-4:00 PM
Thursday, July 19, 2007
Place: PQ Conference Room
1849 Auiki Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819-3101

HAWAII INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL

A G E N D A

1. Call to order & introductions.
2. Approval of minutes from July 18, 2006.
3. HISC Management and Program Review - Allan Smith/Sandra Lee Kunimoto
4. Update Strategic Plan Review and funding priorities- Paul Conry/Lyle Wong
5. Working group updates:
 - Public Outreach
 - Pests Not Present (Prevention)
 - Established Pests
 - Research and Technology
6. Discuss and approve the fiscal year 2007-2008 Hawaii Invasive Species Council budget. (Item A)
7. New Business
8. Adjournment.

*Public comments will also be solicited at the time of each agenda item.

MINTUES FOR THE
MEETING OF THE
HAWAII INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL

DATE: TUESDAY, JULY 18, 2006
TIME: 8:30 A.M.
PLACE: HAWAII DEPARTEMNT OF HEALTH
5TH FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM
919 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HI 96813

Chairperson Peter Young called the meeting of the Hawaii Invasive Species Council to order at 8:50 a.m. The following were in attendance:

MEMBERS:

Mr. Peter Young, DLNR	Ms. Sandra Kunimoto, DOA
Mr. Sam Callejo, UH	Mr. Rodney Haraga, DOT
Mr. Jerry Haruno, DOH	

AGENCY AND LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES:

Mr. Bill Spitz, County of Kauai	Senator J. Kalani English
Senator Russel Kokubun	Representative Cliff Tsuji
Mr. Garrett Kashimoto, DCCA	Mr. Earl Cambell, USFWS
Mr. Mike Robinson DHHL	B. G. Gary Ishikawa, DOD

OTHERS:

Ms. Linda Chow, Deputy Attorney General's Office	
Ms. Nancy Cook Lauer, Stephens Media Group	
Mr. Paul J. Conry, DLNR	Dr. Mindy Wilkinson, DLNR
Mr. Mark Defley, DLNR	Dr. Lyle Wong, DOA
Mr. Domingo Cravalho, DOA	Ms. Carol Okada, DOA
Ms. Teya Penniman, MISC	Ms. Julie Leialoha, BISC
Ms. Rachel Neville, OISC	Mr. Mike Robinson
Ms. Liz Corbin, DBEDT	Mr. Erick Cremer, DOH
Ms. Vanessa Falke, University of Bern	NJ. Liquido, USDA
Mr. Bill Durston, Leilani Nursery Inc.	Mr. Carl Miura
Mr. Paul Singleton, UH-Manoa	Mr. Jeff Burgett, USFWS
Mr. Alan Takemoto, Hawaii Farm Bureau	Mr. Kelvin Sunada, DOH
Mr. Mark Fox, The Nature Conservancy	Ms. Priscilla Billig, HISC

Mr. Chris Dacus, DOT

Mr. Kelvin Sunata, DOH

{Note: language for deletion is [bracketed], new/added is underlined}

Item 2: Approval of Minutes of January 19, 2006

The following amendments were made to the minutes

1. Page 1 to include those present at the January 19, 2006 meeting

“Members

Mr. Peter Young, DLNR
Mr. Laurence Lau DOH

Ms. Sandra Kunimoto, DOA
Ms. Liz Corbin, DBEDT

Staff

Dr. Mindy Wilkinson, DLNR
Dr. Lyle Wong, DOA

Mr. Ken Teramoto, DOA
Ms. Carol Okada, DOA

Others

Mr. Rob Parsons, County of Maui
Ms. Lisa Naputi, USDA WS
Mr. Keevin Minami, DOA
Ms. Amy Takahashi, HDOA
Mr. Mark Defley, DLNR

Mr. Mike Robinson, DHHL
Mr. Billy Kenoi, County of Hawaii
Ms. Linda Chow, Deptuy AG
Mr. Morris Tamanaha, Airports
Mr. Jeff Burgett, USFWS

2. Page 3 under the heading “Working Group”

“Neal – 20 projects of pests including [~~gall~~] gall wasps. Working with U.H. to suppress [~~gall~~] gall wasp population with various pesticides and chemical treatment as well as biological control methods.”

