Hawaii Invasive Species Council Strategic Planning

Research & Technology Working Group Strategies Meeting Packet

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In partnership with the Coordinating Group on Alien Pest Species

Priorities and rankings as identified at January 9-10 HISC/CGAPS Strategic Planning Workshop:

The items are listed in no particular order. The HISC Priority Ranking Score number indicates how many votes an item received during a dot exercise performed by the stakeholders at the workshop (the number = how many dots the item received, higher number = higher priority)

Research and Technology	
Strengths	**HISC Priority Ranking Score**
Hilo bridging gaps with experimental forests	
Department of Defense requirement to find new technology to meet requirements	
US FS and USDA facilities	1
Database Management and GIS	3
Adoption of international protocols (i.e. fuel efficiency standards) can stimulate technology advancement moving faster by increasing economic based opportunities (i.e. hull fouling)	
Start of a great program	
Hawaii Ant Lab	3
The Nature Conservancy interest in funding new technology	
New, emerging research topics introduced through students	2
Weaknesses	**HISC Priority Ranking Score**
Communication gaps between researchers and management priorities	3
Facilities (labs, etc.)	
Funding	6
Economic analysis	2
Technology development is high risk	
Vetting of information and results/ local peer review	3
Loss of capacity for gap filling projects	1
Data recording and tracking in state agencies	2
Piecemeal data, no standardization	4
Plan for sustainability of program	
Lots out there, not very coordinated	
Don't do a good job of collecting samples, data, etc. of things we control	
Bishop Museum financial situation	1
Game Changers	**HISC Priority Ranking Score**
New and emerging micro detection technologies (RGI)	
Integrating new technology with Island Invasive Species Committees and education platforms	1
Work directly with development of herbicides and pesticides	
Interagency research strategy plan for invasive species	4
Match making with industry and stakeholders	1
Continue to recognize the value of partnerships and matching funds	
Drones	1
Engage keiki in research projects	1
Field deployable detection units for microbes	1
Understand the culture we are working for	
Create a biosecurity and invasive species college within the University of Hawaii	3
Prioritize research based on need	
Funding for remote sensing/ unmanned aerial vehicle research	2
Incorporate more culturally tied research	1

Wall Safe	
	HISC Priority Ranking Score
Administrative rules for departments should be part od strategic plan and the definition of invasive species	4
Invasive species definition should go into chapter 194	5
Internal audit/self assessment of state agencies	4
Challenge: A plan and mechanism to deliver to new administration, etc. for steady coordinated progress. Must last and be prioritized regardless of administration or staff	3
A point was made that the HISC coordinator and support staff should not be DOFAW employees because this slants the mission toward DLNR/DOFAW mission at the expense of others. HISC should be housed within the Governors office (like the old agricultural council). It would be less biased and have more clout.	
Incorporate aloha aina concept in all HISC does	4
Don't forget the bigger picture of our vision. Be able to incorporate more culturally-related elements to vision of HISC	
Control: Need an environmental toxicologist to address misinformation about pesticide use. Carl Winter fills this position at UC-Davis	
Domestic airline departure has agricultural inspectors to mainland only	
Engaging non-conservation agencies at different levels, i.e. road crew for EDRR, planners in prevention	
Definition of invasive species must not be limited to species on a declared list or prevention and preemption become impossible	2
EDRR vs. Control: • Early Detection is the 1st step in determining a control strategy • Rapid Response can range from intensifying monitoring, trapping, control, mitigation etc. • Control – goals can vary from eradication to containment to exclusion • Eradication, to be successful, requires effective early detection *These are typical land manager definitions but can be viewed as artificial distinctions to some scientists*	