



**STATE OF HAWAII**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**  
P. O. BOX 3378  
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:

January 6, 2021

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi,  
President and Members of the Senate  
Thirty-first State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 409  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki, Speaker  
and Members of the House of  
Representatives  
Thirty-first State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 431  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and Members of the Legislature:

For your information and consideration, I am transmitting a copy of the

“Food Safety Branch (formerly Sanitation Branch) Audit” pursuant to Chapters 321.75 &  
“Sanitation and Environmental Health Education Fund” Fiscal Year 2020 pursuant to  
321-27 Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS)

In accordance with Section 93-16, HRS, I am also informing you that the report may be  
viewed electronically at:

<https://health.hawaii.gov/opppd/department-of-health-reports-to-2021-legislature/>

Sincerely,

Elizabeth A. Char, M.D.  
Director of Health

Enclosures

c: Legislative Reference Bureau  
Hawaii State Library (2)  
Hamilton Library

**REPORT TO THE  
THIRTY FIRST LEGISLATURE  
STATE OF HAWAII  
2021**

**Food Safety Branch (formerly Sanitation Branch) Annual  
Audit  
Sanitation and Environmental Health Special Fund  
Fiscal Year 2020**

**Pursuant to Chapters 321-27.5 and 321-27,  
Hawaii Revised Statutes,  
Requesting the Department of Health to Submit an  
Annual Audit Report of the Sanitation Branch  
And  
Requesting the Department of Health to Submit a  
Report on the Status of the  
Sanitation and Environmental Health Education Fund**

**PREPARED BY:  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
STATE OF HAWAII**

**November 2020**  
**FOOD SAFETY BRANCH (formerly SANITATION BRANCH) ACTIVITIES AND FINANCES DURING FY 2020**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Food Safety Branch underwent a formal reorganization that was approved in FY 20. The Sanitation Branch is now the Food Safety Branch and remains as one of the core programs of public health that affects the broadest range of health-related activities. Its programs are established by statutes and administrative rules as statewide programs. This report provides a broad overview of the functional role and activities of the Food Safety Branch, as required under Section 321-27.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), that states, “The Department shall perform annual audits of the sanitation branch to be completed by November 30 of each year, and shall include an audit of:

- 1) Fees collected.
- 2) The number and results of sanitation inspections.
- 3) The number of training seminars held; and
- 4) The cost of training personnel in the sanitation branch.”

This report is also being submitted under Section 321-27(d), Hawaii Revised Statutes, which states that the Department “shall submit a report to the Legislature concerning the status of the Sanitation and Environmental Health Education Fund, including, but not limited to the number of monies taken in and expended from the fund, and the sources of receipts and uses of expenditures...”

This report also includes a look at some of the major sanitation issues in Hawaii and how the Sanitation Branch is working to resolve these issues.

BACKGROUND

The function of the Foods Safety Branch (Formerly Sanitation Branch) is to promote and maintain a sanitary and healthful environment for the people and visitors of Hawaii by implementing legally required programs for:

- 1) Food protection.
- 2) Assessing and assuring that hospitals and medical facilities meet sanitation requirements.
- 3) Licensing of tattoo artists and embalmers; and
- 4) Regulating tattoo shops, mortuaries, and public swimming pools.

The Food Safety Branch focuses on its food protection program which has evolved into a complex program concentrating on public health practices through education, partnerships, prevention, assessment, and compliance.

Food is a significant element of Hawaii's multi-ethnic culture and is a principal attraction for visitors to Hawaii. Food contamination presents the greatest risk to public health. The Food Safety Branch protects residents and visitors from exposure to food borne illnesses by conducting inspections and assessments of food service establishments to ensure that the food served is safe to eat. Inspections are discussed later in this report. In FY 20 the branch had approximately 10,800 active food establishment permits statewide which includes restaurants and all food purveyors.

In addition, the branch promotes food protection through education. The Food Safety Consultation and Education Program plays a vital role in preventing food borne illnesses by developing and implementing food safety surveillance and control plans and conducting educational activities to assist the food service industry and food handlers.