3. Page 9

“Sandra – Modified to say an investigation to provide [~~rules~~] recommendations on conduct. Should be inclusive. Suggest a working group to do this type of plan”

Unanimously approved as amended (Kunimoto/Haraga).

Item 3: Presentation of the Draft Statewide Plan for Coqui Frog Management

Mindy Wilkinson, Invasive Species Coordinator for the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) indicated over the last several years significant time and resources have been spent addressing coqui frogs. County representatives have asked the legislature for more funding to help deal with this issue on their respective islands. Dr. Wilkinson spoke of the efforts of the Department of Agriculture (DOA) quarantine branch in trying to stop coqui frogs from being transported interisland as well as impacting our export markets. DLNR-Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW) is addressing the issue by supporting the development of the Invasive Species Committees.

The plan presented stemmed from an initial meeting June 2005 when a group of agency representatives gathered in Hilo to conduct a statewide summary meeting which addressed what their goals were in terms of what research needed to be done regarding coqui frogs and what the control priorities were. Based on that meeting and other discussions the committee created a document, which summarized what the agency's roles were in terms of control, prevention and outreach. Using that document the committee looked at what the alternatives were if we did nothing and the outcome if we implemented a plan and how much it would cost. Dr. Wilkinson provided the members with the executive summary in its draft form and went through the document. She invited those present to review the document and to provide feedback as to reflect what each agency is doing. It is Dr. Wilkinson's hope that next year after the \$2 million dollars appropriated by the legislature for the purpose of controlling coqui frogs has been spent we will be able to show what we've done with those monies. Dr. Wilkinson went on to discuss the coqui frog population on each of the islands specifying the areas the frogs are in existence and what each county is doing to control and eradicate the coqui frog population.

Senator Kokubun asked for clarification as to the procedure of what will happen after comments are received on the Draft Statewide Plan. Dr. Wilkinson pointed out this document is not a required planning document and is not tied to any funding so there will be no formal adoption of a plan but this document will provide information as to what other agencies are doing with regards to the Management, Research and Education Plan in Hawaii's Coqui Frog and provide both a vehicle for coordination and a benchmark for the impact and effects of control actions. Dr. Wilkinson plans to release the final version of the plan by September. Should the public want to receive the Statewide Plan for Coqui Frogs or provide comments they could do so by contacting Dr. Wilkinson.

Dr. Earl Campbell testified that there have already been a large number of people that have reviewed the plans and have provided comments. He spoke of his efforts in dealing with invasive species control, specifically vertebrates, disclosing that there are very limited broad scale success and people need to have this in mind and be realistic. He suggested that others worldwide who have worked on this type of plan be able to comment on the draft executive summary.

Representative Cliff Tsuji spoke of a group of individuals on the Big Island who are advocating for the coqui frog. He asked Dr. Wilkinson if there is a plan to address this issue. She pointed out not everyone will agree with the plan but hopes that by providing

an objective account of the actions taking place and the resources needed to achieve specific outcomes that the plan would provide the basis for clear decision making. He asked Ms. Wilkinson if she was aware of a voluntary policing and certification of coqui free nursery business. Dr. Wilkinson indicated knowledge of two such groups doing voluntary coqui free certification, one the Big Island the other on Maui. She introduced those present to Domingo Cravalho who works with individuals who are a part of this group.

Domingo Cravalho of the Department of Agriculture (DOA), Plant Quarantine Branch let it be known the Kohala Coalition started a program called “Coqui Free Hawaii.” In the beginning the group had problems as it was a voluntary, non-regulatory group of nursery growers. Since that time the group has evolved into “Stop Coqui Hawaii.” After several meetings the group came up with a working document on an application for nursery growers and distributors to use, which attest that they would provide plants that are coqui frog free. The document also detailed the various levels of violations. At this time the program is being finalized.

No Action.

Item 4: Update and Overview of the Hawaii Department of Agriculture’s Biosecurity Initiative.

