

RBP Attachment K: State of Hawaii Biosecurity Recommendations

Recommendation	Suggested Action Items
<p>Improve Statewide biosecurity and coordination</p>	Develop statewide IAS SAP with input from stakeholders of the state (may be possible to utilize HISC strategic plan and HDOA biosecurity plan)
	Update risk assessment for terrestrial IAS using current HDOA data
	Rebuild biosecurity capacity at HDOA to at least 2009 levels (Fill vacated position, provide training to get staff up to speed).
	Need to move forward with hiring and training staff members to meet current and future expected needs within HDOA quarantine
	HDOA should consider creating and filling a position that will be focused on IAS issues. This position may serve as the ISC for HDOA. Could be similar to the DOFAW IS coordinator and might serve as the primary point of contact for IS issues with the HDOA.
	Document and analyze numbers and types of interceptions from all pathways and made available to appropriate agencies and staffs.
	Hire and allocate additional staff and resources to support intra-island biosecurity efforts
	Create and institute a mixed model biosecurity approach based on both vector sanitation and focusing on key high risk species for all habitats.
	Develop appropriate vector management with feedback and monitoring mechanisms. If INVICTA becomes fully operational it could serve as the feedback mechanism.
	Implement a more comprehensive data collection and better data management on IAS vectors and pathways, including detailed inspection processes, intercept records, preservation and compiling of voucher specimens, detailed records on where shipments, etc. are arriving from and specifically what is known to have harbored IAS and where it come from and how it arrived.
	Enter records into database, analysis and share results with partners as warranted.
	Consider helicopters and private planes (or small scale commercial ventures) as possible IAS vectors and therefore a biosecurity threat that needs to be appropriately monitored and inspected.
	Identify and include in the development process the appropriate office(s) that would be responsible for the planning, development, construction and maintenance of cargo staging facilities
Review relevant biosecurity related guidelines and SOPs to insure they are clear, complete, detailed, and in compliance with appropriate laws and regulations.	
Recommendation	Action Item
	Update existing guidelines and SOPs as needed.
	Improve communication between different levels of government, agencies, and others involved in biosecurity work.
	Document the cost of IAS control and management compared to prevention is needed.

Improve Statewide biosecurity and coordination (continued)	Develop funds to permit completion and validation of a state electronic inspection system.
	Better direct use of limited resources based on interception records.
	Provide sufficient funds to conduct routine surveillance, implement response plans, and provide outreach and education, in addition to port of entry exclusion activities and training for inspectors.
	Identify and establish dedicated, long-term and short term funding to implement the various biosecurity recommendations.
	Identify a core level of activities, personnel, and coordination to sustain biosecurity and provide long-term continuity.
	Support increased funding for regional biosecurity so that necessary efforts to prevent, control, and eradicate animal and plant pests and diseases throughout the region are effective.
	Implement user fees attached to military related passengers and baggage inspections (as needed).
	Conduct Hawaii port and hot spot risk assessments and tie into the RBP once completed.
	Conduct an aquatic plant risk assessment that includes potential impacts from Micronesia as this aspect is not well covered in the RBP risk assessments.
	HDOA and federal agencies should continue to work together on redevelopment of the HDOA detector dog program for port inspections.
	Ensure that the State of Hawaii continues to work with DoD to ensure that biosecurity needs are appropriately addressed regarding the potential movement of DoD components from Okinawa to Hawaii and any other DoD activities.
	Finalize process of merging State and Federal IAS risk lists and establish MOAs so that federal agents can react to and enforce state concerns.
	Recommendation
Improve Statewide biosecurity and coordination (continued)	Ensure adequate long-term funding is available for equipment and infrastructure.
Improve regional coordination regarding biosecurity and IAS	Establish a central repository for plant pathogens information for the region.
	Join RISC directly or minimally participate in RISC activities as an outside Micronesia stakeholder.
	Develop pre-entry requirements for certain commodity imports from high-risk areas to reduce the likelihood of pest and invasive species introductions for a Regional monitoring and surveillance program.
	Establish a biosecurity surveillance system to serve as an early detection program for plant, animal, and zoonotic pests and pathogens emerging in Pacific Rim countries.
	Support development of standardized SOPs for IAS monitoring and implement surveys throughout the region.
	Strengthen regional and international cooperation on the responsible use and control of exotic species.
	Develop eradication programs for extremely harmful species already present in Hawaii.

