HAWAI'I BALLAST WATER AND BIOFOULING PROGRAM

Pacific Ballast Water Group Meeting March 28th, 2023



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AIS IN HAWAI'I





Introduced Aquatic Species in Hawai'i:

- 463 marine species (inverts, fish and algae)
- 86 freshwater species (inverts, fish, water plants)
- 549 total (underestimate)

78% of marine invasive species in Hawai'i arrive via ballast water or hull fouling.





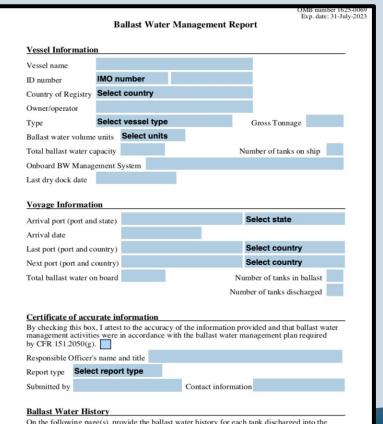






CURRENT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- USCG 33 CFR Ch 151 (primarily ballast water regulation)
- EPA Clean Water Act via Vessel General Permit (VGP)
- Hawaii:
 - HRS § 187A-32 designates DLNR as lead agency for AIS issues related to BW&BF
 - >HAR Ch 13-76 Ballast Water Regulations
 - Risk Assessment tool developed by AIS team allow us to target vessels with risky ballast water operations for inspections



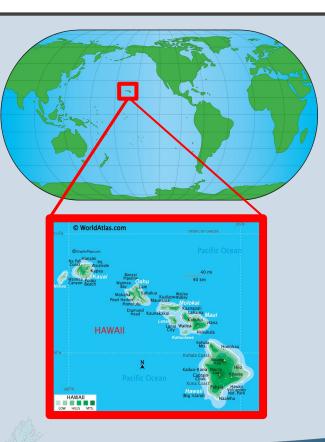
On the following page(s), provide the ballast water history for each tank discharged into the waters of the United States or to a reception facility, en route to or at the arrival port. Vessels entering the Great Lakes or Hudson River (north of George Washington Bridge) from beyond the US EEZ must also provide the history for empty tanks that underwent alternative management.

Submit report via e-mail	Submit report on-line	



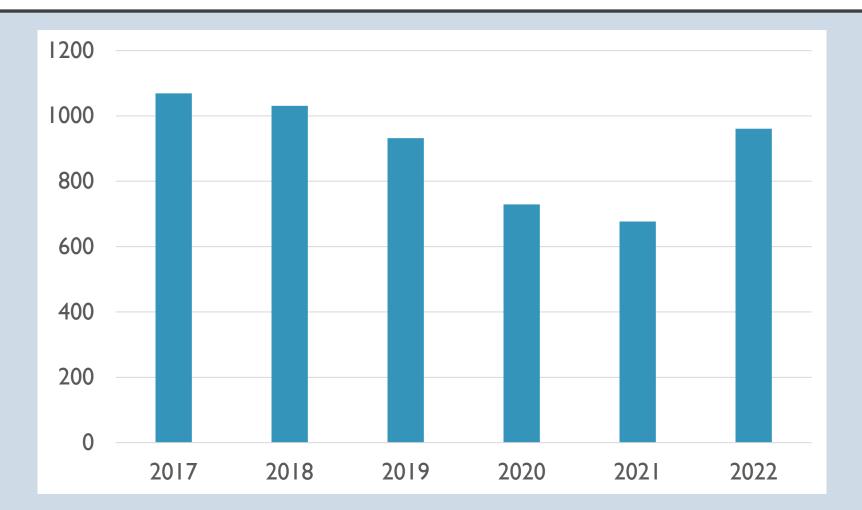
VESSEL ARRIVALS IN 2022

- 823 vessels carrying ballast water arrived in Hawai'i ports in 2022 determined through BW reporting forms and Marine Traffic
- 677 vessels submitted Ballast Water Management Reports
- 86% of vessels retained ballast water
- 40 vessels discharged ballast water



