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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE BIOSECURITY PROGRAM IN RESPONSE TO ACT 236, SLH 2008

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THE STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND BIOSECURITY

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SECTION I

Background

A. Act 236, 2008 Session Laws of Hawai‘i

Act 236 of the 2008 Session Laws of Hawai‘i recognized that the unchecked spread of invasive species is a threat to Hawai‘i’s unique natural resources, agricultural economy, and the health and lifestyle of Hawai‘i’s people. Act 236 created a Biosecurity Program within the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity (Department) to support the Department’s efforts in combating pests and invasive species. In particular, Act 236 recognized that the Department was undertaking several activities to fight invasive species by:

1. Administering pre-entry measures to minimize the risk of invasive pests entering the State;
2. Conducting port-of-entry inspections to detect and quarantine or destroy pests upon arrival; and
3. Administering post-entry measures to mitigate the establishment of pests in the State.

Additionally, Act 236 acknowledged the Department’s efforts to reduce the State’s dependency on imported agricultural products by increasing the capacity of Hawai‘i’s agricultural industry, which in turn would reduce the risk of accidentally introducing invasive pests into agricultural commodities. The Biosecurity Program was created to support the Department’s ongoing efforts to combat invasive pests. The Legislature also established the Pest Inspection, Quarantine, and Eradication (PIQE) Fund to finance a portion of these activities.

B. Role of the Hawai‘i Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity

Efforts to prevent the introduction of new pests or invasive species; to eradicate, if feasible, pest or invasive species incursions; and to control and mitigate already established invasive species are carried out by multiple divisions and branches within the Department. Multiple funding sources support these activities, including general funds, PIQE funds, and federal funds.

The Plant Industry Division is composed of the Plant Quarantine Branch (PQB), Plant Pest Control Branch (PPC), and the Pesticides Branch. All three branches play essential roles in biosecurity and work closely together to accomplish program objectives.

PQB is primarily responsible for regulatory compliance, including inspections, certifications, permitting, and compliance activities related to agricultural commodities (live plants; non-propagative plant parts such as fresh produce, cut flowers, animal feed; non-domestic animals; microorganisms; and soil) at ports of entry to prevent the introduction and interisland spread of

new or existing pests and invasive species. PQB works closely with its federal partners—Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), and USDA-APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)—to prevent the introduction of pests into the State.

PPC's primary focus is the detection, response, eradication, containment, and control of pests that have bypassed inspections at the ports of entry, including the establishment of baseline surveys around ports. PPC staff work with farmers, homeowners, and businesses to treat, prevent, and, where possible, eradicate invasive species threats when discovered.

The Pesticides Branch ensures that pesticide technologies needed for these efforts are available and properly used.

Specific activities of the Plant Industry Division relating to biosecurity include:

Prevention – Activities to prevent the introduction of pests or invasive species

- Inspection at ports of entry of agricultural commodities entering the State and moving between islands.
- Issuance of permits for the importation and possession of restricted commodities such as restricted plants, non-domestic animals, microorganisms, and soil.
- Origin certification programs for high-risk commodities (compliance agreements between the origin state, commodity handlers/shippers, and the destination state) designed to minimize or eliminate pest risk levels.

Diagnostics – Identifying agricultural pests and invasive species

Includes insects and other invertebrates such as slugs, snails, and nematodes; plant pathogens; non-domestic animals; known cultures of microorganisms; and noxious weed identification.

Early Detection – Proactive surveillance

Proactive surveillance to detect and locate incipient infestations of pests or invasive species that may be introduced. Most monitoring activities are subcontracted to the University of Hawai'i (UH) College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resilience (CTAHR) using federal or state funds.

Rapid Response – Immediate actions

Immediate delimiting surveys, control efforts, and eradication measures to detect, capture, or eliminate a single threat or incipient population of pests or invasive species before they become established.

Monitoring – Ongoing surveys

Ongoing surveys to track the presence, absence, and status of introduced pests and invasive species over time, and to evaluate the effectiveness of prevention, control, and restoration activities. Most surveys are subcontracted to UH-CTAHR with federal or state funds at high-risk areas, including airports, harbors, surrounding port environments, agricultural lands, and selected protected areas.

Biological Sampling

Ongoing sampling to track the status of existing species over time and evaluate the effectiveness of prevention, control, and restoration activities.

Research and Development

Development of scientific knowledge, methods, and technologies to prevent, detect, control, and/or monitor invasive species, and to assist in implementing technologies to manage pest or invasive species impacts on agricultural production.

Education and Outreach

Actions taken to increase public awareness of the importance of pest and invasive species control.

Partnerships and Cooperative Activities

Cooperative efforts with agricultural stakeholders; federal, state, county, and private partners; and domestic and international partners and agreements.

Information Management

Activities facilitating access to and the exchange of information concerning pests and invasive species, including storage and sharing of data and databases.

Quality Control Programs

Activities to measure levels of effectiveness, including ongoing risk assessments to determine pest-risk pathways, evaluate mitigation activities, and reprioritize inspection activities for pests or invasive species.

Quarantine Treatment Facilities

Government-certified "shared" treatment facilities approved to conduct disinfestation treatments to recondition and/or destroy shipments infested with quarantine pests, or to subject shipments to treatments that exterminate quarantine pests.

Permitting

Issuing permits based on statutes, administrative rules, and prior Board of Agriculture and Biosecurity decisions to ensure that regulated commodities can be appropriately imported into the State without introducing pests or invasive species or becoming invasive themselves. Permits are also issued for the interisland movement of regulated commodities to prevent the movement of pests or invasive species from one island to another.

Compliance and Enforcement

Activities that strengthen enforcement of quarantine laws and regulations. Examples include visual inspections at ports of entry for regulated goods that may have bypassed normal inspection procedures and market surveillance of retail establishments that import regulated goods.

Export Programs

Providing services to facilitate the export of pest-free agricultural goods to domestic and foreign markets.

SECTION II

Description of Projects and Activities Funded by the Pest Inspection, Quarantine, and Eradication Fund

Inspections

PQB has offices statewide, primarily located at or near the ports of entry (airports/seaports), with 95 inspectors/aides/technicians responsible for day-to-day operational activities. Regulated commodities include the following: propagative plant material; cut flowers and foliage; fresh produce; other agricultural products in the natural or raw state; forage such as moss, hay, straw, or dry grass; unmanufactured logs, timber, or plant products, unprocessed or in the raw state; soil; microorganisms; non-domestic animals such as live birds, reptiles, nematodes, or insects in any stage of development; and associated containers/vehicles used to transport regulated commodities.

