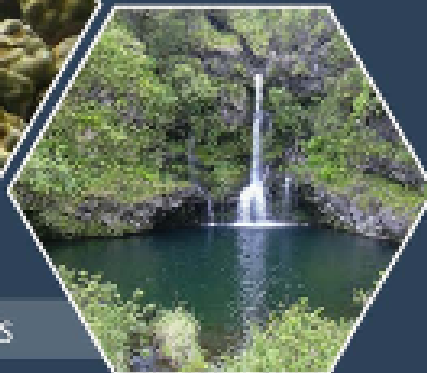


HAWAI'I INTERAGENCY BIOSECURITY PLAN

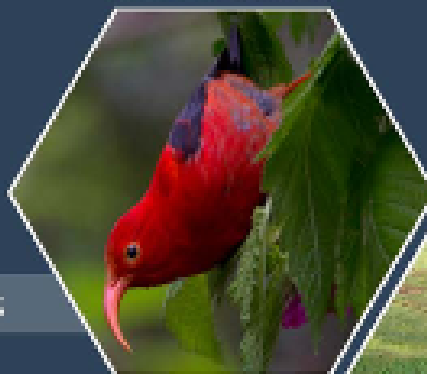
JANUARY 2022 PROGRESS REPORT



Tourism



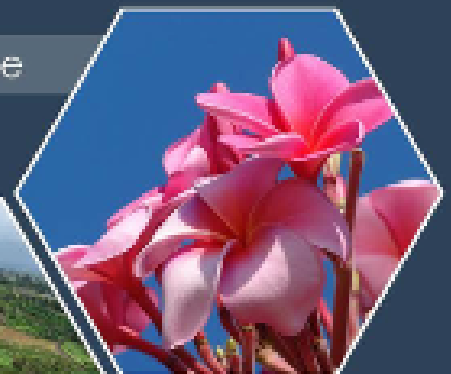
Watersheds



Native species



Agriculture



Horticulture



Our health and lifestyle



Prepared by
The Hawai'i Invasive Species Council
Support Program

Message from our leaders



The collaborative nature of the Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan (HIBP) is reflected through the Hawai'i Invasive Species Council that is co-chaired by the Department of Agriculture (HDOA) and the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) chairs. HDOA Chair Phyllis Shimabukuro-Geiser and DLNR Chair Suzanne Case share a message on the importance of continued collaboration and commitment to the shared goal of a "more biosecure Hawai'i".

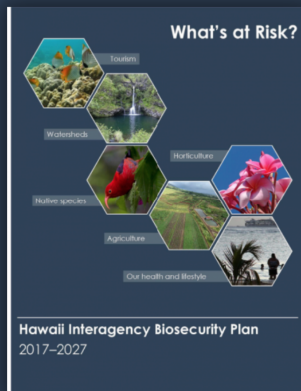
The Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan is a reminder of the State's commitment to protecting Hawaii's people, visitors, economy, agriculture, and natural environment from the impacts of invasive species. As we navigate this new terrain with the ongoing pandemic and economic challenges that have resulted, we need to keep in mind the importance of continuing to implement the actions outlined in the plan that were identified as the most pressing priorities to address in the coming decade in order to better manage invasive species at all fronts.

The Hawai'i Department of Agriculture (HDOA) and the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) continue to work together protecting Hawaii's agricultural industries, natural, cultural, and historic resources, and our island communities from the impacts of invasive species in our respective roles. As curators of the plan, HDOA recognized that the work of implementing all 147 actions identified by the plan could not be accomplished by a single agency and required the collaboration and commitment of the other state agencies as well as federal and county partners, industries, and our residents and visitors.

Despite the challenges we continue to face from the ongoing pandemic, our Departments remain committed to the Vision of the Biosecurity Plan and ensuring that our dedicated staff and partners are well supported to protect Hawai'i from the impacts of invasive species.

"HIBP Vision: "Hawaii's people, visitors, economy, agriculture, and natural environment are protected from the impacts of invasive species."

Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan Implementation Strategy



The Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan (HIBP) addresses critical biosecurity gaps and provides a coordinated interagency path to a more secure future. It identifies 147 policy, process, and infrastructure actions to address the most pressing invasive species issues in Hawai'i to be carried out over a 10-year period. Highlights include identifying and managing high-risk pathways of foreign and domestic imports, minimizing the inter-island spread of pests, and establishing emergency response capacity.

Different paths for different actions

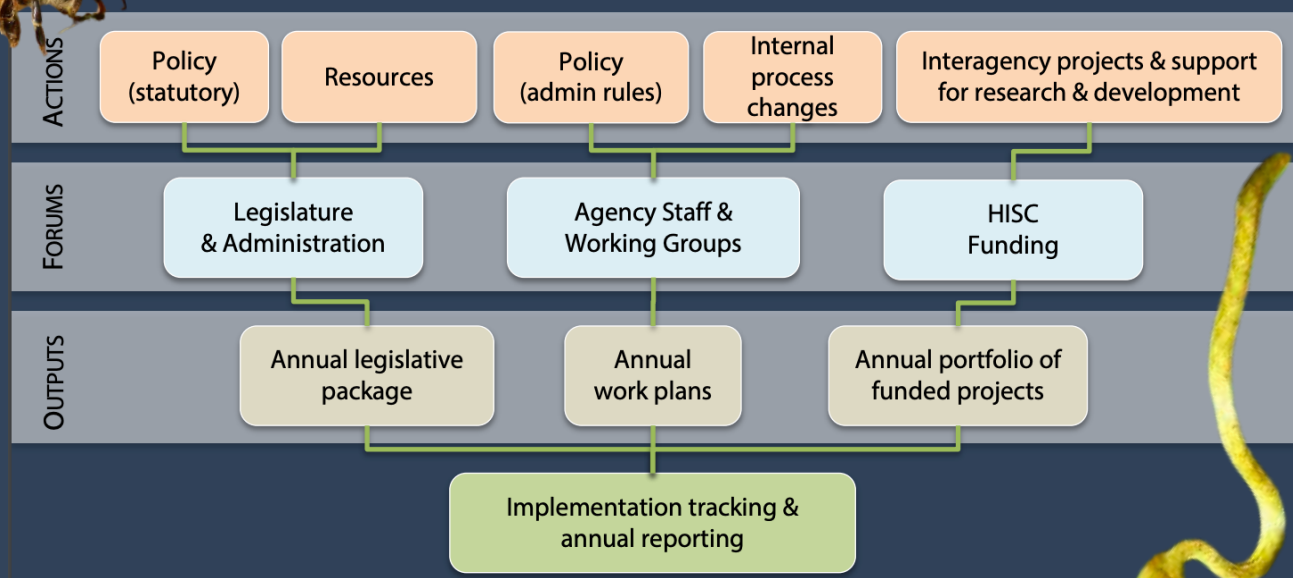
HIBP recommendations span a variety of focal areas including **PreBorder (Pre)**, **Border (Bor)**, and **PostBorder (Pos)** biosecurity concerns, as well as **Public Awareness (Pws)**. Within each area, the Plan recommends different types of actions, including:

- **Policy actions (Pol)**, both legislative needs and administrative rule changes;
- **Process actions (Pro)**, which change the way existing resources work together to increase effectiveness; and
- **Resource actions (Tifs)**, developments in technology, infrastructure, funding, and staffing.

Because implementation of the Plan will require the assistance of different types of collaborators, the implementation strategy for the HIBP reorganizes the 147 action items according to the forums or leads needed for success:



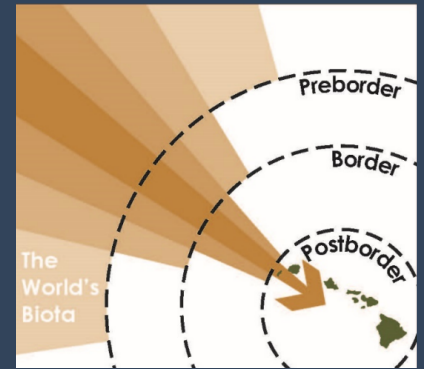
Photos: Africanized bee and Brown Tree snake, both not present in Hawai'i, but high-priorities for monitoring at ports-of-entry and exit due to the impacts to industries, natural resources, and human health. (HDOA).