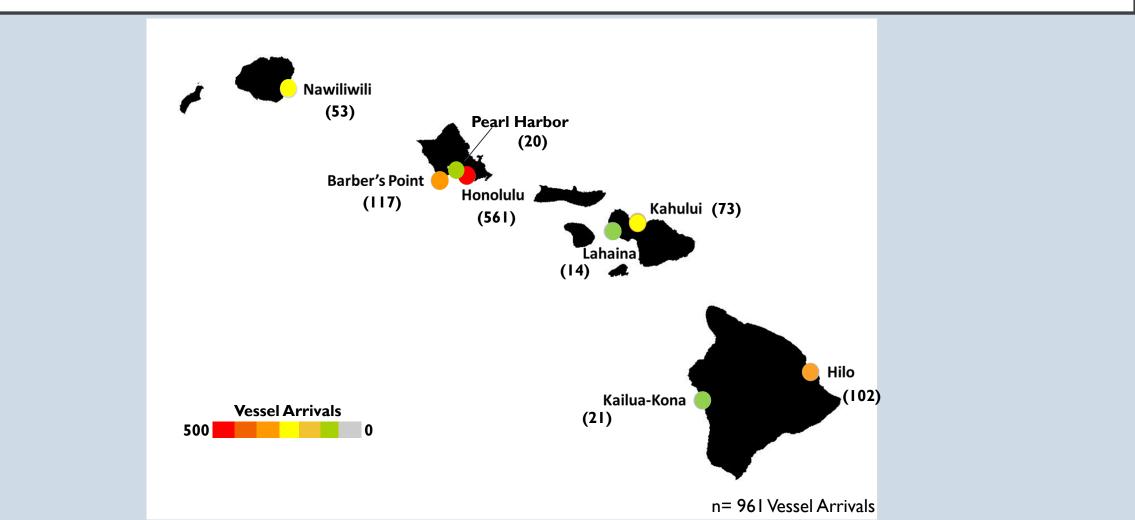


VESSEL ARRIVALS (2017 – 2022)



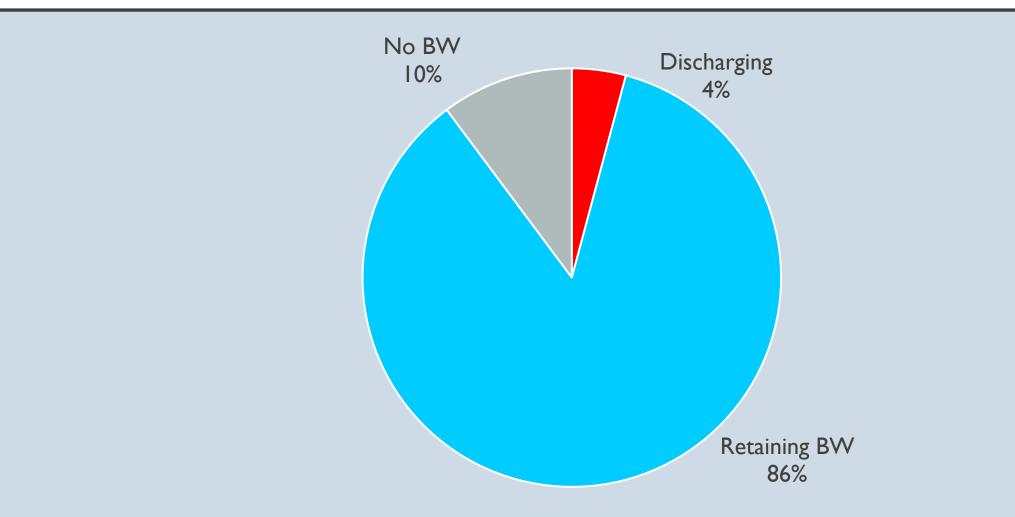


VESSEL ARRIVALS BY PORT (2022)