Improve laws and regulations	Conduct a review of both state and federal biosecurity regulations as they apply to Hawaii.
	Agriculturally driven regulations should be reviewed and revised to better address invasive pests whether they are agriculturally related or not.
	Expand existing or create new regulations (as needed) and SOPs to encompass all potential IAS include terrestrial (agricultural and non-agricultural), freshwater, and marine concerns.
	Identify the appropriate agency tasked with the regulatory actions to be performed as well as the enforcement of any violations contrary to the law.
	Ensure that appropriate biosecurity regulations are in place and enforced.
	Issue penalties and fines to enforce compliance.
Increase biosecurity surveillance measures and interception at both military and commercial airports and harbors including all entry points and screening check points.	Coordinate work between PPQ, CBP and the Hawaii Department of Agriculture in order to develop an adequate level of inspection in Hawaii for both domestic and international goods and passengers.
	Request that CBP conduct a realistic risk assessment in order to improve targeting of arriving vessels, persons, and cargo.
	Search a percentage of all containers, not just those considered to be of high risk for agricultural pests.
Recommendation	Action Item
Increase biosecurity surveillance measures and interception at both military and commercial airports and harbors including all entry points and screening check points (continued).	Address regulations to permit HDOA PQ to inspect containers as needed.
	Find working solution to improve overall inspection levels of goods arriving to Hawaii from domestic ports.
	Find working solution to improve inspection levels of housing goods arriving to Hawaii from Guam (both directly and indirectly).
	Train personnel in identifying high-risk cargo and handling to reduce contamination.
	Track changes in aircraft arrivals, especially as new linkages are established and/or additional carriers are added.
	Develop staging areas for safeguarding high and low risk cargo
	Inspect shipping containers and other vessels holding goods as vectors for hitch-hiker IAS.
	X-ray all incoming passengers baggage
	Provide training in proper techniques for detecting, collecting, recognizing, and identifying pests to increase inspection and identification expertise.
	Train inspectors specifically on livestock, wildlife, and poultry diseases and pests.
	Training TSA inspectors in IAS detection and capture.
	Develop a biosecurity surveillance system for improved data collecting, reporting, and information sharing.
	Follow a well-documented process of pest and disease prioritization, surveillance, data collection, and record keeping.
	Include routine surveillance for wildlife, livestock, and poultry diseases and vectors as well as plant pests in biosecurity system.

	<p>Modify surveillance methodology as appropriate for targeted species, (i.e. modifying sampling programs to account for behavioral differences in diurnal and nocturnal lifestyles).</p> <p>Utilize systematic surveillance for plant pests following the model of the Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey (CAPS), and include both military and civilian properties as appropriate.</p>
Evaluate social, cultural, economic, and ecological values that may be impacted by invasions by non-native species.	Conduct baseline surveys.
Improve mail biosecurity	Find a working solution which will permit the inspection of US mail (and all other mail types).
Recommendation	Action Item
Improve biosecurity for the movement of vehicles, equipment	Develop functional cleaning facilities (wash racks, etc.) at all DoD installations where warranted and provide appropriate training for military personnel to utilize these facilities.
	Utilize APHIS training courses or manuals to support wash down efforts.
	Clean containers and conveyances that arrive contaminated with soil and/or exotic plant pests
	Evaluate the effectiveness of current cleaning methods, and improve as appropriate.
	Conduct inspections of all incoming construction materials including materials previously treated or cleaned (due to the potential for recontamination after treatment).
	Clean and inspect large, used machines such as tanks and bulldozers intended for importation for IAS at points of origin immediately prior to shipping.
	Insure proper cleaning of all large equipment such as construction and military items according to APHIS guidelines prior to entry.
	Insure proper cleaning of all large equipment such as construction and military items according to APHIS guidelines prior to moving between sites.
	Develop best management practices for contractors and construction sites, working with the construction industry to gain support with preventing the introduction and spread of non-native plant pests.
	Implement "clean" practices at construction sites, including the minimization of land disturbance which may contribute to the spreads plant pests.
Support regional agreements to limit the movement of known harmful species	There are no international conventions prohibiting or regulating trade that focus explicitly on non-native species and the region should consider developing such regulations for the region which would be supported by all jurisdictions and prohibit the movement of specific organisms between jurisdictions and possible between islands within jurisdictions. If the region could develop such agreements it might be a step towards developing boarder Pacific agreements and even global recognized conventions.
Improve efforts to restore native ecosystems and species	Increase restoration efforts of native systems where IAS management and/or eradication efforts have been successful.
Recommendation	Action Item