Import inspections of regulated commodities are primarily conducted at the ports of entry with inspectors inspecting imported goods at airports, seaports, importer/freight forwarder facilities, express mail carriers such as FedEx/UPS/DHX, and the U.S. Postal Service. Highly perishable commodities arriving via surface vessel are inspected at importers' facilities. In FY 25, 8,238,266 lots of regulated commodities were inspected, with 2,856 lots requiring treatment, destruction, confiscation, or shipment out of the State.

Data Management

PQB continues to utilize its Kupono system for data management statewide. Additional enhancements continue to be made, including upgrading online pest reporting; the incorporation and implementation of phytosanitary certificate generation and maintenance; export certification; and interisland certifications. Reporting has been refined, and more customized reporting is now enabled. The E-manifest system continues to be utilized. The Department recently hired a GIS Program Manager who is finalizing the Pest Dashboard, which is required to be operational by December 1, 2025, pursuant to Act 236, SLH 2025.

PQB also implemented the Akamai Arrival program, which digitized the required Plant and Animal Declaration form. After the implementation of a pilot program, which began on March 1, 2025, all airlines are now participating statewide. The program averages about a 73% completion rate for declarations submitted, compared to approximately 60% with the paper forms. An added benefit is that there is a significant reduction in the need for paper forms, and PQB staff are now generally able to know what items have been declared prior to arrival, and can meet passengers as they deplane, increasing compliance. The program continues to make refinements to enhance the user experience and is expected to be incorporated into other travel-related programs.

Permit Processing and Issuance

PQB issues permits to import and/or possess restricted plants, non-domestic animals, microorganisms, and soil into the State. Microbial product registrations are also issued for the importation and sale of microbial products in the State. Under certain circumstances, permits for intrastate movement are also issued for Rapid ʻŌhiʻa Death host materials such as ʻŌhiʻa logs for construction or coffee beans/plants. A permit can be issued for a single shipment or an unlimited shipment and expires one year from the date of issuance or upon use, in the case of a single shipment permit. This system balances the needs of private individuals and commercial businesses against the need for regulation of regulated commodities to prevent the entry of pests or diseases and to assess associated fees. The majority of these permits are

administratively issued based on past approval by the Board. New requests require Board approval before a permit can be issued.

In FY 25, PQB issued 620 permits for the importation of restricted plants, non-domestic animals, microorganisms, and soil. Two hundred eleven Letters of Authorization for the importation of Nonrestricted Microorganisms were issued. Three hundred twenty-nine microbial product registrations were issued. Forty-four intrastate permits were issued.

Snake Handling Program / Brown Tree Snake Interdiction

PQB places a high priority on preventing the introduction of any snake species into the State. As Hawai‘i has no native snake species, the establishment of any snake species could lead to a similar situation as in Guam, where the introduction of a single species, the Brown Tree Snake, *Boiga irregularis*, significantly altered the ecosystem on a landscape scale by eradicating most native bird species and altering people’s way of life due to risks to infrastructure.

To mitigate this risk, PQB created a Snake Handling Program, which is held at least annually and trains 5-8 staff at a time. A portion of the training is conducted in Honolulu using classwork and snakes already in PQB’s possession, with the final one-week training conducted in Guam. Guam was selected for this program as it provides staff with the safest opportunity to deal with wild snakes with minimal risk of personal injury, because BTS are only mildly venomous, and no known cases of severe human illness or death have been documented. Searching for and handling a wild snake is the closest representation to what could actually happen in Hawai‘i during a rapid response event.

Training is conducted in conjunction with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), with the use of Guam National Guard facilities, and includes Hawai‘i-specific components, such as determining whether a snake is venomous prior to capture, even though this is not emphasized in Guam’s USGS Rapid Response Program, where only BTS occur.

Since the inception of the program, DAB has trained approximately 80% of its staff statewide, with trained staff on Kaua‘i, O‘ahu, Maui, and in both Kona and Hilo on Hawai‘i Island. A typical training session involves three (3) trainers and two to three (2-3) trainees per trainer. Trainers arrive in Guam beforehand to set up facilities, capture snakes for initial use, and ensure that search areas are safe for search activities and trap deployment. This program ensures that PQB has the capacity to deploy trained staff statewide for any credible report of a snake.

Two training sessions occurred in 2025. The first was held April 21-25, certifying 5 inspectors (3- O‘ahu, 1- Hilo, 1-Maui) and the second was held September 8-12, 2025, certifying another five inspectors (4-O‘ahu, 1-Hilo).

PQB also applies for a federal grant through the U.S. Department of the Interior for BTS interdiction activities but has not yet been awarded funding. PQB has applied for and received the same grant each calendar year since 2020, so PQB is hopeful that this funding will continue. However, with the current Presidential administration, PQB is uncertain if this funding source will continue. This grant provides funding for inspections of aircraft or ships from Guam or other areas where BTS is known to be established; equipment, care, and supplies for three trained detector dog teams; and trapping/surveillance activities at Joint Base Pearl Harbor Hickam three times per week.

In FY 2025, 98.2% (1,463 of 1,489) flights were inspected and cleared. It should be noted that these flights can arrive 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year, often with very little notice to dispatch an inspector. Should the grant cease, PQB will continue operations with existing funds, or seek alternative funds until a change in the administration which may restore the funding.

Pest Referrals / Rapid Response

PQB responds to all credible reports of actionable pests or prohibited animals across the State. In FY 25, 352 reports were received statewide for a variety of organisms, including coqui frogs, snakes, skunks, iguanas, opossums, and bearded dragons. Not all reports turn out to be pests of concern; for example, reports may involve greenhouse frogs misidentified as other species. However, if staff are unable to make a determination when speaking with the reporter, they will still respond in person to make an official determination.

The Plant Pathology Unit responded to four plant disease-related pest referrals. One case originated as a pesticide complaint in which pesticide inspectors suspected a disease issue. Another case involved a suspected occurrence of Rapid ‘Ōhi‘a Death (ROD); diagnostic testing by USDA-ARS in Hilo confirmed it was not ROD. The remaining two referrals concerned suspected Fusarium wilt in banana plants from two separate farms. Laboratory analyses confirmed the presence of *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense*, but not the highly virulent tropical race 4 (TR4). Diagnostic support was provided by the Mycology Laboratory at UH-CTAHR.

