

Aloha CSG-West

INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT:

Lessons Learned From Hawaii

Honolulu, Hawaii

August 1, 2011



Water is Life.

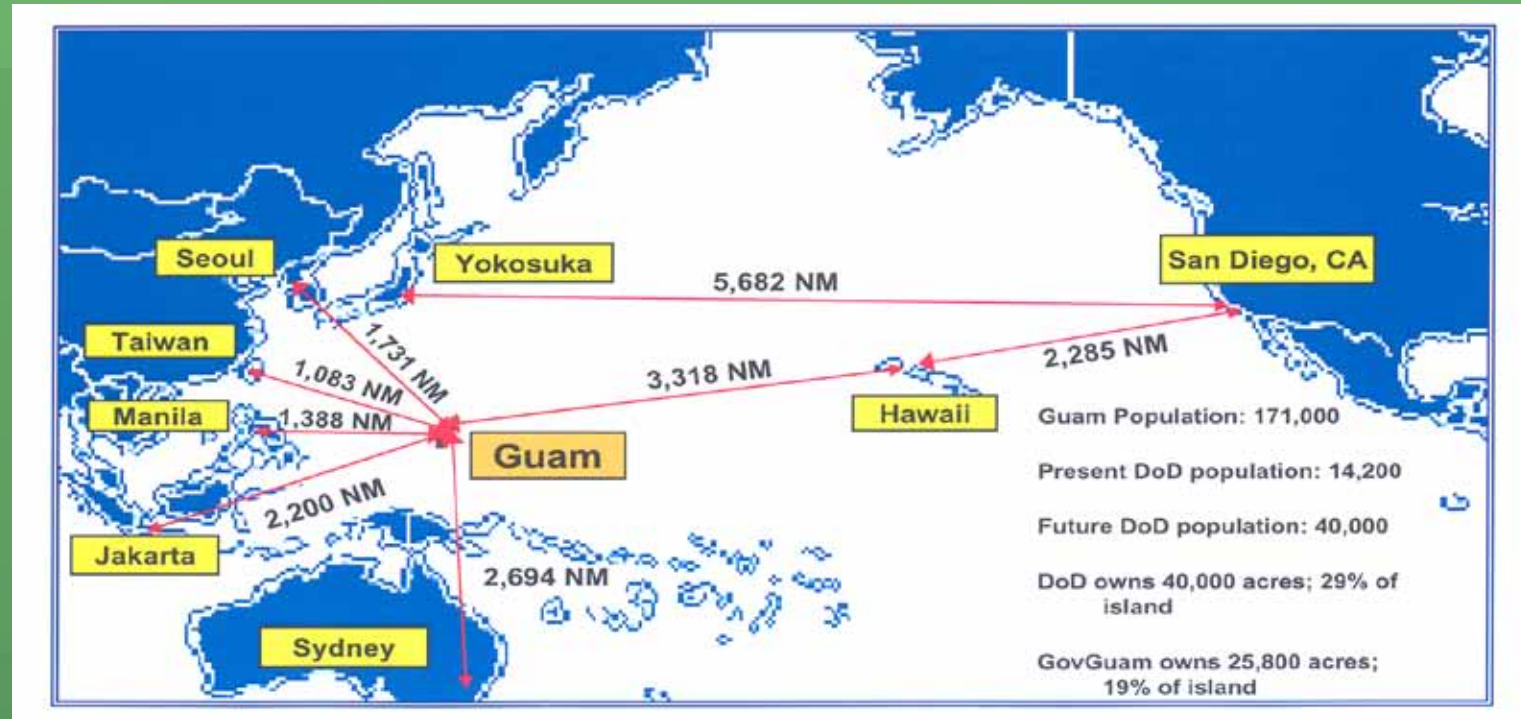
Protection of our
watersheds and natural
areas is paramount.

Increased actions to
prevent invasive species is
vital.

Risk to Biodiversity – State Rankings

RANK	PLANTS	MAMMALS	BIRDS	REPTILES	AMPHIBIANS	FISHES
1	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	Hawaii	California	Arizona
2	California	Florida	Alaska	Massachusetts	Oregon	Hawaii
3	Utah	California	California	Florida	Nevada	Utah
4	Nevada	Alaska	Florida	Maine	Washington	Nevada
5	Arizona	Georgia	Washington	California	Arizona	California

Global Movement of Invasive Species



Invasive species are moving globally because of the ease of transportation. Passengers and cargo move from one continent to another in less than 24 hours. As a result, 75% of invasive species in Hawaii are of foreign origin.

Invasive Species



Invasive species are entering Hawaii two million times more rapidly than the natural rate and establishing in the islands five hundred times more than any other state in the Nation.

Of all the plants and birds known to be extinct in the U.S., two-thirds are from Hawaii.

INVASIVE SPECIES

From one IMPORTED box of organically grown lettuce: 36 different species of leafhoppers, aphids, lacewings, beetles, ants, thrips, plant bugs, loopers, spiders, and wasps, of which 19 were not known to occur in Hawaii. These insects will affect our farms and ability to export.



EXAMPLES OF INVASIVE SPECIES



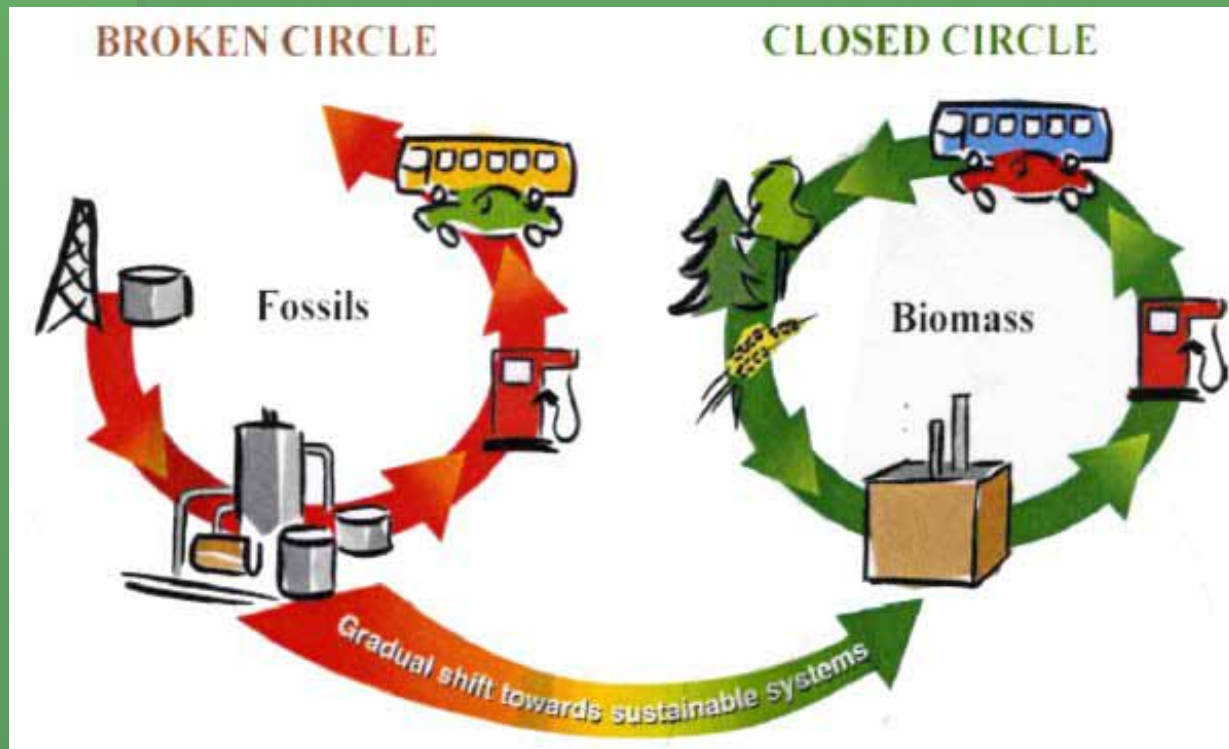
Act 236 Hawaii's Biosecurity Law



“The Legislature finds that the unchecked spread of invasive species is one of the greatest threats to Hawaii’s economy, natural environment, and the health and lifestyle of Hawaii’s people....The purpose of this Act is to establish and fund the Department of Agriculture’s **Biosecurity Program**”

Funding For Invasive Species

Establishing user fees for cargo inspection at _____ ports-of-entry: 75 cents per thousand pounds of cargo



BARREL TAX

Adds \$1 to the tax on a barrel of imported oil to fund energy and food security programs, renewable energy tax credits and **agricultural inspectors**.

OBSTACLES IN PREVENTING INVASIVE SPECIES

Federal Preemption prevents the **STATE** from taking action on pests at their borders on shipments in foreign commerce

Failure to notify the **State** when releasing infested shipments when pest is not on the Federal actionable pest list

Leaving the problem to the **STATE** when a new invasive species outbreak occurs or triggers a federal domestic quarantine

OPPORTUNITIES

- § Increase Communications with Other Federal and State Agencies through Information Sharing by urging the establishment of **STATE** liaisons
- § Maximize Capability to Effectively Work with USDA & DHS by incorporating **STATE** concerns through cooperative agreements
- § Identify Opportunities, Gaps & Needs to Address Bioterrorism, Food Safety, and Agricultural and Environmental Protection
- § Plan Joint Use Inspection Facility for **STATE**, USDA, and DHS at major airports and seaports



MAHALO

Rep. Clifton Tsuji, Chair of the House Committee on Agriculture

Mark Fox, The Nature Conservancy – Hawaii Chapter

Carol Okada, Hawaii Department of Agriculture

Dean Okimoto, Nalo Farms