Carol Okada of the DOA announced that the first year’s money was used to look at the programs available at DOA, Plant Quarantine. The monies allowed the department to take a new look at how to things (i.e. applying for federal aid) was being handled. This past year they’ve looked at staffing at the various islands and what more was needed. Ms. Okada communicated that five percent (5%) of invasive species arrived in Hawaii through Kahalui Airport while ninety-five percent (95) enter through Honolulu Airport. On Maui, DOA focused their efforts on identifying invasive species and plants at Kahului Harbor but due to the limited resources DOA was not able to address if insects were coming to Hawaii on maritime cargo. At present there are on going inspections looking at cargo coming in through Young Brothers. Another issue they would need to assess would be the arrival of the super ferry. In order to deal with these problems DOA has employed inspectors and dogs at the various airports. Kauai has only 2 inspectors as it was determined that their biggest risk was the produce brought in by Young Brothers. Kona has 3 inspectors even though they rate third in terms of cargo volume. The concern in Kona is the private flights arriving on the island. There are little imports into Hilo so those inspectors are looking at the pest moving in between the islands.

Ms. Okada communicated to everyone that prior to the existence of the Hawaii Invasive Species Council (HISC) the DOA knew coqui frogs were a problem but they did not have the funds to deal with that problem. Since HISC came into existence in the first year they’ve conducted surveys and brought sprayers to deal with the coqui issue. On the second year with the funding received from HISC (\$755,000) the DOA was able to design a larger type of unit, which will be placed at Honolulu Airport. The funding has also allowed the DOA to purchase the same units for Maui and Kona. The funding has

allowed the DOA to set up an incident command that will work with HISC and the counties. Ms. Okada made those at the meeting aware that USDA provided \$135,000, which allowed DOA to construct the unit, 1 steam sterilizer, 3 sprayers and the ability to complete the survey. This year's money will buy more sprayers. With biosecurity funds from the legislature 8 technicians will be placed in Hilo to monitor the treatment center while 2.9 million in airport funds will be used to hire 56 additional inspectors, half of them being technicians and the other half inspectors. Of these technicians and inspectors, one third will be stationed on the Big Island, 2 on Kauai, 2 on Maui and the rest will be stationed on Oahu. The monies received this year will allow the DOA to start a state/federal inspection pilot program next month, to continue the planning of a joint use cargo and inspection consolidation facility at Honolulu airport and the expansion of their information system. At present, the DOA is implementing the coqui incident command on Kauai and will be meeting with the landowner next week while at the same time provide training for their inspectors.

An unidentified speaker questioned the allocation of inspectors on each island. Ms. Okada pointed out the survey's conducted is an important tool in determining the placement of inspectors. She feels there is a lot of the risk coming from the Big Island (frogs, fire ants) so that's were they're sending the manpower.

Item 5: Working Group Updates

Prevention

Eric Cremer, Coordinator of Vector for Borne Disease with the Department of Health appeared before the Council. He noted diseases can arrive in Hawaii through the air, water or on animals. He believes once a disease is introduced into Hawaii it will be hard to control unless we catch it immediately. He believes if West Nile Virus reaches Hawaii it could extinguish our bird population. As a way of stopping West Nile they plan to use the containers mentioned by Ms. Okada to quarantine birds and plants. Mr. Cremer let it be known that part of DOH's function is to observe live and dead birds, conduct mosquito control and examine larvae in ponds. He disclosed in order to prevent West Nile from arriving into Hawaii vector control has over 113 traps set up around the islands concentrated in the ports of entry to capture mosquitoes. These mosquitoes are then tested for West Nile Virus. As for dead birds the DOA previously ran test on all dead birds including birds doves, pigeons, chickens which are species that would not die from the West Nile Virus. Instead small birds and sparrows, finches and native birds will be tested for West Nile as the disease can prove fatal to their specie. Their goal is to test approximately four hundred birds within the next year. A new procedure is to test live birds that are caught at the airports to see if they carry disease. This procedure is only conducted in Oahu and Mr. Cremer hopes to include Maui, Kauai and Hawaii within the year.

No Action.

Tabled the remainder of the working group updates until after budget approval.

Item 6: Approval of the Fiscal Year 2006-2007 Hawaii Invasive Species Council Budget.