Improve efforts to restore native ecosystems and species (continue)	Localized risk assessments should be conducted for all habitat types.
Improve pre-border biosecurity	Improve pre-departure cleanliness of items shipped to Hawaii. Orchids from Thailand were on item which was pointed out as needing improved pre-arrival sanitation.
	Develop stronger pre-border regulations regarding the movement of non-native species.
	Biosecurity emphasis should be directed towards audited off-shore hygiene systems such as those utilized in Australia and New Zealand. Preventing the arrival of potential IAS is ultimately the most cost effective way to ensure appropriate biosecurity levels are in place and they offer the best protection from the potential hazards which IAS could cause.
	Implement the use of pre-border sanitation compliance agreements with shippers and contractors. Consider using HACCP as a model.
	All large, used machines (bulldozers, etc.) which are to be imported should be required to undergo thorough cleaning and inspection for invasive species immediately prior to shipping.
Address climate change linkages to invasive pests	
Recommendation	Action Item
Improve WPM capacity	Require treatment of all domestic and foreign, military and non-military WPM entering Hawaii according to ISPM No. 15.
	Conduct phytosanitary inspection of WPM.
	Inspect thoroughly an adequate percentage of all domestic and foreign, military and non-military WPM accompanying agricultural and nonagricultural cargo for pests.
	Require consistent inspection methods within SOPs.
	Document all inspections and interceptions.
	Record pest interceptions in an appropriate database to be available for analysis that may contribute to safeguarding improvements and quality control.
	Prohibit the unloading of noncompliant WPM.
	Treat or destroy any noncompliant WPM that is offloaded.
	Treat or destroy infested WPM.
	Treat Infested WPM as regulated garbage and incinerated or sterilized.
	Support a regional approach to switch from WPM to other options such as recycled plastics.
Improve agriculture biosecurity and food security	Collect, analyze, establish and maintain baseline data regarding key crops and animal stocks for internal consumption as well as for export
	Collect and analyze data regarding both existing pests and pests at high risk of invasion
	Share information on a regular basis within the region and beyond.