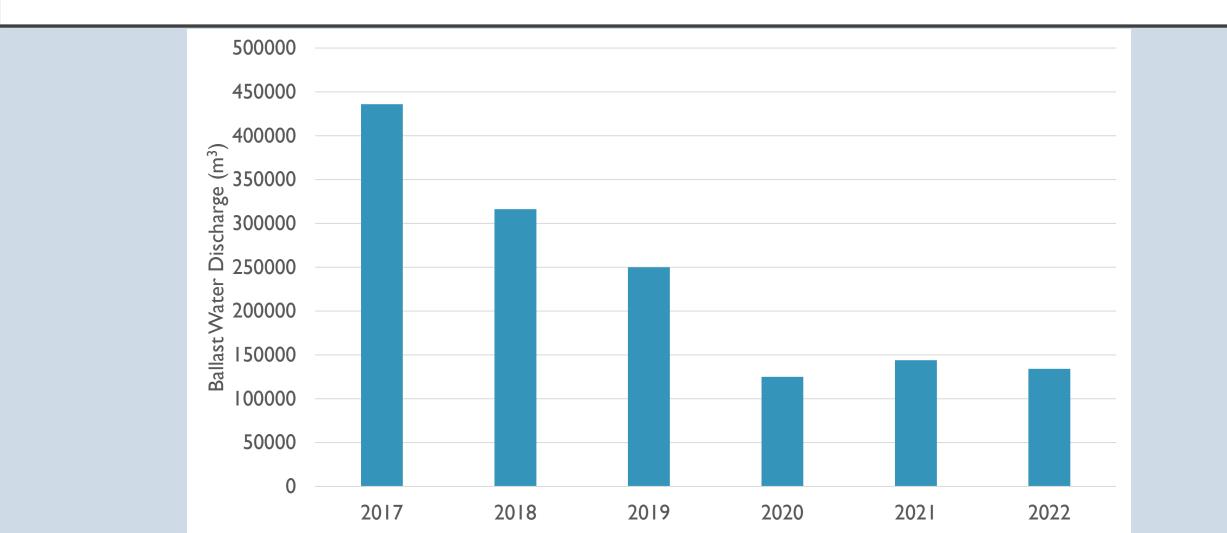


BW DISCHARGE (2022)



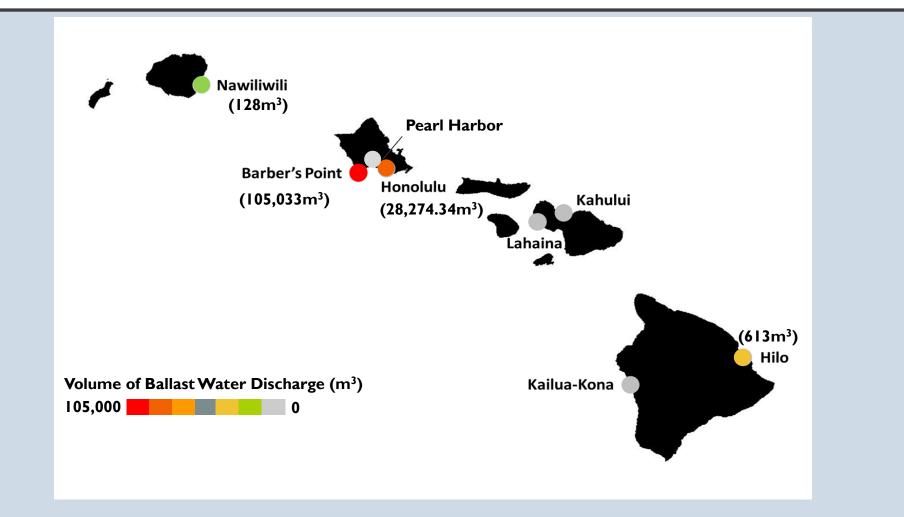


BW DISCHARGE (2017 – 2022)



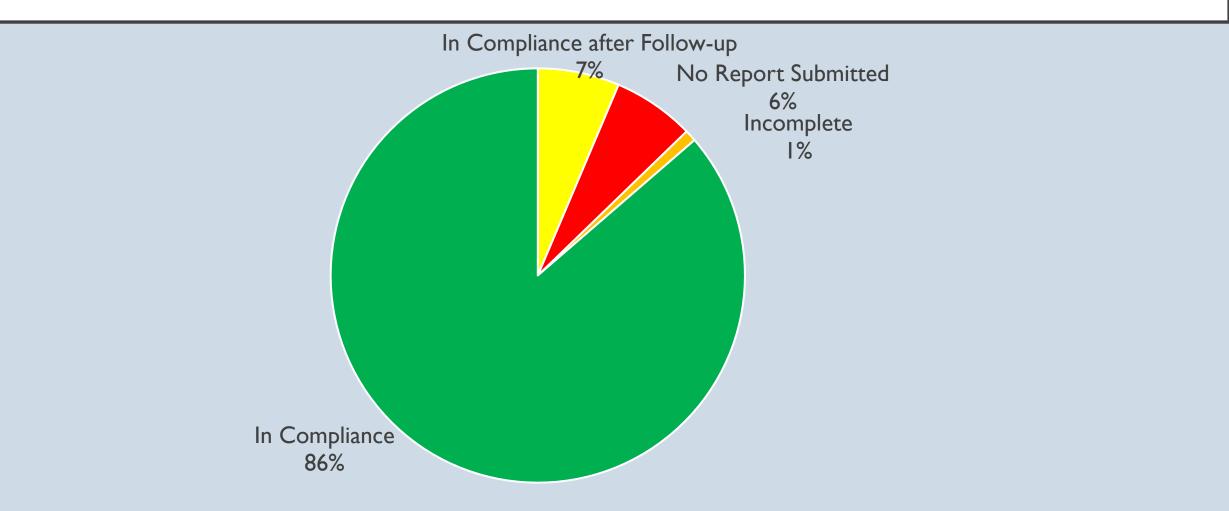


BW DISCHARGE BY PORT (2022)



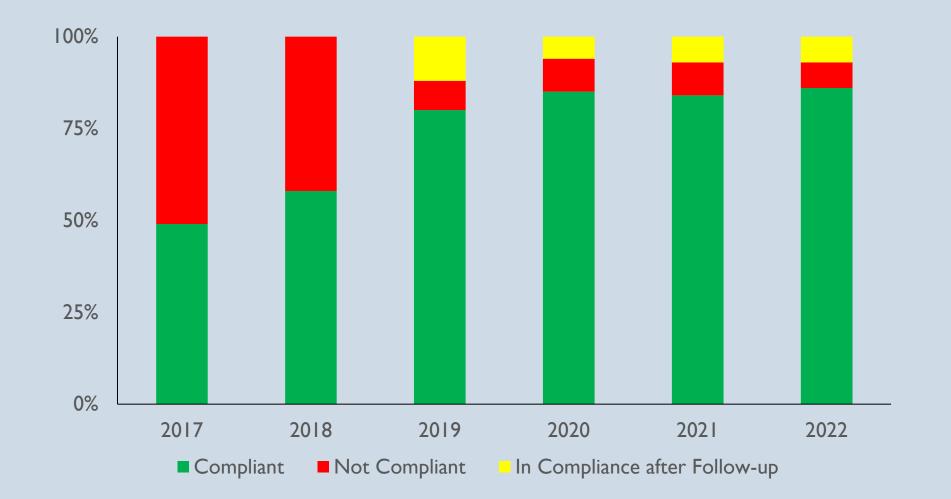


VESSEL COMPLIANCE (2022)



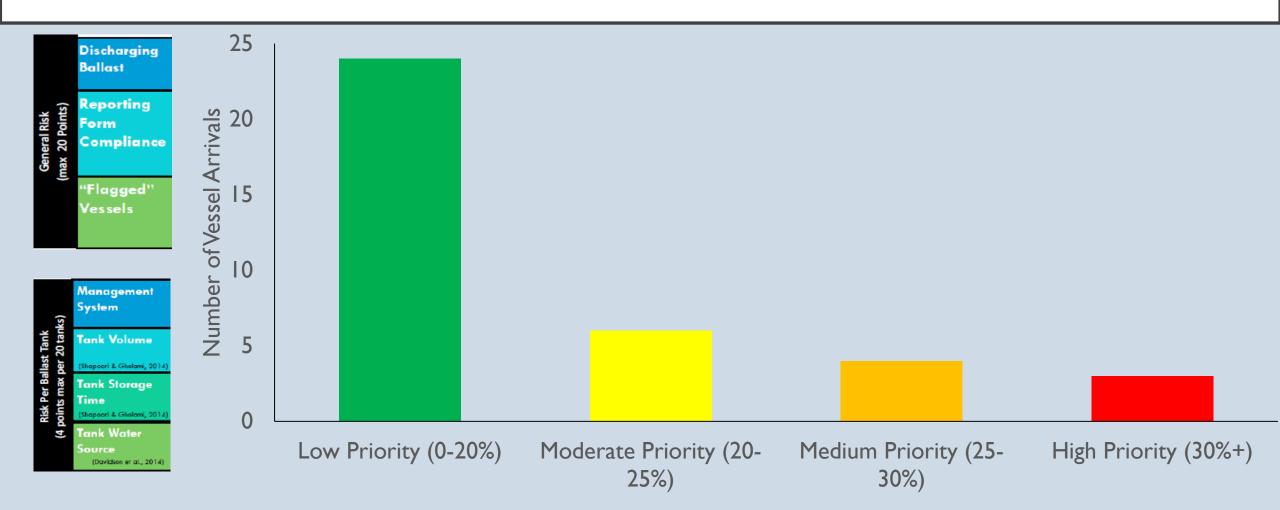


VESSEL COMPLIANCE (2017-2022)



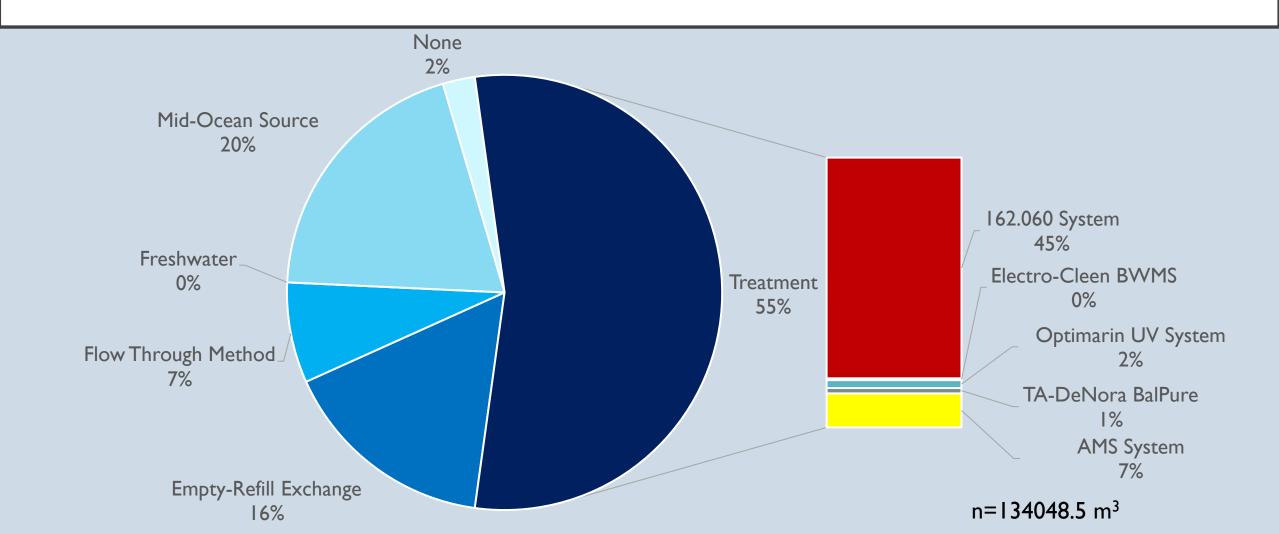


PRIORITY RISK MATRIX FOR DISCHARGING VESSELS (2022)





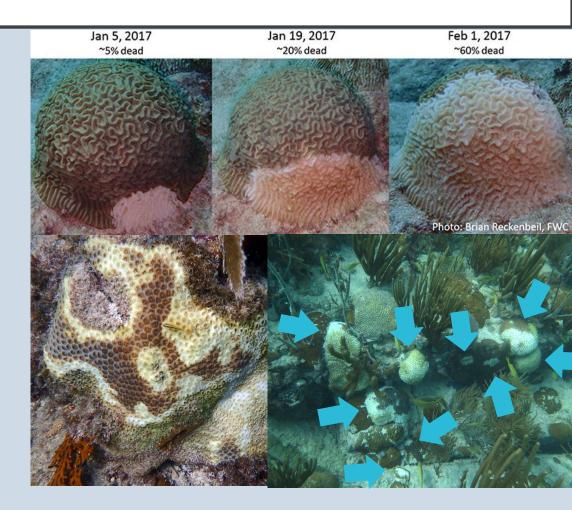
BALLAST WATER TREATMENT (2022)





STONY CORAL TISSUE LOSS DISEASE (SCTLD)

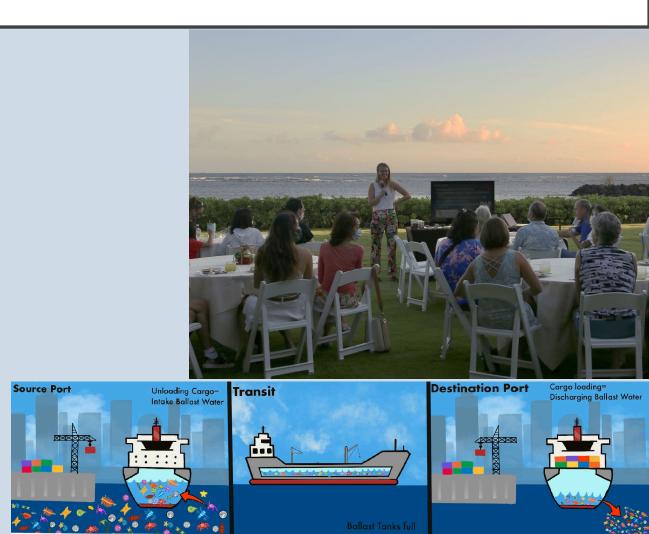
- Currently devastating Caribbean- rapid spread and high mortality across dozens of species
- Has been shown to travel via ballast water and is assumed to travel via biofouling communities – high risk to Hawai'i
- Formed SCTLD working groups, collaborated nationally and internationally to develop response plans, educated stakeholders, working to build capacity and surveillance





2022 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

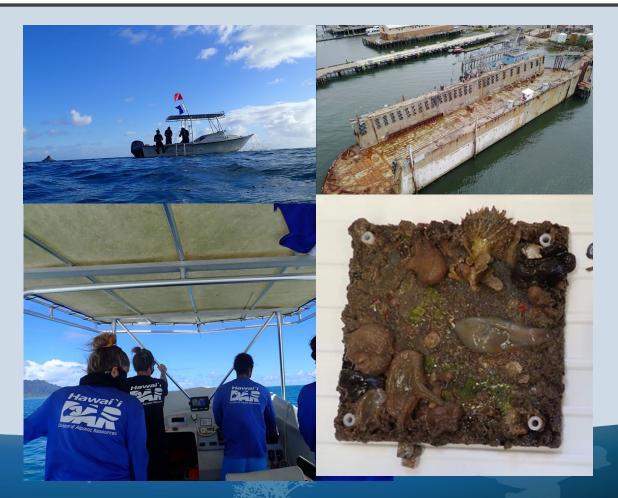
- Collaborated on introducing new Hawai'i ballast water legislation
- Implemented quarterly data reports on our website
- Hired new BWBF Planning Associate
- Received funding from the USFWS, Hawai'i Invasive Species Council and the REPI Challenge





2022 CHALLENGES

- Capacity issues only one civil service staff, one contract staff and one temp intern
- Building Hawaiʻi's Ballast Water program under VIDA
- Addressing new invasive species threats and introductions





2023 PRIORITIES FOR HAWAI'I REGULATION

- Hawaiʻi HB755/SB468 would:
 - Grant DLNR authority to regulate incidental discharges other than BW/BF
 - Allow Hawai'i to mirror VIDA regulations
- Emergency rule to help prevent SCTLD introduction via ballast water
- More civil service staff build an inspection team





OTHER 2023 PRIORITIES

- Introduce eDNA as a monitoring tool for the AIS Team
- Create contract position of Rapid Response Coordinator for coral disease, bleaching, and other response needs
- Continue collaboration on SCTLD prevention and preparedness
- Continue data collaboration with other state ballast water programs





CONTACT US



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