HIBP – January 2022 Progress Report

Overview

There are 147 actions identified in the Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan (HIBP). Each action addresses a gap in our biosecurity system and is broken into four areas of managing invasive species; PreBorder, Border, PostBorder, & Public Awareness. Below is an overview of our progress on implementing the 147 actions since the plan's launch in 2017.



Implementation 65% of the 147 HIBP actions has started



41% of Actions Completed or Ongoing

A small portion are considered completed or for policy, approved. The majority of actions are those that require ongoing work and have no end, these are categorized as ongoing in perpetuity.

24% of Actions In Progress

These are actions that work has started. For policy actions that means legislation was introduced but either was denied or partially approved. For all other actions, this means work has started and is working towards completion.

34% of Actions Not Started or re-evaluate

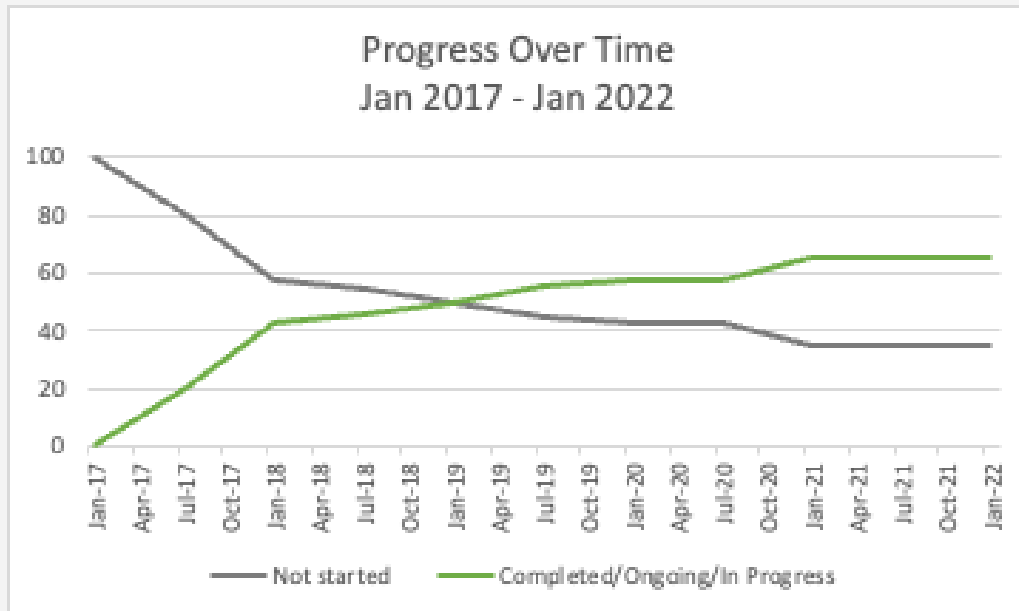
Many actions are challenging to move forward because they require funding or policy changes. These are actions that have not started, need to be re-evaluated, or the action is no longer relevant.

The need to re-evaluate

As we hit the halfway mark in the plan, there is the opportunity to reassess actions that were identified during the one-year planning process prior to the plan's release. Our lead agencies are helping to mark which actions need to be re-evaluated or removed because they are no longer relevant to addressing biosecurity needs.

Measuring Progress

The HIBP launched in January 2017. A lot was accomplished during the first year of implementation. What remains are more complex actions that require funding or policy-level changes and the coordinated efforts and willingness of our entire partner network, policymakers, and you.



65%

of actions completed, approved, ongoing, or in progress

26%

of actions are not started, or are no longer being pursued or need re-evaluation

Photo: Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle, only present on O'ahu. Severely damages and kills coconut palms and other palm species. (HDOA).

Biosecurity & COVID-19

The impacts and need to continue building capacity in face of an economic downturn

The Biosecurity Plan was developed in part as a response to the previous economic downturn in 2008 when many biosecurity programs were reduced. We have since learned the costly lesson that investments in biosecurity save money in avoided damages and control efforts.

As we face a new downturn due to COVID-19, the Biosecurity Plan framework suggests the following priorities in order to weather this trying period:

- **Maintain critical civil service capacity**, especially biosecurity positions at HDOA, DOH Vector Control, UH CTAHR Extension and conservation positions at DLNR.
- **Maintain critical non-civil service capacity** at the UH Invasive Species Committees and Watershed Partnerships through funding to HISC and Watershed Partnership Program.
- **Stay on track in planned growth areas** like increasing capacity for biocontrol work, managing ballast water & hull-fouling, and additional positions for HDOA Plant Quarantine & Plant Pest Control Branch.
- **We can grow rather than shrink.** Biosecurity programs have plentiful shovel-ready work and can help stimulate job growth.

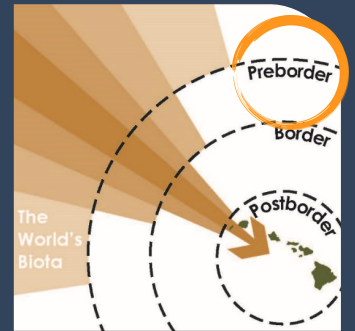


Photo: Leather mudweed is an invasive algae that smothers out coral reefs. DLNR DAR has found great success managing this marine pest using native urchins. (DAR)

HIBP – January 2022 Progress Report

PreBorder Biosecurity

Preventing the arrival of invasive species from reaching Hawaii's borders is the most cost-effective management strategy. The actions identified as PreBorder are aligned to address the goal of preventing the entry of an invasive species into Hawai'i.



43% of Actions Completed or Ongoing

31% of Actions In Progress

Photo: HDOA

Coffee leaf rust, discovered in late 2020, is a devastating pest to coffee. HDOA is developing an off-shore screening program to balance industry needs while maintaining the highest protections for pest and disease-free importation plants.

26% of Actions Not Started or Re-evaluate

Making Progress

- HDOA is **developing a program for offshore screening of coffee plants** for importation into Hawai'i to protect the industry from pests (PrePro4.1). – Featured photo
- State, federal, non-profit, and private partners **formed the Aquatic Biosecurity Working Group** to coordinate efforts **to improve biosecurity measures for managing aquatic invasive species and high-risk pathways** (PrePro2.2).
- HDOA continues discussions with Florida and California DOA in multiple forums that inform agencies on how states can **enact policies and regs for better protections to address pests** (PrePol3.2).

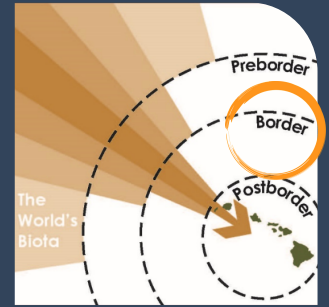
Remaining Needs

- **Increasing capacity for HDOA at the Plant Quarantine Branch and DLNR Division of Aquatic Resources** to perform early detection and rapid response for new pest incursions.
- Continue amending administrative rules for high-risk plant imports, such as requiring **phytosanitary certificates for certain plant and plant parts**, including updates to administrative rules for inter-island movement (PrePol2.2).

HIBP – January 2022 Progress Report

Border Biosecurity

Effective surveillance, detection, and treatment of pests at the border depend on a robust regulatory framework that authorizes state and federal agricultural inspectors to take action on species that reach our borders.



40% of Actions Completed or Ongoing



Photo: HISC

Africanized bee monitoring at Hawaii's airports. Africanized bees are not present in Hawai'i and would cost the bee industry millions of dollars in damages if established.