Food security	Conduct periodic surveys of ethnic markets, pet stores, and grocery stores to identify and intercept prohibited animals and animal and plant products following the model of the USDA-APHIS-PPQ Smuggling, Interdiction and Trade Compliance program.
Ensure that the RBP remains relevant by updating recommendation components on a regular basis (add new recommendations and remove completed elements)	Update the Hawaii section of the RBP regularly and share regionally
Recommendation	Action Item
Improve regional communication on invasive species and biosecurity issues and support of jurisdictional and regional efforts	Support development of a regional communication plan for invasive species issues. This plan should be based on existing and proposed IAS infrastructure such as the RISC, jurisdictional ISC, and the regional ISC office.
	Support development of a regional net of thematic experts to support efforts with invasive species. This net should include (but not be limited to) experts in human health, food security, border security, education, planning, IAS management and control, IAS eradication, IAS detection and response, and resource development (funding, etc.)
	Report (to the region) on a yearly basis progress on RBP recommendations via MCES, including a written report shared with the region and beyond
Identify knowledge gaps for existing IAS concerns	Develop a priority research list for the state that can be shared with universities and others. Such a list could be a positive influence in engaging research groups to support management efforts within the state.
Support the establishment of a regional invasive species coordination office. The regional IAS coordination office would serve as a focal point, coordinating body, communication and information center, and training	Assist with and support regional efforts to develop, fund, and staff a regional invasive species coordination office
	Engage the regional invasive species coordination office as the focal point for regional communication and dissemination of invasive species information
	Engage the regional invasive species coordination office to support efforts with engaging external resources to support invasive species efforts
Recommendation	Action Item
Support the establishment of a regional invasive species coordination office. The regional IAS coordination office would serve as a focal point, coordinating body, communication and information center, and training resource for biosecurity activities throughout the region (continued).	Engage the regional invasive species coordination office to support capacity building, training, and advice
	Engage the regional invasive species coordination office with supporting protocol and methods development
	Engage the regional invasive species coordination office with supporting establishing ER &RR capacity
	Engage the regional invasive species coordination office to improve information sharing with trade partners outside the region in regards to biosecurity and IAS with respect to notification about species that will or might be problematic and which could originate from within the region.
Recommendation	Action Item
Support the establishment of a regional invasive species coordination office. The regional IAS coordination office would serve as a focal point	Engage the regional invasive species coordination office with supporting the development of guidelines and regulations
	Engage the regional invasive species coordination office with both seeking for and coordinating regional funding

<p>office would serve as a focal point, coordinating body, communication and information center, and training resource for biosecurity activities throughout the region (continued).</p>	<p>Engage the regional invasive species coordination office to support management, response, and eradication efforts</p>
<p>Recommendation</p>	<p>Engage the regional invasive species coordination office to serve as a central data center for reporting, analysis, screening, and maintaining records for vector activities or non-native species information</p>
<p>Support the establishment of a regional invasive species coordination office. The regional IAS coordination office would serve as a focal point, coordinating body, communication and information center, and training resource for biosecurity activities throughout the region (continued).</p>	<p>Engage the regional invasive species coordination office to support outreach and education efforts</p>
<p>Increase outreach and education on biosecurity and invasive species</p>	<p>Develop an educational strategy that is long term, extensive and nation wide, reaching school students as well as all communities. Ensure that outreach efforts are extensive and engage citizenry to support and promote biosecurity and management efforts describing approaches to be used to reach the citizenry, organizations, businesses, and visitors (including visiting work forces and foreign business ventures) about potential risks from invasive species and methods to prevent, report, and control their introduction. In order to improve and expand outreach and awareness efforts, a coordinated approach must be utilized to guide activities between the various groups and agencies involved in outreach and awareness activities.</p> <p>conduct a pre-education survey of residents, visitors, transient workers and other stakeholders to gauge their understanding of invasive species, their potential impacts, biosecurity regulations, and the role of citizens and visitors in regards to protecting the nation from unwanted pests.</p> <p>Conduct follow-up surveys and tweak system accordingly to insure long term viability and usefulness of the educational strategy</p> <p>Provide information to local communities, businesses and visitors about the potential adverse consequences of the introduction and establishment of plant and animal pests and diseases and ways to prevent their spread.</p> <p>Establish long term funding to support core outreach and educational efforts</p> <p>Increase coordinate existing outreach efforts.</p> <p>Add invasive species education as a standard part of school curriculums</p> <p>Work with the school systems and support efforts to provide educators with tools and services to support IAS awareness development as part of standard curriculums.</p> <p>Support regional coordination of invasive species awareness efforts to improve overall regional biosecurity</p> <p>Increase engagement of donors and other support programs to develop and conduct additional outreach efforts</p>