Some notable responses:

Skunk — Kakaʻako (June 2025)
A skunk was captured in Kakaʻako after the Honolulu Police Department received a report of it in a park. HPD officers arrived on scene and contained the animal in a plastic garbage can. They notified PQB staff who took possession of the animal. It was later humanely euthanized for rabies testing and tested negative for rabies.

Ball Python — Kaimukī (June 2025)
A live non-venomous ball python was captured in a Kaimukī backyard. The homeowner reported the animal to HPD after seeing it move. They noticed it earlier but thought it was a toy, so did not report it until they saw it move. HPD officers contacted PQB who picked the snake up. After searching the area, no other snakes were found and based on the animal's condition and demeanor, it was likely an escaped illegal pet.

Opossum — Kona (January 2025)
A live opossum was captured in a trap set by a big box store in Kona. The animal was transferred to PQB staff the following morning. The animal was humanely euthanized for rabies testing and tested negative for rabies.

Opossum — Iwilei (December 2024)
A live opossum was captured at a big box store in Iwilei on Oahu. PQB staff received a report of the animal in the area. Staff searched the area and deployed traps, capturing the animal two days later. The animal was humanely euthanized for rabies testing and tested negative for rabies.

Gopher Snake — Hilo (November 2024)
A live gopher snake was found in a shipment of Christmas trees by employees of a big box store in Hilo. Employees secured the container and called PQB staff who responded immediately and captured the snake. Staff then inspected all other trees in the shipment, and no other snakes were found.

Coqui Frog Responses
PQB staff conducted 218 coqui responses on Oʻahu and captured 2,287 coqui in FY ʻ25. PQB continues to work with partners (DLNR, OISC, and the community) to respond to a population in Waimānalo. PQB is working with OISC on a population in Pālolo Valley. PQB also conducted 56 citric-acid treatments, utilizing 8,764.68 pounds of citric acid. The amount also includes citric acid provided to partners for application under PQB supervision.

Little Fire Ant (LFA)
In FY 2025, PQB conducted 82 Little Fire Ant (LFA), *Wasmannia auropunctata*, surveys across Oahu. A total of 31,032 samples were taken, with 2,791 being positive for LFA at

22 sites. In FY 24, PQB also confirmed a site at Honolulu Harbor for a new species of ant, *Trichomyrmex sp. nr. mayeri,* which was referred to PQB by the Hawai'i Ant Lab. Treatments are ongoing in the area.

PQB staff are also working with Rentokil-Terminix through a contract to conduct treatments of residential areas with funds provided through Act 231, SLH 2024. The treatments began in March 2025, and 104 residential treatments were conducted. PQB staff also conducted 9 treatments on Oahu. The treatments are ongoing and are expected to expand to Maui, Kaua'i, and Hawai'i Island in CY26.

Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (CRB)

In FY 25, PQB conducted 159 surveys for Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (CRB), *Oryctes rhinoceros*, on O'ahu, totaling 2,352 trees and four breeding sites. The contract with HTM Contractors, Inc. to remove dead palm trees on public lands using funds appropriated by ACT 231, resulted in 105 trees being removed. PQB staff applied a total of 848 CRB treatments (230 foliar spray, 400 trunk injection, 211 root injection, and 7 soil drench). Staff continue to survey and treat trees and utilize the existing contract to remove additional trees, with expansion to Kaua'i in CY26.

New Plant Pathogen Detection: Monstera Rust

The Plant Pathology Unit detected a new and significant pathogen affecting the ornamental plant industry — a rust disease on monstera (*Pseudocerradoa paullula*). Survey data indicate that this was an early detection of the pathogen in Hawai'i. One site on Kaua'i had approximately 200 infected landscape plants that had originated from the nursery where the pathogen was first identified. Upon notification, the site manager promptly removed infected leaves, applied recommended fungicide treatments, and continued to monitor for new infections. Outreach articles and management resources were developed and distributed to inform growers and industry stakeholders of this emerging threat.

Nursery Certification and Compliance

PQB continues to operate a compliance program with selected nurseries that ship nursery stock in soil for Rapid 'Ōhi'a Death (ROD) mitigation. This program includes best management practices and periodic soil testing for the ROD pathogen.

PQB also maintains compliance with the QC650 Master Permit issued by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, which was renewed on September 30, 2025. The permit allows compliant nurseries to self-certify shipments of clean nursery stock to California and the

U.S. mainland, provided shipments are pest-free and meet stringent requirements for production, pest management, facility design, data sharing, and semi-annual inspections that include root sampling for plant-parasitic nematodes.

Statewide, 110 nurseries are certified under this program. To maintain compliance, 248 inspections were conducted, and 22,685 plants were tested for nematodes or other quarantine-significant pests.

Christmas Tree Inspection Project

PQB continues to collaborate with the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) to maintain best management practices (BMPs) and inspection protocols with Oregon Christmas tree shippers to ensure shipments are pest-free.

The BMPs continue to be successful, with Figure 1 below showing the non-compliance rate for shipments found to be infested with pests at the inspection, with an average 97% compliance rate over the last five calendar years. The trend of high compliance appears to be continuing for this year's shipments.

Figure 1. Inspection totals

Calendar Year	Total	Non-compliant	Passed	Compliance %
2020	154	12	142	92%
2021	148	3	145	98%
2022	146	2	144	99%
2023	120	0	120	100%
2024	136	1	135	99%

Investigations

The penalties for violating HRS 150A are criminal in nature. The Department maintains a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Hawai'i Department of the Attorney General (HDAG) to investigate violations. PQB inspectors conduct inspections (administrative searches) at ports of entry statewide to ensure that shipments of regulated commodities comply with statutes, administrative rules, permit conditions, and other regulations prior to entering the State. PQB inspectors may take administrative action on non-compliant shipments, such as refusing entry into the State or requiring treatment or destruction.

PQB maintains a policy of issuing written warnings for first-time violations. This policy has been highly effective, resulting in only one repeat violator in FY 2025. The repeat violator was not

penalized because the investigation found that the shipper had sent organisms without any evidence that the importer caused or facilitated the shipment into the State.

In FY 2025, a total of 77 investigations were conducted. The majority (55) involved the importation of regulated commodities without a valid permit prior to importation.

Education/Outreach Activities

With limited manpower and financial resources focused on preventing the entry and spread of pests into and within the State, PQB places a strong emphasis on public education and outreach. Biosecurity is everyone's responsibility, and empowering the public to serve as PQB's "eyes and ears" in their communities is essential.

Education and outreach events are varied and tailored to meet the needs of specific audiences, with a major focus on the general public and key stakeholders. In FY 2025, PQB conducted 78 education and outreach events, with 37,742 public interactions. These events included school visits (9), stakeholder meetings (23), job fairs (11), and community events (35).