33% of Actions In Progress

28% of Actions Not Started or re-evaluate

Making Progress

- HDOA Animal Industry reviewed and discussed disease response plans of Avian Influenza, a foreign animal disease that is emerging in Asia. The Division is vigilant about **response to other potential animal diseases like African Swine Fever** that is not known currently in Hawai'i (BorTifs2.1).
- DLNR Division of Aquatic Resources developed a quick risk assessment tool to **determine risk level of introduced aquatic species that will inform management and policy decisions** (BorTifs3.2, 3.3).
- The Māmalu Poepoe – **Ports-of-Entry Biosecurity Program** – continues pest monitoring at Hawaii's airports to prevent **the introduction and establishment of high-risk pests like Africanized bees and red imported fire ants**. The program is seeking funds to continue current monitoring efforts and expand monitoring seaports (BorTifs2.2) Featured Photo.

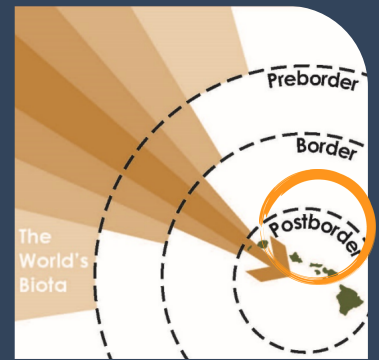
Remaining Needs

- **Establishing a biosecurity emergency response fund** that can be used for rapid response for new pest incursions (BorPol1.3, introduced in 2018 but not approved).

HIBP – January 2022 Progress Report

PostBorder Biosecurity

Postborder encompasses actions for detecting, eradicating, or controlling the spread or impacts of pest plants, animals, and diseases after they are beyond the ports-of-entry and inspection process. Measures to address the inter-island movement of pests are identified in this section.



34% of Actions Completed or Ongoing

15% of Actions In Progress

51% of Actions Not Started or re-evaluate



Photo: MISC

Stable and long-term funding is needed for programs to respond to pests like little fire ants that require constant vigilance to detect and quickly respond to new infestations.

Making Progress

- HDOA continues to protect natural and agricultural resources by **implementing rules that restrict the movement of plants and plant materials inter-island**. Some examples include the interim rule for Coffee Leaf Rust, the Myrtaceae Rule, and in development are rules to restrict the importation of firewood & movement of mulch that can carry pests around and between islands (PosPoll.3, 1.5).
- HDOA has **completed a site assessment for a new biosecurity facility** that would house the **state biological control program**. Funding is still needed for the planning and construction of state and federal biological control facilities that would serve Hawai'i and the Pacific Region (PosTifs1.4)

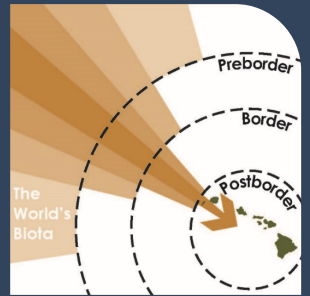
Remaining Needs

- Increasing funding and capacity for on-the-ground response** to the spread of known invasive species like coqui frogs, little fire ant, and Rapid 'Ōhi'a Death (PosTifs1.1- 1.14) Featured photo.

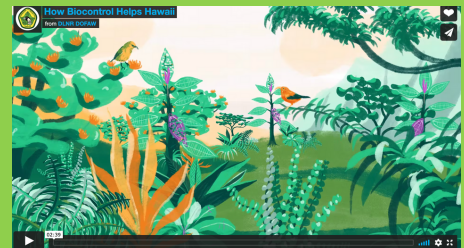
HIBP – January 2022 Progress Report

Public Awareness Biosecurity

Enhancing awareness and building public engagement for a comprehensive biosecurity program are essential to gaining the support of the general public, policymakers, and industry for the program. The actions outlined under public awareness address all areas of biosecurity.



56% of Actions Completed or Ongoing



Developing new and engaging video content has become an important tool for informing a wider audience about invasive species like this animated video explaining classical biocontrol.

20% of Actions In Progress

24% of Actions Not Started or re-evaluate

Making Progress

- **643PEST.org continues to act as the centralized pest reporting system for the State** supplemented by the pest hotline 643-PEST(7378). Public reports have initiated rapid response efforts for pests like the Rose-Ringed Parakeets on Maui and coqui and little fire ant across the State (PwsPro3.5).
- Partner organizations are adapting with technology and **utilizing social media to share messages on decontamination and new pests to look out for**. More media is being produced to engage larger audiences like the Biocontrol Video and the documentary "Saving 'Ōhi'a: Hawaii's Sacred Tree" (PwsPro1.3, 3.2) Featured image.
- Partner agencies, CGAPS & ISCs, received federal funding to **expand the Plant Pono program that works with nurseries to minimize the movement of pests** (PwsPro1.5).

Remaining Needs

- **Resurrect the "Buy Local" campaign** at HDOA to include messaging about biosecurity and the reduced risk of invasive species by buying local (PwsPro1.2).
- **Develop a network of citizen scientists** and a citizen science-based comprehensive surveillance system for reporting pests and pathogens (PwsPro1.4)

Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan (HIBP)

Why is Planning Important?

The benefits of long-term planning

The HIBP took a little over a year to produce, from scoping in fall 2015 to release of the final plan in January 2017. The process engaged state, county, and federal agencies, industry stakeholders from agriculture, floriculture, tourism, and transportation sectors, and interested members of the public. One might ask: when new threats are coming to Hawai'i every day, why use time and effort in planning?



Photo: HISC
Breakout group from 2019 HISC/CGAPS workshop to develop the joint strategy. Many of the same partners that worked on the HIBP.

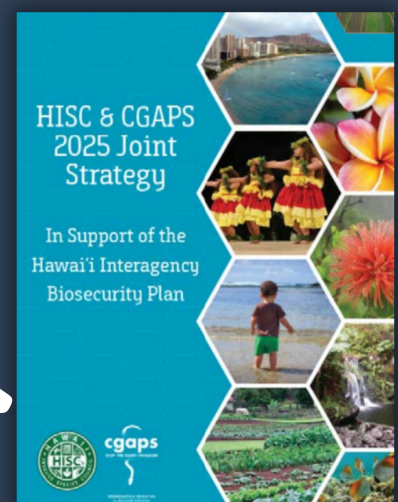
A few of the most fundamental benefits to long-term biosecurity planning include:

- **A shared path forward:** Rather than each agency staking its own path for biosecurity, agencies have a shared vision that facilitates interagency collaboration.
- **A comprehensive strategy:** Showing the broader context demonstrates how individual agency goals or requests contribute to an overarching, comprehensive effort.
- **A long-term, stable vision:** Staff changes, retirements, elections, and appointments sometimes bring changes in program direction. The 10-year timeframe of the HIBP provides stability in the overarching biosecurity vision.
- **Policy packages, ready to go:** Knowing what agencies plan to ask for well in advance helps policy makers formulate strategies and prioritize legislation.

Integrating with other initiatives, and inspiring a few new ones:

Developing the HIBP has elevated the issue of biosecurity as one of the critical needs for Hawaii's future. By forming a plan with an articulated vision, the HIBP has been able to integrate into other forward-looking initiatives:

- The HIBP is aligned with the goals of the **Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawai'i**, a planning effort by the US Department of Defense.
- Implementation of the HIBP is the metric used by the **Aloha+ Challenge** to measure progress in mitigating invasive species impacts.
- Implementing the HIBP is part of Governor Ige's **Sustainable Hawaii Initiative** & the basis for the **Western Governors' Association Biosecurity and Invasive Species Initiative**.
- The HIBP was used as the foundation for the **2020-2025 Joint Strategy for HISC and CGAPS**. Over 70 stakeholders contributed to this strategy prioritizing actions the HISC and CGAPS networks can take in the next five years to better support the HIBP.





Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan

An investment in Hawaii's Future

What is biosecurity?