	<p>Advertise amnesty/honor bin option by means of mass media outlets as part of public outreach.</p> <p>Create awareness of the potential legal consequences of violations.</p>
Recommendation	Action Item
Increase outreach and education on biosecurity and invasive species (continued)	Distribute multi-lingual biosecurity poster free to pet shops, grade schools, universities, sporting goods stores, gardening stores, naturalist clubs, parks and natural areas, military facilities, air and sea ports, community centers and perhaps even seafood stores, farmers' markets and restaurants.
	Coordinate with contractors employing migrant workers and with overseas employment agencies for migrant workers to inform temporary workers about the consequences of carrying, mailing, or receiving restricted and prohibited agricultural and wildlife commodities or live organisms by working with contractors and other organizations hiring temporary foreign workers.
	Inform temporary workers about the consequences of carrying, mailing, or receiving restricted and prohibited agricultural and wildlife commodities or live organisms by working with contractors and other organizations hiring temporary foreign workers. Coordinate with contractors employing migrant workers and with overseas employment agencies for migrant workers. Communicate the reasons for prohibiting these materials, including the potential loss of business if invasive species are permitted to establish.
Reduce risk associated with live traded species	Establish formal risk analysis process/guidelines for all organisms used or proposed for live trade. Institute a state biosecurity advisory committee to review proposals for the importation of exotic species.
	Improve reporting and screening systems for import of live organisms. Currently done for most marine organisms and should be expanded to all live organisms.
	Ensure that specific quarantine facilities are available and establish specific quarantine SOPs for the movement of live organisms (plant and animal, including aquatic species)
	Develop plan for containment and control measures in regards to exotic farmed and traded species
	Develop emergency preparedness procedures regarding possible escape of exotic organisms being farmed or trade
	Establish legal instruments/framework regarding the responsible use and control of exotic species.
	Improve diseases diagnosis and monitoring, as well as epidemiological surveillance implementation for farmed organisms
	Ensure that all aquaculture, mariculture, and other captive breeding facilities of non-native species are secure including from natural disasters.
	Develop biosecurity standards for household aquaculture set ups and enforce these standards.
	Establish explicit aquaculture biosecurity practices (e.g. control of stocking densities, use of all-male populations, use of triploids, etc.).
Develop specific guidelines for unwanted pets.	
Recommendation	Action Item

Reduce risk associated with live traded species (continued)	Establishment lists of countries and competent authorities in regards to introduction and trade of exotic species
	Support regional and international cooperation on the responsible use and control of live exotic species.
Support regional biosecurity and invasive species control efforts	Support the regional updating of the RBP every 3 to 5 years
	Support the establishment of a regional DNA barcoding library so that DNA analysis can become a more useful tool in identifying non-native organisms
	Support the development of molecular assisted alpha taxonomy surveys with standardized protocols which can and are used throughout the region (this would be most useful with cryptic marine species)
	Support the development of a algal risk assessment for the region
	Support the development of a arthropod risk assessment for the region
	Support national and regional biosecurity development by documenting and sharing success stories with pest species (significant interceptions, eradications, successful management strategies, impacts prevented or reduced, etc.)
	Support national and regional biosecurity development by documenting and sharing information regarding actual IAS prevention costs and comparing these costs with the costs of IAS control and management.
	Support the development of a weeds risk assessment for the region (Hawaii already has one, which could be used possibly as a model)
Improve communications and ability to address biosecurity concerns between US DoD and civilian government agencies	Establish an MOU between Hawaii and DoD regarding biosecurity actions, responsibilities and mitigation in regards to DoD activities and facilities. In 2013 a MOU was developed between DoD and HDOA which is a good start but needs to be expanded.
	Establish SOPs on aspects of how DoD and Hawaii's civilian agencies work together regarding biosecurity inspection process, response actions and other activities as needed in response to increased DoD activities.
Establish and enforce biofouling standards	Establish criteria for in-water cleaning methods for hull fouling that do not pose a risk of spreading or releasing non-native organisms (which do not presently occur) in surrounding waters.
	Establish additional regulations for vessels with long port residency periods. Long lay ups increase biofouling potential.
	Establish additional regulations for impounded vessels
Recommendation	Action Item
	Establish standards and regulations regarding biofouling, including inspection and certification for all vessels. Inspections can be trained to inspect hulls from top side with mirrors. If further inspection is warranted, then the craft pays for divers to inspect and make a report. If determined to be dirty, then the craft must either be cleaned or leave port and jurisdictional waters. Self clean outside of jurisdictional waters could be an option. Hull needs to be clean of all organisms, as the ability to identify all marine organisms is not available.