The Plant Pathology Unit participated in seven educational events to raise awareness of plant pathogen threats and methods for early detection. Audiences included participants in the UH-CTAHR Master Gardener Program, UH-CTAHR PEPS classes, pesticide workshops, and GoFarm Hawai'i trainings.

Following the early detection of rust (*Pseudocerradoa paullula*) on monstera plants, the Plant Pathology Unit published educational materials as both a pest alert and an article in the Landscape Industry Council of Hawai'i (LICH) magazine. Additional detection and management resources were developed for plant inspectors and monstera growers. Management recommendations were also provided to nurseries enrolled in the State's Phytosanitary Certification Program to help prevent further spread of the pathogen.

Control and Eradication Programs

• **Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle:** DAB continues to lead a multi-agency effort to manage Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle (CRB) infestations across O'ahu, Hawai'i Island, and Maui. Detections on Maui, Kaua'i, and Hawai'i Island in 2023 confirmed that eradication of CRB from O'ahu was no longer feasible due to multiple established breeding populations and spread via green waste and nursery pathways. As a result, statewide funding from various sources has increased to support containment and eradication efforts targeting incipient populations on West Hawai'i Island and Maui.

To mitigate further spread, the Department enacted an Interim Rule under HAR 4-72 restricting the movement of compost, green waste, and other CRB host materials, and established a compliance program. However, implementation occurred too late to fully contain the outbreak on Oʻahu. The Interim Rule was subsequently extended, and permanent rules were adopted by the Board in November 2024.

Since CRB larvae were first detected at a golf course in Kīhei, Maui in 2023, traps in the surrounding area have been continuously monitored. Preventive tree injections were conducted to protect standing palms, with additional treatments scheduled for Kahului Airport and Kahului Harbor beginning in late 2025.

In March 2025, CRB was detected in North Kona, Hawaiʻi Island. Palm crown treatments were conducted around Ellison Onizuka International Airport, Keāhole Agricultural Park, Kohanaiki Golf Course, the Natural Energy Laboratory of Hawaiʻi Authority, and Honokōhau Marina—establishing a three-mile treatment buffer around the initial detection site. To date, approximately 2,000 palm crowns have been treated.

DAB also led a coordinated effort with multiple state and county agencies to remove and fumigate CRB breeding material: approximately 200 tons from Keāhole Agricultural Park and 278 tons from Ellison Onizuka International Airport. Personnel from the Hawaiʻi Department of Transportation Highways Division and the Hawaiʻi County Department of Environmental Management transported treated materials to a West Hawaiʻi green waste processing facility to ensure that no surviving CRB remained.

• **Coqui Frogs:** DAB continues to work with the Invasive Species Committees (ISCs) on coqui frog control on Maui, Oʻahu, and Kauaʻi. Citric acid is supplied to KISC and OISC through DAB. Costs for citric acid applications average approximately $2,000 per event. All Act 231 funds allocated for this project were used to purchase citric acid for coqui treatments.

• **Little Fire Ants:** Since 2008, DAB has been working with the Hawaiʻi Ant Lab (HAL) to coordinate monitoring and control of Little Fire Ant (LFA) on Oʻahu and Hawaiʻi Island. HAL has expanded operations to include two full-time and two part-time employees who monitor nurseries, previously infested locations, and conduct detection surveys and treatments of infested commercial and residential sites.

In 2022, HAL identified 35 LFA sites on Oʻahu; by 2024, more than 60 sites were identified. Maui DAB staff assist MISC with monitoring and treatment as needed. On Kauaʻi, resources remain limited, but DAB is leading joint control efforts with KISC and UH to respond to two large LFA populations.

Act 231 (SLH 2024) provided funding for additional staffing, including one position dedicated specifically to invasive ants, who will focus on mitigation, control, and the development of new research and tools.

On Kauaʻi, there are currently 15 LFA sites (8 identified in 2024), including 47 residential properties, 9 agricultural properties, and 6 nurseries. DAB staff and KISC are actively treating and monitoring four areas totaling more than 100 acres. DAB continues collaborating with international invasive ant specialists to advance innovative management strategies.

• **Cogon grass on Hawaiʻi Island:** Plant Pest Control staff on Hawaiʻi Island identified a small population of cogon grass and are working to eradicate it. Permission is being sought to access the site to allow more effective herbicide treatment, as other evaluated options have proven unfeasible.

• **Pest Detection and Response:** The Plant Pathology Unit conducts selected invasive pest surveys and coordinates detection programs for plant diseases. While some surveys are performed directly by Plant Industry staff, most are implemented through cooperative agreements with UH researchers, funded primarily through APHIS-PPQ CAPS (Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey) and APHIS-PPQ Pest Detection (PPA 7721). These efforts focus on early detection of federal and state priority pests before establishment. The primary objective of these efforts is the early detection of federal and state priority pests and diseases before establishment.

From July 2024 through June 2025, a tropical host survey was conducted with USDA-APHIS funds (PPA 7721) in collaboration with the UH Agrosecurity Laboratory. The survey targeted 3 national priority pests that also pose high phytosanitary risks to Hawaii: 1. *Candidatus Phytoplasma australiense* 16SrXII-B (Australian Grapevine Yellows) on papaya, 2. *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* Tropical race 4 (Panama Disease TR4) on banana, and 3. *Peronosclerospora philippinensis* (Philippine Downy Mildew) on sugarcane. Two additional high-risk plant pathogens of economic importance to Hawaii's agricultural industries were also surveyed: 1. *Colletotrichum kahawae* (Coffee Berry Disease) on coffee and 2. *Moniliophthora perniciosa* (Frosty Pod Disease). A total of 138 visual observations were made, with 41 symptomatic or asymptomatic samples collected and tested. All samples tested negative for the targeted pathogens following diagnostic processing at the Plant Diagnostic Clinic. Symptomatic samples were further analyzed for alternative cause, and diagnoses were recorded in the PPC/PI-PPATH database.

A vegetable host survey was also conducted under USDA-APHIS funds (PPA 7721) in collaboration with the UH Nematology Laboratory, targeting 7 national priority pests considered high-risk for Hawaii: 1. *Globodera pallida* (Pale Cyst Nematode), 2. *Globodera*

rostochiensis (Golden nematode), 3. *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2 (Bacterial wilt), 4. Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus (CGMMV), 5. Tomato brown rugose fruit virus (ToBRFV), 6. Groundnut bud necrosis virus (GBNV), and 7. Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid (PSTVd). A total of 177 visual observations were conducted, with 64 samples collected and tested. All virus assays and nematode soil samples tested negative for target organisms. Symptomatic samples were further evaluated to determine other causal agents and diagnoses were documented in the PPC/PI-PPATH database.

Some of the new pests detected in Hawai‘i include:

• Aroid Rust on Monstera: While conducting a federally funded PPA 7721 survey of nationally prioritized plant pests in May 2025, the Plant Pathology Unit detected a new plant disease threat to Hawai‘i’s ornamental industry — a rust on monstera (*Pseudocerradoa paullula*) — originating from a nursery on Kaua‘i. Follow-up surveys at 86 sites statewide indicate that the incursion is recent and currently limited to a few nurseries on Kaua‘i and Hawai‘i Island.

Plant Disease Diagnostics:

To strengthen diagnostics capacity, the Plant Pathology Unit secured new laboratory space within the Animal Industry Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory facility in Hālawa, addressing limitations at the King Street office. A $50,000 purchase order was approved to expand molecular diagnostic tools for more precise pathogen identification.

Staffing for the Plant Pathology program was restored in 2023 after previous legislative cuts. Due to staffing shortages and facility limitations, the Department is focusing on maintaining projects rather than testing new biological control agents. Hawai‘i currently has no facility meeting containment requirements for pathogen-based biocontrol, highlighting the need for a modular, prefabricated containment laboratory to support CRB and weed biocontrol.

Biological Control Programs

• Devil Weed: *Chromolaena odorata* was first discovered in 2011. Once it became evident that eradication efforts on O‘ahu were not feasible and that populations continued to spread despite active control programs, the Plant Pest Control Branch shifted its focus toward biological control. The gall-forming fly *Cecidochares connexa*, developed by Dr. Michael Day for the Department of Agriculture and Forestry in Queensland, Australia, has been successfully used for *Chromolaena* control in Australia, Papua New Guinea, and nearby regions.

The Branch’s Biocontrol Section initially planned to lead testing and evaluation of *C. connexa* in Hawai‘i; however, the COVID-19 hiring freeze and subsequent staff losses required a pivot to a supporting role, with the U.S. Forest Service assuming the lead. A partnership was established

among the U.S. Army Garrison Hawai‘i, U.S. Forest Service, Dr. Day (now an independent consultant), Biosecurity Queensland, and colleagues in Guam. Despite pandemic-related transportation restrictions, the Biocontrol Section successfully established a pathway to obtain gall flies from Australia and Guam to initiate host-specificity testing under U.S. Forest Service oversight. As of September 2025, testing is nearing completion, and discussions are underway to prepare the petition for release.

• Christmas Berry: The Plant Pest Control Branch, Biocontrol Section, has long partnered with USDA-ARS, the University of Florida (UFL), and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in the search for biological control agents targeting Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), a serious agricultural and environmental weed. Hawai‘i benefited from this multi-state project to develop *Pseudophilothrips ichini* as a biological control agent, with specific Hawaiian plants tested at our request since local facilities are not approved to contain thrips.

P. ichini was approved for release by USDA in 2019. Although Hawai‘i was initially included in the petition to release, it was later removed with the understanding that additional post-release field evaluations in Florida would inform a future petition for Hawai‘i. The Biocontrol Section, in collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Land and Natural Resources, is preparing a new petition for release and planning an outreach campaign, recognizing that the honeybee industry—similar to Florida—relies on Christmas berry for nectar and pollen. Ongoing data from Florida regarding ecological and industry impacts have prompted a reevaluation of the project, and discussions with partners are underway to determine next steps.

• Macadamia Felted Coccid (MFC): The macadamia felted coccid (*Acanthococcus ironsidei* Williams, 1973), a scale insect in the family Eriococcidae, is a highly invasive pest of macadamia trees in Hawai‘i. It infests stems, branches, foliage, and nuts, extracting sap with its syringe-like mouthparts. Feeding causes yellow spotting on leaves, stunted growth of young tissues, and reduced nut production. Severe infestations can lead to dieback of fruit-bearing trees and death of young plants.

The pest was first detected on macadamia trees in South Kona, Hawai‘i Island, in 2005 and has since spread throughout the island, affecting both commercial and small-scale growers. Horticultural oils have been used for management; however, effective coverage is difficult to achieve. Although several natural enemies are present, they have not provided sufficient control, and MFC continues to pose a serious threat to Hawai‘i’s macadamia industry.

A potential biological control agent, *Metaphycus macadamiae* Polaszek & Noyes (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae), a tiny parasitic wasp collected by the Department in Australia in 2013, is currently

maintained in the Department's Insect Containment Facility. The parasitoid targets MFC by laying a single egg inside an adult scale, where the developing larva kills the host during maturation. Development is completed in approximately two to three weeks, depending on temperature. Host-specificity testing on twelve economically important and endemic Hawaiian insect species indicates that *M. macadamiae* is highly specific to MFC, with negligible environmental risk anticipated upon release.

A draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the statewide field release of *M. macadamiae* has been prepared and will be published following completion and analysis of final risk assessment tests. The Branch is now proceeding with the petition for release in collaboration with the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa to finalize the EA and associated permit applications.

• Erythrina Gall Wasp (EGW): Although the introduction of *Eurytoma erythrinae* has been successful in saving Erythrina trees from severe mortality, damage caused by the Erythrina gall wasp (*Quadrastichus erythrinae* Kim; Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) continues to affect the flowers, seed pods, and seedlings of the endemic wiliwili (*Erythrina sandwicensis*). Galls formed by EGW on flowers and seedlings are typically small and scattered, providing limited opportunity for *E. erythrinae* to parasitize effectively, as this parasitoid performs best in large galls. Because seed formation takes approximately three months and all flower stages remain susceptible throughout development, the reproductive success and regeneration of *E. sandwicensis* remain under serious threat.

To enhance biological control, the Department completed host-specificity evaluation of a second parasitoid, *Aprostocetus nitens* Prinsloo & Kelly (2009). A Final Environmental Assessment (FEA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the proposed statewide field release of *A. nitens* were published in January 2023 through the Environmental Review Program. Subsequently, an application was submitted to the Department's Plant Quarantine Branch (PQB) to place *A. nitens* on the List of Restricted Animals (Part A) and to authorize its importation and field release from the Department's Insect Containment Facility (ICF). The FEA was also submitted to USDA Plant Protection and Quarantine for federal permit review.

The Branch's Insectary Entomologist continues to maintain a colony of *A. nitens* within the ICF, ensuring its survival while awaiting state and federal release approvals. This work includes maintaining healthy host plants for EGW, propagating infestations, and exposing infested materials to *A. nitens* to sustain rearing colonies and readiness for eventual field release.

• Fireweed: The fireweed biological control program has been paused due to limited funding and staffing. Although *Secusio extensa*, a leaf-defoliating caterpillar, was released and established in the environment as expected, its impact has not been sufficient to achieve landscape-level suppression of fireweed populations.

A second potential biocontrol agent, a stem-boring weevil (*Gastroclisus* sp.), had been maintained by the Biocontrol Section; however, due to its long-life cycle and challenges in rearing, the colony failed to become self-sustaining and was lost in FY2025. Preliminary observations also indicated potential host non-specificity concerns. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in Australia has informed the Department that a backup colony remains available should the project be reactivated.

• Citrus Black Fly: Plant Pest Control staff collaborated with experts from Greece to collect parasitoids of the citrus black fly, a pest causing significant damage to citrus and grape crops in that region. Collections were successful, and the material will contribute to ongoing international biological control efforts.

The Department has also initiated communication with the Republic of the Marshall Islands to provide technical support in addressing citrus black fly infestations. Additional information on host plants and species confirmation is being sought prior to initiating a formal support program. In addition, inquiries have been received from Palau regarding similar assistance. The Department will coordinate with the U.S. Forest Service to support Pacific partners in managing this pest.

Current Targets for Foreign Exploration

• Hala Scale: The hala scale (*Thysanococcus pandani*; Hemiptera: Coccoidea: Halimococcidae) is native to southern Asia and the Pacific Islands. On Maui, there are currently no effective measures to control this pest. Chemical treatments and other management options have proven unsuccessful, and surveys for existing natural enemies have not yielded viable biocontrol agents.

To address this gap, a targeted exploration is being planned in the native range of *Pandanus*—specifically coastal areas of Indonesia and Thailand—to identify potential natural enemies of the hala scale. Prospective biocontrol candidates may include parasitoids or predators that specialize in *T. pandani* or closely related scale species associated with *Pandanus* trees.

• Lobate Lac Scale: The lobate lac scale (*Paratachardina pseudolobata*; Hemiptera: Coccoidea: Kerriidae), native to Southeast Asia, infests over 300 species of economically and ecologically important plants in southern Florida and the Bahamas. Despite its widespread impact, limited research has been conducted on this pest, and its precise geographic origin remains uncertain. To date, no effective biological control agents have been identified.

While chemical control can reduce infestations, it is costly and unsuitable for large-scale application in natural or unmanaged environments. Biological control remains the most promising long-term strategy, as it has historically shown high success rates against scale

insects. However, extant natural enemies of *P. pseudolobata* are absent or ineffective in both Florida and Hawai‘i. Surveys in the pest’s native range are therefore critical. Recent explorations in India and Sri Lanka indicate that related *Paratachardina* species are not problematic in their native habitats, likely due to the presence of effective natural enemies.

Apiary Program

The Hawai‘i Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity (DAB) Apiary Program is dedicated to protecting the beekeeping industry in Hawai‘i through science-based regulations, pest surveillance, outreach, and certification. The Program works to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive honeybee pests and diseases, maintain pollinator health, and support the long-term sustainability of honeybee-dependent industries statewide.

Hawai’i’s beekeeping sector includes queen bee rearing for domestic and international export, honey production, pollination services, and the manufacture of various value-added hive products. The North American agricultural economy depends heavily on Hawai‘i’s queen bee supply- providing an estimated 40% of U.S. mainland demand and 60% of Canadian demand. In 2022, pollination services were valued at $15-20 billion in the U.S and $7 billion in Canada (American Beekeeping Federation; government of Canada). Locally, Hawai‘i’s honey industry was valued at $4.13 million in 2021 (USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service), while the queen rearing industry contributes an estimated $18-20 million annually.

Biosecurity: The Apiary Program operates a statewide network of swarm and detection traps to identify exotic honeybee races and new pests and diseases, preventing their spread between islands. In 2024, no new exotic bee races, pests or diseases were detected. Swarm traps on Hawai‘i Island were maintained at Hilo Harbor, Hilo Airport, Kona Airport, and Kawaihae Harbor for early pest detection in European honeybee populations. Samples were tested for brood diseases, varroa mites, and—when warranted—sent to the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa for genetic analysis to confirm the presence of Asian or Africanized honeybee lineages.

Certifications: A major function of the Apiary Program is the certification of queen breeders for domestic and international export. In FY2025, seven queen breeders were certified, and 19 inspections were conducted for export and domestic use. Approximately 500,000 queens are exported annually, primarily to Canada, which received 79 certificates covering nearly 250,000 queens. There were no inspection failures due to hive pests or diseases.

Currently, the Apiary Program has no dedicated staff based in Hilo. The Hawai‘i County Entomologist is temporarily managing the program while recruitment is underway to hire additional technicians. This staff shortage has most affected coverage on Kaua‘i, Moloka‘i and Lana‘i, and limits the state’s ability to monitor ports of entry — especially O‘ahu, the primary gateway for imported goods. The lack of sufficient staffing poses a significant biosecurity risk

should a new pest or exotic bee race, such as *Tropilaelaps* mites or Africanized honeybees, be detected.

Funded Projects

The coffee berry borer (*Hypothenemus hampei*) and coffee leaf rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*) have caused significant economic losses to Hawai'i's coffee industry since their detections in 2010 and 2020, respectively. To assist growers, the Coffee Berry Borer (CBB) Subsidy Program was established in 2015 to partially reimburse the cost of approved organic microbial pesticides used to manage CBB infestation. In 2022, the program was expanded to include support for coffee leaf rust (CLR) management. The County of Hawai'i received $135,000 in FY2025 to continue administering this ongoing pesticide subsidy program for local coffee producers.

Plant Quarantine/Invasive Species Awareness at the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport and neighboring island airports. In 2018, an initiative by PQB personnel was launched to promote awareness of the impact of invasive species on our environment and the promotion of PQB as the first line of defense in combatting invasive species in Hawai'i. The effort includes 10-second videos on a 1-minute loop with other products or organizations. The videos appear on all the television monitor screens above the escalators going down to the baggage claims for all domestic arrivals, including the escalator going down to baggage claim at the Interisland terminal for a total of 4 video monitors. The videos also displayed on both sides of the new arrival and departure screens at the Hawaiian Airlines/interisland ticket lobby. It also includes a static, back-lit, tension fabric display in the Hawaiian terminal near the food court. This is a 7-year project, ending in January 2027, funded up to $585,233.

Hawai'i Administrative Rule amendments

The Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) that PQB administers directly apply to biosecurity. These rules are reviewed and updated as needed. The update of administrative rules is a multi-tiered process that involves review by PQB staff; review and recommendation by various applicable Advisory Subcommittees and the Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals; and final review and approval by the Board of Agriculture and Biosecurity followed by the public hearing process pursuant to HRS 91. The process was initiated for the following changes:

In October 2024, PQB implemented Interim Rule 24-2 to prevent the further spread of CRB and related CRB host materials from O'ahu to other areas in the State. This was done to ensure that there would be no lapses in regulatory requirements for CRB host materials due to any potential delays in the implementation of the permanent changes to HAR 4-72.

PQB completed Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 4-72, Plant and Non-Domestic Animal Quarantine, Plant Intrastate Rules, to among other things:

1. Made permanent the requirements in PQB Interim Rule 23-1, regarding quarantine restrictions on the CRB and CRB host materials;
2. Implemented fees for inspections and the processing and issuance of permits;
3. Established authority to prohibit the movement of infested materials within the State;
4. Included penalties for non-compliance; and
5. Made other changes for clarity or simplification and other non-substantive changes correcting grammar, punctuation, or typeface.

Chapter 4-72, HAR was approved with minor changes by the Board at its October 22, 2024, meeting and was approved by the Governor on January 10, 2025. It became a force of law on January 20, 2025, after the required 10-day filing at the Lieutenant Governor's office pursuant to §HRS 91-4.

On September 23, 2025, the Board approved an interim rule for CRB that bans the movement of all plants, soil, gravel, and other CRB host materials from any island in the State to the Island of Molokaʻi to prevent the introduction of CRB to the island. This was brought forth due to a petition from Ipo and Kunani Nihipali and went into effect on September 24, 2025.

Pesticides Branch also initiated updates to HAR Chapter 4-66. Changes were required due to the approval of the State Certification Plan and authorization through Act 220, SLH 2023 to increase civil and criminal penalties related to the violation of Hawaiʻi Pesticides Laws.

Pesticides Branch received a recommendation of approval from the Board of Agriculture in a meeting held in October 2024. The Pesticides Branch expects to move the rules forward to the Board of Agriculture in early 2025.

Activities Requiring Hawaiʻi Board of Agriculture and Biosecurity

In CY 25, the PQB processed 4 submissions that required Board of Agriculture and Biosecurity (Board) actions which included initiation of interim rulemaking or issuance of permits for importation.

Permits for the importation of certain restricted plants, non-domestic animals, or known cultures of microorganisms can only be imported under certain circumstances pursuant to 4-70, 4-71, and 4-71A, HAR respectively. Permit approval process is lengthy and involves PQB staff working with the applicant draft a submittal for review and to work with the applicant to address concerns related to the requests, including drafting proposed permit conditions. The request is then sent to applicable Advisory Subcommittees for their review and recommendation for scientific merit. Advisory comments and recommendations are then compiled by PQB staff and presented to the Advisory Committee on Plants and Animals,

pursuant to HRS 150A-9.5, for their review and recommendations. PQB staff will compile the meeting discussion and recommendations and then present the request to the Board for their final review and approval. Should the Board approve a request, PQB will then issue a permit and future requests for importation of the same species that are essentially the same can be administratively issued by the PQB.

Besides the 2 interim rules, the Board also approved permits for the importation of: four (4) African Black-Footed Penguins, *Spheniscus demersus*, for exhibition by the Hyatt Regency Maui Resort and Spa*;* and Monkeypox Virus*,* Clade IIb, for laboratory research by the University of Hawai'i*.*

Travel

Listed below are all travel conducted by PQB staff and the purpose for the travel.

Start Date	End Date	Justification for Travel
1/14/2025	1/14/2025	Kauai-Conduct field inspections
1/17/2025	1/19/2025	Kauai operational assistance
1/21/2025	1/21/2025	Oahu-Conduct field inspections
2/3/2025	2/3/2025	Kauai for site inspection
2/11/2025	2/13/2025	Kauai LFASurvey
2/11/2025	2/13/2025	Kauai LFASurvey
2/11/2025	2/13/2025	Kauai LFASurvey
2/11/2025	2/13/2025	Kauai LFASurvey
2/11/2025	2/13/2025	Kauai LFASurvey
2/11/2025	2/13/2025	Kauai LFASurvey
2/11/2025	2/13/2025	Kauai LFASurvey
2/11/2025	2/13/2025	Kauai LFASurvey
2/11/2025	2/12/2025	Kauai LFASurvey
2/11/2025	2/12/2025	Kauai LFASurvey
2/11/2025	2/11/2025	Kauai-Conduct field inspections
2/11/2025	2/11/2025	Kauai for compliance
2/19/2025	2/19/2025	Oahu-Conduct field inspections
2/19/2025	2/19/2025	Oahu for seed crop certification
3/1/2025	3/7/2025	Kauai operational assistance
3/4/2025	3/4/2025	Kauai for site inspection
3/11/2025	3/11/2025	Oahu - Frontier Meeting/Invasive species Meeting
3/11/2025	3/11/2025	Kauai operational assistance
3/25/2025	3/25/2025	Kauai for operations orientation
3/26/2025	3/29/2025	Oahu - PQ Snake Training - Night
3/26/2025	3/29/2025	Oahu - PQ Snake Training - Night
3/31/2025	3/31/2025	Kauai operational assistance
4/1/2025	4/1/2025	Kauai operational assistance