Staff training also is a significant element for maximizing efficiency and effectiveness to satisfy program performance objectives. Mechanisms are in place to provide continuing education as the branch updates and cross trains staff to keep up with technological and organizational changes.

A continuing challenge for the statewide Food Safety Branch is sufficient personnel to bring the ratio of food establishments to inspectors in line with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) recommendations of 150 food establishments per inspector that only conducts food safety inspections. FDA has determined that the ratio of 150 to 1 allows the inspector to conduct inspections more frequently to ensure food safety practices are maintained. FDA recommends high risk food facilities be inspected three times a year, twice a year for medium risk facilities and once a year for facilities with low risk. Due to recent undoing of previous re-organizations within the DOH, the Food Safety Branch (FSB) had 11 FTE's that were Food and Drug Inspectors removed from the program resurrect the Food and Drug Branch which was abolished in 2012.

The Oahu FSB had been severely affected as 2 line supervisors were included in the resurrection of the Food and Drug Branch, this left Oahu with a 260:1 ratio (190:1 in FY 19), of FE's to inspectors, with the Big Island at 278 to 1, Maui at 220 to 1 and Kauai at 286 to 1. Since the Foods Safety Branch has not reached the ideal ratio of 150 to 1, some food establishments may not be inspected at the ideal frequency. It should also be noted that the Food Safety Specialists do not only conduct food safety inspections but are also responsible for a myriad of other regulatory responsibilities such as swimming pools, tattoo shops, embalmers, etc., which further exacerbates the sanitarians' workload.

Passage of Act 176 allowed the Sanitation Branch to increase the cap on the Sanitation and Environmental Health Special Fund from \$330,000 to \$1.5 million and then to ~\$3.1 Million in FY 19. The Sanitation Branch secured a vendor [Paragon Bermuda (Canada) Inc.] to create a comprehensive web-based food establishment inspection system, which first went "live" in September 2012. New tablet PC's were also purchased for each inspector to record all data collected during an inspection. The initial electronic web-based inspection system was completely paperless. It handled the permit fee billing functions, promoted greater consistency in inspections, provided perfectly legible reports and captured electronic signatures with electronic storage of all reports and attachments, and was to provide complete transparency by

giving public access to our inspection results. However, over time, the performance of the Paragon system deteriorated as staff had difficulty generating reports in the field due to difficulty bringing up the system in the off-line mode. Synching of daily inspection reports into the mainframe also took longer and longer which resulted in staff idling in the office waiting for the system to update itself. In January 2015, the contract with Paragon was terminated due to poor performance and the vendor's inability to address these issues.

The program issued an RFQ in early 2015 and awarded the contract to Digital Health Department Inc., (now owned by Tyler Technologies, Inc.) in late June 2015. The Oahu food safety program went "live" with the DHD system in April 2016 which included the public portal by which the public can access food safety inspection reports from any handheld smart phone, iPad, or computer device. The program also leverages the use of technology (secured wi-fi hot spots), to post the inspections in real time on the public web site. The department has completed its Statewide e-inspection with Tyler Tech to roll the system out on the neighbor isles. Hawaii Island had gone live in August 2018, followed by Kauai in Fall 2019 and then Maui, which went live in February 2020.

#### FEES COLLECTED

Under Section 321-11.5, HRS, the Department collects fees for permits, licenses, inspections, various certificates, variances, investigations, and reviews. These fees are deposited into the Sanitation and Environmental Health Special Fund under Section 321-27(a), HRS that supports training for staff in the Environmental Health Services Division and food establishment personnel; as well as provides educational outreach to the public regarding food safety. Revenues from fees were increased in 2014 with the repeal of HAR 11-12, Food Establishment Sanitation and adoption of HAR, 11-50, Food Safety Code. Fees collected for FY 14 totaled \$772,016. Fee increases which became effective just before FY 15 increased revenue collected to \$1.67 million and then to \$2.14 million in FY 16. In FY 17, revenues reached \$3.7 million and in FY18, revenue was \$3.2 million. Revenue in FY 19 was \$3.1M.