Establish and enforce biofouling standards (continued)	Develop capacity (personnel, training, and data management infrastructure) to conduct hull inspections (including diving as necessary). Consider establishing agreements with private industry to support hull inspection processes. For example, if a visual inspection determines that further hull examination is required, then the ship owner may need to hire local dive operators (that are government certified) to inspect the entire hull.
	Establish regulations and facilities for hull cleaning including hull out facilities, associated waste disposal, and setting shoreline proximity limits for in-water cleaning.
	Establish biosecurity practices and requirements for recreational vessels that operate within jurisdictional waters to reduce the transfer of biofouling organisms.
	Establish the capacity to inspect and treat recreational vessels that operate within jurisdictional waters to reduce associated biofouling to an acceptable level.
	Support the establishment of biosecurity practices and requirements for the movement of any in-water structure (including FADs, dry-docks, floating docks, fixed structures, mobile platforms and drilling rigs, buoys and channel markers) to reduce the transfer of biofouling organisms into or within jurisdictional waters.
	Establish the capacity (personnel, training, and data management infrastructure) to inspect and treat (if necessary) in-water structures that are being moved into or within jurisdictional waters to reduce associated biofouling to an acceptable level.
	Ensure that any required in-depth inspections or treatments are funding in full by the owner/operator. Consider developing a cost recovery system.
	Ensure that regulations include ability to levy and collect fines and/or require vessels to depart national waters for repeat offenders and for non-compliance with treatment requirements.
	Implement targeted outreach to inform the shipping industry, fishing industry, ports, and resource management agencies of biofouling management requirements for ships operating within jurisdictional waters.
Recommendation	Action Item
Establish and enforce biofouling standards (continued)	Review and revise (as needed) legal authority to implement a biofouling management program
Increase marine system protection from invasive species	Establish biosecurity practices and requirements for the movement of any construction materials that are sourced from marine waters and shores (including sand, gravel, rock, coral rubble, and dredge spoils) to reduce the transfer of marine organisms into or within jurisdictional waters.
	Implement a targeted outreach program with specific guidelines on methods to minimize species transfers associated with diving gear (whether work or recreational) and fishing gear being moved into or within jurisdictional waters.
	Implement a targeted outreach program with specific guidelines on methods to minimize species transfers associated with small boats, jet skis, and other water sports gear being moved into or within jurisdictional waters.