Dr. Wilkinson announced the HISC budget has been reduced from four million dollars to two million dollars. One new program receiving funding is the DOA Biosecurity Initiative program as explained by Ms. Okada. The focus of the program is to increase the number of inspectors at the ports and to improve prevention. Coqui Frogs received a funding of \$2,000,000 - \$1,000,000 being a grant in aid to the County of Hawaii, \$500,000 to the DOA and \$500,000 to DLNR (\$300,000 to Hawaii, \$100,000 to Maui, and \$50,000 each to Kauai and Oahu for invasive species control). Dr. Wilkinson stated that they all work with the funding available to protect Hawaii from the coqui frog problem.

Prevention: One of the changes from previous years is that prevention has been identified as one of the highest priority but at the same times their funding has been reduced. Dr. Wilkinson noted the DOA has taken on the responsibility of Biosecurity and they've stated that they'd try to maintain the West Nile Virus Prevention Project.

Research and Technology: The program has been dropped therefore grants will not be given this year but the groundwork can be started and if the funding is restored the monies will be made available next year. If funding is not restored, funding to the counties will be cut.

Response and Control: (four objectives) 1) Focus on early detection. If we know it is a threat we'll go out and investigate (i.e. coqui frog, fire ants and stinging caterpillars). 2) Support rapid response; 3) Planning for prevention and 4) Create shared data structures.

Invasive Species Committees: Due to reduction in state and federal funding the committees on Kauai and Oahu will be strongly effected which will result in laying off staff.

Public Outreach: Three staff members hired for the program and they'll be trying to maintain staff over the next year.

Public Comments:

Rachel Neville representing the Oahu Invasive Species Committee (OISC) and the Kauai Invasive Species Committee (KISC) provided the council with a hand out. She pointed out Oahu and Kauai will have their budget cut and wanted to make the council aware of how it would affect their programs. Ms. Neville communicated that their mission is to eradicate invasive species, prevent new species from establish itself and stop the spread of established species. In the area of eradication, miconia and coqui frog are great example of what they've been doing. Since 2001, OISC has stopped the spread of miconia. On Kauai all flowering and mature trees have been eradicated. On Oahu, due to budget cuts they will have only 2 field staff and the support staff will be cut to a part-time position. On Kauai they'll be laying off 3 field staff. For Kauai this will mean that they will not be able to conduct surveys as quick, which will result in a tree maturing

before they find it resulting in eradication efforts being set back. In the area of naturalized coqui frog population on Oahu, they're close to eradicating the population in Wahiawa but budget cuts will result in the hiring of only two temporary individuals for the coqui crew. This in turn will mean the crew won't be able to spray as much resulting in total eradication being just out of their reach. On Kauai they are working on the lauae population, but a cut in funding will impede eradication goals for 2007. Along with their partners, OISC has been able to eradicate fireweed and smoke bush on Oahu and staff cuts will only put eradication efforts in jeopardy. In the area of preventing new species from establishing itself, OISC has removed 2 plants. Ms. Neville announced that early detection and rapid response funding is good for this year but if cuts continue next year it will make it difficult for them to find and eradicate these plants while the cost associated with this task is cheap and easy. Addressing the issue of stopping species before they've established themselves, OISC have stopped fireweed from spreading to the Koolau's and fountain grass from spreading to the leeward coast. If funding is cut they'll need to drop fountain grass as a targeted species. Ms. Weville asked those present if there were monies or grants available that her group could qualify to receive to keep their group in mind. Her hope is next year that the funding will be restored.

An unidentified speaker commented on the long-term investment. He questions if we have a good control over a species and funding is cut and we can not keep on top of the species it could end up costing us more money in the future.

Sam Callejo from the council made a motion to recommend the council ask for an emergency appropriation of two million dollars (knowing that there is a surplus). He suggested HISC work with governor on this request.

An unidentified speaker stressed the importance of sticking with eradication efforts instead of putting it on the back burner and coming back several years later and seeing that the area effected has greatly increased.

Senator Kokubun stated that members of Legislature were present to be liaisons to their community in terms of the councils work and to also provide them with info as they go back to their job. He understands and appreciates what was said today.

Unanimously approved as submitted (Callejo/ Young).

Item 5 Working Group Updates, continued

Established Pests

Teya Penniman, representing the Maui Invasive Species Committee (MISC) provided the council with a map of Maui that indicated the different areas they've worked on with regards to dealing with invasive plants and animals. She let it be known the invasive species committee arose as a result of a gap between agencies when they both had jurisdiction. She spoke of the local expertise that helps them deal with eradication issues. In terms of the eradication efforts, Ms. Penniman emphasized that the process and objectives are similar across the islands the only thing that differs in the targeted plant or

animal. She noted that whatever level of support the state can provide in terms of money is very important. Ms. Penniman indicated the key elements to their success are that the crew is very flexible in terms of the job they do and the location they are at. At present, they are focused on early detection - on Maui they've driven across Maui to look for invasive species and prioritized their list for removal as well as the associated cost. Approximately 8 detrimental species have had all of their known population controlled. They are also working to involve the public by doing workshop targeted at specific groups and providing them with some resources as to what they can do to control the plant or animal. In closing, Ms. Penniman spoke of their previous eradication efforts of coqui frog and banana bunchy tops population on Maui. Their future priorities are to enhance early detection, sharing their success stories and doing better job of getting out to decision makers to show they are making efforts in eradication.

No Action.

Research and Technology

Bill Durston of Leilani Nursery and Paul Singleton of the University of Hawaii presented the results of their improvements to a thermal treatment system for coqui frogs in nursery stock.

No Action.

Public Outreach

Maile Sakamoto of the Department of Health presented an update and summary of public outreach activities to date.

Senator English commented that the Public Outreach Working Group met many times, whereas other working groups have met many fewer times—especially the Interagency Working Group, which has never met.

Rodney Haraga affirmed that the Department of Transportation would be convening that working group in the future.

No Action.

Meeting Adjourned by Peter Young at 11:50 a.m.

July 19, 2007

Chairpersons and Members
Hawaii Invasive Species Council
State of Hawaii

Council Members:

SUBJECT: Approval of the 2007-2008 Fiscal Year Budget for the Hawaii Invasive Species Council (HISC)

The invasive species budget initiative calls for the expenditure of \$3 million in State special funds and \$1 million in general funds for State Fiscal Year 2008 to provide support for both the operations of the Hawaii 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. State dollars will be voluntarily be matched (1:1) by non-state dollars or equivalent in-kind services making this an overall effort of at least \$8 million. Redistributing the percentages allocated to each budget area as compared to the budget proposed in the Interim State of Hawaii Strategic Plan for Invasive Species Prevention, Control, Research and Public Outreach builds on the lessons learned in the first three years of the HISC budget initiative as well as acknowledging the successful Hawaii Department of Agriculture Biosecurity initiative, service fee establishment and Coqui frog control funding.

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 of innovative approaches and build on existing cooperative programs. The goal of this funding is to build successful new programs which better protect Hawaii from invasive species and encourage the incorporation of these programs into agency operations.

A detailed budget request is attached. The overall goals of the Administration's budget request for the Hawaii Invasive Species Council are to:

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;

Increase inspection and other "prevention" capabilities to prevent high-risk invasive species and diseases (e.g. brown tree snake, West Nile Virus,

ballast water, ants etc.) from entry into the State, or to specific islands where they are not currently found;

Accelerate the control of priority invasive species already present in the state (e.g. Miconia, coqui frogs, marine algae, etc.) by developing a more effective state-wide early detection and rapid response capability with the Island Invasive Species Committee and other response and control efforts;

Leverage increased involvement and expertise from private and academic sectors to assure that Hawaii has access to the most up-to-date, effective and efficient research and technology tools to combat invasive species; and

Implement a coordinated statewide invasive species public outreach program with shared resources and responsibilities among cooperating entities.

The state funding is broken into four integrated components as well as a separate administrative budget:

- 1) Building up **Prevention** capabilities **\$736,400 (18% of total funding)**.
Projects include;
 - a. \$375,000 to the Hawaii Department of Health – Develop the capacity of the Department to prevent the establishment of West Nile Virus by providing supplies and support for the State Laboratory, Vector Control branch and Environmental Education to promote awareness and public participation.
 - b. \$111,400 to the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) to sustain two technicians to continue the screening of plants grown and used commercially in Hawaii via the locally developed Weed Risk Assessment (WRA). So far the Maui Association of Landscape Professionals, the Landscape Industry Council of Hawaii, Kauai Landscape Industry Council, the Oahu Nursery Growers Association and a number of individual companies have agreed to adopt the voluntary code of contact that includes screening plants using the WRA and promoting non-invasive alternatives.
 - c. \$30,000 to the Pacific Island Learning Network to support improvements to biosecurity measures taken in other Pacific Islands. This is expected to improve local capacity and reduce the number of pests moving between islands in cargo and will allow Hawaii to more effectively target invasive species coming from that region.
 - d. \$50,000 for a Hawaii Ant Projects Coordinator for more effective protection of Hawaii's environment from harmful alien ants, with

special emphasis on preventing inter-island spread of the Little Fire Ant and the establishment of Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA). In early 2007 the Hawaii Invasive Ant/RIFA prevention plan was updated. To this end, the interagency Hawaii Ant Group was resurrected in order to get input and buy in on potential plan revisions. The plan identifies the actions needed to address this threat. This will support that.

- e. \$75,000 for West Nile Virus (WNV) and Emergent Disease Inter-agency Response Coordination implemented to avoid the impacts of WNV through detection and prompt eradication of outbreaks. This is needed to improve inter-agency coordination and response preparedness and will work with the existing West Nile Virus Inter-Agency Working Group.
- f. \$95,000 to support prevention projects to minimize the introduction of alien aquatic organisms in Hawaii from hull fouling and ballast water. This would include funds for data management, outreach material, training and consultation and, potentially, a remote operated vehicle to facilitate the inspection of ships.

2) Developing **Response and Control** programs **\$1,754,500 (44% of total funding)** to conduct invasive species detection, response and control actions on the ground and in the water. Projects include:

- a. \$395,000 to the DLNR- Division of Aquatic Resources (DAR) supervised Aquatic Invasive Species Response Team. The AIS team will work on various alien algae management initiatives including the Super Sucker project as well as continue to develop an early detection framework for aquatic alien species. In addition, the AIS team will continue to control Snowflake Coral infestations around Kauai and continue the eradication effort in Port Allen.
- b. \$1,359,500 to the Invasive Species Committees control efforts to provide early detection and rapid response to invasive species that threaten the economy and environment of Hawaii. This includes an increase for Oahu which did not have separate funds allocated by the legislature for Coqui frog control and some funds for botanists searching for incipient weed populations. The County distribution will be as follows:

Hawaii.....	\$295,000
Maui.....	\$370,000
City and County of Honolulu.....	\$424,500
Kauai.....	\$270,000

3) Enhance **Research and Applied Technology** funding **\$700,000 (18% of total funding)**, for new research and technology projects. Last year no funds were available for research, though some previously funded projects from 2005 and 2006 are still in progress. Projects will be selected using a

public notice of request for proposals, to encourage competition among providers in order to obtain the most advantageous proposal(s) that the market can support. In addition to requesting general research proposals to support invasive species management activities in Hawaii, a specific request will be made for research that leads to more effective Coqui frog control.

- 4) **Public Outreach Program \$312,000 (8% of total funding)** is done in cooperation with the public and private sector and targets both visitors and residents to increase voluntary compliance of quarantine laws, avoid accidental introductions of invasive species, and maintaining an effective pest hotline reporting system that delivers timely information to managers on the ground. This has been accomplished by establishing three public outreach specialist positions to carry out these tasks. A public notice of request for proposals will be made so as to repeat a successful small grant program designed to support community based public outreach that supports HISC goals. A rewrite and reprint of the CGAP's 1996 brochure- "*The Silent Invasion*" will be partially funded by the materials budget- the remainder is to support any media projects undertaken by staff during the year. Also included is the stipend for two Americorp interns which will be matched with Americorp funds. This previously included projects from a broad array of organizations and community groups, individuals and staff.

Outreach staff, project support.....	\$189,000
Materials.....	\$60,000
Requests for proposals.....	\$50,000
Stipends Americorp.....	\$13,000

- 5) **HISC Support functions \$497,100 (12% of total funding)** includes two HISC support positions, an overhead and a fee. This Central Service fee (7%) is included in the budget this year to fairly allocate the cost of these fees across all the programs receiving funding from the Natural Area Reserve Fund. Central Service fees are estimated to total \$900,000 for the Natural Area Reserve Fund overall and \$210,000 is the proportionate fee amount that should be paid on the \$3,000,000 being allocated to the HISC Program. The DOFAW overhead (\$60,400) is calculated to be 2% for funds that are administered through DOFAW. HISC staff and support positions include a Grant and Budget Manager to contract for research and technology application services and other projects such as community outreach grants. The second HISC support position is a HISC Coordinator who will maintain an overview of projects, provide logistical and administrative support for HISC programs and meetings, and facilitate more effective communication between members. A contingency reserve amount of 2% is proposed (\$80,000) to reserve funds in the event that a Statewide budget restriction is put in place. If no budget restrictions are imposed, the contingency fund will be used for 1) for an emergency response to important invasive species problems, e.g. response to new incursions by invasive species, or 2) may be

made available to fund other priority HISC projects. Expenditure of the contingency will be done after consultation and approval of the Co-chairs of the HISC.

DOFAW overhead.....	\$60,400
Central Services Fee.....	\$210,000
Staff and Support.....	\$146,700
Contingency fund.....	\$80,000

This budget request has been aligned with both the Hawaii Invasive Species Council Strategic Plan and the HISC working group concerns. This assures not only compatibility with existing efforts but also accountability with specific measures of effectiveness. Lead HISC members administer specific program components and HISC working groups assure funded projects address priority issues statewide and fit into HISC members' and cooperating partners' operational programs.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Hawaii Invasive Species Council approves the proposed FY07-08 budget allocation as presented above and summarized below to implement the State of Hawaii's Strategic Plan for Invasive Species Prevention, Control, Research, and Public Outreach.

HISC Budget Summary Proposed 2007-2008		
	% budget	Proposed
Prevention		
HDOH - West Nile Virus	9.4%	\$375,000
DLNR - Weed Risk Assessment	2.8%	\$111,400
PILN prevention	0.8%	\$30,000
Hawaii Ant Projects Coordinator	1.3%	\$50,000
West Nile Virus & Emergent Disease	1.9%	\$75,000
Hull Fouling & Ballast Water Projects	2.4%	\$95,000
Total Prevention	18.4%	\$736,400
Response and Control		
BIISC	7.4%	\$295,000
MISC	9.3%	\$370,000
OISC	10.6%	\$424,500
KISC	6.8%	\$270,000
AIS	9.9%	\$395,000
Total Response and Control	43.9%	\$1,754,500
Research and Technology		
RFPs coqui and general	17.5%	\$700,000
Total R & T		\$700,000
Outreach		
Staff	4.7%	\$189,000
Materials	1.5%	\$60,000
RFPs	1.3%	\$50,000
Americorp Stipends	0.3%	\$13,000
Total Outreach	7.8%	\$312,000
HISC Support		
DOFAW overhead 2%	1.5%	\$60,400
Central Services Fee fixed 7% of \$3m	5.3%	\$210,000
Support Staff	3.7%	\$146,700
<i>Contingency fund 2%</i>	2.0%	\$80,000
Total HISC Support	12.4%	\$497,100
Total Allocated		\$4,000,000

Prevention

West Nile Virus - Department of Health	
State Laboratory Division	
<i>RT-PCR supplies</i>	
Mosquito pools (Oahu)	\$59,000
<i>ELISA supplies ~6240 tests (max 120/wk)</i>	
Live birds (all islands) sera	\$17,200
PPE and Lab Safety	\$10,704
Consumables, lab supplies	\$13,100
Preventative maintenance	\$2,000
FedEx	\$500
Shipping taxes	\$1,496
Personnel	\$99,000
Vector Control Branch	
ArcView classes	\$5,000
GPS controls for truck sprayers	\$32,000
Gravid trap replacement parts/ RAMP kits	\$20,000
VCMS update subscription	\$6,000
Computer hardware and software for Outer Islands	\$25,000
Lab Supplies (entomology and microbiology)	\$7,000
Larvicides	\$30,000
Public Outreach	
Aloha United Way 211 (dead bird reporting hotline)	\$11,500
TV, Radio PSA, website public outreach	
Invasive Species Council WNV public outreach print ads etc	\$15,000
website(online bird reporting)	\$1,000
Equine owner/vet WNV outreach	\$1,000
printing brochures, handouts, magnets, fans etc	\$2,500
Pick up of dead birds from public (ISC contracts)	\$8,000
Live Bird Surveillance	
bleeding and spinning supplies for outer islands	\$5,000
Shipping and courier costs of specimens to SLD	\$3,000
Total	\$375,000

Weed Risk Assessment	
Salaries	\$72,500
Fringe	\$21,800
Lyon Overhead	\$2,300
Supplies	\$2,000
Travel	\$2,300
Subtotal:	\$100,900
Indirect Costs 11%	\$10,500
Total	\$111,400

Hawaii Ants Projects Coordinator

Salary	\$30,000
Fringe	\$9,000
Travel	\$2,500
Equipment	\$1,000
Supplies	\$1,500
Training	\$500
Utilities	
Contractual	\$290
Construction	
Indirect Charges	\$5,210
Total	\$50,000

West Nile Virus and Emergent Diseases

Salary	\$45,000
Fringe	\$13,500
Travel	\$3,750
Equipment	\$1,500
Supplies	\$2,250
Training	\$750
Utilities	
Contractual	\$435
Construction	
Indirect Charges	\$7,815
Total	\$75,000

Pacific Island Learning Network

Exchanges, travel costs	\$14,000
Coordinator hire	\$13,000
Sub-total	\$27,000
*SPREP administrative costs - 10%	\$3,000
Total	\$30,000

**Pacific Regional Environment Program*

Ballast Water and Hull Fouling Project

Data management	\$17,000
Outreach material	\$7,000
Training and consultation	\$16,000
Remote operated surveillance vehicle	\$55,000
Total	\$95,000

Response and Control

Aquatic Invasive Species Team – AIS, Big Island Invasive Species Committee – BIISC, Maui Invasive Species Committee – MISC, Oahu Invasive Species Committee – OISC, Kauai Invasive Species Committee – KISC

Total by Project	BIISC	MISC	OISC	KISC	AIS
Salary	\$177,000	\$222,000	\$254,700	\$162,000	\$237,000
Fringe	\$53,100	\$66,600	\$76,410	\$48,600	\$71,100
Travel and Helicopter	\$14,750	\$18,500	\$21,225	\$13,500	\$19,750
Equipment					
Supplies	\$14,750	\$18,500	\$21,225	\$13,500	\$19,750
Training	\$2,950	\$3,700	\$4,245	\$2,700	\$3,950
Utilities					
Contractual	\$1,711	\$2,146	\$2,462	\$1,566	\$2,291
Construction					
Indirect Charges	\$30,739	\$38,554	\$44,233	\$28,134	\$41,159
Sub-Total	\$295,000	\$370,000	\$424,500	\$270,000	\$395,000
Total					\$1,754,500

Research and Technology

This will be allocated via a request for research and technology proposals amounting to a total of \$700,000, to support invasive species management activities in Hawaii. A specific request will be made for research that leads to more effective Coqui frog control.

Outreach

Public Outreach	
Salaries	\$123,200
Fringe	\$37,000
Supplies	\$60,000
Travel	\$5,300
Subtotal:	\$225,500
Indirect Costs 11%	\$23,500
Sub-total:	\$249,000
Stipend Americorp	\$13,000
Requests for proposals	\$50,000
Total	\$312,000

HISC Administration Support

HISC Support	
Salaries	\$94,400
Fringe	\$28,300
Supplies	\$2,500
Travel	\$7,600
Indirect Costs 11%	\$13,900
Sub-total	\$146,700
Central Service Fee (7% of \$3,000,000)	\$210,000
DOFAW overhead 2%	\$60,400
Contingency fund 2%	\$80,000
Total HISC Support	\$497,100