A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO BIOSECURITY.

	BE II ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:
1	SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the unchecked spread
2	of invasive species is one of the greatest threats to Hawaii's
3	economy, natural environment, and the health and lifestyle of
4	Hawaii's people. Invasive pests can cause millions of dollars
5	in crop losses, the extinction of native species, the
.6	destruction of native forests, and the quarantine of exported
7	agricultural crops. Even as the Hawaii State Constitution
8	mandates a strong agricultural policy supporting sustainability
9	and self-sufficiency for the benefit of the people of Hawaii now
10	and for future generations, farmers and ranchers in the State
11	face significant loss of production due to invasive pests.
12	Reducing these losses can significantly contribute to Hawaii's
13	agricultural production and farm and ranch viability.
14	The department of agriculture established a biosecurity
15	program with the objective to respond effectively to eradicate,
16	control, reduce, and suppress incipient pest populations and

control, reduce, and suppress incipient pest populations and established pests and seize and dispose of prohibited or

restricted organisms without a permit. The biosecurity program 18 2017-1526 SB1091 SD1 SMA.doc



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- 1 fights invasive species via a multi-dimensional system that
- 2 includes administering pre-entry measures to minimize the risk
- 3 of invasive species entering the State; conducting port-of-entry
- 4 inspections to detect and quarantine or destroy pests upon
- 5 arrival; and administering post-entry measures to mitigate the
- 6 establishment of pests in the State.
- 7 Farmers and ranchers need additional tools to reduce losses
- 8 from incipient pests. The recent discovery of the coffee berry
- 9 borer on Maui highlights the need for further public and
- 10 industry-targeted education about the risks associated with the
- 11 spread of invasive species. Additional education along with
- 12 focused technology transfer research are required to develop
- 13 management practices to achieve control over the spread of
- 14 incipient pests. If control and suppression goals are not
- 15 achieved, incipient pests become established and severely impact
- 16 agricultural production. Many pests chronically impact
- 17 agriculture, and targeted measures are needed to reduce the
- 18 impact of these established pests. Pests such as the
- 19 diamondback moth continue to challenge growers of the cabbage
- 20 family decades after its introduction into the islands.

1 The purpose of this Act is to reaffirm the legislature's 2 findings that eradicating invasive pests and accompanying 3 diseases is important to increase agricultural production in 4 Hawaii, and to appropriate moneys to enhance the biosecurity 5 program to fight incipient invasive species. 6 SECTION 2. There is appropriated out of the general 7 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2017-2018 and 8 9 the same sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal 10 year 2018-2019 for deposit into the pest inspection, quarantine, 11 and eradication fund established pursuant to section 150A-4.5, 12 Hawaii Revised Statutes. 13 SECTION 3. There is appropriated out of the pest 14 inspection, quarantine, and eradication fund of the State of or so much thereof as may be 15 Hawaii the sum of \$ 16 necessary for fiscal year 2017-2018 and the same sum or so much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2018-2019 for the 17 department of agriculture, after consultation with industry 18 19 representatives and environmental organizations, to enhance and 20 strengthen the biosecurity program in regard to incipient 21 invasive species management programs.

- 1 The sums appropriated shall be expended by the department
- 2 of agriculture for the purposes of this Act.
- 3 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2017.

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Report Title:

Biosecurity Program; Invasive Species; Appropriation

Description:

Appropriate moneys to DOA to enhance the biosecurity program by funding invasive incipient species management programs. (SD1)

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