Establish and enforce ballast water standards	Implement targeted outreach to inform the shipping industry, ports, and resource management agencies of ballast water management requirements for ships operating within jurisdictional waters.
	Establish ballast water management and reporting requirements for all vessels utilizing ballast water
	Ensure that regulations include ability to levy and collect fines for non-compliance.
	Develop the capacity (personnel, training, and data management infrastructure) to evaluate ballast water management reporting and compliance
	Review and revise (as needed) legal authority to support a ballast water management program
	Support adoption of proposed USCG regulations to move to in hull ballast water treatment
Recommendation	Action Item
Improve intra-state biosecurity and foreign arrivals at ports other than the main air and sea ports	Develop biosecurity standards for ports other than the main air and sea ports.
	Implement and enforce biosecurity at ports other than the main air and sea ports
	Conduct a state wide consultation regarding intrastate biosecurity before attempting to develop capacity and regulations to determine what is actually needed and what the citizenry will support
	Develop a comprehensive reporting system for intra-state biosecurity efforts.
Improve early detection and rapid response capacity	Increase BTS inspection of goods and conveyances arriving from Guam both directly and indirectly.
	Increase ability to respond effectively to alien snake encounter reports, through improved communication and cooperation with agencies on the ground as well as external supporters, by increasing the numbers of trained responders available on all vulnerable islands, by insure that trained responders received appropriate update training, and by insuring that there are sufficient support staff to assist primary trained responders.
	Re-instate mosquito vector monitoring for infectious diseases throughout the state.
	Develop a generic state emergency response plan (ERP) that is funded and approved by key agencies and governance. The generic ERP should be readily modifiable to utilize for terrestrial, freshwater, and marine incursions. The ERP should list necessary actions in sequence, authorities, partners and available resources, including funding sources which can be brought to bear immediately for a response action. Ensure that all appropriate authorities are involved in the development and planning process including public health authorities for diseases with serious animal and/or human health and zoonotic potential.
	Develop a detection(surveillance) program and response plan for new incursions by a few focal non-native species of high-risk non-native species, ensuring that these specific plans cover freshwater, marine, and terrestrial systems.

	Develop taxa specific ERPs as needed
	Update all ERPs (both generic and species specific) to ensure that they current and functional
	Develop and institute surveillance programs for non-establish species consider high risk of arrival such as CRB, alien snakes, fruit flies, tramp ants, etc.
	Provide training to interested citizens with regards to supporting ED & RR efforts. Frequency of training events would depend on interest levels but minimally there should be one such course per year that can be used to train and refresh volunteers from local communities.
Recommendation	Action Item
Increase management and control of established invasive species	Determine which established invasive species are actionable and proceed with developing management strategies. Covered in part by national ISAP.
	Train natural resource staffs (including protected areas staffs) at the local level in regards to IAS management support.
	Train interested citizens to support IAS management efforts (volunteer citizen scientists).
	Conduct surveys on the procurement and use of plants, animals, and their products by local communities.
	Develop standardized SOPs for IAS monitoring and surveys
	Conduct regular background field surveys to ensure that knowledge of established invasive species and their distributions are current.
	Create community funding sources for local (village level) programs to promote environmental awareness and stewardship through local training, education, and eradication efforts.
	Support Little fire ant management and eradication efforts with funding and resources.
	Conduct delimiting surveys for CRB, followed immediately by a well-developed management strategy and possibly eradication efforts.
	Provide funding and other resources immediately for the best possible chance at CRB eradication success.
	Address rats, especially their parasites, such as <i>Agrostrongylus patenetus</i> which is a major concern for public health
	Improve detection methods for rodents and other wildlife on vessels and in cargo.
	Adopt a voluntary code of conduct for nurseries, landscaping companies, hotels, and other businesses as appropriate to promote the sale and use of locally sourced plants, preferably native plants.
	Encourage businesses to make their staff knowledgeable about invasive plants, to inform their customers about invasive plants, to report immediately any likely exotic pest organisms found on their premises, and to use native or non-invasive plants locally sourced.
	Establish and develop relationships with key industrials such as landscaping and pet stores to help develop their ability to institute internal standards to support IAS prevention.

	Improve capacity to carry out investigations and effective enforcement beyond ports of entry.
Improve capacity to regulate the importation of live organisms	Develop a government endorsed white list of species permitted for import
	Update white list on a regular basis
	Develop a government endorsed black list of prohibited species
Recommendation	Action Item
Improve capacity to regulate the importation of live organisms (continued)	Update black list on a regular basis
	Ensure that all species proposed for import that are neither black or white listed undergo appropriate risk assessment to determine potential impacts. Organisms which are deemed potential harmful should be added to the black list. Organisms which are deemed non-harmful should be added to the white list.
	Develop and update regularly public dissemination of white and black lists as well as a details on the risk assessment process for proposed species imports. This could likely be done via an existing government website.

*These recommendations do not create any right, obligation or legal responsibility on the part of any of the jurisdiction: