Sustainable Agriculture Skill Panel Forum March 6, 2012 Infrastructure

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Discussion Outline:

- I. Introductions: Why are we here?II. Setting the Context Discussion:
 - a. What is the current state of communication between educational entities and the agricultural industry on agricultural infrastructure?
 - b. What is the current state of labor and labor shortages affecting infrastructure?
- III. Preferred Vision in 10-20 Years: Best Case Scenario
- IV. Develop Priorities
 - a. What are the opportunities or supporting forces that will move us closer to our best case scenario/vision?
 - b. What are the barriers or restraints that hold us back from moving closer to our best case scenario/vision?
- V. Outline Actions for Priorities (time permitting)

I. Introductions: Why are we here?

- Ag crime; brainstorm creative solutions and a dependable foundation
- Create more successful agriculture
- Recruit more people to Ag industry
- Want to find and keep good people
- Access water for small farms
- Farm housing
- Help alleviate transportation issues for employees
- To learn
- Looking for ideas and solutions
- Sustainable farm industry
- Sustainable kitchen for farmers
- Increase workforce; training
- Learn more about laws, resources and referrals available
- Recently moved from the mainland and want to learn
- Need more resources
- Trying to find help for small farm
- To take notes and learn (5 students from WHEA)
- Gather information

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II. Setting the Context Discussion

What is the current state of communication between education entities and the agricultural infrastructure?

- In Ka'u, the community is famous for killing every project that comes into the community
 - Educate the community on life and business skills (ag skills) toward sustenance
- Educate Farmers
 - Including keeping books and legalities
 - o Teach how it's done and initiate practicum for future farmers
- Certificated Training
 - o Assist Hawaii Community College with curriculum development
 - o Create internships and on-the-job program
- Reciprocal Communication
 - Not adequate communication between farmers and education on all levels (K-12, post-secondary)
- Support Services
 - o Create a social network for immigrant labor force
- \$\$\$ (profit and sustainability)
 - Can't hire people without money
 - o Infrastructure depends on money
 - Lack of inspectors; increase certified inspectors and seek regulations to provide creative ways to address shortage
 - o Remove current legal barriers that inhibit product exportation
- Government process
 - o Inconsistent legislation, i.e., farmers here cannot use certain chemicals and yet the produce being imported does not have a similar restriction

What is the current state of labor and labor shortages affecting infrastructure?

- Current state is poor
 - High costs of shipping, energy, etc.
 - o Not sufficient markets on Hawaii Island
 - No established distribution channels
 - o Is difficult to compete with mainland wholesale price
 - People shop price first; local products are generally higher price points
- High liability insurance costs
- Difficult to find accurate information and access to resources.
 - o Centralized online help for farmers that is easy to read
 - Local Japanese farmers might not seek Ag information from non-familial sources

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- Limited farmer capacity and lack of information on what the market wants
 - o Farmers need to be told where the market demand is
 - o Department of Agriculture no longer issues product analysis reports
- West Hawaii Extension Agent position has been open for a long time
 - The University is more focused on research; Cooperative Extension for farmers is needed
 - o Certification inspectors and regulators are needed
- New farmer loans from Department of Agriculture
 - o 3% interest for new farmers up to \$250,000
 - o Farm Services Agency has guaranteed loan program for new producers
- Cash flow challenges
 - Create collaborations and co-ops
 - Educate farmers on how to secure contracts
- Productive labor force
 - Need employees knowledgeable in equipment use, maintenance & repair
- High cost of worker housing
 - Create 'ohana dwellings on the land that are directly related to Ag activities
- High cost of energy and transportation
 - Challenges with HELCO and regulations
 - o Work where you live
 - Entrepreneurship needs to be encouraged
 - High cost of monopolistic public utility
- Limited available land and high cost of land
 - Move Ag leases from Department of Land & Natural Resources to Department of Agriculture

III. Preferred Vision in 10-20 Years: Best Case Scenario

10-20 years from now, from a workforce development perspective, what is the best case scenario for assuring a workforce engaged in agriculture infrastructure?

- "Food, not lawns", victory garden-type situation with people growing crops at house
- "Good food, good medicine" . . . non-GMO food
- Farmers adopting schools
- Model farms and communities in every climate zone
- Compost all organic waste
- Farmers getting a living wage
- Average age of farmers will be 40 years old, not 60 as is currently the case
- Business education and mentoring readily available for farmers
- Diversified ag; robust farming from small to large scale farming and ranching
- Strong market for value-added products
- Alternative energy readily available at low cost
- Integrated distribution system in place

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- Legal residential camps
- Students able to intern for 3 months in each of the climate zones
- Employees are well trained and receive livable wage
- Significantly decreased imports and significantly increased use of local products
- Vibrant network of school gardens with strong community volunteer participation

IV. Develop Priorities

What are the opportunities or		
supporting forces that will move us		
closer to our hest case scenario/vision?		

What are the **barriers or restraints** that hold us back from moving closer to our best case scenario/vision?

Priority 1: Government (5 votes)

Delivery of programs and	Regulation process lengthy
infrastructure – IAL	Administration of programs
New Farmer Loans and assistance	Underfunded inspectors and
 Regulation – level playing field 	personnel
	Smalls farms being regulated same as
	large scale farms

Priority 2: Production (5 votes)

Renewable energy	HELCO
Import replacement	Invasive species
Year-round production climate	Ag crime and crop theft (farm watch)
Market availability for local inputs	Workforce legality
 Cooperative hiring of employees 	Being profitable; rising costs of
• Co-ops	inputs, land, energy etc.
Crop insurance	Workforce and housing
Value-added	Lack of diversified seed availability

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What are the **opportunities or supporting forces** that will move us closer to our best case scenario/vision? What are the **barriers or restraints** that hold us back from moving closer to our best case scenario/vision?

Priority 3: Education (2 votes)

- School Gardens
- Veteran interaction in Ag
- High school with Ag emphasis
- Master Cho (10,10,10)
- Farmers as mentors
- Farmers adopting schools
- "Food, not lawn" program
- Certificated training in Ag
- Educate about true costs of Ag
- Educate public on value of Ag
- Community interest in Ag

- Communication is poor to nonexistent
- Difficult to find accurate, comprehensive, easy-to-understand information
- Regulations and information sources are not user friendly
- High education costs

V. Outline Actions for Priorities

Priority 1: GOVERNMENT

- Increase number of import and export inspectors
- Assist in policy that will decrease imports
- Legislation that recognizes the differences between small farms and large scale agriculture
- Increase availability of transportation options to various markets
- Study feasibility of using volunteer Ag inspectors
- Adapt existing models used elsewhere to Hawaii needs
- Support legislation that will increase the amount of farm worker housing

Priority 2: PRODUCTION

- Create small neighborhood co-ops to share hiring, machinery &equipment, and other resources
- Promote "Buy Hawaii, Buy Local"
- Create FarmWatch programs (similar to Neighborhood Watch) to deter theft and vandalism
- Create and issue Market Report (to match market needs with farmer production and vice versa)
- Build more commercial kitchens
- Create website and other information sources that provide farmers with needed information in easily accessible, understandable, user-friendly format

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