Biosecurity is the full set of measures taken to manage the risk from invasive species. This includes risks to agriculture, environment, economy, and the health of Hawaii's people.

The Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan (HIBP)

The HIBP looks for gaps in our biosecurity system, which consists of a network of State agencies and partners mitigating impacts of invasive species. The HIBP includes 147 actions to increase our capacity to protect Hawai'i.

What Do We Spend?

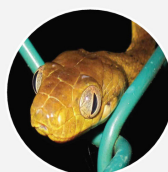
\$57M year in current biosecurity expenditures across all agencies (0.4% of the state budget)

What More Do We Need?

\$37.8M per year in additional funding would support every action item in the HIBP (0.3% of the budget)

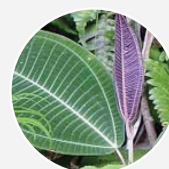
What Do We Save?

There are thousands of species that have invaded (and thousands more that could invade) Hawai'i. Here are just a few.



By funding inspectors at HDOA, we save **\$2B every year in damages from brown treesnake**

By funding the UH Invasive Species Committees, we can reduce **the \$672M that we lose to Miconia every year**



By funding the Hawai'i Ant Lab to work on **little fire ants**, we avoid some of the **\$194M/yr in average damages** over the coming decades that were estimated for Hawai'i Island alone

Biosecurity protects our economy...



Ag production: \$680M

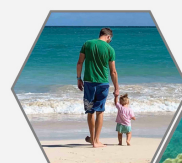


Tourism: \$15B



Floriculture: \$69M

...and our way of life in the islands



Healthy keiki



Vibrant reefs



Healthy watersheds

January 2022 Progress Report

2017–2027 Hawai'i Interagency Biosecurity Plan

Prepared with information and support from:



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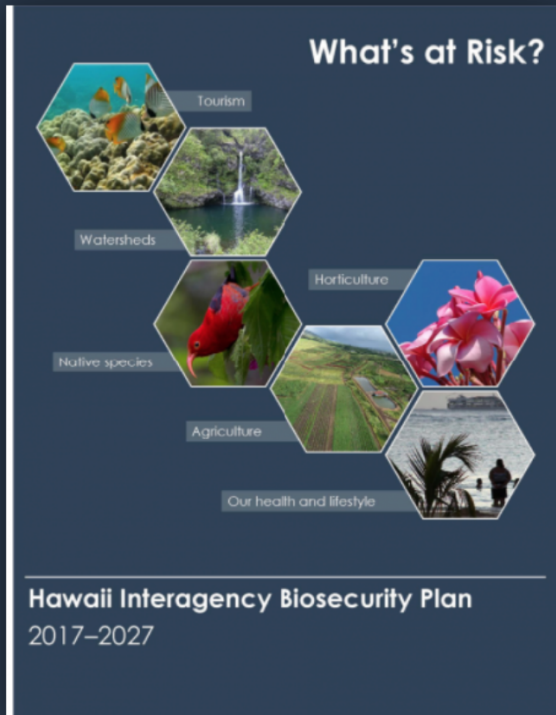
Leyla Kaufman, Māmalu Poepoe Coordinator

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HIBP – January 2022 Progress Report

The work continues...



Mahalo for your continued support in our efforts to improve biosecurity in Hawai'i.

Contact



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HIBP-January 2022 Progress Report
Appendix: Action Matrix

#	HIBP Task #	HIBP Implementation Task	December 2021 (For January 2022 Progress Report)
1	PrePol1.1	Propose for enactment the necessary legislative amendments to HRS § 150A-5 (and other related sections) to enable HDOA to screen and inspect nonagricultural commodities and amend or promulgate corresponding administrative rules, as needed.	Leg items: not yet introduced
2	PrePol1.2	<p>Propose for enactment the necessary legislative amendments (e.g., an amendment to the list of commodities regulated by statute, as proposed in Prepol2.1), and promulgate administrative rules in accordance with HRS §§ 150A-9 and -53 to implement a comprehensive emanifest system.</p> <p>Examples include redefine "inspect" to include electronic release, authorize HDOA to prescreen and release commodities electronically, and require manifests to indicate whether the goods are of foreign or domestic origin and the port of origin.</p>	Leg items: not yet introduced
3	PrePol1.3	Amend HAR Chapter 4-70 to enable HDOA to require importers to treat/fumigate commodities identified by HDOA as a high biosecurity risk. Use fumigation of coffee imports as a successful model system.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
4	PrePol1.4	Require declaration of high-risk packaging materials in shipments to Hawaii regardless of commodity.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
5	PrePol1.5	Amend HAR Chapter 4-70 to update quarantine requirements for tissue-cultured plants. Certified tissue-cultured plants indexed for targeted pests and pathogens by a qualified lab independent of the exporter and imported in sealed vials and in sterile media should not be quarantined as long as these plants are of species, subspecies, variety, or type that can otherwise be permitted for importation.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)

HIBP-January 2022 Progress Report

Appendix: Action Matrix

6	PrePol1.6	Amend HAR Chapter 13-76 to make it consistent with USCG ballast water regulations. For example, develop and implement minimum ballast water discharge standards for organisms and certain indicator microorganisms.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
7	PrePol1.7	Obtain an MOA between the Office of the Governor of Hawaii, DOD, and other federal quarantine and regulatory agencies to require that military vessels (including those participating in Rim of the Pacific Exercise) entering Hawaii meet state standards regarding ballast water treatment and hull cleaning.	Not yet started
8	PrePol1.8	Submit petitions to HDOA to either add unlisted high-risk AIS organisms to the list of prohibited species or change list placement (e.g., from conditionally approved to restricted or prohibited list to allow for more stringent regulation.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
9	PrePol2.1	Enter into cooperative agreements with other state departments of agriculture or with private industries to establish offshore screening programs (similar to HDOA's current Christmas tree screening program in Oregon) for high-risk commodities being shipped to Hawaii.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
10	PrePol2.2	Amend HRS Chapter 4-70 to require phytosanitary certificates for high-risk plant materials imported from domestic sources, and identify needed federal actions or enter into cooperative agreements to obtain phytosanitary certificates for imports of high-risk plant materials from foreign sources (also see PrePol1.1).	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
11	PrePol3.1	Complete an analysis of international and federal laws and regulations that currently preclude the state from taking effective action to prevent the introduction of invasive species to Hawaii, and list amendments and recommendations to better protect Hawaii (also see PreTifs2.1). Key Issues include working with APHIS on solutions to state quarantine needs relative to the Plant Protection Act, determining whether insular areas can get special recognition in the United States from a biosecurity perspective, and strengthening federal quarantine laws dealing with nonagricultural products.	Not yet started

HIBP-January 2022 Progress Report

Appendix: Action Matrix

12	PrePol3.2	Consult with the California and Florida Departments of Agriculture regarding what state and federal laws, regulations, and policies have been enacted to give them special protection at the state level, and produce recommendations to enact comparable protection for Hawaii.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
13	PrePol3.3	Align the notifiable disease list with internationally and nationally recognized lists of existing threats to domestic livestock (terrestrial and aquatic).	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
14	PrePro1.1	Implement a comprehensive emanifest system that is effective no later than January 1, 2020. The system must be able to collect relevant nonproprietary information, authorize HDOA to prescreen and release commodities electronically, require manifests to indicate whether the goods are of foreign or domestic origin, identify port of origin, and be implementable on a trial basis between 2017 and 2019 to identify the need for any improvements. (Also see PrePol1.2)	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
15	PrePro1.2	Conduct risk analyses of terrestrial plants, pests, diseases, commodities, and pathways to prioritize screening and inspections. When warranted by science and risk assessments, take the next policy, process, and staffing steps in collaboration with federal partners to approve and implement more restrictive state policies and rules—and seek complementary federal policies and rules—to protect Hawaii from the introduction of new pest threats.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
16	PrePro1.3	Based on the results of the risk analyses, annually write/update import requirements for high-risk commodities imported to Hawaii.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
17	PrePro1.4	Implement a state-of-the-art biosecurity database system within HDOA to meet important functions, such as emanifest, efficient input from risk assessments, capability to house survey and taxonomic data, ability to communicate among different databases, and ability to produce query-specific reports.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)

HIBP-January 2022 Progress Report

Appendix: Action Matrix

18	PrePro1.5	Obtain MOUs for sharing data between state and federal agencies and the industry that facilitate sharing relevant biosecurity information and also ensure proper handling of proprietary or confidential information.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
19	PrePro1.6	Conduct an annual policy review of animal disease import regulations to identify new threats and ensure that adequate biosecurity measures are taken.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
20	PrePro1.7	Conduct risk assessments for hull fouling, ballast water, aquaculture, and aquarium issues to better inform regulation of AIS organisms being introduced via these pathways and affecting native habitats.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
21	PrePro2.1	Create working groups with representatives of the food, forestry, livestock, biofuel, and landscape industries to work with HDOA's import substitution program (also see PreTifs2.4), DLNR, and UH staff to substitute importation of plants (already in Hawaii) that pose a high-risk pathway for the introduction of pests and pathogens with plants that can be grown locally. Reduce importation with local production by 2027.	Not yet started
22	PrePro2.2	Create working groups with representatives and end users of the aquaculture, wetland agriculture, and aquarium industries to work directly with agency staff to identify high-risk pathways and standards for facilities and institute self-policing practices to minimize AIS threats.	Completed
23	PrePro3.1	Enter cooperative agreements with ecommerce industries (e.g., online plant nurseries, pet stores) to include language on their websites about what is not allowed to be imported or shipped to Hawaii, and compel them to follow existing import regulations.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)

HIBP-January 2022 Progress Report

Appendix: Action Matrix

24	PrePro3.2	Enter MOAs with DOD to allow for the inspection and clearance by HDOA of any military vessel and related cargo and equipment entering Hawaii and to identify and close gaps in policy, process, and procedures to prevent inadvertent introduction of invasive species via household goods, equipment and other materials transported by DOD's units and contractors.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
25	PrePro3.3	In collaboration with other state and federal regulatory agencies, establish an intelligence unit with the purpose of identifying and preventing illegal introductions (including ecommerce) to Hawaii.	Completed
26	PrePro4.1	Write Hawaii-specific standards and protocols for use in compliance agreements for offshore prescreening of agricultural and nonagricultural commodities en route to Hawaii.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
27	PrePro4.2	Enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with private industry to conduct inspections at transitional facilities at offshore sites for high-risk import commodities.	Not yet started
28	PreTifs1.1	Fund equipment and licensing to support the emanifest system.	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, approved
29	PreTifs1.2	Fund equipment and licensing to support HDOA's biosecurity database system.	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, approved
30	PreTifs1.3	Fund equipment, licensing, and employee training on data systems that will record the movement of livestock animals and hold prearrival testing results. The data are aligned with existing federal databases to track movement and animal identification for disease trace-back.	Leg items: not yet introduced
31	PreTifs2.1	Hire two policy analysts to conduct international, federal, and state policy analysis and write necessary rules and regulations listed in this plan.	Not yet started

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32	PreTifs2.2	Hire three entomologists, two plant pathologists, and two botanists at HDOA to conduct risk analysis on pathways and on organisms and commodities entering Hawaii.	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, partially approved
33	PreTifs2.3	Hire four data management specialists to support HDOA's new biosecurity database system.	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, partially approved
34	PreTifs2.4	Fund an annual import substitution program to encourage Hawaii growers to identify and grow food and nonfood alternative products to phase out imports of high-risk pathway food/commodities by 2027.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
35	PreTifs2.5	Contract or hire two biologists at DLNR to conduct risk analysis on vessels, pathways and organisms entering Hawaii via ballast water, biofouling, and aquaculture and pet industry pathways.	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, partially approved
36	BorPol1.1	Propose for enactment appropriate legislation (through HRS Chapter 150A) to enable HDOA oversight and establishment of transitional facilities in Hawaii for freight inspection and quarantine.	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, approved
37	BorPol1.2	Propose for enactment appropriate legislation (through HRS Chapter 150A) to enable HDOA to require the importer to transport shipped commodities that HDOA determines to be of high risk to state-designated inspection facilities.	Leg items: not yet introduced

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38	BorPol1.3	Propose for enactment necessary legislation (through HRS Chapter 141 or 150A) to create a biosecurity emergency response fund to support multiagency terrestrial and aquatic emergency responses at or beyond (postborder) ports by emergency task forces (see also BorPro3.1).	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, denied
39	BorPol1.4	Propose for enactment legislation to move enforcement of HDOA's importation statutes and regulations under the Hawaii Environmental Court by amending HRS § 604A-2 to include civil fines for violations of HRS Chapter 150A within the Environmental Court's jurisdiction.	Leg items: not yet introduced
40	BorPol1.5	Amend the current penalty section in HRS § 142-12, relating to violations of AI Division Quarantine Rules, to authorize issuance of administrative citations for minor violations such as failure to file written or verbal reports in prescribed time, or failure to provide nonconsequential information on shipping and import forms.	Leg items: not yet introduced
41	BorPol1.6	Propose for enactment the necessary legislation to authorize DLNR to inspect vessels and regulate hull-fouling threats, with penalty provisions for noncompliance.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
42	BorPol1.7	Collaborate with CBP, APHIS, CDC, and HDOA to review agency authorities, policies, and procedures and write a plan to take preventive action when disease-carrying vectors not on the APHIS actionable list (e.g., mosquitoes) are found in foreign cargo or conveyances (unintentional import).	Not yet started
43	BorPol2.1	Amend HRS 141-3 to provide HDOA the flexibility to not have to cover the costs associated with the control of noxious weeds and update the state's noxious weed list and noxious weed seed list as outlined and/or required in HAR Chapter 4-68 and HAR Chapter 4-67, respectively, to include invasive plant species harmful to Hawaii's agriculture and natural systems.	Leg items: not yet introduced
44	BorPol2.2	Promulgate administrative rules, as required under HRS § 150A-6.1, to add species to the restricted plant list, and regulate or prohibit the introduction, sale, distribution, and propagation of specific plants put on the restricted plant list.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)

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45	BorPol2.3	Update HAR Chapter 13-124 to add aquatic species to the state's injurious wildlife list.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
46	BorPro1.1	Implement inspections by state detector dogs to intercept high-risk species difficult to detect by other methods of inspection or at ports of entry difficult to inspect with other methods (see also BorTifs1.3).	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
47	BorPro1.2	Write a set of minimum standards, specifications, and operational protocols that would constitute HDOA's certification program for operating transitional facilities in Hawaii. For example, secure facilities with appropriate mechanisms, such as fences, double doors, and negative pressure, to contain any pests encountered; appropriate processes executed when pests are found; and appropriate equipment based on the type of goods being inspected, such as air conditioning and refrigerators for perishable goods. Work with industry on specifications and operational protocols.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
48	BorPro1.3	Enter into public-private partnership (e.g., contracts, cooperative agreements) to operate transitional facilities for freight and commodity inspections in Hawaii under HDOA's transitional facility certification program (see also BorPro1.2).	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
49	BorPro1.4	Hold quarterly coordinating meetings/ workshops with APHIS, CBP, DHS, USFWS, and DOH to facilitate communication relative to border processes, such as inspection and detection. In collaboration with federal partners, take the next policy, process, and staffing steps to implement more protective state policies and rules and seek complementary federal policies and rules to protect Hawaii from the introduction of new pest threats.	Completed
50	BorPro1.5	Provide annual training for state and federal inspectors on identification of emerging pests and diseases, as well as on new detection and screening methods for pests and disease.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)