4/13/2025	4/25/2025	Guam - Snake Trainer
4/13/2025	4/25/2025	Guam - Snake Trainer
4/13/2025	4/25/2025	Guam - Snake Trainer
4/16/2025	4/16/2025	Kauai for LFA Survey/Demonstration
4/16/2025	4/16/2025	Kauai for LFA Survey/Demonstration
4/16/2025	4/16/2025	Kauai for LFA Survey/Demonstration
4/21/2025	4/25/2025	Guam - PQB Snake Training
4/21/2025	4/25/2025	Guam - PQB Snake Training
4/21/2025	4/25/2025	Guam - PQB Snake Training
4/21/2025	4/25/2025	Guam - PQB Snake Training
4/21/2025	4/25/2025	Guam - PQB Snake Training
4/27/2025	4/28/2025	Kona for Merrie Monarch
4/27/2025	4/27/2025	Kona for Merrie Monarch
4/28/2025	4/28/2025	Kona for Merrie Monarch
5/5/2025	5/5/2025	Kauai operational assistance
5/14/2025	5/14/2025	Kauai operational assistance
5/17/2025	5/17/2025	Molokai for outreach
5/20/2025	5/23/2025	Daniel J. to Kona for CRB treatment
5/20/2025	5/23/2025	Mohsen P. to Kona for CRB treatment
5/30/2025	5/30/2025	Oahu - HDOA ISAP awards ceremony
5/30/2025	5/30/2025	Oahu - HDOA ISAP awards ceremony
6/17/2025	6/17/2025	Oahu for Seed inspections
6/19/2025	6/19/2025	Lanai for CRB Inspection
6/19/2025	6/19/2025	Lanai for CRB Inspection
6/19/2025	6/20/2025	Lanai for CRB inspection
6/19/2025	6/20/2025	Lanai for CRB inspection
6/24/2025	6/24/2025	Lihue for AOA&Risk Assessment
6/24/2025	6/24/2025	Lihue for AOA&Risk Assessment
6/24/2025	6/24/2025	Lihue for AOA&Risk Assessment
6/24/2025	6/24/2025	Lihue for AOA&Risk Assessment
6/24/2025	6/24/2025	Lihue for AOA&Risk Assessment
6/24/2025	6/24/2025	Lihue for AOA&Risk Assessment
7/3/2025	7/4/2025	Oahu - Mtg/&HIGICC Dudek Mtg
7/13/2025	7/18/2025	San Diego, CA- ESRI 2025 Conference
7/13/2025	7/18/2025	San Diego, CA- ESRI 2025 Conference
7/13/2025	7/18/2025	San Diego, CA- ESRI 2025 Conference
7/13/2025	7/18/2025	San Diego, CA- ESRI 2025 Conference
7/13/2025	7/18/2025	San Diego, CA- ESRI 2025 Conference
7/27/2025	7/31/2025	Honolulu for NPB
8/6/2025	8/6/2025	Kauai - CRB response/Build Podium Kauai
8/6/2025	8/6/2025	Kauai - CRB response/Build Podium Kauai
8/12/2025	8/13/2025	Maui for Invasive Pest Mtg.
8/12/2025	8/13/2025	Maui for Invasive Pest Mtg.

8/14/2025	8/14/2025	Kauai for site inspection
8/18/2025	8/19/2025	Kauai for LFA Survey
8/18/2025	8/19/2025	Kauai for LFA Survey
8/18/2025	8/19/2025	Kauai for LFA Survey
8/18/2025	8/22/2025	Kauai for LFA Survey
8/18/2025	8/22/2025	Kauai for LFA Survey
8/18/2025	8/22/2025	Kauai for LFA Survey
8/18/2025	8/22/2025	Kauai for LFA Survey
8/21/2025	8/22/2025	Kauai operational assistance
8/21/2025	8/22/2025	Lanai for CRB inspection
8/29/2025	9/5/2025	New Zealand - Biosecurity Delegation
8/29/2025	9/5/2025	New Zealand - Biosecurity Delegation
8/31/2025	9/14/2025	Guam - Snake Trainer
8/31/2025	9/14/2025	Guam - Snake Trainer
8/31/2025	9/14/2025	Guam - Snake Trainer
9/8/2025	9/12/2025	Guam - PQB Snake Training
9/8/2025	9/12/2025	Guam - PQB Snake Training
9/8/2025	9/12/2025	Guam - PQB Snake Training
9/8/2025	9/12/2025	Guam - PQB Snake Training
9/8/2025	9/12/2025	Guam - PQB Snake Training
9/15/2025	9/15/2025	Lihue for AOA badge renewal
10/17/2025	10/19/2025	Kauai operational assistance
10/17/2025	10/23/2025	Virginia Beach, VA- COSDA Conference
10/17/2025	10/23/2025	Virginia Beach, VA- COSDA Conference
10/17/2025	10/23/2025	Virginia Beach, VA- COSDA Conference
11/18/2025	11/18/2025	Kona for site inspection
11/20/2025	11/20/2025	Kona for CRB Treatment
11/20/2025	11/20/2025	Kona for CRB Treatment
11/20/2025	11/20/2025	Kona for CRB Treatment
11/20/2025	11/20/2025	Kona for CRB Treatment
11/20/2025	11/20/2025	Kona for CRB Treatment
11/20/2025	11/20/2025	Kona for CRB Treatment
12/3/2025	12/3/2025	Kauai Inspection
12/10/2025	12/10/2025	Oahu Inspection USDA
12/17/2025	12/17/2025	Oahu Inspection

SECTION III

Description of Proposed Projects and Activities to be funded by the PIQE Fund

All Activities listed in Section II above will continue to be funded by the PIQE.

SECTION IV

Act 243, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016 Report

The Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity provided a report to the 2018 Legislative Session regarding Act 243, SLH 2016. The Act calls for annual reporting based on expenditures from general funds appropriated for FY2016-2017. General funds were not provided for additional years and as such there are no expenditures to report on regarding Act 243, SLH 2016.

SECTION V

Financial Plan

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Beginning Fund Balance	4,643,716	4,825,486	4,477,464	3,600,692	6,045,520	6,310,010	-773,588	-2,670,282	-3,135,282	-3,520,282
REVENUE										
Fees	6,644,219	6,074,598	5,809,187	6,202,817	5,438,781	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Investment Pool Interest	76,287	43,205	88,984	29,592	29,592	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Other	562	6,255	-	175	4,282	1,402	8,950	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE	6,721,068	6,124,058	5,898,171	6,232,584	5,472,655	5,046,402	5,053,950	6,045,000	6,045,000	6,045,000
EXPENDITURES										
Personnel Costs	3,272,574	3,273,310	3,413,983	3,272,574	3,224,422	9,500,000	4,279,830	6,100,000	6,100,000	6,100,000
Other Current Expenses	3,176,525	2,993,157	2,983,992	461,151	1,667,907	2,400,000	2,670,814	100,000	100,000	100,000
Equipment	33,520	205,613	205,382	54,031	315,836	230,000	296,402	230,000	230,000	230,000
Motor Vehicles	56,679		171,586					80,000		80,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	6,539,298	6,472,080	6,774,943	3,787,756	5,208,165	12,130,000	6,950,644	6,510,000	6,430,000	6,510,000
BALANCE	4,825,486	4,477,464	3,600,692	6,045,520	6,310,010	-773,588	-2,670,282	-3,135,282	-3,520,282	-3,985,282