The pandemic did affect the annual revenue which fell approximately 16% from \$3.1 million in FY 19 to \$2.6 million in FY 20. It is unknown if this downward trend will continue as the revenue will rely on the future health of the food industry in Hawaii. Prior to the pandemic, the revenue was very stable, averaging \$3.2 Million annually since the full implementation of fee increases and the change from biennial to annual permit fees have already occurred. The last of the biennial fees occurred in 2016 and FY 17 saw the full impact of the permit fee increases which began in FY 15. The fee increases since 2014 have placed the program on solid financial ground with a dedicated revenue source that is unaffected by local or national economic conditions. Section 321-27(c), HRS, specifies that any amount in the excess of \$1,500,000 on June 30 of each year shall be deposited into the general fund. The department has since increased the ceiling on that fund to \$3.1 Million to maximize the use of the fee to protect public health through enhancements to the food safety program.

#### NUMBER AND RESULTS OF FOOD SAFETY BRANCH FOOD FACILITY INSPECTIONS

The Food Safety Branch currently permits 10,813 food establishments statewide. In FY 20, the branch conducted over 10,200 (12,400 in FY19, 16,434 in FY18) food establishment inspections statewide which included routine and follow-up inspections and identified over ~2,300 violations (3,500 in FY 19, 3,844 in FY18, 6,000 in FY17). In addition, the branch conducted ~900 general complaint inspections (1,060 in FY18, 1,354 in FY17) and 169 food-borne illness complaints were referred by DOH DOCD (169 in FY18, 268 in FY17).

In FY 15, the program kicked off the new color-coded placarding program and 6421 (79%) Green PASS placards and 1672 (21%) Yellow CONDITIONAL PASS placards were issued during routine inspections.

In FY 16, this improved significantly to 7540 (84.2%) Green PASS placards, and 1270 (15.8%) yellow, CONDITIONAL PASS placards.

The last quarter of FY 17 showed another significant reduction in critical violations as 5324 (85.6%) Green PASS and 892 (14.3%) yellow, CONDITIONAL PASS placards were issued.

Conditions in food establishment improved again, albeit slightly, in FY18 with 11327 (86.7%) Green PASS issued and 1733 (13.2%) yellow, CONDITIONAL PASS placards issued.

FY19 showed similar results as FY 18 with 87% Green and 13% Yellow issued.

FY20 showed a significant drop in the overall number of inspections conducted due to the shut down and stay at home orders in March, but the % of Yellow placards issued remained very close to last year at 14%. Only 8260 routine inspections were conducted statewide of which 7300 were from Oahu only. 1162 Yellow placards were issued statewide. Oahu's routine inspections numbers fell significantly due to the loss of 11 FTE's towards the resurrection of a previously abolished Food and Drug Branch. The neighbor isles saw a huge drop in the number of routine inspections done due to staff being diverted to other duties both pre-and post-pandemic. Both Kauai and Maui District Health Offices (DHO) also fully transitioned over to our electronic inspection system which resulted in routine inspections being idled for at least 3 months as the staff was charged with inputting at least one past inspection for every food establishment (FE) on the isle into the system so the public data base will reflect at least one inspection result for every FE on the isle. This task also served as training, which enabled the staff to be proficient in entering inspections using the DHD system when they eventually went "live".

The significant and steady reduction in the number of Yellow placards issued year over year is a direct result of the placarding program and the public posting of food inspection results. The paradigm shift in using governmental transparency to influence behavior in the food industry has been a very positive step forward and is changing the way industry looks at food safety.

As the food safety program is under a model of constant improvement, a rule amendment was done in 2017 to require the food industry to obtain formal food safety certification through either DOH sponsored food safety classes, or third-party vendors that offer food safety certification at very low cost (\$8-\$15). The program began enforcing this provision from

September of 2018. The Yellow placard issuance, however, has remained the same since and are a measure of critical food safety violations observed during routine inspections.

## CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES FOR FOOD SAFETY

In February 2014, the Sanitation Branch repealed Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Title 11, Chapter 12, Food Establishment Sanitation and established new rules as HAR Title 11, Chapter 50, Food Safety Code. The new rule was signed into law by Governor Abercrombie on February 24, 2014. This new rule provides the bedrock of the future for the food safety program. It is a complete paradigm shift in the way we regulate the food industry. The industry now recognizes that it must educate and practice active managerial control to reduce or eliminate the occurrence of food illness risk factors (major violations) in their industry PRIOR to the Department's regulatory inspections. Correction of these violations are now done rapidly with little need for formal legal enforcement due to the restaurant placarding system that the new rule authorizes.

The PASS (Green), CONDITIONAL PASS (Yellow), and CLOSED (Red) grading system provides social and economic pressure to strive for nothing less than a Green placard which allows for the occurrence of one major violation if it can be corrected at the time of the inspection. A Yellow placard is issued if there are two or more major violations and remains in full view of the public until all major violations are corrected. The Food Industry in Hawaii (represented by Hawaii Restaurant Association, Hawaii Food Industry Association, Hawaii Food Manufacturers Association, and the Hawaii Hotel and Lodging Association) deserve much credit in recognizing the public health significance and importance of the new food rules and the placarding system to keep everyone in the industry at a world class level of food safety practices. The new rules are based on the most current scientific and technologically advanced thought on food safety in the United States. The rule is based primarily on the most current FDA Model Food Code, and Hawaii is now among the majority of states that have adopted this version of the FDA Model Food Code.

The rule change also allowed the department to maximize the effect of Act 176 by raising the existing food establishment permit fees from an average of \$46 annually to approximately \$200 annually. The fee increases were projected to increase revenues above \$2.0 million annually from the \$733,000 annually in FY 2014 and to \$1.67 million in FY 2015. In FY 16, over \$2.1 million in revenue was generated followed by revenue increases to \$3.7M in FY17 and \$3.2M in FY18. FY19 has \$3.1M in revenues. FY 20 did see a reduction in revenue to \$2.6 million attributable to the pandemic. The steady increase in revenues between 2015 and 2019 has now plateaued and has funded additional staff to inspect food establishments at a frequency that has been proven to yield more consistent compliance with food safety regulations. These regulations are designed to eliminate food borne illness risk factors which the CDC and the FDA have identified as the causes of food borne illnesses.

The department amended Chapter 11-50 in September 2017 with three major goals:

- 1) Codify the Homemade Food industry to allow non-potentially hazardous foods to be prepared in home kitchens and sold directly to the consumer.

- 2) Clarify food establishment permit exemptions to continue to allow residential child and adult care facilities to serve limited menus from home kitchens (holding these residential facilities to commercial food construction standards would severely restrict the ability of these needed home operators to serve meals with the proper USDA established nutritional requirements for children).
- 3) Require Mandatory food safety education of food establishment permit holders.

The food safety staff provides extensive food safety education during inspections. Mandatory food safety education was not required to operate a food establishment in the State of Hawaii, prior to adoption of HAR Chapter 50 (as amended September 2017), as a result, most restaurant operators would rely solely on the education provided by the direct contact and interaction with our field inspectors during routine inspections. The Sanitation Branch considers the initial inspection of a new food establishment critical in educating the owners and managers on the importance of complying with the administrative rules, by eliminating or preventing major food-borne illness risk factors to keep the people of Hawaii healthy. The food safety program has begun enforcing the required food safety certification in September 2018, which was one year from adoption.

Maintaining an educated industry in food safety is a huge challenge. When compared with other industries in Hawaii, the food industry has one of the highest turnovers of employees in the state. Additionally, most positions in a food establishment (owner, general manager, chef, food prep workers, dishwashers, etc.) will change on the average every two years, thus negating any food safety knowledge or reinforcement of the rules during that period by the Department of Health. New rules adopted in September of 2017 now requires mandatory food safety education for food establishments statewide. This is the final piece of food safety infrastructure that will help to further reduce the occurrence of food illness risk factors in food establishments. The new rule will require at least one Person-in-Charge to have proof of formal food safety education to be on site at the food establishment while open for business or while employees are preparing food. Peer reviewed studies have shown that having a manager formally educated in food safety results in less food illness risk factors present during routine inspections.

The statewide Sanitation program has sought and achieved tremendous internal improvements in the past six years. The program has gone from having no standards of inspection, no program quality control, and the lack of consistent field inspections, enforcement and education; to having a fully standardized staff with explicit, consistent and documented protocols in all areas. It has achieved a uniform statewide food safety education program, and there is statewide participation in the FDA Voluntary National Retail Food Program Standards (VNRFPS) program. The Big Island staff have each met 2 of the 9 “Gold” standards, and the Oahu program has met 3 of the 9 “Gold” standards. The goal is to have the food safety program under continuous quality improvement and to strive to meet at least 6 of the 9 “Gold Standards” for food safety inspection programs. Achieving that milestone will place us in the upper 10% of all 600+ food regulatory programs nationwide and make us a “world class” food regulatory program.

The Sanitation Branch has also increased the use of language neutral handouts on hand washing and temperature controls (both are major contributors to food borne illnesses). We have

also provided thermometers and sanitizer concentration test strips to new and existing food establishments as part of our routine inspections and have demonstrated how to properly calibrate and use them.

The Branch is focusing on reducing major violations (food illness risk factors) at food establishments during routine inspections. This follows the best practices used in numerous jurisdictions across the United States. In FY 15 the rate of uncorrected food borne illness risk factors that require follow-up inspections was at 21% (Yellow - CONDITIONAL PASS). In FY16 this was reduced to 15.8% and then to 14.3 % in FY17, 13.2% in FY18 and has held at 13% in FY19 and 14% in FY20. The goal of the food safety program was to reduce the number of Yellow cards issued to 15% after 5 years. This goal has been met 2 years ahead of schedule, and was achieved by accomplishing the following:

- 1) The food regulatory program was able to identify high, medium, and low risk food establishments to prioritize inspection frequencies and maximize staff efficiency. The level of risk is based on the complexity and potential risk of the foods served and how they are prepared within the establishment.
- 2) The program standardized the inspections by requiring explicit documentation on all three risk categories of food establishments to document the observations of critical operations within the establishment (food borne illness risk factors such as proper food cooking and holding temperatures, personal hygiene practices by employees, cross contamination issues, etc.); and.
- 3) The program strove to inspect high risk establishments at least three times annually, medium risk establishments at least twice a year and low risk establishments annually.

The statewide sanitation program has completed goals #1 and #2 above, along with numerous other program improvements mentioned. Achieving goal #3 has begun and preliminary results have seen a nearly tripling of the food safety staff on Oahu over the past three years from 9 to 29 at present with only 2 more positions to be filled. The removal of 11 positions from the FSB in FY20 to resurrect the Food and Drug Branch that was abolished in 2012 due to poor performance, has crippled the Food safety program. The loss of 2 Supervisors and 5 field staff has resulted in significant reductions in routine inspections of high-risk establishments. There are now 10 vacant districts on Oahu and the desired inspection frequencies are far from optimal. Filling these positions ASAP will allow the food safety program to increase the food establishment inspection frequency to established levels based on the 3 risk categories and will produce more consistent compliance with food safety regulations. All the above coupled with the placarding and public access to inspections has allowed the food safety program to achieve one of its main goals years ahead of what was projected. Our FY 15 audit report predicted that we would achieve a Yellow placard issuance rate of less than 15% in 5 years. We achieved that goal in three years.

In July 2012, the DOH abolished the Food and Drug Branch program manager and placed the 13 Food and Drug Inspectors under the control of the Sanitation Branch. Since then, the Food Safety program has reorganized itself into a very focused retail food safety program

financed by revenue generated through lobbying of the legislature back in 2009-2010 which resulted in passage of Act 176 mentioned earlier. The failure of the previous DOH Administration to formalize the proposed reorganization back in 2012, has resulted in a resurrection of the former Food and Drug Branch by Dr. Bruce Anderson, who was newly appointed by Governor Ige in 2018.

Resurrecting the former Food and Drug Branch resulted in the removal of 11 Food and Drug Inspector positions that were being utilized as Sanitarians since July 2012. All the critical public health improvement gains mentioned in this audit are mainly due to the significant increase in personnel which went from 9 field staff in 2011 to the current 32 food safety field staff. In FY18, the program received 7 of the 13 positions lost and is currently short 6 positions. The field staff has been reduced from 32 back down to 23. The Branch should be back up to 28 upon completion of the re-org by early 2021.

In FY19, the program will also consider media productions for public health messaging to reduce the high number of food illnesses being acquired in the homes of residents and visitors. Over a thousand food illnesses are reported annually in Hawaii with only about 200 or so a year from regulated food establishments. This means most of the food illness in Hawaii are being acquired in the home. Food safety messaging can be tailored for the everyday home meal preparation. This could go a long way in reducing food illnesses acquired at home and at large family gatherings.

Medical Cannabis will also impact the food safety program in the future as the new cannabis industry strives to produce edibles and other non-smoking delivery systems. Food safety staff has already partnered with SME's from Colorado since 2015 to learn how to regulate this new industry. DOH control over the cannabis industry has been nearly non-existent with regards to protecting public health and providing a safe product for 329 card holders. This is frightening given the recent deaths and injuries from unapproved substances being placed in vape smoking devices (Vitamin E acetate). Because the DOH has not conducted any on-site inspection of any dispensaries within the State with individuals qualified and trained in HAR 11-50 as the emergency rule intended, it has absolutely no first-hand knowledge of any and all ingredients and manufacturing techniques being used currently by industry in the manufacture of vape products. Analyses of the medical cannabis industry done by the food safety program revealed numerous public health issues and gross violations of HAR which the DOH has actually endorsed and ignored for several years now despite explicit and repeated warnings by the food safety program regarding severe violations that are in direct conflict with HAR and may be placing 329 card holders at grave risk. Other states, notably Colorado, uses the existing food safety programs to regulate this industry and assure quality control and public health protection.

#### TRAINING FOR INDUSTRY & PUBLIC

The branch retains its current voluntary educational approach to inform the public of proper food safety practices and motivate food establishment operators toward compliance with applicable standards and regulations. In this regard, it is recognized that compliance with rules, not enforcement per se, is the primary objective of the Sanitation Branch. Wide dissemination of information concerning the technical and scientific basis for the program's regulatory requirements will contribute to a clearer understanding of the necessity for compliance. Education is always continuous, especially in areas where technology is constantly evolving, as in the case of food science. An informed public with a clear understanding of the public health

rationale of program functions and corresponding regulatory requirements is fundamental in assuring that potential environmental health problems are identified and resolved before actual illness, injury or fatality occurs. This educational philosophy has evolved in part due to Hawaii's high food establishment to sanitarian ratio.

For FY 2020, the Food Safety Consultation and Education Program provided the following:

	FY '16	FY '17	FY'18	FY'19	FY'20
Food Certification Workshops	51	33	8	14	9
Students Attended	914	756	270	303	349
Students Certified	870	704	229	303	349
% Passed	95%	93%	85%	100%	100
Food Handlers Education Classes	55	76	439	448	242
Students Attended	1098	921	8557	10,201	3143

Food Certification Workshops are 16-hour (2 days) classes that cover the principles of food safety and protection as it pertains to HAR 11-50 Food Safety Code. A participant that successfully completes the workshop and passes the examination receives a Hawaii Department of Health Food Handler's Certificate. This workshop is equivalent to education typically required for all food handlers in states and counties that mandate food safety training.

Food Handlers Education Classes are a 2-hour class designed to give basic instruction in food safety. Since 2017, HAR requires that all food establishments have always at least one employee available with a Food Handlers Certificate. The course addresses the 4 Basic tenets of food safety. Clean, separate, cook and chill. The course is given at no charge and a course completion certificate is issued. The course utilizes hands on demonstrations and audience participation.

Since the adoption of HAR 11-50 (as amended in September 2017) the department has reduced the # of 2-day Food Certification Workshops which are equivalent to the food industries' Food Safety Managers Certification. The Managers Certification is not mandated by Hawaii law and is offered readily through private food industry trainers.

The Food Safety Education program will focus solely on providing industry the mandated Food Handlers Certification training and education starting from January 2018. The food industry and the DOH have been actively partnering to bring this requirement to fruition. The program continues to offer these classes at no cost to industry.

The food safety program is also using technology (Event Brite) that enables industry to easily schedule DOH classes online. This also reduces time and effort to schedule and confirm attendance at these classes. On Oahu the mandated Food Handlers Certificate is offered four

times a week. **In FY18, the number of persons educated Statewide went from 921 in FY17 to an astounding 8557 students because of the mandated food safety certification and corresponding increased class offerings and electronic registration. In FY 19, the number of students certified again rose to 10,201.**

The mandated classes are also available online by various approved vendors at a nominal cost of approximately \$10, which will enable industry to easily comply and take the mandated training at their leisure.

FY20 has shown a significant decrease in the number of students educated from over 10,500 in FY19 to 3,400 in FY20. Food safety classes were halted from late March until the end of the fiscal year.

The Sanitation Branch has expanded its community education outreach program to include participation in public events such as business and job fairs, school health fairs, county, and farm fairs. At these events, the branch has increased their public presence by distributing food safety informational handouts, hand washing information and program contact information.

With the threat of rising incidences of Noro and other viruses, the branch has concentrated its efforts in hand washing education during food facility inspections. The Sanitation Branch also operates “The Germ City Hand Washing Team”. The team consists of sanitarians and other DOH staff that volunteer to go out to schools or community events to conduct “hands on” hand washing demonstrations with students and teachers actively participating in an interactive hand washing class. A non-toxic chemical is used to simulate dirt and bacteria and after a thorough hand wash and drying the hands are subjected to a black light scan to visually show the students the thoroughness of their hand washing efforts. The team has been very successful and has been recognized in 2009 by the National Environmental Health Association (NEHA) which asked for a representative from the branch to give a brief talk about the program at its conference in Atlanta, GA.

Unfortunately, schools requesting these classes has dropped significantly due to other priorities placed on the DOE and makes it difficult for the schools to have Health Fairs or other activities that highlight public health.

#### TRAINING FOR BRANCH PERSONNEL

In addition to on-going workshops conducted by the Food Safety Consultation and Education Program, the following are highlights of personnel training for fiscal year 2020:

- 1) The Program Manager and the Food Safety Specialist V, Supervisor, attended the Pacific Region Retail Food Seminar in Phoenix, Arizona on September 10-12, 2019 (\$3480 total for both attendees)
- 2) The Shellfish Food Safety Specialist IV attended the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference in San Diego, California on October 5-10, 2019. (\$3319)

- 3) The Shellfish Food Safety Specialist IV attended the World Aquaculture Society Conference at the Hawaii Convention Center on February 9-12, 2020 (\$540)

#### COST OF TRAINING BRANCH PERSONNEL

The cost for branch personnel to attend the above training in in FY 20 was, \$10,819, in FY 19 was \$25,755, in FY 2018 was \$57,134. FY 2017 was \$22,668, FY 2016 \$31,900, and FY 2015 \$20,942.

#### CLOSING REMARKS

Despite continued efforts and progress in improving the overall quality and safety of foods produced in this country, food borne illnesses remain a serious national public health problem. In recent years Hawaii experienced a large Hepatitis A outbreak sickening nearly 300 people. This outbreak was linked to adulterated scallops from the Philippines which were served at a major sushi chain. Hawaii also experienced a salmonella outbreak in which 14 individuals became ill after consuming poke tainted with contaminated seaweed from a large local farmer. These pathogens continue to find its way into our local food supplies and frequently make the local and national news. The CDC has consistently stated that annually food borne illnesses account for nearly 3,000 deaths in the United States and billions of dollars in lost productivity and the cost of medical care for the ill.

All residents and visitors to Hawaii who frequent the more than 10,000 food eateries, markets, and liquor establishments or any other food sales or distribution centers that the Sanitation Branch inspects, and permits are directly affected by our regulatory food safety program. This is the reason that the passage of Act 176/SLH 2010 was critical in improving food safety in the State. The Oahu Food Safety Branch was projecting full staffing levels before the DOH-EHA decided to resurrect a previously abolished Food and Drug branch in July 2012, which resulted in the net removal of 11 FTE's from the consolidated program in January 2018 to resurrect the Food and Drug Branch. Full staffing would allow the Food Safety program to maximize the major paradigm shift in how we regulate the food industry; in the way we promote food safety; the introduction of regulatory transparency through a public accessible web-site to view inspection reports; the use of a web based system to electronically streamline fee payments of permits, renewals and late renewal notices; and finally allow DOH to use real time electronic data to influence public health outcomes by efficiently and accurately tracking food borne illness risk factors and any other food safety or enforcement trends or issues.

The Food Safety program has reduced the occurrences of food illness risk factors in the regulated community on Oahu by over 50% since 2014. This has led to steady decrease in the amount of food illnesses referred to our program over the same period. Continuous and constant improvements to the Food Safety Program continue to make the program a leader in applied computer technology and governmental transparency using real-time posting of inspection results on the web, coupled with a high-profile placarding program, and industry relationships. This has led to uncontested public hearings with industry support to constantly update and streamline food safety regulations using the most current science, and now, mandated certified food handlers training for all.

One of the critical factors that contributed to the tremendous successes over the past few years was proper staffing levels. It is critical that the Sanitation Program is allowed to complete its reorganization with the proposed 35 field staff by granting the 14 new Sanitarian positions in the DOH proposed executive budget to replace the 13 Food and Drug positions lost statewide.

The DOH-EHA, however, has been using the special fund for questionable expenditures such as siphoning ~\$80,000 annually to support IT programs for another Division in EHA (Env Management Division) that does not pay any monies into the fund. The DOH-EHA also plans to siphon off over \$100,000 (which was paid at the time of the report) to settle a class action prohibitive practice complaint filed by the HGEA due to managerial incompetence of the DOH's Env Health Services Division which was unable to complete a reorganization began in July 2012 whereby staff was made to, and are still, working Out-Of-Class since 2013 due to the ineptness of the DOH. This will lead to another round of prohibitive practice complaints as the reorganization has still not been completed to date even after the prohibitive practice complaint is being settled. Most employees (25 or so Food and Drug Inspectors, Sanitarians, and Food Safety Specialists) who are part of this complaint are being paid thousands of dollars each in back pay, and the DOH still has not completed the re-org by redescribing the positions that are affected. The legal use of the fund is that there must be a nexus between fund expenditures and the payers into the fund which are mostly Food establishment permit fees.

The Statewide Food Safety Branch has also been part of the frontline group of employees that are exposed on a daily basis to persons that belong to the demographic group with the highest infection rates in the nation (service industry workers). The Food Safety Specialists are also being charged with enforcement of COVID 19 rules and regulations that require mask wearing and social distancing as well as assisting our Disease Investigation Branch with enforcement of HAR 321-29 Epidemiologic investigations, by obtaining critical contact tracing information from businesses that are reluctant to cooperate with the DOH. The Food Safety Specialists can declare an imminent health hazard if a known COVID positive is in the employ of a regulated facility and the operators are unwilling to assist the DOH with critical contact tracing information. Some neighbor isle staff are also involved in quarantine monitoring and other non-traditional duties that focus on prevention of disease transmission in the community.

Continued vigilance in protecting the public from food borne and other communicable diseases and illness is a vital function of the Food Safety Branch. Current resources are dedicated toward support of program activities, personnel enhancement, and technology infrastructure advancements. We will continue our efforts to prudently use current resources to protect public health.