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51	BorPro1.6	Based on the results of pathway and species risk assessments, run monitoring programs at major ports, harbors (ports and harbors that receive both domestic and foreign cargo), and post offices for high-risk pests not known to occur in Hawaii (e.g., brown tree snake) (see also BorTifs2.8).	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
52	BorPro1.7	Administer the livestock disease detection monitoring program focused on contagious animal diseases of high consequence and exotic parasites (and increase staffing and operations to include new port locations; see BorTifs1.3).	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
53	BorPro2.1	Create standard operating procedures and protocols and ballast water reporting forms to regulate ballast water management and treatment specific for Hawaii. Develop compliance assessments and protocols to quarantine noncompliant vessels.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
54	BorPol2.2	Create standard operating procedures for vessel biofouling inspections and a form to report hull inspection applicable to Hawaii. Develop compliance assessments and protocols to quarantine noncompliant vessels (see also BorPol1.4).	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
55	BorPro2.3	Create a database to house data collected for ballast water reporting and management and hull inspections and hull biofouling treatment. The database should also be able to generate reports that can be used to conduct risk analysis regarding ballast water and hull biofouling (see also PrePro1.3).	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
56	BorPro2.4	Test and apply new methods and technologies for ballast water and hull biofouling monitoring, treatment, and compliance monitoring and assessment, including in-water cleaning and treatment methods relative to their application in Hawaii.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
57	BorPro2.5	Write best ballast water and hull husbandry practices and proactive ballast water and hull cleaning standards for all nonmilitary vessels to minimize movement of AIS into Hawaii's ports, harbors, and marinas. Include incentives to encourage vessel ballast water discharge and biofouling compliance.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)

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58	BorPro2.6	Before regulations for ballast and hull biofouling inspection and treatment are enacted, enter into MOUs or cooperative agreements with partner agencies and port authorities to implement effective AIS prevention, inspection, and response best management practices.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
59	BorPro3.1	Create a multiagency Biosecurity Emergency Response Task Force to coordinate and respond to new aquatic and terrestrial pests or disease incursions both at and beyond (postborder) ports of entry. This task force should comprise representatives from relevant government agencies and consult with private industries working at the borders (e.g., airlines, shippers, freight forwarders).	Not yet started
60	BorPro3.2	Hold postincident meetings/workshops hosted by HDOA of the Biosecurity Emergency Response Task Force to coordinate/review/debrief rapid response actions, and set up an incident command system.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
61	BorPro3.3	Write species-specific response plans for high-risk/priority pests that detail the roles of relevant agencies and stakeholders. Review plans annually to ensure alignment with existing policies and USDA response plans.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
62	BorPro3.4	Write general and taxa-specific (e.g., insects, plants, fish), rapid-response strategies that can be implemented immediately in response to an emergency involving multiple agencies and private industries.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)

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63	BorPro3.5	Write plans to respond to livestock diseases or exotic parasites. Review plans annually to ensure alignment with existing policies and USDA response plans.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
64	BorPro3.6	Write contingency plans for treating and disposing of dirty ballast water and for cleaning biofouling vessels. Also include plan to dispose of harmful paint removed during the treatment.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
65	BorTifs1.1	Double HDOA's current PQ staff from 91 to 182 over the 10-year period of the plan to meet current and future needs for inspection services at all ports of entry. Adjust pay scales commensurate with positions, increasing responsibilities, and duties.	Leg items: not yet introduced
66	BorTifs1.2	Increase AI staff and resources by adding 15 new positions and operating funds to implement an expanded livestock disease detection monitoring program focused on contagious animal diseases of high consequence and exotic parasites at five ports.	Leg items: not yet introduced
67	BorTifs1.3	Add four new state detector dog units (handler + dog) to intercept high-risk species difficult to detect by other methods of inspection or at ports of entry difficult to inspect with other methods.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
68	BorTifs1.4	Allocate money on a yearly basis to the biosecurity emergency response fund (see also BorPol1.4 and BorPro3.1).	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, denied
69	BorTifs1.5	Increase staffing and operating funds for the DOH Vector Control Branch by adding 13 new staff members (total 33: current 20 in FY2017 plus 13 new positions) to be able to detect and respond to threats from disease vectors such as mosquitoes and diseases such as dengue, Zika, and rat lungworm.	Leg items: not yet introduced

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70	BorTifs2.1	Use state-of-the-art diagnostics technology to test for disease in imported plants.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
71	BorTifs2.2	Install effective containment features (e.g., fences), attractants, and traps in the vicinity of ports of entry to help monitor for pests (see also BorPro1.6).	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
72	BorTifs3.1	Contract or hire five full-time positions at DLNR's DAR to manage ballast water and biofouling threats and inspections: two biologists stationed on Oahu, two biologists stationed on the Big Island, and one technician position to collect water quality samples and assess releases of harmful antifouling paints.	Leg items: not yet introduced
73	BorTifs3.2	Fund equipment and licensing to support DLNR's ballast water and hull fouling reporting, tracking, and compliance monitoring data management system, and aquatic invasive organism reporting, tracking and compliance database system.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
74	BorTifs3.3	Contract or hire one data management specialist to support DLNR's new ballast water, biofouling, and aquatic invasive species database systems.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
75	BorTifs3.4	Contract a public institution or private company to use molecular techniques to identify organisms recruited onto the settlement plates, and build an eDNA database of nonindigenous and invasive species established in Hawaii.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
76	PosPol1.1	Propose for enactment necessary legislative amendments to HRS § 150A-5 (and other related sections) to authorize HDOA to screen, inspect, and regulate nonagricultural commodities in interisland transport and amend corresponding administrative rules (HAR Chapter 4-72).	Leg items: not yet introduced

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77	PosPol1.2	Propose for enactment the necessary legislation (see also PrePol2.1 and PrePol2.2) and regulations (HAR Chapter 4-72) to authorize HDOA to require the use of the manifest reporting and data management system for interisland shipments.	Leg items: not yet introduced
78	PosPol1.3	Develop a comprehensive approach to minimize the interisland movement of plant pathogen and pests via the interisland transport of agricultural products. This could include one or more mechanisms, such as amend and update HAR Chapter 4-72 for stricter regulation of interisland movement of pests and pathogens, enter into compliance agreements, or develop an interisland nursery certification program (see also PosPro2.2).	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
79	PosPol1.4	Revise HDOA or DLNR rules, HAR Chapter 4-71 and HAR Chapter 13-124, and corresponding lists pertaining to nondomestic animals and injurious wildlife, to regulate movement of injurious wildlife and set up a permit process to allow legal interisland transport of pets classified as injurious (e.g., parrots).	Not yet started
80	PosPol1.5	Update HAR Chapter 4-72 to further prevent the interisland movement of pathogens and pests via soil.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
81	PosPol1.6	Propose for enactment the necessary legislation and regulations (HAR Chapter 13-76) to require vessels and waterborne equipment >5 feet long to conduct and document proper hull husbandry management before being moved or shipped between islands (see also BorPol1.3).	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, denied
82	PosPol2.1	Propose for enactment the necessary legislation and regulation to restructure the HISC as the Hawaii Invasive Species Authority, an autonomous interagency body to manage and administer biosecurity programs.	Dept no longer planning to pursue this option (request to remove)
83	PosPol2.2	Enter into MOUs with waste management facilities to accommodate disposal of carcasses associated with disease outbreaks.	Dept no longer planning to pursue this option (request to remove)

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84	PosPol2.3	Propose for enactment the necessary legislative amendments (e.g., through HRS Chapters 150A, 183, 126, 195, and 183C), and promulgate new administrative rules to prevent the introduction of invasive species to natural areas, sensitive ecosystems, and protected areas and the spread of these species in these areas via commercial activities such as ecotourism, agrotourism, and construction activities.	Leg items: not yet introduced
85	PosPol2.4	Key issues to address: prevent release of pet aquarium species into natural areas, and include adequate administrative and criminal penalties that provide effective deterrence and require restoration and mitigation of harm caused related to the intentional introduction or release of AIS.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
86	PosPro1.1	Surveillance and monitoring coordinator (see also PosTifs1.6) to collaborate with state, federal, county, and private entities to design, build, and coordinate islandwide comprehensive and uniform surveillance/ monitoring programs for high-risk taxa (e.g., mosquitoes, plant pathogens, ants, plants, rat lungworm disease and vectors). Surveillance and monitoring to be conducted by other staff from HDOA and partnering organizations such as ISCs and DOH. Role of these positions would be to facilitate uniform data gathering methods and data entry into HDOA's biosecurity database.	Not yet started
87	PosPro1.2	Contract an independent analysis of effectiveness of current enforcement and prosecution of biosecurity laws, and prepare a report of recommendations on what administrative and criminal penalties should be revised to be more effective deterrents.	Not yet started

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88	PosPro1.3	<p>In coordination with the overarching Biosecurity Emergency Response Task Force, write species-specific and generic postborder aquatic and terrestrial emergency response plans (see also BorPro3.1). Encourage federal, state, and county agencies to develop their own emergency response plans.</p> <p>Key Issues to address: clarification of what constitutes a postborder biosecurity emergency, determination of roles and responsibilities of participating organizations, decision-making processes, commitment of resources for emergency response, a realistic assessment of feasibility of eradication, and determination of when different cease-action triggers are pulled. These triggers relate to when to stop a rapid response, when to engage in long-term control, and when to engage in biocontrol.</p>	Not yet started
89	PosPro1.4	Integrate invasive species control and mitigation actions into project requirements during environmental review and approval processes (e.g., HEPA/NEPA and ESA consultation) to protect native resources.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
90	PosPro1.5	Institutionalize the funding in the UH system, and create the organizational structure in the Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii (RCUH)/PCSU to fund and implement the critical services provided by ISCs and HAL for invasive species control.	Dept no longer planning to pursue this option (request to remove)
91	PosPro1.6	Write and adopt best management practices to control invasive species that state government agencies, counties, industry, and private individuals can follow or require for actions on their lands.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
92	PosPro2.1	Implement an emanifest data management system (see also PosPol1.2 and PrePro1.1) for interisland transport of commodities to improve record keeping and inform interisland risk assessments. Design the interisland system to focus on preventing the known risks and be user friendly to the public and industry.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)

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93	PosPro2.2	Improve data utilization from livestock movement documents by collecting and entering data into the HDOA biosecurity database to support animal disease traceability. The existing movement documents that provide the data are the DC-44 (Certificate of Livestock Movement/ Ownership) and DC-8 (Permit to Ship).	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
94	PosPro3.1	Create standardized language for best management practices to incorporate into state contracts to minimize the spread of invasive species in the islands.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
95	PosPro3.2	Create working group to develop effective solutions that address carcass disposal, including carcasses of marine animals.	Dept needs to re-evaluate and amend this action item
96	PosPro3.3	Effectively control and eradicate established harmful pests on private and public lands by increasing base funding of competitive grants for Watershed Partnerships from the current \$2 million per year to \$6 million per year. The competitive grant program supports Watershed Partnerships and agency projects and is implemented by agency, Watershed Partnerships, and ISC staff to specifically engage in weed control, ungulate control, and public outreach for watershed protection. This measure is needed for the control of detrimental established invasive species in Watershed Partnerships lands.	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, approved
97	PosPro4.1	Write protocols and standard operating procedures for statewide field response to inspect, isolate, and appropriately dispose of unexpected arrivals of high-risk AIS of distant origin, such as materials transported by a tsunami or floating debris from other sea structures or vessels, and implement those procedures by January 2019.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
98	PosPro4.2	Increase efforts statewide to control established AIS, including development of new control techniques, such as the use of Rotenone to control introduced invasive fish. Contribute data gathered to HDOA's biosecurity database.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)

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99	PosPro4.3	Implement comprehensive approaches to remove and control the spread of algal AIS using mechanical removal, native grazers (e.g., urchins), and other technologies in at-risk high-value native habitats identified based on survey and monitoring data.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
100	PosPro4.4	Collaborate with DLNR, NOAA, USFWS, UH, research entities, and others and write uniform survey and monitoring methods for early detection and rapid response efforts, and clarify the roles and responsibilities of collaborating organizations.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
101	PosPro4.5	Consult with New Zealand, Australia, and the states of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Florida on how AIS vectors are managed elsewhere; conduct in-state studies to document recreational and commercial fleet AIS issues; and based on the results of research and studies, implement appropriate actions to reduce AIS impacts.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
102	PosPro4.6	Submit petitions to HDOA to raise minimum standards for aquaculture and other point-of-sale facilities (e.g., pet stores and live seafood sellers) to minimize the chance that high-risk species are intentionally or inadvertently released into the wild.	Not yet started
103	PosPro4.7	Provide training and logistical support (e.g., boats, personal protective equipment) to local community organizations to effectively control and eradicate established aquatic pests.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
104	PosTifs1.1	Fund the Hawaii Invasive Species Authority to coordinate and implement interagency invasive species efforts, including an annual grant program for interagency projects for control, prevention, outreach, research, and administrative costs.	Dept no longer planning to pursue this option (request to remove)

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105	PosTifs1.2	Triple HDOA's current PPC staff from 10 to 30 positions over the 10-year term of the plan, to increase effective plant and pest control using chemical and mechanical methods. Triple the current operating budget to support staff fieldwork.	Leg items: not yet introduced
106	PosTifs1.3	Double HDOA's Biocontrol Section's staff from 24 to 48 positions over the 10-year term of the plan to conduct statewide surveys; provide diagnostic and scientific support to PQ and PPC; and research, screen, and test new biocontrol agents for biocontrol of widespread established pests. Double the current operating budget to support staff fieldwork.	Leg items: not yet introduced

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107	PosTifs1.4	Increase operating funds for HDOA's biocontrol program by \$100,000 per year to support exploration of foreign natural enemies of established invasive species.	Leg items: not yet introduced
108	PosTifs1.5	Hire two surveillance and monitoring coordinators—one an entomologist and one a botanist—to coordinate statewide comprehensive and uniform surveillance/ monitoring programs for high-risk taxa (e.g., mosquitoes, ants, plants, rat lungworm disease vectors) (see also PosPro1.1).	Leg items: not yet introduced
109	PosTifs1.6	Hire a biological control program coordinator plus operational support to help increase public support for biocontrol, assist with the regulatory process for biocontrol agents, and coordinate international activities that may be of benefit and impact Hawaii.	Leg items: not yet introduced
110	PosTifs1.7	Increase DLNR's AIS program funding by \$400,000 per year to address threats from established AIS (see also PosPro4.2).	Leg items: not yet introduced
111	PosTifs1.8	Hire four forest health specialists and one forestry pathologist to conduct monitoring, detection, and control for high-risk pests and pathogens in forest habitats (e.g., Rapid Ohia Death, ohia rust, myoporium (naio) thrips [Klambothrips myopori], lobate lac scale [Paratachardina pseudolobata], hala scale (Thysanococcus pandani).	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
112	PosTifs1.9	Develop grant programs to assist private landowners with invasive species removal and control. Hire one grant program technical staff member to oversee the program and annual grant funding.	Not yet started
113	PosTifs1.10	Hire 45 invasive species technicians plus operational support and purchase vehicles to be used to detect, monitor, remove, and control invasive species in DOFAW's protected areas.	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, denied
114	PosTifs1.11	Allocate funds in the UH budget to provide stable funding of core positions for the ISCs and HAL in RCUH/PCSU in order to carry out invasive species control operations statewide.	Leg items: not yet introduced

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115	PosTifs1.12	Hire four agricultural extension agents, and provide operating funds to facilitate areawide control (and prevent the reintroduction) of pests on farms, nurseries, and ranches. Support collaborative efforts to control those targeted pests on farms and in the surrounding areas.	Leg items: Introduced at legislature, approved
116	PosTifs1.13	Hire two aquaculture extension agents, one extension specialist, and one researcher to conduct research, develop screening and quarantine protocols, develop pest management strategies, and conduct outreach specific to Hawaii.	Leg items: not yet introduced
117	PosTifs1.14	Hire four agricultural diagnosticians to provide for rapid screening, diagnostic testing, and identification of insects and diseases to support extension agents, farmers and ranchers, the general public, and other government agencies in monitoring, detection, and pest management efforts.	Leg items: not yet introduced
118	PosTifs1.15	Enter into cooperative agreements between county governments and UH to support county farmers and ranchers with invasive species early detection, control, and research needs provided by UH extension agents, researchers, or specialists.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
119	PosTifs2.1	Build new office complex to house the PPC Branch, which will include new biocontrol program facilities and chemical/mechanical pest control facilities. The new campus will include containment facilities sufficient to run 10 parallel biocontrol projects at one time, diagnostic laboratories, molecular diagnostic laboratories, insectaries, pathogen-rearing facilities, greenhouses, office space, chemical and pesticide storage, meeting spaces, and reference collections (insect, disease, plant and literature).	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)

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120	PosTifs2.2	Upgrade and update Animal Industry Division office and laboratory facilities for the investigation of animal diseases that affect food security and human health. Facilities will house a laboratory, training center, and administration and operation services and will be located at the Animals Industry office complex in Halawa Valley, Oahu.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
121	PosTifs2.3	Annually fund the development of techniques to control established invasive species, including chemical and mechanical means and new technologies, such as gene drive and other biotechnology, and support for maintaining or replacing the staff necessary to conduct research.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
122	PosTifs2.4	Annually fund research and development of detection techniques (e.g., use of drones, remote sensing, environmental DNA) for new and established invasive species.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
123	PwsPol1.1	Propose for enactment the necessary legislative amendment or clarification (e.g., clarification of existing authority under HRS §150A-53), and obtain the approval of the Board of Education for policy to require biosecurity and invasive species issues to be included in the environmental science K–12 curriculum in Hawaii. Build on existing efforts of integrating invasive species into curriculum, such as the Hoike o Haleakala curriculum.	Dept needs to re-evaluate and amend this action item
124	PwsPro1.1	Collect pertinent examples and publish stories highlighting biosecurity successes (e.g., notable pest interceptions, capture of illegal animals, biocontrol releases, animal disease control programs, weed control programs) to distribute through social media and outreach products (e.g., shareable videos, fliers, newsletter, posters).	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)

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125	PwsPro1.2	Contract a professional public relations firm to produce outreach materials to encourage residents to buy local products, and foster a sense of pride and self-responsibility in protecting Hawaii's agriculture, environment, and lifestyle. Have HDOA inspectors and agricultural producers share firsthand experience on protecting Hawaii from pests.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
126	PwsPro1.3	Coordinate with partners in the industry, nonprofits, and community groups to use their existing media avenues, such as internal newsletters, cooperative association meetings, social media, websites, and newspapers, to share biosecurity information, send pest and disease notifications, and muster support.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
127	PwsPro1.4	Recruit a network of citizen scientists and other important and competent contributors, and provide logistics and administrative support to develop a citizen science-based comprehensive surveillance system for pests and pathogens.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
128	PwsPro1.5	Publicize and promote the certified nurseries program by posting information on HDOA's website on what nurseries, farms, and shippers are certified and information if participants lose certification.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
129	PwsPro1.6	Engage the veterinary medical community to enhance its role in detection of diseases and parasites of high concern, including ectoparasites, which can transmit wildlife and human diseases.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)

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130	PwsPro1.7	Engage the education, medical, and public health community to increase education and public awareness about the dangers from human health diseases, such as dengue, Zika, and rat lungworm disease, and increase outreach efforts regarding control of vectors, including mosquitoes, rats, slugs, and snails, and, in the case of rat lungworm disease, mitigation in gardens and safe food preparation.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
131	PwsPro2.1	Solicit support from the native Hawaiian community, including the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and the Aha Moku Council, and from cultural practitioners to advocate for culturally based biosecurity programs to ensure that natural and cultural resources are sustained for traditional and cultural practices. Encourage native Hawaiian communities to organize and advocate with their legislators for stronger and more effective biosecurity programs.	Not yet started
132	PwsPro2.2	Highlight program successes in briefings to lawmakers, county officials, and members of boards and commissions. Key successes to include: implementation of departmental programs and projects, pest interceptions, capture of illegal animals, biocontrol releases, and weed eradication.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
133	PwsPro3.1	Biosecurity communications specialist at HDOA to develop outreach materials to launch a visitor awareness campaign. Key campaign issues: importance of biosecurity to Hawaii via outreach materials to visitors before their arrival, during flights, and during their stay in Hawaii.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
134	PwsPro3.2	Create and disseminate through various media outlets (e.g., little fire ant video produced by the Maui Invasive Species Committee) accurate and current information to help the public understand the circumstances under which species in the state are regulated and why.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)

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135	PwsPro3.3	Biosecurity communications specialist to develop tools to measure success of public awareness campaigns (that can be used to leverage future funding for biosecurity needs).	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
136	PwsPro3.4	Biosecurity communications specialist to develop and maintain an interagency biosecurity website and portal. Key information to include: Hawaii's unique position relative to biosecurity; interagency biosecurity plan; clear guidance on regulated species at interisland, interstate, and international levels; pest reporting; and import/export restrictions.	Not yet started
137	PwsPro3.5	Help implement HISC's state-of-the-art pest notification and reporting system, and integrate it with the biosecurity online portal.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
138	PwsPro3.6	Agency staff to provide technical assistance to community volunteer groups working to control invasive species in terrestrial and aquatic systems.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
139	PwsPro3.7	Aquatic education specialist (existing position) to conduct a comprehensive campaign to prevent the introduction and spread of AIS.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
140	PwsPro3.8	Expand University level teaching, both classroom and research, on biosecurity problems and solutions to provide an educated and trained workforce for biosecurity programs in the future.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)

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Appendix: Action Matrix

141	PwsTifs1.1	Hire a full-time biosecurity communications specialist at HDOA to develop and coordinate public awareness programs for HDOA's biosecurity programs.	Leg items: not yet introduced
142	PwsTifs1.2	Hire a full-time natural resource economist to analyze the costs of inaction on high-profile biosecurity threats and to publicize the true effects of inaction when requesting funds for biosecurity projects.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
143	PwsTifs1.3	Collaborate with HTA to obtain funds from the visitor industry to pay for biosecurity media campaigns.	Ongoing (use for perpetual actions with no "completion" date)
144	PwsTifs1.4	Collaborate with HTA to contract a professional public relations firm to create visually appealing signs and displays regarding biosecurity at airports.	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
145	PwsTifs1.5	Contract the creation and maintenance of a user-friendly risk assessment tool for vessel operators as it relates to ballast water and vessel biofouling regulation and management. The risk assessment tool should be available to the public and similar to https://vesselcheck.fish.wa.gov.au/ .	Working toward eventual completion (In progress)
146	PwsTifs1.6	Hire a communications specialist, videographer, and web developer from CTAHR Office of Communications Services to write, develop and disseminate new statewide comprehensive education and outreach materials targeted at specific audiences, such as the native Hawaiian community, tourists, boaters, nursery growers, livestock producers, and farmers, with specific invasive species messages. The CTAHR communications team would work in close coordination with the HDOA biosecurity communications specialist.	Completed

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Appendix: Action Matrix

147	PwsTifs1.7	Hire two university instructors/researchers to teach and conduct research on biosecurity program and university field of study.	Dept needs to re-evaluate and amend this action item
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